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The New Orleans Bee.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.
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.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorised 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 Bloche & Lesseps, at 10 o'clock, at 69 Chartres street, seasonable dry goods.
By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at No. 114 Camp street, hardware, cutlery, &c.
By J. B. Walton, at 10 o'clock, at No. 87 Royal street, household furniture and piano.
By N. Vignié, at 11 o'clock, at No. 149 St. Louis street, household furniture.
By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 28 Customhouse street, summer clothing.
By D. E. Murphy, at 10½ o'clock, on the levee, head of Girod street, flour.

THE UNION CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Union or National men of the country will be held this day in the city of Baltimore. We presume that in Louisiana there are relatively quite as many friends of the Union and opponents of sectionalism as in any other State; but whether from the political apathy which broods over our citizens, or more probably from the fact that nine out of every ten voters expected to sustain the candidate of the National Democratic party, no effort was made to appoint delegates to this body, and consequently Louisiana will be about the only State which will not be represented in the Union Convention. Considering her strong and steadfast adherence to the Union, her persistent and indomitable hostility to the schemes of ultraists and extremists, and the generally conservative character of her public men and prominent citizens, her delinquency in this matter is a subject of regret. We take it, however, that the Convention will be composed of a sufficient number of able and patriotic gentlemen to ensure judicious action and a policy calculated to benefit the country, even if deprived of the services which a Louisiana delegation might render. From the accounts which have reached us, there is little doubt that the Union Convention will comprise a number of leading citizens who have heretofore been connected with either the Whig or American party, or who, in the impossibility of finding any party with which they could cherish political sympathies, have for some time past sequestered themselves from public life. Most of the delegates will be men of mature years, of enlarged experience, of unquestionable patriotism. They will come together with a single eye to the welfare of the republic, and their proceedings will be governed by more exalted and more commendable motives than the wish to pander to the ambition of demagogues, or the depraved desire to destroy the fair fabric of the Union.

The difficulty of ascertaining in advance the most available method of accomplishing the views aimed at renders the action of the Convention exceedingly uncertain. That assemblage was convoked in the first instance for the 9th May, because it was naturally imagined that long before that time the National Democratic Convention would have effected a choice. The Union Convention was anxious so to act as to promote the best interests of the country, regardless of party. Had the Democratic Convention, therefore, selected a nominee who might be safely recommended as an exponent of national and conservative principles, it is altogether probable that the Union Convention would have forborne to make an independent nomination, and would have accepted and endorsed the Democratic candidate. The failure of the Charleston Convention to agree either upon a platform or a nominee, and its postponement for more than a month, will place the Union Convention in a [illegible] position. If it were simply a party convocation assembling for the purpose of nominating its standard bearers for the ensuing contest, its proceedings would of course be altogether independent of those of any other political body; but the chief object and design of the Union Convention is to put forth candidates who will represent the conservative sentiment of the country, and such being the case, it was not bound to make separate nominations, but might, *ceteris paribus*, adopt the candidate of any party.

What policy the Convention will determine to pursue now that it is precluded from making a selection from amongst other candidates, is somewhat dubious. The part of prudence and wisdom would assuredly be to await the action of the National Democratic Convention. It is at the adjourned meeting of that body a reconciliation is effected with the Southern seceders, and capable and patriotic citizens are nominated, we presume the Union men throughout the land will be willing to support them. Under such circumstances a separate nomination of other candidates by the Union Convention would be deemed unnecessary. But it is at least possible that the [illegible] which has been created in the Democratic ranks by the withdrawal of a portion of its [illegible] may remain unhealed. It is within the category of conjecture that when the National Democratic Convention reassembles at Baltimore it will not modify a platform already adopted, and on account of which eight Southern States profess to have retired from the Convention, and that it will not place in nomination a man whom the entire Democratic party can conscientiously sustain. The bolters, too, whose Convention is called for the second Monday in June, at Richmond, may feel indisposed to tender or accept overtures of reconciliation, and may prefer carrying on the contest to the bitter end by nominating some ultra Southern candidate. Should such be the upshot of the quarrels of the Democracy, it may become wise and expedient for the Union Convention to make independent nominations, but the propriety of its course cannot well be determined until the action of both wings of the Democratic party is settled. Hence we are inclined to believe that the Unionists will practice a masterly inaction for the present, and will reserve to guide their future proceedings by those of one or both the great parties in the republic. This would seem the most advisable policy, for if the Democracy agree, they must necessarily select acceptable candidates, and if they continue their intestine strife, an excellent opportunity will be offered for the nomination of national and Union loving candidates. But as the Convention meets to-day, we shall not be left long in suspense touching its decision.

New American Cyclopedia, Vol. IX.—We are indebted to the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., through Mr. Samuel Colman, their general agent, for the ninth volume of this great work. We have given it a somewhat careful examination, and are satisfied that in all respects it completely fulfils the objects sought in such a publication. The articles are very carefully written, and the more important are entrusted to writers whose professional opportunities qualify them specially for the task. In fullness, in comprehensiveness, in clearness, in correctness and accuracy it is unsurpassed.

The ninth volume includes nearly the whole of letter H and a part of letter J, extending from "Hayne" to "Jersey City." We commend to particular attention the articles entitled Heart, Hebrews, History, Homer, Hungary, Italy, Indian Languages, Insanity, Ireland, Japan, together with the numerous biographies under the different heads.

The Panopticon.—This is the last week of the splendid exhibition illustrative of the Indian war—appropriately styled "The Panopticon." With a view of enabling classes to admire its wonders, the proprietor has lowered the price of admission to twenty five cents. It ought to attract crowds every night, for it is certainly one of the most striking and beautiful works of art ever exhibited.

We are indebted to the Trustees of Jewish Home for a copy in pamphlet form of the Fifth Annual Report of the Association for the Relief of Jewish Widows and Orphans of New Orleans, together with the eloquent anniversary address of the Rev. Solomon Jacobs.

Valuable Second District Batture Property at Auction.—J. B. Walton, City Auctioneer, in pursuance of resolutions recently adopted by the Common Council, ordering the sale, by auction, of all property belonging to the city not set apart for any public use, will sell on Tuesday next, 15th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange—
One batture square of ground, divided into twelve lots, bounded by Peters (late New Levee), Customhouse, Canal, [illegible] streets.
One batture square, divided also into twelve lots, bounded by Peters, [illegible], Clay and [illegible] streets.
Ten lots of ground in different localities in the Second District.
Two lots of ground in the Third District.
The attention of capitalists and others is invited to this important sale. The batture lots offer an opportunity for investment which may not again be offered for years.
In the advertisements of J. B. Walton under [illegible] head, will be found all the particulars in relation to the property to be sold.

J. B. Walton, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at [illegible] o'clock, A. M., at the residence of W. L. Robinson, Esq., No. 87 Royal street, a lot of household furniture consisting of parlor, dining-room, library and bedroom furniture and an upright rosewood piano. For particulars see advertisement.

Extensive Credit Trade Sale.—Build[illegible] general hardware, table and pocket cutlery, tools and fancy goods, &c., at the stores of the importers, Lounsberry, Rose & Co., No. 114 Camp street, near Poydras street. Sale to take place by Francis Fernandez, auctioneer, to-day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms: Sixty days and four months' credit.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of three hundred lots of fine summer clothing, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, by Vincent & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 28 Customhouse street. Terms liberal at sale.

Credit Sale of Seasonable Dry Goods.—We are requested to call the attention of the trade to the sale of seasonable dry goods to take place this day, 9th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Bloche & Lesseps' auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, respectfully calls the attention of dealers in Flour to the 450 barrels to be sold by him this day, at 10½ o'clock, on the Levee, foot of Girod street.

Later from Havana and Mexico.

The United States mail steamer Coatzacoalcos, Thomas W. Wilson, commander, arrived yesterday forenoon, having reached the bar in the unprecedented time of 36 hours from Havana.

Friday, May 4th, lat. 24 deg. 35 min., long. 80 deg. 25 min., exchanged signals with the United States steam frigate Roanoke, steering northeast.

The British war steamer Racer had arrived at Havana from off a cruise; also the British ship Karanalk, from Nassau; steamer Clyde for, and Mexico from Vera Cruz.

Steamship Quaker City, R. W. Shufeldt, commander, sailed for New York with 180 passengers and full freight.

By the English mail steamer Clyde we glean the following interesting news from Vera Cruz. The Clyde also brings $200,000 on freight.

The Reactionists are in a truly deplorable condition. Defeated on all sides by the Liberals, without any pecuniary resources, and almost without an army. Their only hope appears to be in European mediation, whilst the rejection of such mediation by the Constitutional Government has caused a marked sensation at the capital. The position of Miramon is no longer tenable. Marquez has escaped from prison. The flight of General Parra, formerly Minister of War under Zuloaga, and his enrollment under the Constitutional flag, are not the least curious circumstances illustrative of the deplorable condition to which the Reactionists are reduced.

They are losing all the large towns, the conquest of which had cost them so much. The garrison of the capital, with the 2500 men composing the central division of the army, are all which remain to oppose a force of 25,000 Liberals.

To render their prospects more hopeless, the Reactionists are losing their best friends.

The French Minister, Monsieur Gabriac, has been recalled, and will leave Vera Cruz in a few days. His successor is anxiously expected on account of the known liberality of his views. His name is Monsieur Dubois de Saligny, formerly Secretary of Legation at Washington, and Chargé d'Affaires to Texas.

General Vega has evacuated San Luis Potosi, taking with him the garrison, numbering 2500 men, fifteen pieces of artillery, and a large number of wagons loaded with munitions of war. Meeting General Oraga at Salinas, he was defeated, losing his artillery and provisions. Miramon was about leaving Mexico to repair the disaster.

Miramon was unable to procure more money, being only able to get $23,000 from Jecker; but it was supposed that those capitalists who advanced $300,000 to capture Vera Cruz, would not refuse to do as much to recapture San Luis.

Minister McLane was at the last accounts in Vera Cruz, but proposed in a few days going to [illegible] to have an interview with Miramon.

Carvajal was organizing an expedition to attack Puebla.

Vessels in port at Vera Cruz: United States steamers Brooklyn, Saratoga and Pocahontas, Spanish frigate Francesco de Assis and Venezuela, French brig Olivier, British frigate Valorous, gunboat Jasper.

The following is a list of the passengers by the Coatzacoalcos:

[illegible]

Loss of the Steamer Bonita.—By the arrival of the steamer Telegram, we learn that the steamer Bonita, Capt. Perkins, from Shreveport, bound to this port, took fire at 12 o'clock M. Monday, 7th, when taking on wood at Yancey Point, about six miles below Bayou Sara. The fire was first discovered on the larboard side of the boat between the cotton and wood, and in a few minutes she was completely enveloped in flames. The Bonita had on board 757 bales of cotton, all of which is a total loss. The following is a portion of her manifest, the clerk being unable to give it in full, in consequence of the books and papers being burned:

57 bales cotton	......	Green & Crump
[illegible]		Campbell & Strong
[illegible]		Carroll, Hoy & Co.
20		A. H. Kelly & Co.
[illegible]		R. L. Cummings & Co.

She also had on board 281 head of sheep and a head of cattle, consigned to parties in Jefferson City. The Bonita had some forty or fifty passengers, all of whom were saved and brought down to this city by the steamer Telegram, which arrived shortly after the accident. The Bonita was owned by Capt. Daniels, of the steamer Grey Eagle, and Mr. J. Long, of Louisville. She had been running as a regular packet all the season between this city and Minden, La. She had recently been chartered by Capt. Perkins, who intended to run her as a regular packet between this city and Shreveport. We were unable to ascertain what amount she was insured for.

Hostetter's Cordial and Astringent Syrup.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that this medicine, reputed excellent for children in Southern climates, is for sale by Woodman & Bement, corner of Common and Magazine streets, and by J. Wright & Co., at Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Caleb Cushing.—The editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* furnishes his readers of that journal with the following paragraph of the presiding officer of the late Convention:

"Caleb Cushing, when introduced as chairman, seemed for the moment slightly nervous. He was dressed in a short brown sack coat, gray pants, and black satin vest. Considering the amount of intellectual labor he has performed, he seems to be in a remarkably fine state of preservation. He is partially bald, but not at all gray. Such hair as he possesses has the gloss of youth and bear's grease. He uses a plain eye-glass, suspended about his neck by a black ribbon; his hands are as brown as a laborer's. He evidently preserves himself by out-door exercise. His head is round and lofty, his forehead high and full, his nose straight and sharp, lips thin and expressive of intellectual consciousness and pluck, and his face shows very few wrinkles. His voice is clear, natural and powerful; every syllable of his speech was heard in every part of the house."

A well known fire eater is thus described:

And there is Barksdale, the Congressman, of Mississippi, with his hat pulled down over his right eye, and who has a way of throwing his head on one side and turning up his chin, and talking in a short, sharp way, like a New York B'hoy. He is thick set, broad shouldered and short legged. His eye is small and fierce. The whole country knows that he wears a wig, for Potter, of Wisconsin, knocked it off once upon a time. But, as for a duel, beware of meeting Barksdale with bowie knives. He knows how to handle the implement, and has handled it.

One of the most illustrious men of Spain, Don Joaquin Francisco de Pacheco, is at present in this city on his way from Madrid to Mexico, whither he goes as Ambassador Extraordinary from his Government. Señor Pacheco is the most powerful intellect in the Spanish Senate; in fact, the first of living Spanish statesmen. His journey to Mexico is in the nature of a voluntary exile at this moment, though he will certainly do something for his country's interests in Mexico, if anything can be done. But his mission is one of observation. Spain wishes to know precisely what is the condition of that republic, and Mr. Pacheco will not be easily deceived. Too liberal himself for the present self styled liberal Spanish cabinet, he does not wish to raise his voice in opposition to them in the Senate, when there is little doubt that he would be able to overthrow them. But at this moment their successors would inevitably be men of the retrograde Papal party, and yet Pacheco does not like longer to lend his countenance to a cabinet which does not govern to suit him, especially in the great questions of foreign policy now discussed in Europe. Señor Pacheco is a native of the south of Spain. He began his life as an advocate and journalist. He established a newspaper called *El Siglo*, in Madrid, about twenty four years ago, and has since been successively editor of five different political journals and two law periodicals. He entered on his public career as most young men of talent are apt to do in Spain, with the publication of a volume of poems, which are much esteemed. One of the very few exceptions to this remark concerning the public men of Spain, is Narvaez, who not long since was prime minister, and who, besides being one of the most laborious and active administrators of public affairs, proved himself one of the most unprincipled and corrupt, but is wholly innocent of poetry. Pacheco is the author of several dramas and various works of a more solid character, such as the History of the National Cortes of 1837, of which he was a member, and Lectures on Penal Law. In 1847 he was prime minister. At a later period he was employed on a brief mission to the English Court. In politics, Pacheco is a constitutionalist, a member of the liberal conservative party—for in Spain parties have as many shades as there are colors in a prism. He is esteemed in Spain as one of the wisest and most enlightened of her public men.

Interesting Revolutionary Collection.—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* makes a somewhat interesting announcement in the following words:

While our Historical Society is plying the lever in the attempt to lift the liberality of New Yorkers to a sufficient height to secure the Abbott Egyptian Collection, a project somewhat similar has been quietly set on foot by our Mercantile Library Association to obtain possession of a valuable collection of Revolutionary and other national historical matter, which has been offered to the Association upon tempting reasonable terms. The collection comprises upward of three thousand different articles in the shape of autograph letters, (never published) portraits, maps and views of various headquarters, battle-grounds, &c. Among the letters are many containing valuable historical matter and referring to incidents, and even battles, of which no printed history contains mention. The whole have been gathered by incessant exertion, research, and the expenditure of much money on the part of Mr. A. Tomlinson, who, now wishing to locate the collection permanently and safely, has made propositions to the Mercantile Library Association which that body has undertaken to accept. The sum needed for the purchase is a comparatively nominal one, and will be subscribed, I doubt not, easily and speedily by the many members and friends of the institution.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Additional by the Steamship Brazil—The Plot Against Napoleon Denied—English Opinion in the Recent Fight—Commercial Intelligence.

St. Johns, N. F., May 8.—The steamship Brazil brings the intelligence that the Montreal Ocean Company's steamship, the Canada, from Quebec for Liverpool, via Queenstown, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday evening, the 26th of April.

The steamship Kangaroo, of the New York, Philadelphia and Liverpool line, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th ult.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Liverpool, April 28.—The Liverpool market for all qualities of Breadstuffs closed the regular week's business quiet.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say that Flour closed dull and was difficult of sale. They quote American qualities at 28s. 6d. to 30s. Corn closed quiet at the quotations by the Bohemian.

Bullion in the Bank of England.—The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £62,000 during the week.

European Political Intelligence—The International Prize Fight.—"Bell's Life," published in London, in one of its leading articles says that John C. Heenan's claim for the champion's belt is preposterous, and that if the referee had witnessed the 38th round he would have awarded Sayers the victory.

The same journal also asserts that the chances were in favor of Sayers.

Medical certificates say that Tom Sayers will be unable to use his arm for two months, probably longer.

Two hundred pounds have been collected in the British House of Commons for the benefit of Tom Sayers.

Plot Against the French Emperor.—The existence of a plot against the Emperor Napoleon has been denied in France.

Congressional Proceedings.—Washington, May 8.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. John Sherman advocated the passage of the pending tariff bill, saying that it would yield from sixty to seventy millions of dollars and afford a reasonable protection to all sections.

News from Europe Further by the Steamship Brazil—Vote of Savoy—Rebellious Movements in China.

St. Johns, May 8.—The steamship Brazil left this port last night on her way to New York.

Paris Bourse.—The Paris Bourse closed the week's business somewhat firmer.

The Three Per Cent. Rentes closed at 70 f. 50c.

European Political Intelligence—Suicide of Baron Bruk.—Advices received from Vienna state that Baron Bruk, who had been dismissed from the office of Minister of Finance, for complicity in gigantic frauds, had committed suicide.

The Prince of Wales's Tour to America.—The Prince of Wales will not leave England on his contemplated tour to Canada and the United States before the first week in July next.

Question of Annexation.—The official returns of the vote of Savoy in favor of the annexation exceeds 100,000 ayes. 200 citizens not having voted.

Slight Insurrections in Africa.—Advices received from Paris state that slight insurrections had taken place in the French possessions in Africa, but were promptly suppressed.

Later from China.—Advices received by the overland mail at Alexandria state that great preparations are being made in China for defensive operations.

It was rumored that two English vessels had been sunk by the Peiho river forts. This report needs confirmation.

The Chinese rebels have threatened Shanghai.

Affairs in the sundry districts of India had been quite serious.

The Government have adopted such measures as will save the crops and restore tranquillity.

Congressional Proceedings.—Washington, May 8.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Davis spoke on his resolutions relative to slavery in the Territories.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, urged immediate legislation to protect slave property in the Territories.

In the House of Representatives to-day, in the Committee on Tariff, Messrs. Taylor and Millson ineffectually tried to introduce amendments to increase the duty on sugar.

Mr. Pettit offered an amendment to repeal the duty on sugar and molasses.

The testimony of Mr. Wendell before the Committee on the Covode resolution shows that he expended from $100,000 to $140,000 on the English bill.

A part of the expenditure has been traced, the rest is in a fair way of discovery.

The testimony of Messrs. Simons and Johnson shows that the Lecompton Constitution made at Washington was sent to Kansas by an Administration agent.

The Committee on Naval Affairs are about to report a bill to provide for the establishment of Mr. Butterfield's Mexican Gulf Steamship Mail Line, proposed to connect with the New York and Boston Southern Steamship Line.

It is understood that the New York and Eastern members will oppose the passage of the bill.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, presented a bill to deepen the channels of rivers emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, and authorizing certain States to levy tonnage duties. This bill was referred.

The resolutions of Mr. Davis relative to slavery in the Territories were considerably debated. No conclusion was arrived at, after which the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

Arrival of the Steamship Teutonia.—New York, May 8.—The United States mail steamship Teutonia, from Southampton and Havre, has arrived at this port.

The Teutonia left Southampton on Wednesday evening, the 25th ult.

Her commercial as well as political news has been fully anticipated by the Bohemian at Quebec and the Brazil at St. Johns.

Vanderbilt's U. S. mail steamship Illinois was advertised to sail from Southampton for New York on the 1st of May.

Destructive Fire.—Albany, N. Y., May 8.—A destructive fire is now raging through the forest north of this city, on the line between New York and Massachusetts.

River Intelligence.—Louisville, May 8.—The Ohio river at this point is falling.

St. Louis, May 8.—The Mississippi river at this point is swelling slowly, with seven feet six inches of water to Cairo.

Steamboats Passing.—Vicksburg, May 8.—The steamer New Falls City passed down at four, and the Vicksburg at five o'clock this evening.

New York Markets.—New York, May 8.—The market closed firm at a fair inquiry; the sales were 600 bales. Good Middlings are quoted at 11⅛ to 11¼c. A decline of ⅛ to 10c in Flour is reported; the sales amounted to 13,500 barrels. Superfine State is selling at $5.35 to $5.40. Wheat closed buoyant, and has advanced 2c. Rye is selling at 86c. Corn closed dull; the sales to-day foot up 49,000 bushels. Prime to Choice is selling at 70 to 82c. Pork closed dull but steady at previous rates. Lard closed quiet and steady at 11 to 11¼c per pound.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, May 8.—The Flour market closed firm; the sales to-day foot up 1200 bbls. at $5.75 to $5.90. There were 1800 bbls. of Whiskey sold at 17¼c. per gal. Lard was held at 10½ to 10¾c. per lb. Sugar is quoted at 7¼ to 8½c. per lb. The market closed firm. Molasses sold at 43 to 46c. per gal.; the market closed quiet. Coffee closed firm. Rio is quoted at 11 to 11¾c. per lb.

Herr Kuchelbecker, lately deceased, was a son of a German nobleman, and in early years a playmate of Nicholas I of Russia. As he grew up he became imbued with democratic ideas, and took part in 1825 in a revolution at St. Petersburg. Nicholas hastened to the scene of the outbreak, on the Square of St. Isaac, and shouted out the famous words: "To your knees, rebels. I am the Czar." At this moment Kuchelbecker pointed a double barreled pistol at the breast of his monarch, but it was knocked away by a corporal, and the would be assassin took refuge in flight. He was captured, and Nicholas offered him his forgiveness, but Kuchelbecker would not abandon his cherished democratic ideas, and so he was sent an exile to Siberia. For thirty-five years he lived in the dreary seclusion of a Calmuck village on Lake Baikal, supporting himself by the capture of foxes and other fur-bearing animals, all the time refusing an annuity proffered him by Nicholas. A few years ago the Greek religion of his wife was ferreted out by a Russian priest, and, though strongly attached to each other, the husband and wife were forcibly divorced. Kuchelbecker, as a German, was a Protestant, and his children have been forbidden to bear their father's name. After this blow his energy gave way, and he succumbed to the hardships of his lot.

Bear Fight in a Menagerie.—A frightful conflict occurred a few days since in the "Old Adams" menagerie of New York. J. C. Adams, known as "Old Adams," the California hunter, bear catcher and tamer, had a fight with one of his bears and was seriously injured. His menagerie has recently been opened to the public, and consists mainly of California animals, which were captured and trained by him during a hunting expedition of four years. There is a large ring in the centre of the tent, formed by a railing, and in this ring, among other animals, are a large number of bears, which Adams has trained to perform various amusing tricks, such as going up a tree and sitting in a chair, turning summersaults, &c. Some of them seem not to have forgotten wholly their old habits, and are exceedingly cross. One of them, an immense grizzly bear, three years of age, is called Colonel Fremont, and as Mr. Adams was exhibiting on the afternoon of the day of the occurrence, he struck this bear with his whip at a moment when he was peculiarly savage, whereupon his bearship resented the affront and seized Adams by the arm, greatly to the terror of the female spectators, many of whom ran off screaming. The bears are all chained, of course, but unfortunately Colonel Fremont had sufficient room to get a good hold of Mr. Adams's left arm, and inflicted a serious wound. A regular bear fight followed, and Mr. Adams succeeded in extricating himself, and the bear was put into a harness and further chained, so that he will be unable to inflict any further injury upon any body. The fight lasted some time, and was truly frightful, the bear growling or roaring in a terrific style. The injury to Mr. Adams's arm would not be so serious were it not for the remarkable fact that the upper portion of his skull was torn off by a fierce Rocky Mountain grizzly bear about five years ago, from which he has suffered much pain constantly, which the wound upon the arm naturally increases. He is, however, a man of extraordinary nerve, and, in spite of the severe injuries from which he is suffering, continues his exhibition.—*Post*.

Suicide at Beardstown.—Beardstown, May 3.—Mr. George Eber, a baker in this city, committed suicide this noon, by shooting himself. He stood in front of a mirror, and discharged a pistol, the ball taking effect in the lower jaw on the right side, ranging upwards, shattering and tearing off nearly the whole side and back of the head, killing him instantly. No cause is assigned for the act, but it is supposed to be the result of insanity. Indeed by political excitement. He leaves a wife and three children.

A Year of Annexations.

We find the following sketch in the *Revue Sociale*, of Brussels. The *Revue* quotes it from the *Post Heiri*, of Soleure:

March.—The Empire annexes Savoy and Nice, this annexation having become a "geographical necessity." Austria stirs not; she is delighted that this trick is played against Victor Emanuel. Prussia says nothing, reserving to herself "freedom of action."

April.—In order to obtain its "natural frontiers," the Empire annexes the Rhenish provinces. Austria stirs not; she is delighted at seeing this trick played against Prussia, who had deserted her in Lombardy. Prussia pockets the affront, reserving to herself "freedom of action" in regard to Hanover.

May.—If Venetia is annexed to Lombardy "because the Venetians speak Italian," Prussia stirs not; she rejoices to see this trick played against Austria, who had abandoned her on the Rhine. Austria is beaten, as last year, having sent her army into battle without their break fasts.

June.—The Empire annexes Belgium "because the Belgians speak French." England protests. Austria and Prussia stir not; they revenge themselves of England's abandonment in Italy and on the Rhine.

July.—The Empire reclaims Baden and Westphalia "because the majority of the inhabitants are Catholics, and have already formed part of the great Empire." Austria stirs not, for she is delighted to see Prussia lose Westphalia. Prussia stirs not, for she prefers Baden to be French rather than Austrian.

August.—In consequence of the annexation of Baden, that also of Wurtemberg and Bavaria has become a "geographical necessity" to the Empire. Austria is delighted to see Prussia lose the support of Protestant Wurtemberg, and Prussia is delighted to see Austria lose the support of Catholic Bavaria. Germany stirs not. At Jena the students sing, "What is the fatherland?" Napoleon answers this question.

September.—The Empire annexes Hanover, Oldenburg and Mecklenburg "because the possession of the Northern seacoast has become necessary to France as a natural frontier." At Berlin they seriously propose to exchange the pointed helmets of the army for the kepis. The German Diet, after the annexation of Frankfort, have hid themselves in Wurzburg; they refer to a committee the question of the organization of the Federal army.

October.—The possession of the kingdom of Saxony and of the Duchies has become for the Empire "a political necessity," because the European equilibrium requires that Prussia and Austria should be held in check by a third great power. The Diet flies to Rugen, and in order to calm public opinion, now awakened, vote the erection of a statue to Arndt. The committee appointed by the Diet are not yet ready to report on the organization of the army; therefore the troops cannot be marched against Napoleon.

November.—The Empire reaches to the Vistula. The annexation of Prussia has become for the Empire "a moral necessity," as the Emperor must at any price keep his word. Austria rubs her hands with joy, being rid of other rivals in Germany. Russia stands aghast at seeing the French on the Vistula, and exclaims, "That is not what I wished!"

December.—All the territory reaching from the Alps to the Carpathians in Hungary has become for the Empire "a geographical necessity." The Germanic Diet has completed the military organization. The statue of Arndt is unveiled on "le Jour des Innocents," in the Isle of Rugen.

Sea Island Cotton in Texas.—The editor of one of our State exchanges stopped recently at Mr. F. Cheesman's place on Peyton's Creek. He says:

Mr. Cheesman is engaged in the cultivation of Sea Island cotton on the prairie lands. He has made some experiments in the last two years, both in the construction of a gin and the cultivation of the cotton, which warrant him in planting about twenty five or thirty acres this year. He expects a yield of two bales per acre, weighing about 300 pounds to the bale. We examined some of the cotton in the seed, and were convinced that the staple is very fine, and that the ginning process had injured it but little. This quality of cotton is worth forty cents per pound in Liverpool, which makes the acre produce $240 worth of cotton, and deducting $20 per bale for commissions, freight and insurance, the net proceeds of one acre of prairie land cultivated in Sea Island cotton is $200, equal to two acres of the best canebrake or bottom land.

It seems that the individual who attempts to mount the ladder of Fame from the arena of the Prize Ring, has to climb by many and very unpleasant "rounds." A detailed account of the Great Fight, published in *Bell's Life*, tells us that the combatants struck each other with mawleys and bunches of fives upon the head, the nob, the conk, the cuts, the canister, the noddle, the mug, the knowledge box, the nose, the sneezer, the snorer, the snuffer, the snuff tray, the nozzle, the mazzard, the eyes, the ogles, the optics, the peepers, the mouth, the kisser, the whistler, the oratory trap, drawing the blood, the claret, the ruby, the crimson, the home brewed, the gravy, and in several instances knocking the unfortunate knocker off his pins, his pegs, his stumps, and his foundation, to say nothing of boring, fibbing and sending him to grass. Who wants the Belt?

Long Names.—The Kaffir has no family name, but is provided with one, according to some accidental circumstance at his birth, the name he afterwards changed for one recording a deed of bravery, or a personal characteristic. Thus: "The boy who was born in a hole," may become "The hunter who caused the game to roll over," and "The child born when the sun shone," "The man with the big head," or "The man with the broad face." Europeans are also re-christened in the Kaffir manner. A lady, who walked with a cook and staccato step, was "One who moves in little cracks," or literally, "Crackle-gant," and a clergyman's daughter, who had the habit of looking quickly from side to side, was "Our who looks out in all directions in order to see."—*Dickens's All the Year Round*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNION MASS MEETING.

Large Concourse Assembled in Lafayette Square—Resolutions of Judge Hale Adopted—Speeches of Hon. Isaac E. Morse, Judge Hoyland and Franklin H. Clack, Esq.—Music, Artillery, Torches and Sky Rockets.

In accordance with the call issued by over one hundred of our citizens, favorable to "Stand firmly for the Union," and calling upon all who were "opposed to the secession movements of the Louisiana and other State delegations at the Charleston Convention, and who approve the course pursued by Stephen A. Douglas," which was published in all the city papers, between one and two thousand persons assembled in Lafayette Square at seven o'clock last evening. A great many were no doubt attracted by mere curiosity, but there appeared to be a strong delegation of voters and mostly in the working classes. After the speech of the President, and the remarks of Judge Hale, the crowd commenced to thin out until it was reduced, toward the close of the meeting, to about three thousand.

A large platform had been erected at the upper end of the square, which was draped at the back with the American colors, and had a flagstaff from which the national standard was flying. Among the trees, in front, were a great number of posts, upon which rested pots of resinous material which threw out a bright glare as they burned. The stand was occupied by the officers of the call, reporters of the press and others, while the multitude assembled in front of and around it. About half past seven o'clock the meeting was set in motion by a salvo of artillery and the fizzing of sky rockets, followed by spirit-stirring airs from the brass band.

When the people were supposed to be roused up to the required pitch of excitement, loud calls were made for the Hon. Isaac E. Morse to take the chair, and he was then introduced as the President. The following list of Vice Presidents was read off, and their names were thus unanimously ratified: W. O. Molten, F. W. Hendington, Dr. P. W. Johnson, Jno. R. Shaw, T. P. White, A. Brother, T. J. Beck, Jno. Eaton, C. Mace, G. Clark, C. W. Phillips, Pat. Irwin, Dr. Farrar, E. P. Deesinger, J. Fleming, Jas. Armstrong, Manuel White, H. Florance, Alfred Moulton, W. H. Hughes, Brutus Cousan, J. G. Landry, Cuthbert Bullitt, J. Rodriguez, Wm. Cross, W. L. Cushing, E. Jones, M. Call, Thos. A. Adams, Jno. Farrel, Samuel Locke, Wm. Henderson, Geo. Logan, and Dr. Greenwood. After reading these names the following Secretaries were appointed: First District, E. P. Earnshaw; Second District, Paul W. Fuller; Third District, J. R. Smith; Fourth District, C. L. Pacher.

The Hon. Isaac E. Morse then came forward to the front of the platform, and after considerable complimentary applause, he spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens,—I accept with pride and pleasure the honor of presiding over this great Union mass meeting. It is peculiarly appropriate that a demonstration of this kind should take place at this time and in this place. Here, in Lafayette Square, upon the soil acquired by Jefferson and defended by Jackson, the people of this great metropolis gather together in their strength to renew their loyalty to the Declaration of Independence, to press their approbation of the farewell address of Washington, and pledge themselves faithfully to execute the will of the great Father of the Republic, whose prayers and precepts counseling us to the sentiment, "The Union—it must be preserved!"

In vain have you erected a statue to the Great Pacificator, if you forget his almost dying prayer for the perpetuity of our free institutions. False to the sentiments of the great Expounder of the Constitution, if, when the Union is menaced, you do not rush to the rescue of the integrity of the people of these United States.

Besides these considerations of patriotism, selfinterest and selfdefence unite as almost irresistibly to one half the States of the Union, [illegible] great Father of Waters, but a few yards from where we stand, with its tributaries, rich with the products of the great valley, bind us like a silver cord to one thirteen or fourteen of these States, and nothing but some overt act, which would bring dishonor on us, should ever induce us to tolerate a separation. We shall be told that we are unwisely excited, and we may be asked if any detriment to the republic can come of the mistaken action of a few gentlemen at Charleston.

Fellow-citizens, it is not my province to anticipate the views of able gentlemen who will address you, but I may be permitted to remark that we are on the eve of a great political struggle, the second which has assumed the character of a sectional one, the precursor of the irrepressible conflict between the North and the South, which Mr. Seward and his friends are endeavoring to bring on, and never in the history of our country has it been more imperative upon the South to stand together firmly and harmoniously, and when prudence and patriotism were expected from our delegates in the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency.

It cannot be doubted that if those gentlemen representing us at Charleston had unified upon the candidate who was the first choice of a majority of the Convention, and particularly of all the States North which we could hope to carry, he could be elected, but the action of a few members from the smallest States in the Union, not even unanimous in South Carolina and Georgia, the two States perhaps the most jealous of State sovereignty, has divided and weakened the South, and given encouragement to the Black Republican party of the North. Had this taken place upon a great principle, something might have been urged in its defence; but when we saw Virginia and Kentucky, celebrated for their resolutions of '98, the mother of States and the foremost champion of Constitutional rights, stand firm, we knew the honor of the South was safe, and that the secession from the Convention was not demanded by the South to protect our rights or vindicate our honor.

When the Convention readopted the platform of Cincinnati, approved by the South four years ago, superadded the Dred Scott decision as an interpretation, and were willing to go almost any length to secure harmony, yet these gentlemen would not be satisfied. I could see nothing more than an attempt to defeat the wishes of a majority of the Convention and to break down the man who had fought more gallantly for our rights than any other in the North, and who is, in my judgment, the only man who can defeat the Black Republicans and stop the lava of abolitionism, now rolling its destructive tide over the country. Ever consistent, he has spoken to the dwellers along the great inland seas, as he has addressed us here, where the waves of the Gulf of Mexico break unceasingly on our shores.

In the North, in the South, in the East, in the West—still and always the same—let me hear how you will receive the name of the Giant of the West—Stephen A. Douglas!

I am afraid that I am trespassing too much upon the time allotted to other gentlemen. The object of this meeting is to express our opinion honestly, fearlessly, and temperately, of the action of the delegates from Louisiana in abandoning their posts at so momentous a period. The gentlemen who will address you will tell you that these seceding delegates were contending for the veriest abstraction; of no practical benefit to the South, and one which could have no other result than to distract and weaken the only party that can successfully resist the enemies of our institutions.

When the President had concluded his remarks, and after the cheering of them had subsided, there were loud calls for different persons, but the name of Judge Hale was uppermost in the cries, and he shortly made his appearance and read the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of New Orleans, regardless of all the minor differences of opinion that divide the people of this country politically, are of one mind and one heart in support of the union of these States, and that as long as the Constitution of the Republic and the laws enacted by Congress in accordance therewith can be maintained inviolate, we confidently believe that the attempt, wherever made, or however originated, to destroy the fraternal ligaments which bind in links more durable than brass the sovereign members of the glorious confederation together; and we here solemnly pledge ourselves, one to the other and all to our country, to oppose all parties or fragments of parties, and all aspirants for public office, irrespective of party distinctions, whose claims to public confidence are in any manner identified with disorganizing or disunion sentiments or designs, and to regard as enemies to Republican Liberty all who attempt to produce a separation of these States while within the Union their equality and rights under the Constitution are susceptible of maintenance without recourse to physical force.

Judge Hale was called to speak to the resolution he had read. He said he did not see who had the right to call upon him to speak. He came simply to be on the outskirts of the meeting as a humble looker-on, and was not prepared for any speech. His name he signed to the call for this meeting by inducement. He then expressed his views regarding the meeting, and said he did not see the necessity. No small number of men, or clique of six or seven, could dissolve this Union. We had but to take a map of our country and view its relation in climate, in soil, and all its bearings, and then ask ourselves the possibility of disunion. Persons talked of disunion, and that was all; and that talk availed nothing. Alluding to the delegation to Charleston and Slidell and their being but persons who viewed self aggrandizement as the great object of their lives, and sacrificed principles to individuality, the terse speaker said these men left the Convention not on principle, for they said in their own bolting convention to the other convention, if they would nominate a man agreeable to them, they would retain him notwithstanding the platform. Was this bolting for principle? (Loud cries of no! no!) The resolutions Judge Hale had read, he remarked, were submitted to the vast gathering of the citizens then present for their adoption or rejection, and he had every confidence in the judgment respecting them to be the last moment. Amid much cheering Judge Hale retired.

Loud calls were now made for Judge Hoyland. In response to which he came forward and spoke in an eloquent strain for over half an hour. Although we would have desired to publish his interesting speech in full, our crowded columns and the lateness of the hour at which the meeting closed, have unavoidably prevented. Franklin H. Clack, Esq., was then called upon, and he addressed the assemblage for a considerable length of time. His speech was frequently and vehemently interrupted by some person in the crowd (probably a Breckinridge fellow) who seemed to exert his utmost lung to annoy the speaker, who occasionally requested him to "dry up," and to try a vacant lot to hold a discussion.

About ten o'clock Mr. Clack's speech was concluded, and after a salvo of artillery, a grand explosion of fancy colored rockets, and music by the band. A procession of the assemblage was then marched down St. Charles street to the tune of "I wish I was in Dixie," and a serenade around to Clay Statue, where Judge Hale's procession, and then three cheers for the Union, and three for Stephen A. Douglas. With this conclusion the meeting was dispersed.

Large Fire in the Second District.—Yesterday morning between nine and ten o'clock, the brick-bound of St. Philip, Levee and Conde streets was fairly visited by a conflagration, one of the largest of the kind which has occurred in that district for a great length of time.

The fire originated in the small one-story brick tenement building on St. Philip street, between Levee and Conde, occupied by a mattress and Rosseau, who vends raw vegetables and fruits, and it is supposed the fire was produced by some act of negligence, as leaving a candle unextinguished which burnt down and set fire to papers in the table. Convenient to this building were numerous other small and old ones, which have the marks of crumbling and decay, and were well suited for the fire. Immediately next to this house is the fine brick residence of Mr. Dastenaux, happily but little injured. Situated in a narrow street, yet the coverment when it had not taken full sold, still it created an ordinarily severe work for the firemen. There is also engines were there lately on the spot, and would have suppressed the fire ere its course extended but for the entire absence of water.

Thus unrestricted the fire began to swell in bold flames, and spread its terror around. Old and young, and the inhabitants of the neighborhood were in the wildest dismay and excitement, running to and fro crying for help. The firemen, feeling the ineffectual position in which they were placed, made immediately untiring efforts to obtain water, and the fire was finally stopped in its operations. Engines arrived down St. Philip street, and were in the action of getting a stream on the fire when it was discovered that a supply of water would be impossible. The hook and ladder companies to the burning houses. Then they sought their engines back again, but to their mortification found that the supply of water had temporarily failed. [illegible] had then to recourse to their own force, and the flames spread, and gained with great power, and the extensive row of tenements ... and several dry wood stalls were enveloped in fire. The wind, bearing from the north, carried the flames across Conde street, and the destruction of property was increased. The buildings on the stores of Messrs. F. Chevis & Rochets store, also the buildings at the rear of this square. Here the services of the hook and ladder and the fire companies still seemed to be of no avail with great effort their exertions were to do no good. It was not until the fire had burnt out the square that the fire engines were able to exert themselves. [illegible]

The loss is estimated at about $10,000. The buildings were chiefly tenements of the poorer classes. [illegible]

[illegible]

The seven trials that the firemen were put to on this occasion could not have been passed unnoticed by the most disinterested looker on, and we are pleased to chronicle the hospitalities shown them by Messrs. A. A. B. McAuliffe, Royal and Dumaine streets, who supplied refreshments. The service they rendered is in regard to J. E. Pine, Esq., City Surveyor, who was kind and attentive in his exertions.

The only way by which the fire was stopped was the stationing of the Young America and Louisiana Hose Company's steam engines on the levee to force water down St. Philip street, and the employment by Captain Vernon of the steamer Cardon, which landed water down Dumaine street. We are sorry to have to report that several firemen, whose names we could not learn, were injured at the fire, and several Sisters of Charity who hastened to the scene, were injured by falling walls while helping to remove the household goods from a poor family's dwelling. He was badly wounded in the head.

Fire in the Fourth District.—At six o'clock last evening fire broke out in a framed house at Washington street, lying at the foot of Harmony street, and the whole concern was burnt.

Stabbing Affair on Hospital Street.—About twelve o'clock yesterday a man, who is called Charley, entered the Baden Hotel, No. 3, Hospital street, and treated a crowd of men to drinks, which he refused to pay for. In consequence of this he got into a difficulty with the proprietor and bar-keeper, and during the melee he was badly stabbed. The police interfered and sent Charley to the Charity Hospital. Officer P. L. Jacobs arrested Frederick Lissenbacker, the barkeeper, on the charge of stabbing Charley, and lodged him in the Second District lockup.

Waived an Examination.—Jean Gros, charged with the murder of Palmyra Faytre, who was his mistress, was arraigned before Assistant Recorder Bonit yesterday, when he waived an examination and asked to be sent before the Criminal Court, which was done.

Burglary.—The residence of Mr. John Horsey, at the corner of Bacchus and Washington streets, was broken into at an early hour Monday morning by two men, who made a safe escape with $170 and a gold watch. One of the burglars is described as a tall man wearing a blue coat and a white felt hat, and the other a small man, also wearing a blue coat and a white felt hat.

SHAKE AND BURN! SHAKE AND BURN! SHAKE AND BURN!—This is the life of seven eighths of the sufferers from Fever and Ague. He wanders like an uncertain shadow, never knowing what moment he may be prostrated, and therefore disinclined to give any serious attention to business. He is a burden to himself and a burden to his friends, who are wearied out administering to his wants. This is the condition of thousands in town and country. It is no exaggeration to say that Fever and Ague kills more people than any twenty other diseases in America. For a sure and speedy cure of this terrible affliction, we take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which have already achieved a wide reputation for rapid and powerful effects in renovating the system prostrated by this disease.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

Dear to Us.

Need we say our children are dear to us? If we see a rosebud suddenly snapped from its parent stem we feel sorry; how much more do we feel when we behold the mother's only joy suddenly taken away—nipped in the bud. In Southern climates what ravages take place among these young children by the summer complaint and we fancy we hear the mothers exclaiming in agony "Oh, that we could stop this plague!" Stop it! You can stop it! Listen. Take what never failed, and administer it to the objects of your affections, and you are safe. Give the children

DR. BILLINGS'
Carminative and Astringent Syrup:
a remedy that never failed. You will give it a trial surely; and as we positively recommend it, we shall be satisfied as to the result.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
WOODMAN & BEMENT,
corner of Common and Magazine streets,
and by J. WRIGHT & CO., General Agents,
my7-2w 21 and 151 Chartres street

Hall of Eagle Engine Co., No. 7,
New Orleans, May 9th, 1860.
THE Officers and Members of this Company hereby return their warmest thanks to Mr. A. Kittenberger for his kind attention in providing them with refreshments at the fire which occurred in his neighborhood yesterday, and which will ever be remembered by them.
my9 1t JAMES CAMPBELL, Secretary.

To the Firemen and the Public.
I BEG leave to express my thanks and gratitude to the firemen and the public for their kind efforts in saving my furniture and effects from the late fire, and I feel confident that their efforts would have been crowned with success had there been a sufficient supply of water.
I also announce to my friends and patrons that on to-morrow I will, as usual, be ready to furnish them with bread, and hope that the inconvenience they are put to by this unforeseen event will not cause them to leave me. WIDOW S. BOUNY.
New Orleans, May 8, 1860. my9 2t

Notice.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of F. MALARD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. MALARD,
WALTER A. PECK.
New Orleans, May 7, 1860.
The undersigned having purchased the interest of WALTER A. PECK in the firm of F. MALARD & CO., have formed a copartnership from this date, under the style of MALARD & TOOKER, for the purpose of continuing the business of the old firm.
F. MALARD,
E. H. TOOKER.
New Orleans, May 7, 1860. my9 3w

Notice.
THE public is requested not to negotiate nor receive in payment a Check which was drawn by me on [illegible] on the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, said check having been given by me, and is to be returned to me after settlement.
CHARLES F. FORSTALL.
New Orleans, May 8th, 1860. my9 1w

Wanted.
A YOUNG MAN can find immediate employment as clerk in a fancy store. To one speaking the French and English languages, and able to bring good references of [illegible]. Apply at No. 22 Chartres street. my9 1t

Genuine Havana Cigars.
WE have constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of genuine Havana Cigars, which we import direct, of all sizes and the finest brands, such as Rosa de Regoral, Amalia, Ritas, Washington, Trocha, Rosa de Regoral, [illegible].
CABALLERO & BASALDUA,
46 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

JALAP.—A case Jalap received from Mexico and for sale by CABALLERO & BASALDUA, 46 Old Levee st., between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

IN STORE, and for sale by the undersigned—[illegible]
CAMILLE LACOSTE,
205 Royal st., corner Dumaine.

ABSYNTHE AND LIQUEURS.—[illegible]
CAMILLE LACOSTE,
205 Royal st., corner Dumaine.

ASPARAGUS.—[illegible]
CAMILLE LACOSTE,
205 Royal st., corner Dumaine.

CLARET AND WHITE WINE.—[illegible]
S. PLASSAN, Nos. 38 and 40 Old Levee.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—[illegible]
S. PLASSAN, Nos. 38 and 40 Old Levee.

HAVANA CIGARS.—[illegible]
S. PLASSAN, Nos. 38 and 40 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR.—[illegible]
S. PLASSAN, Nos. 38 and 40 Old Levee.

RUM, BEEF, HAMS.—[illegible]
S. PLASSAN, Nos. 38 and 40 Old Levee.

Wanted.
A WELL educated American Lady, who has been a governess ... desires employment as a governess in a private family in the country. Apply by letter addressed to W. M., Box of this paper.

Notice.
MR. J. RODRIGUEZ [illegible]
B. RODRIGUEZ.
May 5th, 1860.

To Rent.
A MANDEVILLE [illegible] PROPERTY [illegible]
W. A. GORDON & CASTILLO,
130 Common street.

Arabian Bitters.
SINCE the appearance of [illegible]
[illegible]
E. SANCHO, 220 Old Levee, between Dumaine and Philip.

Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloth, Matting.
[illegible]
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
19 Chartres st.

Copartnership.
THE copartnership [illegible]
J. HERNANDEZ.
A. AGOTTE.
New Orleans, May 1, 1860.

Comfort to Children.
JUST RECEIVED—[illegible]
TWIN COACHES,
GIGS,
PERAMBULATORS
[illegible]
J. DERBES, Jr.

For Sale.
A GROCERY STORE [illegible]
PEREZ.

To Rent.
THE [illegible]
HENRY VALETON & CO.

LANDING [illegible]
HENRY VALETON & CO.

SUNDRIES.—[illegible]
[illegible]
LANATA BROTHERS,
9 and 11 Jefferson st.

DAILY EXPECTED per ship Castiglione, from Marseilles: 100 baskets vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co.; [illegible]
BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
11 Old Levee st.

DAILY EXPECTED per ship Fanny Ealer, from Bordeaux—100 baskets extra anisette, Chauvet; 20 boxes ship maraschino; [illegible]
BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
11 Old Levee street.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.—100 barrels brandy and gin; 150 barrels Folkner's extra whisky, 200 barrels Monongahela whisky, 40 barrels old Bourbon whisky, 70 quarter casks imitation brandy, for sale by
N. LAMBERT,
No. 52 (late 62) Magazine street.

PULVERIZED CHARCOAL.—20 hogsheads, landing ex ship Lancaster, from Philadelphia, for sale by
N. LAMBERT,
52 (late 62) Magazine st.

TOBACCO.—300 bales Havana and Mexican, for fillers and wrappers, in store and for sale by
E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse street,
between Chartres and Old Levee.

CIGARS.—Regalias and Imperial brands, landing from Havana, for sale by
E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse street,
between Chartres and Old Levee.

SUGAR.—100 boxes White Sugar, landing from steamship Habana, from Havana, for sale by
E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st.,
between Chartres and Old Levee.

RUM.—White and colored, landing from steamship Habana, from Havana, for sale by
E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st.,
between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

HAVANA SUGAR.—White, yellow and brown, in store, for sale by
E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse street,
between Chartres and Old Levee.

HAVANA CIGARS.—400,000 assorted brands and sizes, in store and for sale by
E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st.,
between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

CORKS.—[illegible] Imperial and regular, in store and for sale by
S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
No. 20 Customhouse street.

CHAMPAGNE.—100 packages in cases and baskets, half pints, in store and for sale by
S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
No. 20 Customhouse street.

SARDINES.—200 cases in quarter boxes Martin & Peneau; 200 cases in half boxes, do. do. For sale by
S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
No. 20 Customhouse st.

WALNUTS, Filberts, Almonds, Italian Seeds—100 bags walnuts; 100 bags soft shell almonds; 100 bags filberts; 25 barrels shelled almonds; 50 do. flaxseed; 50 do. canary seed; 20 do. cauliflower seed. For sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
Nos. 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

PRESERVES, OLIVE OIL.—2000 quarter boxes assorted truffled pies; 200 do. do. black truffles, 2000 do. sardines in oil; 3000 half do. do.; 300 boxes citron; 100 do. olives; 100 do. capers; 30 kegs olives; 2000 baskets olive oil, Bayasse & Gautier, Bacigalupi, Plagniol and de Possel. For sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
Nos. 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

LIQUORS AND CORDIALS.—300 cases absynth, Ed. Pernod, C. Lacoutre and C. F. Berger; 50 do. kirsch, Constant Lecoultre; 100 boxes guignolet; 150 cases cassis; 75 do. rum punch; 50 do. ratafia. For sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
Nos. 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

ESSENCES, Orange Flower Water and Gum.—2 cases essence of Bergamot; 1 do. do. of Portugal; 4 bottles do. of maraschino; 10 vials do. of rose; 25 estagnons and 200 boxes orange flower water; 5 cases gum Arabic. For sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
Nos. 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

LYONS SAUSAGES.—Received in store: 700 pounds fresh Lyons sausages, for sale by
DUNTZE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.

CIGARS.—600,000 Havana Cigars of the best brands, such as Regalia Britanica, Regalia de Londres, Especial, Media Regalia, Brevas, Conchas, Londres, Millares, Comun, constantly on hand and for sale by
S. DE VISSER & Co., 74 Magazine st.

GERMAN CIGARS.—1,000,000 of Regalias, Regalias de Londres, Opera, Londres, Media Regalias, Millares Imperiales, Conchas, Trabucos, of assorted brands, for sale by
T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
30 Old Levee street.

FAIR
For the Benefit of the Institution of the Sisters of the Holy Family.
THE [illegible] MONDAY, May 7, 1860 [illegible]

Horses for Sale.
FOR SALE [illegible] at Mr. LABORDE's stables [illegible]

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given [illegible] Paul Boré [illegible]
MICHEL MULLER [illegible]

NEW FANCY GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED a large and well selected assortment of FRENCH SILK, STRAW & MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of
HAIR, STRAW AND CRAPE BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
MANTILLAS,
GLOVES, MITTS,
PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS,
LACES, LACE POINTS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SILKS,
TRIMMINGS of all kinds,
VELVETS,
FRINGES,
BLONDES,
TARLETANS,
VEILS and BRIDAL VEILS,
WREATHS and HEAD DRESSES,
MOSQUITO BOBBINETS, &c. &c.
[illegible]
J. DERBES, Jr., 19 Chartres st.

Hemp and Cotton Thread Nets and Sweep-Nets.
PLANTERS and Fishermen [illegible]
F. LEVERRIER, 76 Chartres st.

TRUFFLED PIES.—[illegible]
HENRY VALETON & CO.

DRIED PRUNES.—[illegible]
HENRY VALETON & CO.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.—[illegible]
N. LAMBERT.

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.—[illegible] Philadelphia, for sale by
F. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

VANILLA.—1 case Vanilla Beans, just received from Mexico, for sale by
CABALLERO & BASALDUA, 46 Old Levee st.,
bet. Bienville and Customhouse streets.

LANDING ex ship Arcole, from Marseilles—[illegible] boxes vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co., for sale by
N. LAMBERT,
No. 52 Magazine street.

COGNAC J. CABLE.—[illegible]
N. LAMBERT.

SOAP.—[illegible]
E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st.

EMPTY BOTTLES.—In store, 500 hampers of 125 bottles each. For sale by
QUEVROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
40 Customhouse street.

COGNAC EDMOND JAULIN.—40 pipes [illegible]
N. LAMBERT.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—[illegible]
T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
30 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex ship Arcole, from Marseilles—[illegible]
LANATA BROS.,
9 and 11 Jefferson st.

JALAP.—1 bale Jalap just received from Mexico, for sale by
CABALLERO & BASALDUA, 46 Old Levee,
bet. Bienville and Customhouse streets.

TO ARRIVE.—[illegible]
LANATA BROS.,
9 and 11 Jefferson st.

TO CONFECTIONERS, DRUGGISTS, ETC.—50 barrels shelled almonds; 200 boxes Leghorn citron; 20 cases gum arabic; 20 barrels currants and Sultana raisins; 100 do. flax seed; 100 do. canary seed; 10 estagnons bergamot and Portugal; 100 ounces essence of Rose; 30 pounds essence of maraschino. For sale by
LANATA BROS.,
9 and 11 Jefferson street.

CONSERVES.—Just landing: 9 cases, 100 half cans each, mushrooms, 12 do., 100 quarter boxes each, truffled patés, 2 do. 100 half do. do. truffled cervelats, 2 do. 100 half do. do. truffled sausages, 2 do. 100 quarter do. do. truffled galantines, 1 do. 100 boxes each, assorted fish, in oil, 3 do. 100 do. do. truffled asparagus. For sale by
DUNTZE & CO.,
Corner Royal and Conti sts.

VINEGAR.—In store 50 barrels French white wine vinegar, for sale by
DUNTZE & CO.,
Corner Royal and Conti sts.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.—50 dozen jars Genuine raspberry vinegar, 25 do. do. cherry juice, 25 do. do. raspberry juice. For sale by
DUNTZE & CO.,
Corner Royal and Conti sts.

GENUINE SELTZ WATER.—100 dozen whole bottles Seltz water; 50 do. half do. do. For sale by
DUNTZE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.

SAUSAGES.—Landing ex ship Nuremberg, 2 boxes Lyons sausages. For sale by
CAMILLE LACOSTE,
205 Royal street, corner Dumaine.

NEUFCHATEL CHEESE.—Landing ex Nuremberg, from Havre, 30 dozen Neufchatel Cheeses. For sale by
CAMILLE LACOSTE,
209 Royal street, corner Dumaine.

SUNDRIES IN STORE.—

100	casks	St. Estephe Claret;
50	"	St. Julien;
25	"	Pauillac;
25	"	Cos d'Estournel Claret;
10	"	Château Larose;
150	half casks	Margaux Claret;
100	"	Haut Sauternes White Wine;
100	boxes superior	Claret, Chateau Lafitte;
200	"	Claret, Château Margaux;
125	"	Château de Pontet;
100	"	Pauillac Medoc;
125	"	Margaux;
350	"	St. Estephe;
85	"	St. Julien;
50	"	sup. White Wine, Chateau Guiraud
100	"	" " D'Arche
275	"	Haut Sauternes;
50	"	assorted Fruits in juice;
50	"	Brandy Fruits;
200	"	Vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co.;
50	"	Absynth, E. Pernod;
25	"	Kirschwasser;
275	baskets	Sweet Oil, Plagniol;
30	¼ casks	superior Cognac, Vaultrier;
30	¼ casks	Rochelle brandy;
15	¼ casks	Cognac, Blacheireau & Neuillac;
50	baskets	Champagne Wine, E. Clicquot;
25	boxes	" " Widow Clicquot;
150	baskets	Bordeaux Anisette; [Pousardin;
25	boxes	assorted Liquors.

Also, a full assortment of Truffled Pies, Sardines, Capers, Pickles, Olives, Madeira, Cherry and Port Wines, for sale by
TAMBOURY, OLIVARI & CO.,
87 Royal street.

SUNDRIES.—20 casks fine family claret; 20 demijohns old genuine Madeira wine; 20 do. very old superior cognac; 5 do. very old, and very superior Oporto wine; for sale by
T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
30 Old Levee st.

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

IN CUSTOM-HOUSE STORES.—Entitled to debenture—50 casks claret; 250 boxes absynth, E. Pernod; 100 packages cognac brandy, of the following brands: Lecocq, fine champagne, 1825; F. Dousselin & Co., fine champagne, 1825; J. Boisseau, fourth proof, 1858. For sale by
J. N. CURIEN,
20 Toulouse street.

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

LANDING ex steamship Habana, from Havana—200 demijohns Malaga Olives; 10 cases Guava, in qr boxes; for sale by
E. SANCHO,
220 Old Levee, bet. Dumaine and St. Philip.

CORN.—500 bags fancy and Mint Corn, in store and for sale in lots to suit, by
F. A. GONZALES & CO., 11 Front Levee.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR MAYOR:
JOHN T. MONROE.
FOR STREET COMMISSIONER:
C. O. FLECHIER.
RECORDER, FIRST DISTRICT:
WM. EMMERSON.
RECORDER, SECOND DISTRICT:
J. L. FABRE.
RECORDER, THIRD DISTRICT:
WEBSTER LONG.
RECORDER, FOURTH DISTRICT:
C. C. CAMPBELL.
FOR ALDERMEN:
First District .... A. O. BRICE
.... A. P. FIELD
Second District .... F. LEVASSEUR
Third District .... P. S. WILTZ
Fourth District .... S. A. SHUMWAY
ASSISTANT ALDERMEN:
First District—1st Ward ... JAMES BEGGS.
2d Ward ... ERNEST TOLEDANO
3d Ward ... C. F. HATCHER.
Second District—4th Ward ... W. HODGKINS.
5th Ward ... J. FREMEAUX.
Third District—7th Ward ... J. F. SEICHSHNAYDRE
8th Ward ... J. R. LEEFE.
Fourth District—10th Ward ... Capt. JAMES DAVIS.

FOR RECORDER.
Messrs. Editors: Please announce E. STAES as candidate for the office of Recorder of the Second District.
MANY FRIENDS.
Election 1st Monday in June next.

St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum.
THIRD DISTRICT, N. O., April 24, 1860.
[illegible]
The Superintendent of this institution would respectfully call the attention of the charitable disposed to the following facts:
1. There are three hundred and forty poor orphans in the Asylum in great want of clothing.
2. It is certain that many well disposed gentlemen and ladies have, in their wardrobes, clothes, for the coming season which they would not use.
3. Such garments would be extremely useful to the poor orphans.
4. There are the ladies [illegible]
[illegible]

Headquarters First Division.
GENERAL ORDERS. [illegible]
JOHN L. LEWIS,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Bladon and Cullum's Springs.
LEAVING MOBILE every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.—For BLADON AND CULLUM'S SPRINGS.—The new, fast running and light draught passenger steamers RESCUE, H. R. Johnston, master, DEMOPOLIS, S. W. Abels, master, will leave Mobile for the above landings and Demopolis as follows: The Rescue every Tuesday, and the Demopolis every Saturday during the season. Returning, the Rescue will leave Bladon every Saturday at 4 o'clock, arriving at Mobile Sunday morning; the Demopolis will leave Bladon every Wednesday at 4 o'clock, arriving at Mobile Thursday morning. For further particulars apply to
JOHN E. HYDE & CO.,
under the St. Charles Hotel.
Staterooms can be secured in advance by application to the agents.

Classic and Religious Bookstore,
CHURCH ORNAMENTS AND VARIETIES.
CHARLES GUERINEAU, Agent,
107 Corner of Royal and Orleans sts. 107
CONSTANTLY receiving from France and other countries, a considerable selection of Prayer Books, Church Ornaments, &c., which are offered on reasonable terms.
Prayer Books of all descriptions.
Roman Missal, in 4 vols., Mame's fine edition, richly bound ... $45
Les Trésors de Cornelius a Lapide, 4 vols., 4to, bound ... $16
La Somme Théologique, de St. Thomas, 4 vols., 4to, bound ... $9
La Sainte Bible, illustrated, &c., richly bound ... $9
Pictures, Canons d'Autel and Stations of the Cross framed.
Artificial Flowers and Stationery.
Orders for France promptly attended to at the rate of two per cent.

Stockton Hotel,
AT THE BAY OF ST. LOUIS.
MADAME STOCKTON informs her friends and the public that her Hotel will be opened for the season on the first of June. The establishment has undergone complete repairs, and is now provided with every possible accommodation for visitors. The culinary department will, as heretofore, be particularly cared for. There is a wharf and bathing houses for visitors.

FRUIT JARS,
With Glass Covers to Screw on, without Metal.
Hartell's Patent.
GUARANTEED AIR-TIGHT WITHOUT CEMENT.
THIS article needs only to be seen to insure its superseding all other fruit jars or cans ever made. It is more easily used than any other airtight jar, and is entirely free from the POISONOUS EFFECTS resulting from the use of pewter or tin.
[illegible]
HENDERSON & GAINES,
Sole Agents for the Southwest.

DR. G. W. LAWRENCE,
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN,
Hot Springs, Arkansas.
PROMPT attention given to communications from physicians or invalids abroad.
A treatise on the properties of the baths and the use of the waters in preparation.
Refers respectfully to members of the American Medical Association.

For Sale.
TWO FINE BILLIARD TABLES [illegible]

For Sale at Private Sale, for Liquidation of Copartnership.
THE establishment known as a BLACKSMITH and CARTWRIGHT SHOP [illegible]
J. AUBIANSI

One of the Best Locations in the City for the Sale of Dry Goods.
CARROLLTON STORES FOR RENT.
THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS [illegible]
THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING [illegible]
SAMUEL F. PETERS.

Notice.
ALL persons [illegible]
[illegible]

Lost.
A PROMISSORY NOTE [illegible]

A CARD
To Parents and Merchants.
[illegible]
RUFUS DOLLEAR, Proprietor.

Wanted.
IN a store [illegible]

Notice.
DR. FELIX FORMENTO, Surgeon to the Sardinian Hospital [illegible]

To Rent.
A LARGE house [illegible]

Property in Jefferson City.
FOR SALE [illegible]
JOHN BOURDET.

PAULIN DUREL,
STATIONER, PRINTER AND BINDER,
37 Chartres street.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has just received [illegible]
ENGLISH CASH BOXES—a superior article, very cheap.
NEW STYLE LETTER COPYING PRESSES.
PATENT METALLIC SLATES—new article for schools.
TRAVELING DESKS.
TRAVELING PORTFOLIOS—a large assortment.
TRAVELING PORTABLE PRESSES.
TRAVELING INKSTANDS—a large assortment.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, for Offices and Families.
COIN AND POST OFFICE SCALES.
GOLD PENS—warranted assortment.
RODGERS AND CROOKE'S PENKNIVES.
[illegible]
PAULIN DUREL,
37 Chartres street.

DR. W. E. JERVEY,
SURGEON DENTIST
Rooms over the Merchants' Bank,
CAMP STREET.
[illegible]
C. STARR BREWSTER, M. D.
[illegible]

HAVANA AND SPANISH PRODUCE.—125 half pipes very thick Catalonia Villanueva wine; 125 barrels sherry and Port wines, superior article; 5 pipes Havana rum; 5 barrels white brandy; 5 cases sweetmeats in boxes, half and whole quarter boxes. For sale by
F. SANCHO, 220 Old Levee st.,
between Dumaine and St. Philip.

LANDING ex ship John Trucks, from Bordeaux—100 casks claret, good ordinary, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.—300 boxes, for sale by
F. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SPERM CANDLES.—300 boxes, for sale by
F. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CUBA SIXES.—300 boxes, for sale by
F. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SHOT.—[illegible] drop and buck, for sale by
F. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

COOPER'S ISINGLASS.—50 boxes, for sale by
F. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

RUM.—White and Colored Rum, in pipes, landing from steamship Habana, from Havana, for sale by
E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st.,
between Chartres and Old Levee.

DAILY expected per ship Cleopatra, from Marseilles—400 boxes Vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co., warranted; [illegible]
BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
11 Old Levee street.

FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR.—25 barrels, landing ex ship Falmouth and in store and for sale by
TREAU & COUTURIE,
31 and 33 Gravier st.

OTARD DUPUY & CO. COGNAC.—100 packages, in halves, quarters and octaves, dark and pale, in bond and warehouse, for sale by
S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
No. 20 Customhouse street.

PLANAT & CO. COGNAC.—40 packages of the vintage of 1851, 1856, 1858 and 1860, in customhouse stores, for sale by
S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
No. 20 Customhouse street.

BURGUNDY WINE.—25 cases Chambertin; 20 cases Volnay of Charles Marey and Comte Liger Belair [illegible]
S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
No. 20 Customhouse street.

CAROLINA COW PEAS.—1000 sacks prime Clay and black Cow Peas, or mixed, for sale, in lots to suit, by
F. A. GONZALES & CO.,
No. 11 Front Levee.

EXCHANGE on Paris, at 3 days sight, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
16 and 18 St. Louis street.

RECEIVED per ships Cotton Planter, Victoria, John Tucks, Anna Washburn, Pilgrim and Falmouth, from Bordeaux—[illegible]
J. N. CURIEN,
20 Toulouse street.

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

RECEIVED per ships Juliana, John Trucks and Victoria, from Bordeaux—[illegible]
CHAUDET & DESSEINT,
147 and 149 Royal st.

LAGER BEER.—15 bbls. fresh, arrived from St. Louis, for sale by
S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
No. 20 Customhouse street.

WHITE WINE.—50 half casks White Wine Barsac, for sale by
T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
30 Old Levee st.

THE GRAND VOLKSFEST,
FOR THE
Benefit of the Asylum for Destitute Convalescent Persons,
TAKES place May 20th and 21st, on HOPKINS's PLANTATION, near the Pontchartrain Railroad. Extensive preparations for amusement have been made, in order to secure the patronage of all friends of innocent pleasure.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
F. KOPPENSTEIN, Secretary.

Second District Public Schools.
AN examination of the pupils of the Girls' High School since 1858, and of the Boys' High School since 1856, for the purpose of awarding diplomas, will be held at the Library Hall, commencing on the 29th of June, at 9 o'clock, P. M.
For further particulars apply at the Library Hall.
ALG. CASSARD, Secretary.

$20 SAVED
ON TICKET AND EXPENSES
TO
NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA,
BOSTON and
BALTIMORE,
By taking the
POPULAR, COMFORTABLE AND CHEAP ROUTE
VIA SAVANNAH, GA.
For through passage tickets, which include meals and state rooms the entire distance (except from Montgomery to Savannah), Price $39.75. Apply to
J. W. GREGORY,
General Ticket and Freight Agent,
St. Charles Hotel, corner Gravier st., N. O.

Dr. J. T. Beauregard,
WHO has lately returned [illegible]

To Whomsoever It May Concern.
THE [illegible]
JNO. A. WATKINS,
J. B. WARNER,
F. WEISER.

To the Public.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
New Orleans, March 17, 1860.
NOTICE is hereby given [illegible]
ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer.

Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.
[illegible]
HENRY PEYCHAUD, President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

J. LASALLE.
LUMBER YARD,
[illegible]
THE undersigned respectfully [illegible]
J. LASALLE & CO.

Miles. CAROLINE & LEONTINE,
[illegible]
81 Royal Street. 81
[illegible]

East Pascagoula Hotel.
[illegible]
J. CHAUDET.
R. DESSEINT.

Southern Produce! Southern Produce!
BIENVILLE
COTTON SEED OIL AND SOAP FACTORY.
THE [illegible]
BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
11 Old Levee.

PHELAN'S
Improved Billiard Tables and Combination Cushions.
[illegible]
PHELAN & COLLENDER [illegible]
THESE [illegible]

To Druggists and Planters
LOUISIANA, TEXAS, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, &c.
DRUGS AT WHOLESALE.
[illegible]
RECEIVED lately—
QUININE;
CASTOR OIL;
CAMPHOR;
ALUM;
SPONGES;
LINSEED;
MUSTARD;
SOAP;
MANNA;
OPIUM;
BORAX;
SAGOU.
[illegible]
R. JOURDAN.

To the Ladies.
LUBIN'S CELEBRATED TOILET POWDERS.
THESE powders [illegible]

GREAT SOUTHERN DEPOT.
CENTRAL COMMISSION HOUSE,
Corner Royal and St. Ann sts.
DIRECT IMPORTATION from Paris of PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DRUGS, &c.
[illegible]
LOUIS CASTEL.
Great Southern Depot, corner Royal and St. Ann streets.

Notice.
J. B. AVEQUIN, druggist and chemist, [illegible]
IN STORE.—[illegible]

Mushrooms and Beans.
FOR SALE [illegible]
B. RENAUD.

ALMONDS.—[illegible]
E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st.

WINES.—[illegible] Catalonia (Villanueva) wine [illegible] Bordeaux wine, good ordinary, 10 do. Haut Sauternes white wine, 20 barrels do. do., 50 do. superior port wine. For sale by
F. SANCHO,
220 Old Levee, bet. Dumaine and St. Philip.

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

RAISINS AND FIGS.—200 cases, in boxes, half do. and quarter do. M R L brand; Smyrna figs in drums and half drums; for sale by
F. SANCHO,
220 Old Levee, between Dumaine and St. Philip.

UNION PROPRIETORS OF LA JARRIE.—500 packages, in quarters and eighths, of Rochelle Brandy, in bonded warehouses for sale by
S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
No. 20 Customhouse street.

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

MUSCOVADO MOLASSES.—To arrive, the cargo of schooner Charles R. Vickery from Cardenas, for sale by
GUMA & MANICH,
30 (late 33) Tchoupitoulas street.

RECEIVED per ships Nuremberg and Bernberg, from Havre: [illegible] boxes Absynth, F. Pernod, 60 do. do. C. Berger; 20 do. Kirschwasser; [illegible] Lyons Sausages; for sale by
J. N. CURIEN,
20 Toulouse street.

CIGARS.—400,000 Havana Cigars in store, of the celebrated brands Partagas, Cabanas, Prince of Wales, Meridiano, Sol, Washington, Designio, Henry Clay, Mr. Lecoultre, &c., for sale by
GUMA & MANICH,
30 (late 33) Tchoupitoulas street.

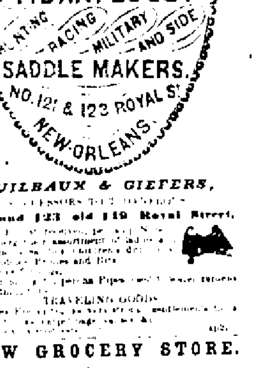
HAVANA SUGAR IN BOND.—100 boxes white, landed ex brig Venus, for sale by
GUMA & MANICH,
30 (late 33) Tchoupitoulas street.

TOBACCO.—315 bales Havana and Mexican, for fillers and wrappers, in store and for sale by
E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st.,
between Chartres and Old Levee.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPALDING & ROGERS'S
AMPHITHEATRE AND MUSEUM.
G. R. SPALDING .... Manager.
Third Night of the
JANFRETTA AND RICHER PANTOMIME AND BALLET TROUPE.
ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 9, 1860—First time of the comic pantomime, MAGIC PILLS ... New Feats on the TIGHT ROPE ... New ballet, ESMERALDA ... New Gymnastic Feats. FOUR GLOBES AND COMIC CLOWNS.
Admission 50 cents. Colored Gallery, 25 cents.
Performance every night and every Saturday noon.
Doors open at [illegible] o'clock. Performance to commence at [illegible] o'clock.
The box office will be open at 10 A. M. every day for securing seats in advance.
MUSEUM AND GRAND AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, with [illegible] other curiosities, open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 Cents.

ARMORY HALL.
SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK
TICKETS 50 CENTS
TICKETS 25 CENTS
TICKETS 25 CENTS
CHILDREN AND SERVANTS 15 CENTS.
MR. LA RUE would respectfully [illegible] the extensive patronage bestowed upon his Entertainment by the citizens of New Orleans [illegible] the Seventh and Last Week [illegible]
D. C. LA RUE'S
WONDERFUL PANOPTICON,
Life-Moving Mechanical Exhibition
[illegible]
WAR IN INDIA AND THE SEPOY REBELLION.
The Most THRILLING of all modern scenes [illegible]
Every night at [illegible] o'clock, and THURSDAY and SATURDAY at [illegible] o'clock, P. M. Doors open one hour previous.
Tickets 25 cents. Children and Servants 15 cents.



GUILBAUX & GIEFERS,
SUCCESSORS TO T. DANFLOUS,
121 and 123 old 119 Royal Street,
H[illegible]
TRAVELING GOODS.
[illegible]

NEW GROCERY STORE.
CAMILLE LACOSTE
[illegible]

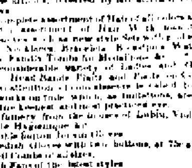
Notice of Copartnership.
[illegible]
HENRY VALETON.
New Orleans, April 1st, 1860.

Notice.
ON [illegible]
R. TALAMON.
[illegible]
J. CHAUDET.
R. DESSEINT.

Copartnership Notice.
THE [illegible]
CHARLES PITTS.
GARDNER SMITH.

SALE AT AUCTION PRICES
EVERY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY [illegible]
MRS. COLIN'S,
[illegible]

DR. MOTT'S
CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE
PILLS OF IRON.
[illegible]
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.
[illegible]
Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing fifty 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 [illegible] be addressed to
R. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents,
339 BROADWAY, N. Y.



JEAN AUGE,
No. 54 CHARTRES ST., cor. Bienville.
MR. and MRS. AUGE inform their numerous customers that Mr. Auge has returned from Europe, and that he has in Paris and London made selections of new articles, received by late arrivals, comprising as follows:
A complete assortment of Hair of all colors and lengths;
A [illegible] assortment of Hair Work [illegible] new style Sets with [illegible], Bracelets, Necklaces, Brooches, Watch Chains, Scale Family Tombs for Medallions &c.
A considerable variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Wigs, Head Bands, Plaits and Fronts on Combs. The special attention of connoisseurs is called to the above hair works on tulle, which, as imitations, are such as to defy the keenest and most practiced eye.
Perfumery from the houses of Lubin, Violet, Pinaud, Societe Hygienique &c.
Double button [illegible] Gloves.
Swedish Gloves with two buttons, at 75c a pair.
Small Combs of all sizes.
Rich Fans of the latest styles.
Ball and Opera Sets.
New Flower, Chenille, Velvet, Ribbon and Velvet Head Dresses.
Their Pearl White and their Compound for strengthening and beautify the hair so favorably known to the public, are again recommended to the purchasers.
Hair-dressing and Manufacturing Saloon upstairs, under the management of the best European artists.
Ladies' Private Hair-dressing Saloon.
Lessons in Hair-dressing, under the special [illegible] of Mr. Auge.

JAMES M. PUTNAM,
Late of the firm of HALL, RODD & PUTNAM,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTOR, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 30 Carondelet Street.

WINES.—100 casks old Margaux wine, 300 do. claret wine, good ordinary, 100 do. Bergerac wine, 100 Haut Sauterne white wine; 100 barrels do. do. do.; 3000 cases white wine, assorted brands; 3000 do. red wine, do. do.; 200 barrels Madeira, sherry, Oporto. For sale by
LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

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