The Daily Orleanian Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.....NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1848.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
No. 81 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1848.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from both Charleston, but, as usual, that excellent paper, the Baltimore *Sun*, came through in the very nearest date. All the other papers North of Charleston were missing.

The Labors of the Locofoco Convention.

After a struggle of three days, characterized by some warmth and by manifestations of turbulence, only checked by the authority, monition, and stage coolness of the veterans of the party, the Democratic Convention brought the discussion on the third day to a close, by declaring that both the delegations from New York, viz. The Old Hunkers and the Barnburners—should be admitted and allowed to participate in the proceedings.

If any one imagines that this transparent act of self-sacrification will harmonize and unite the heterogeneous elements that agitate the Convention, and, that it will create fraternity and concord in the bosoms of the two factions, we think that the report of the subsequent proceedings will be apt to alter his opinion. It is almost impossible—acknowledging, as we do, the strong inducements that exist for the maintenance of friendly feelings, and the subservicency of the party to the paramount principle of union at all hazards—it is almost impossible, we say, to avoid the conclusion, that the policy adopted by the Convention is the least likely to bring about the contemplated object. In the first place, it is more than doubtful whether the Barnburners will consent to transfer half their power and influence to their unrelenting foes, the Old Hunkers. Their previous declarations, common sense, and the history of their organization and the acts of their opponents, all imitate against the supposition. The action of the Convention with the Hunkers was one to admit that the latter have a right to equal with their own. To share in the deliberations and votes of the Convention with the Hunker delegates, is virtually to submit to a complete annihilation of their influence. The Convention has pursued the very course which the Barnburners affirmed, "would be adding insult to injury," and however it may satisfy the Hunkers, who appear to be a contemptible crew, greedy only for the spoils, and ready to be spurned by a due modicum of Treasury pap, it will not content their antagonists, who, misgivings and hesitations as they are in all, that relates to the slavery question, seem high minded, bold and independent, and little inclined to accept of any compromise which we cannot from them a recognition of the rights of their opponents. We are, therefore, of opinion, that the Barnburners will withdraw, sooner than the Hunkers will be satisfied.

Pendant—Since the above was written, the Convention has been closed. The Ballot for the Vice Presidency resulted in a nomination of Fillmore. Cass was the second on the ballot, receiving on the fourth ballot One Hundred and Twenty-Six votes. THE BARNBURNERS WITHDREW IN A BODY FROM THE CONVENTION, and the Hunkers did none more. Gen. BUTLER was subsequently nominated for Vice President by a common vote. For this information, we are indebted to the courtesy of our enterprising friend the *Bee*, who upon the receipt of the news, gave it to the public in an Extra slip.

The Tri-Party Nominations.

The painful travail of Locofocoism has at length terminated, and its offspring are Lewis Cass of Michigan, and G. W. O. Butler, of Kentucky. The birth was not effected without suffering and dangerous throes, which, at various periods, threatened the dissolution of the parturient and anxious sire, shattered in its vigorous and lusty vigour by the loss of some of its most important sources of strength and activity. Memphis aghast—the Locofoco Convention has forfeited the sympathy and aid of New York. The Barnburners disdained the doubtful honor tendered them, and withdrew in disgust and contention and strife—The Old Hunkers, who were left, deemed wrong and the companion was made without the sanction of the Empire State being heard.

Of the parentage we think, have much to say hereafter. Gen. BUTLER is unexceptionable as a man, but, as a politician, he is an ultra Locofoco, and can claim nothing from the Whigs.—Gen. CASS is well known as the author of the notorious "nine years Royalty, embraced in his work on Treaties, Her Court and King, and as a wary and unscrupulous demagogue who has pursued for the nomination by unsavory means, a thing that he formerly maintained, and by exercising a Janus-faced and double-tongued policy. His nomination is acceptable to the Whigs, for they can beat him with a cinch. Wonder we might have given them trouble but the Michiganese Senator will be easy game.

A Sign.

A Mr J. M. COMMADER was present at the Baltimore Convention, as a Delegate from the State of South Carolina. He took an active part in the proceedings, and his individual vote was received and recorded as the nine votes to which the State is entitled. The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 26th ult., takes up the subject, and denounces Mr. COMMADER and the Convention in scathing terms. As a specimen, we subjoin the first paragraph in the article:

The coolest piece of impudence we have seen since 1840, has been just enacted at Baltimore. Some fellow, by that name and hailing which we never heard of when honesty and fair play are to be put under foot. We did not believe, at the time, that all the fraternization and the fulsome praise on the back of Mr. Commander and his fellows, meeting the Georgetown, the *Federal Union* of Georgia, and some others, was without its special object. We never doubted for a moment, that the Rocker fraud was to be renegaded, and we were to have new editions, enlarged and improved, for the forthcoming of which, the management of our affairs had been taken in hand by the Georgia editor and his compeers. But, much as our expectations were raised, we were not prepared for that dazzling burst of genius and unparalleled impudence displayed at the Baltimore Convention by the Georgetown Delegate. Gen. Santa Anna has been considered a great man for his extraordinary facility in creating armies to fight the Americans, but he is eclipsed by this vast genius of our own Santa Anna. The Mexican had men and materials to work on, and false he had to do was to mould and fashion them; but our hero has made a great State out of some nine or ten men, and putting it into his pocket, gone off to Baltimore in search of "Cows and a market."

Remember reader, that, as a democratic press that utters these home truths.

The *Mercury* then furnishes a history of the nomination of Mr. COMMADER, showing that it was effected by some eight or nine persons reading in the little village of Georgetown, the only one of whom that it ever heard of, being Mr. McKay, President of the bank in that place. In conclusion, the *Mercury* says:

"But really we have laughed over this humbugging. What a commentary on such conventions! To the people of South Carolina, if they needed it before, there will not again be need of pointing out the treachery to which they are liable in assemblies get up like this one. They, the people of South Carolina, represented by a man that ninety-nine hundredths of them never heard of—self-elected only, but elected and forced in opposition by some ten men of Georgetown, the Federal Union of Georgia, and the Baltimore Convention! The Baltimore Convention of 1840 exists but in the language by one one word, so expressive that it has never been lost; but Rockerism can no longer hold undisputed sway as the only one expressive enough in itself, of that low fraud and gross trickery by which unscrupulous men, without merit or authority, steal the rights and betray the honor of their country. Alas, that South Carolina has furnished a parallel!"

While writing of the Baltimore Convention, we will merely add, for the comfort of our Locofoco brethren, that the *Mercury* a few days ago spoke of Gen Cass, as "an equivocating betrayer of Southern rights," whom South Carolina could not and would not sustain.

N. P. TRIST, Esq., late Commissioner in Mexico, was among the passengers in the *Sultana*, which arrived at St. Louis on the 23d ult., from New Orleans.

The Hermann's News.

The full accounts by the steamer *Hermann* were published yesterday by the *Picayune*—that journal having received them by express. The *Hermann* arrived on the afternoon of the 22d ult., having sailed from Southampton on the 7th inst.—one day after the *Caledonia*.—The *Courier & Enquirer* contains the annexed summary of intelligence:

The most important event was the formal proclamation of the Republic, by the Assembly of France, in the presence of 300,000 of the people. Of this formality, the Paris correspondence of the *Times* gives this account:

The subjoined conclusion of your report from the Chamber of Representatives will show you that the veteran republican soldier, Gen. Courtais, interrupted a warm and somewhat desultory discussion on Thursday on the necessity for the unqualified adoption by the Assembly of the Republic, with these words:

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES—The people demand that the members of the Provisional Government have the goodness to present themselves to them on the portico of the Palace, (Chambers,) and that the National Assembly have the goodness to accompany them.

This proposition was received with loud exclamations, in which cheering vastly predominated. When silence was in some degree restored, Gen. Courtais added—"In consequence, I propose that the Provisional Government and the citizen representatives proceed to the portico of the Palace."

This took place about half past 5 o'clock.

I have not time for further description. The Republic was proclaimed and accepted unanimously by the National Assembly, in the presence of 300,000 of the people of Paris.—"Woe to those or to any class who shall occasion doubts of the sincerity of that acceptation." I hear at every side to-day, "to retract is impossible." The slightest appearance of reaction will raise Paris in flames and deluge its streets with blood.

From all that I have seen and heard, this is the general impression produced by the events of yesterday.

The following proclamation was posted upon the walls of Paris yesterday morning:

"The National Assembly, the faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the people, by whom it has been elected, previous to commencing its labors—

"Declares, in the name of the French people, and in the face of the entire world, that the Republic proclaimed on the 24th of February, 1848, is and shall remain the form of the Government of France.

"The Government desired by France has adopted the motto—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

"In the name of the country the National Assembly entrusts Frenchmen of every political party to forget former feuds, and to form in future but one family. The day on which the representatives of the people met, is for all the citizens the feast of concord and fraternity.—*Vive la Republique!*"

The mass of people proceeded to the bridge which separates the Palace de la Concorde from the Chamber of Representatives.

The scene that presented itself defies description. The colors of the National Guards had been brought within the railing by the time that I arrived. Something was wanting, but it was soon forthcoming. "The colors of the army!" were called for in voices of thunder.—They were brought forward, and then recommenced the proclamation of the Republic, the acceptance of it, and the fraternization of the Sovereign of April; but it would seem that the enthusiasm yesterday surpassed that observable on the day just mentioned, and it was simulated by the thunder of the cannon of the Invalides.

The Times adds:

"The letter of our private correspondent is just received, with that important proceeding, but it refers to another and not less momentous operation—war. All the accounts that had reached him led to the apprehension that war between France and Austria was all but inevitable."

Still Later and the Latest.

We have received by the electric telegraph from London to Southampton, from our correspondent in London, the following despatch, which gives one day's later intelligence from France, including the important election of President of the Assembly.

PARIS, Friday Evening, May 5.—The National Assembly met at noon, and after verification of powers, the ballot for the election of President commenced. It opened at 4 o'clock and closed at six, when M. Burbez was declared president. Paris was tranquil when the despatch left.

M. Bucher was the candidate advocated by the *Journal des Debats* against M. Trelat, who was put forth by the National Assembly as the candidate of the Provisional Government.

Considerable uneasiness prevailed, and an impression is entertained that the proclamation of the Republic yesterday was the result of intimidation by the men outside through General Courtais and other partisans of the Mineryr.

It is said the Representatives were forced into that proceeding by its being intimated to them that its refusal would be attended with danger.

Another report is that a compromise has taken place between the two parties, and that three Cavaignac and M. Ledru Rollin.

Such a coalition would satisfy no party, and would be followed by similar struggles as the present. M. M. Rollin and E. Arago, and fifteen other Deputies were called to organize an extreme left section of the Assembly. The Provisional Government will not order the army of the Alps into Lombardy, till so required by the Milan Government or by Charles Albert. There were three candidates for the Presidency of the Convention. The scrutiny gave these results; Buchez, 390; Trelat, 234; Recumb, 91.

The insurrection at Limoges, we fear, prove almost a failure. The cut-worm has ravaged nearly every plantation in the parish—in many instances, nearly stripping the fields, and rendering the remaining stand sickly enough. Cane is doing much better than on the coast.

The east Feliciana *Whig* has the subjoined article upon the subject:

THE CROPS.—The present season, thus far, seems to have favored the planter to an unusual extent over the whole State. From every quarter we have been gratified to hear the most flattering accounts of the growing crops of cotton and corn. The sugar region does not seem to have been so much favored as the remainder of the State, but even there a reasonable prospect exists for an average crop. Our Parish until a week or two formed no exception to the general promise of abundant crops. Within that period, complaints have reached us, at first rare, but of daily increasing frequency, of the ravages of the cut-worm. This worm is the new element of disaster in the reckoning of the cotton planter. He comes annually in greater or less numbers. The present year, in so far as this section of the State is concerned, will doubtless be signalized by an unusually large visitation of the destroying vermin.

The corn crops never promised a better yield than they do at present. The major crop of this Parish forms an exception to the very general complaints among the planters on the old sugar lands. Our East Feliciana lands will, we presume, have a reputation this season for raising better sugar and more of it, than any other in the State. We dislike bragging, but will go a gallon of East Feliciana molasses in support of our judgment.

New Inventions and Discoveries.

The Rev. Mr. Pepper, a Presbyterian clergyman of Albany, New York, has invented a compound of clay called Agillo, which resembles in structure and appearance the richest variegated agates. It is used for table tops, covering for floors, door knobs, and other ornamental articles. The Hartford *Whig* speaks of it in the following terms: "No one who has not seen it, can form an idea of its beauty and illimitable variety of color. It is so hard as to resist any scratch except that of a crystal or diamond. Already, Mr. Calhoun has introduced into the Senate a resolution, which passed instantly, to the effect, that all the floors of the public offices in the capital should be made of this beautiful material. $10,000,000 have been offered for the entire patent" We have little doubt, that the extremely fine, and perfectly white clay in this vicinity, at Sand-bar Ferry, Chalk Hill, and other places, can be turned to a most useful account, not only in making ornamental work, door knobs and the like, but for the manufacture of earthen-ware.

Mr. David Isham, a machinist of Hartford, Conn., has recently invented a process by which cast iron can be almost instantly and at small expense, converted into steel. It is said that twenty minutes only is necessary to convert a ton of iron into steel of the best quality, a process ordinarily requiring from six to ten days. The inventor has been offered $12,000 for the patent right for the State of Pennsylvania alone. Articles manufactured from steel thus prepared have been proved and found equal to those manufactured from the best English steel. If this invention is really what it purports to be, it will destroy one great branch of English labor and add much to the wealth of this country.

The most useful improvement of the year 1848, thus far, that we have seen, is that of Mr. Staite, of Newcastle, upon Tyne. It is the cheap production of *light* from electricity. The light is generated without burning anything, for it is evolved from an electric or galvanic battery. Hitherto the difficulty has been insurmountable of giving permanency to the electric light, or such as a flash of lightning. Mr. Staite has overcome this. The seventh part of a pound of zinc with its equivalent of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) arranged in galvanic cups, gave a light for one hour equal to three hundred and eighty tallow candles; at a public lecture in Newcastle. "Assuming that the zinc so consumed was worth one half-penny, and that the cost of the working solution, deducting the value of the products, (sulphate of zinc, &c.) was as much more, we have the following comparative result—Electric light 1d per hour; gas light equal thereto, 6d so 8d; tallow candles, 7s 6d. In conclusion, Mr. S. observed:"

"By a careful comparison of all modes of effecting artificial illumination, I think I am justified in saying there is no light so cheap as that which is evolved by voltaic currents of electricity; and there is certainly none which exhibits such pure brilliant results. The absence of all smoke and fume, the noxious gases—the non-consumption of the oxygen of the atmosphere, and the entire absence of all smoke and fume, the noxious gases—the non-consumption of the oxygen of the atmosphere, and the simplicity of the apparatus are powerful recommendations for the adoption of the light, where purity and brilliance, and safety, and economy are sought for.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

☞ The venerable Mrs. Madison entered upon her 81st year on the 29th ult.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—This Court was occupied yesterday with the trial of several cases of assault and battery. The prisoners were all convicted with the exception of one, upon whose case the Jury could not agree.

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.—All the Municipal officers recently elected by the Third Municipality Council, will enter upon their respective duties to-day, the first of June.

☞ We mentioned a week ago the demise of a young child, the son of Mr. Jno M'Keever, who fell into the river while going on board a flat boat, and was drowned. The flat boat was bought by a planter, and taken down to Point a Hache, in the Parish of Plaquemines. On the very same day the body of a young boy, apparently twelve years old, was found floating in the river. The Coroner, for the Parish of Plaquemines, Mr. B. Fontenelle, who wrote us on this subject, states that he held an inquiry on the body, and had it carefully buried, so that it may be conveyed to New Orleans, if it turns out to be the body of young McKeever, which is highly probable.

MANUFACTURED MILK.—An affidavit was made yesterday morning before Recorder Genois by Mr. Gustave Mayer, against one Lemrade, who had sold him a quantity of manufactured milk. The manner in which this delectable compound mixture was made, is by taking the brains of a calf and shaking them up with a little new milk, plenty of water, and a sufficient quantity of chalk to give the mixture a proper color. Recorder Genois will examine the case in a day or two.

BOLD ROBBERY.—The house No. 9 Circus street, was on Tuesday night last entered, and a trunk, containing a considerable quantity of clothing, and about $100 in gold, belonging to Lewis Vercourt, taken away. The trunk was found yesterday morning by officer Bowles, of the Second Municipality police, in a yard on Gravier street. It had been broken open, and rifled of the money and most of the clothing.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Patrick, slave of Mrs. Fox, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, and committed for trial before the First District Court. He is charged with setting fire to the house, No. 129 Julia street.

Bergeant Ricker reported to Recorder Baldwin, that one Pierre Water, was sitting on his beat instead of performing his duty.

George Pratly alias Parker, was arrested by Captain Winter, for having in his possession sundry valuable goods stolen on board of a steamboat. He has not yet been brought up before the Recorder.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. Augusto Rieffel made yesterday, an affidavit before Recorder Genois, stating that at the time he was wharfmaster of the Municipality, he sent on storage, to the store of Messrs. Bankee and Bossiere, situated at No 5 Front Levee, eight bales of cotton which had been left on the Levee, contrary to the existing Ordinances. He further stated that he was informed that these bales of cotton were disposed of and sold by the aforesaid Bankee and Bossiere, to Mr. Jno. Lanata, and therefore, he charges them with a breach of trust. Recorder Genois will examine the case in a few days.

BEWARE SYCOPHANTS.—Officer Bachemin, of the Third Municipality police, reported yesterday to Recorder Beauseneau that Mr. Phipps, a boy employed on the charging boat, on the Company's line, lying opposite the Cent Market, within the limits of the Third Municipality, by means of a horse, contrary to the police ordinances. The penalty for such offence is a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

ROBBERY.—Mary Callender was yesterday arrested by officer Spellman, of the Third Municipality police, charged with having concerned herself in the premises of Mr. Hunt, and with having stolen a pair of shoes, after breaking open two trunks. Mary was remanded to prison for further appearance before Recorder Seuzeneau.

ASSAULTING A POLICE OFFICER.—On Tuesday evening last, an affray took place between two individuals, under the fish market, First Municipality. Police officer Rosenhand having interfered to arrest Jean Marie, one of the combatants, he pass attack and assault by the latter. Marie was yesterday brought up before Recorder Genois, who committed the accused for twenty days to the Parish Prison.

PHEBE BLACK AGAIN.—This incorrigible woman wanagain brought up before Recorder Genois, for insulting and threatening to kill the Commissioner of Police of the Second Ward. She was fined twenty five dollars by his Honor. She paid said fine immediately and was released.

THE WEATHER has been changeful and stormy for the last day or two. On Tuesday evening we had heavy showers, followed by a cool wind. Yesterday was cloudy and wet.

FRANKLIN DAGUERIAN ROOMS.—We have seen some very good likenesses taken at the above establishment, at No. 11 St Charles street, opposite the Verandah, and would recommend our friends to give the artist a trial.

ANGLO-HIBERNIA AMERICAN.—We have received the first number of this new paper. It is published three times a week, and is conducted by Wm. Neale Walton & Co. The articles in the first number bear evidence of no inconsiderable ability and industry. The Anglo-Hibernia-American has our cordial wishes for its success.

☞ A rumor having been put in circulation that Madam Boyer intends to leave New Orleans in order to be her residence in New York, she begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that the report is *entirely* false. Madam Boyer will continue to reside in New Orleans, where, for the last seventeen years, a liberal encouragement has been extended to her in the exercise of her profession. te

☞ **H. Bailey's Magical Pain Extractor.—The original and only genuine, always** has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. DAILEY," on the wrapper of each bottle.

Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Rheumatism May be Cured!

HEWES' NERVE and BONE LINIMENT and INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR—A Cure for Rheumatic Affections—This article is most truly named as it penetrates to every nerve and sinew of the person using it, and has attained a reputation unequalled by any other article in Rheumatism. This externally, with the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally, will cure the most severe and obstinate rheumatic pains, and bring feeling and sensibility to limbs long paralyzed and useless. Sold at the Original and only Depot, Barber's Apothecary Depot, by COMSTOCK & CO., 56 POYDRAS Street.

Also—HAYS' LINIMENT—For the Blind or Bleeding Piles.—Warranted Cure, or no Pay.—Hays' Liniment is used extensively in the Northern Hospitals, and throughout the Province of Canada, in the complaint for which it is recommended.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir.—I have for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sickness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great variety of sufferings of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion as my stomach rejected the nourishing nutriment, but they had little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I feel it my duty to do justice; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; since then I have continued the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been. Yours, &c. W. W. VAN ZANDT.

Albany, Sept. 8th, 1845.

Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla is no less successful in curing the distressing complaint, than for dyspepsia, viz. Bad Blood, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility. Read the following:

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—The effects of your Sarsaparilla are truly wonderful. For the last six or eight years past, I have been subject to severe attacks of the jaundice, during which I have suffered all the tortures of that complaint; and had despaired of ever finding relief except in death. I have the pleasure to inform you "there is yet balm in Gilead." I have used two bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and have no remains of my old complaint. I send you this for publication, and any person you may refer to me, I would be happy to inform of the benefit I have received at your hands. Yours, truly,

July 6, 1846. JOHN HALL, 49 Fulton st.

Rheumatism.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in all cases of rheumatism, however acute or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief; but this removes it as if from the system, even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

Dr. Townsend:—I was attacked with a distressing pain in my hip joint, so bad that I could not walk without my crutches; and much of the time I was obliged to be carried. I took many medicines, but they did not relieve me. I then called on one of our first physicians; he did not help me. I heard of your Sarsaparilla, and obtained a bottle, and in a few days is entirely cured me, and I am as well now as ever. ASHBELL WALKER.

Albany, July 8, 1845. te

☞ Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn. The following is an extract of a letter received from him:—

Dr. Townsend:—I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a chronic rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury accidentally received years ago in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians, who recommend your Sarsaparilla. SETH TERRY.

Hartford, March 16, 1846.

Prepared and sold by J. P. TOWNSEND, M. D. 126 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by the only Agent in New Orleans,

apr28 1y(eo) J. WOODWARD, Druggist.

LIME—6,000 bbls fresh Thomaston Lime, for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO.

m26 76 Poydras st, and 11 Red Store, 3d wy

HAVANA CIGARS—Regalias, Imperiales, Cabanosas, Panetelas, Cazadores, Milnes, &c., in store, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO,

m30 28 Old Levee.

PRINCIPE CIGARS—Genuine Principes, in store and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 28 Old Levee.

VANILLAS—20 cases Vanilla Beans, in store, for sale low by J. M. CABALLERO,

m30 28 Old Levee.

SARSAPARILLA—68 tubs Sarsaparilla, in store and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 28 Old Levee.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.—50 boxes Pineapple, Cherries, Peaches, in syrup, for sale by

m30 J. M. CABALLERO, 28 Old Levee.

CLARET—1000 boxes Claret St. Julien, entitled to debenture, for sale by

m30 FOX & MAGNAN, 67 St. Louis st.

FINE WINES—In wood and bottle, for sale by

m30 V. MAIGNAN, 67 St. Louis st.

THOMAS C. PAYAN & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CLOTHING,
No. 10 Canal street,
Between Chartres and Old Levee, Paulding's Row.
MANUFACTORY,
CRANE, PAYAN & Co., No. 133 Market st.
jel1Ssept Newark, New Jersey.

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in this city, under the firm of Garthwaite, Payan & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the name of the firm will be used in liquidation only.

J. C. GARTHWAITE.
THOMAS C. PAYAN.
HENRY G. DARBY.

N. Orleans, June 1st, 1848. E. D. CRANE.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership in the name and style of THOMAS C. PAYAN & CO., in this city, and of Crane, Payan & Co., in Newark, New Jersey; they will attend, as formerly, to the manufacturing of, and sell wholesale and retail, Fashionable Clothing, at the old stand, No. 10 Canal street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets, Paulding's Row. THOMAS C. PAYAN.
E. D. CRANE.
JOHN C. LITTELL.

New Orleans, June 1st, 1848. jel

Philadelphia Wheelright Work.

THE subscribers, agents for the well known Manufactory of Wilson, Childs & Co., Philadelphia, have now landing and in store, an extensive assortment of every description of Wheelright's work, as follows:

75 pair oz and horse cart Wheels, from 3 to 5 inches on the tread; 6 pair extra heavy dray Wheels, 4 x 1 inch on tread; 15 oz and horse Wagons, with and without bodies, various sizes; 20 Drays iron and wooden axles, 3 x 1, 3 1-2 x 1, and 4 x 1 inch on tread; 13 Carts, light and heavy; 100 Wheelbarrows, with shifting sides; 50 Canal Barrows.

The above stock will be increased by every arrival from Philadelphia, which will enable them to offer to Planters and Merchants, this season a larger and more complete assortment of these articles, than has ever heretofore been offered in this market. Prices will be reasonable, terms liberal, and all articles fully guaranteed.

EMERSON, TOURNE & CO.,
jel 136 Tchoupitoulas st.

To Sugar Planters.

A GENTLEMAN, having managed a Sugar plantation to the satisfaction of the proprietors, during several years, wishes to employ himself in the same line of business. He offers the recommendations of those whom he worked for, and if these do not suffice, more ample information can be obtained from the most respectable planters of Plaquemine and St. Bernard. Apply to

C. OLIVIER, No. 89 Old Levee st.,
or to J. LAVERGNE, Royal st.

m24—1mdkw

FOR SALE—The establishment known under the denomination of Republican and Union Coffee House, situated at the corner of Conti and Levee streets, with the lease expiring on the 1st of December next, also, a new lease for the same longer for said Coffee and adjoining House, from the 1st of December, 1848, to 1st December, 1853, with all privileges given by said lease.

If said Establishment and lease are not sold at private sale by Friday next, they will be sold at auction by Chs. MALLORY, on SATURDAY, June 3rd, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For terms, which are liberal, apply on the premises. FOR S. GARITA,
m30 4t A. RIVAS.

A. Barrand, Perfumer,

CORNER OF ROYAL AND ORLEANS STREETS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he has just received per Rockall, a splendid and choice assortment of summer and fancy goods, and that he will open them This Day, the 26th inst.

Ladies' Articles.—Silk gloves, glazed satin, ordinary silk gloves, white black and sundry colors, Kosch thread gloves, net mitts, white and black, gentlemen and cameroon, morning caps, silk and Kosch thread gloves, Ralph's taffeta cape fans, from 30 cents to $20; wedding wreaths, gold and steel belt buckles, Schaff's brooches, Dress do, bracelets, and another articles of jewelry.

Gentlemen's Articles.—Linen shirts; Parisian shirts, with linen bosoms, cotton do, colored cotton do, jacconet do do, linen pound do, fine and ordinary silk and Kosch handkerchiefs, silk and Kosch thread gloves, white and colored cotton gloves, silk cravats, linen cambric do, Kosch and Scotch thread socks, white and colored, umbrellas, canes, whips.

Fancy Articles.—Rich and ordinary cigar cases, bags and vanity card cases, wallets, purses; surge snuffers, powder puffs, powder boxes, ladies' and gentlemen's travelling case, working boxes, fancy boxes, and sundry articles for presents, combs, brushes, perfumery, dolls, and other toys for children, an assortment of hair, fine perfumes, pomades and wigs, hair dressers, &c.

The public will observe that there is a great difference between his perfumery which is made in Paris, and that which is sold here and made in the city.

All the above articles will be sold very cheap, and guaranteed.

Mr. B. invites persons indebted to him to settle their accounts, as he is going to France, on the 4th of June next. jel6

MADAME ROBERT, Royal street, corner Toulouse, has the honor to inform the ladies that she has received by the last arrivals from Havre, a handsome assortment of FRAME BONNETS, of the latest fashion, and having been received free duty, Madame Robert offers them at 40 per cent below the ordinary price. m27—1m

SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.—Mrs. Shaw, corner Royal and Bienville street, respectfully informs the ladies, that being obliged to return from Europe on account of her health, she will sell, up to the 5th of June next, her Fancy Goods at cost price.

On the 5th of June, the stock will be sold at auction.

Ladies' Bonnets and Ribbons for sale under cost price. m27—1m

RECEIVED, by late importations, and for sale by the subscriber—100 cases Family Wine, 30 cases Blackberry Wine, 30 do P. Malaga, 100 cases Bedford Marseilles do; 10 pipes Sherry Wine, 1844, 30 demijohns Malaga Wine, 1st quality; 110 barrels Lager Bottles, from Bordeaux, 72 ounce, 2000 half boxes Sardines, last fishing, 100 boxes assorted Marseilles Salt Preserves, 20 boxes Preserved Tomatoes, and other Delicacies, 100 boxes Brandy Pruneaux and Apricots, 1000 boxes St. Julien Wine, 300 do Muscat Wine, 40 do Green Water, 60 do Mayaro Rum.

m31 D. LANATA, 2 and 13 Jefferson st.

30 casks Montferrand red Wine, 30 do St. Julien Medoc, 30 do old do do; 20 do extra St. Estanion do; 10 do Chateau Lafitte do; 20 do St. Julien do; 200 boxes Chateau Margaux do; 50 do old St. Julien do, 100 do white Wine, Haut Sauterne and Barsac; 15 do Grave Sherry; 15 do Kirsch do; 300,000 fine Corks, 300,000 Pointed Corks; 100,000 Demijohn do; 4 half pipes Brandy Cognac; 10 boxes old Tonic Bitters, Amonett, Brandy Fruits Maraschino, Curacao, Benedictine, &c., &c., for sale by P. DURCIE,

m30 77 St. Louis, between Bourbon and Royal.

SUNDRIES—In store and for sale by the undersigned:

BOSTON REFINED SUGAR—300 packages loaf, crushed and powdered sugar.

MACKEREL—200 Barrels No. 2 large mackerel.

SALERATUS—100 cases saleratus.

JAVA COFFEE—600 bags Java coffee.

TEAS—10 chests, Canisters, and 15 bbls. and 6 tbs. Low Imperial Gunpowder and Pouching.

SPICES—100 bags pimento, and 3000 mats cassia.

DEMINS—50 bales Demins.

MESS PORK—100 bbls Mess Pork, at Holmes' Inspection.

RICE—100 casks Rice.

CANNISTER TEA—100 cases Cannister Imp. & and Pouchong tea.

NAILS—1000 kegs nails, assorted sizes.

HAVANA SUGAR—75 boxes yellow sugar.

GUNNY BAGS—30 bales Gunny Bags.

m15 NORCROSS & PODICK, 68 Magazine st.

THE Subscriber has just received by ship Rockall, from Havre, the following goods, which he will sell very low for cash. Neat Prints from Paris, half length, without fingers; do do do with fingers; do do embroidered lace fashion; Paris black mett gloves, gentlemen's black silk gloves, gentlemen's colored, do do with flared cuffs; cambric lawns handkerchiefs, striped do hemmed, embroidered cambric, do; three thread black merino, extra fine; black merino, delaine 5-4 and 6-4, various qualities; silk tape for corsets; Persian creams; superfine pomatum; bitter almond cream, &c. D. S. MACFARLAN,

m27 238 Bourbon st.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ALIMENTARY PRESERVES, from Langlais & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.—The subscribers respectfully inform the merchants and the public, that the only depot of Langlais & Co.'s Preserves, is established at their store on Royal st. where they will constantly have a large and assorted stock, and that every order will receive immediate attention.

FERRER FRERES,

m26 Corner Royal and Dumaine streets.

TO PEDLARS AND HAWKERS.—Just received per ship Rockall, from Havre, 3000 dozen French Tape, different numbers; 100 dozen black silk net gloves, with cuff and boulton, to be sold very low for cash. D. B. MARTY,

m27 238 Bourbon st.

OLIVE OIL—For sale in store by the subscribers 927 baskets, 12 bottles, 24 ounces Olive Oil, genuine Flagons; 194 do, 24 1-2 do, 12 do do; do; 27 do, 12 do, 24 do, Marcelin Sun's brand; 186 jugs Spanish Oil, 1 1-2 gallon.

m31 J. P. BARRIERE & Co. 54 Old Levee

COTTON NETTING—1000 pieces Cotton Netting of 9 yards each; a large assortment of cotton Lace, from 1 inch to 3 1-2 inches in width; 30 boxes white Cotton, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, for sale by

m30 DUFOUR, DURAND & Co, 95 Chartres

BRANDY IN THE CUSTOMHOUSE STORE—98 ½ casks Cognac Brandy, E. Debos, 4th proof. 18 Pch casks fine Cognac do do.

For sale by FERRER FRERES,

m30 corner Royal & Dumain.

CLARET—500 boxes Claret St. Estephe, Medoc; 600 do, do, St. Julien, do; 300 do, do, St. Emilion, do; 150 do, do, superior Pauillac, do, for sale by

m26 Corner Royal and Dumaine sts.

ENGLISH BRICKS, &c.—98,000 English Bricks; 80 packages sheet iron, landing at ship Jno. Cumings, from Liverpool; 10 cases Hardware.

m30 S. MASPERRAU, 92 Conde st

BALES Blue Cloth; 4 boxes Spool Thread; 200 yds. by 1000 do., entitled to debenture, for sale by

m30 DUFOUR, DURAND & Co.

95 Chartres st.

FIRE BRICKS—75,000 English, Scotch, Pittsburg and Pensacola Fire Bricks, for sale by

JOHN HAYMAN & CO.,

m27 76 Poydras st, and 11 Redstores, 3d M'y.

CANNISTER TEA—150 cannisters Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, landing from ship Ann Vagre, for sale by NORCROSS & PODICK,

m16 68 Magazine st.

EMPTY BOTTLES—200 fresh Empty Bottles, 22 and 24 ounces, for sale by

m31 AUG. MOLIER, 60 St. Louis st.

EMPTY BOTTLES—100 fresh Empty Bottles, 22 and 24 ounces, for sale by

m31 B. TALAMON, 182 Royal st.

FOURTH PROOF BRANDY—60 half pipes, J. J. Dupuy, 4th proof, entitled to debenture, for sale by

m31 A. MOLIER, 60 St. Louis st.

TOBACCO—41 barrels of Tobacco for paper Cigars, and a few barrels of Tobacco for pillers, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st

COPPER—106 bags prime green Havana coffee, in store and for sale by

m19 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st

BRANDY—1st and 4th proof, in half and fourth pipes, entitled to debenture, and for sale by

m31 V. MAIGNAN, 67 St. Louis.

SYRUPS—20 boxes Lemon, Gooseberries and Vinegar Syrups, for sale by

m30 M. PEYRET & CO, 97 St. Louis st.

MUSCAT WINE—40 barrels and 160 boxes Muscat Wine, in store and for sale low for cash, by

m30 M. PEYRET & CO 97 St Louis st.

CHAMPAGNE—70 baskets in bottles and half bottles, fresh importation, for sale by

m30 M. PEYRET & CO. 97 St Louis st.

BRANDY CHERRIES—150 boxes Brandy Cherries, for sale by BUG ROCHEREAU & CO.

m30 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

OPORTO WINE.—40 bbls Oporto Wine, for sale by order M. PEYRET & CO., 97 St. Louis st.

J. F. LOBRE & CO.,
TRIMMING