THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSER & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
G. F. WEISSER, S. HARRY,
E. DUVERGER, N. DUSOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 5 00
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1854.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every line of Nonpareil or less for the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for language for each insertion.
☞ The proprietors of Annual Advertisements will not be responsible for any delay, within the line of business, and in extent not one square for every advertisement.

No. 2412 Vol. XI. NEW SERIES
Vol. XVIII. Whole No. 2461.

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FOR STEAMBOAT ARRIVALS SEE FRENCH SIDE.

Friday Morning, June 2, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE NAVY.

It was considered that Congress had achieved something for the country when it passed the bill providing for the construction of six steam frigates. This was little enough, and indicted the report of Mr. BOCOCK, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives, proved indisputably that the exigencies of the country demanded a far greater increase in our naval force. As a first step, however, the six frigate bill is something; it is the only the earnest of a vigorous and settled policy to be constantly practised hereafter. We have minded Mr. BOCOCK's admirable report, and can only quote from memory but while forgetting the exact figures which he gives, we have a lively recollection of the shameful and disgraceful fact established by his researches, that our navy at the present time is actually smaller in the number of vessels, in the complement of guns, and efficiency for either attack or defence than that gallant little force which more than thirty years ago, won unfading laurels for this great arm of our national service. With a population that has nearly trebled, with an extent of sea coast double that owned in 1812, with a position and influence as one of the great powers of the earth which we are bound to assert, and may be soon called upon to maintain, we have, with a spiritless apathy that is absolutely criminal, kept our navy barely at a stationary point—and this too, in the face of two all important facts—first, that the prominent nations of Europe have annually expended millions in adding to their naval strength; and next, that the application of steam to navigation has materially modified the character of maritime warfare.

We talk very stoutly of blockading Cuba. Have we a force adequate to such a purpose? Is it not ridiculous to demonstrate to intimate such an intention when we are destitute of the means of carrying it into effect? Suppose we should declare war against Spain, and that a collision with France or England, or both should follow? How could we possibly either take or hold Cuba against the mighty naval armaments which would oppose our designs? Why either of these European powers, by detaching but a little part of their naval strength, and sending it out against us might not only treat us back from the Island, but put every port in the United States in danger. It is very well to boast of our prowess and military enthusiasm. Nobody questions them. But courage must be backed by resources to accomplish any thing of magnitude, and sixty eight vessels of war, in active service—many of which are unbroken stations, many others requisite for home protection, and but few constructed upon the latest and most approved principles of naval architecture, would prove but an insufficient means of resistance to the nine hundred vessels, of which more than half are sea steamers, that constitute the combined navies of France and England.

Foreign reflections have been provoked by the perusal of a report on naval affairs recently submitted to the Senate by Mr. MALLORY, of Florida. It is a searching and impartial investigation of the condition of our navy, and of the causes of its inefficiency. Mr MALLORY shows that the naval service of the United has neither the ships, the armaments, nor the organization which the condition of commerce, and resources of the country, and the expenditures for its maintenance, demand, and that with a commerce covering the globe, and exceeding in tonnage that of every other power, our means for protecting it are far less than those of the most inferior maritime States. In evidence of how little we have accomplished, by the way of naval improvement as compared with other nations, the example of France and England is cited, and a short review of the condition of the Naval armaments of those powers given, showing that the introduction of the auxiliary screw as a means of propulsion, and the general adoption of the eight and ten inch Paixhan gun, have armed them with an element of destructive power that will make the contests on sea by which the United States won a naval superiority, but as "the amicable and gallant jousts of ocean's courtly Knights, in comparison with the future battles of the great deep, if theory, tested by experiments and sustained by the results of the late action at Sinope, may be relied on."

As to the absolute condition of the vessels composing our Navy, the opinion of the Committee is that while with unequalled mechanical skill, abundant material and resources, we have within ourselves the means of excelling all nations in naval power, we cannot but acknowledge, at the same time, that no branch of the public service has exhibited, within the last twenty years, a more fruitless expenditure of these resources," and that in this fruitless expenditure "we have wasted millions upon ships which have never made a cruise, upon navy yards and stations and naval docks, absolutely useless, and upon chemical discoveries in naval ordnance, fantastic improvements, and that after all, we have not a ship of the line in commission."

The Committee comment upon the ingenuity of gunnery evinced by our seamen, and contrast it with the persevering and successful efforts made in Europe to establish schools for the education of naval gunners. They censure the Secretary of the Navy for his neglect, and hold him responsible for many of the defects in the service. Take the following humiliating illustration:

"One instance of said neglect of duty your committee will specify, to illustrate how much the naval service, to be effective, must depend upon strict attention to details. A sloop of war sailed from the United States to the West Indies, not long since, and on her arrival there, and on a war it discovered that there was not a shot on board to fit a gun. Her guns were thirty, twelves, and her shot forty-twos; and she was supplied with shot that would not fit shot—nor, we do not need another Chesapeake affair to teach us the perils of such neglect."

The Committee recommend a retired list, an increased pay, a methodical system of promotion by length of services, and ability, and other valuable reform. It strikes us, however, that the first and most necessary improvement which should precede, or at least accompany all the others is a large and regular increase in the Navy. If Congress will but do this, and succeeds, order the Navy to be augmented by the building and equipment of ten war steamers per annum, the arm of the service will at all events be placed upon a footing of efficiency, and will be rendered capable for aggression, or defence as the necessities and policy of the country may require. At the present the Navy is wholly inadequate to either object.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 25th inst., the Clayton amendment to the Nebraska bill was debated until 1 o'clk the next morning, after which the bill was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Butler, Bell, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Douglass, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Toucey, Weller, Williams and Wright—35.

NAYS—Messrs Allen, Bell, Chase, Clayton, Fish, Foot, Gillette, Hamlin, James, Seward, Sumner, Wade, and Walker—13.

The motion to reinstate the Clayton amendment had been previously lost by a vote of 7 to 4.

In the House the deficiency bill was discussed.

The SENATE on the 26th was not in session

In the HOUSE the deficiency bill was debated and passed.

☞ Minnesota Territory, according to the St. Anthony Democrat, is estimated to contain at present a population of 25,000 inhabitants. In the year 1850 the United States census showed the population to be 6,035. The increase this year will be, it is thought, about 10,000; but it seems highly probable that the Nebraska fever, which is now raging in all parts of the Northern States, will detract considerably from this total. New England alone is organized as immigration of 90,000 persons for Nebraska and Kansas, and Iowa will, it is stated, send thither full 10,000 emigrants. From Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, many hundreds are already on the route, and these three great States will probably send forth much larger numbers, enough, in fact, to give a polonic tone to the Territories. Judging from present appearances, Nebraska and Kansas will both be rapidly settled. Comparatively little emigration to the other Territories may therefore be looked for for several years to come.

☞ The *Delta* has a letter from Acapulco which fully confirms our correspondent's accounts of the utter defeat encountered by Santa Anna, in his attempt to subdue the insurrection in the South. The writer thinks that Santa Anna lost 4,000 men in this expedition, which we are inclined to believe is exaggeration. There is, however, no doubt that his Second Sighs was glad enough to return to the capital with a whole skin.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to A. & H. ERSKINE, No. 7 Exchange Place, for the "Rival Beauties," being a sequel to the "Secret Service—a clever, but somewhat Hashy story. Also, for "The Pastmaster"—A Tale of Life.

J. C. MORGAN, of Exchange Place, has sent the June number of Household words, containing several chapters of Dickens' hard story "Hard Times."

☞ We behold yesterday an interesting vendor of small wares stationed in front of the Post office, and busily engaged in eloquent exposition on the merits of the article which he offers for sale. His stock consisted, not of patent ink stands, or pen holders, or hair dyes, or electro-magnetic machines, or powder puffs, or brass stamps, or shoe ties, or indelible ink, or envelops, or of any of the ordinary materials constituting the assortment of those ingenious tradesmen—but in lieu of these, he had a tolerably spacious box swarming with *Horned Frogs*, all alive and kicking, which he had collected in the prairies and marshes of Texas. He drawl emphatically and with great unction on the manifold virtues of his amphibious stock. They were quiet animals, they neither bellowed like the bullfrog, nor spat venom like the overbearing toad.—They lived an indefinite period without food, and cost nothing to keep, for they picked up the scanty supply of nourishment necessary for their support. Put them in the chamber, and they would speedily free it from every species of insect and creeping thing. They were in short very valuable creatures, absolutely indispensable to the comfort and cleanliness of a household.

We listened for a while to the encomiums bestowed by this dealer in frogs upon his crawling, unsightly and cold blooded collection, but did not perceive that he had much success in disposing of his wares. Some of the spectators laughed while others shuddered as they glanced at the slimy congeries. Had they been genuine *grenouille* dear to gastronomic reminiscences of Gallican stomachs, they would have doubtless gone off like hot cakes, but as it was, horned frogs seemed decidedly a drag in the market, and quite unsaleable.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The most reliable correspondents from Washington have much to say touching our relations with Spain. The letter writer for the *Courier and Enquirer*, whom we have usually found well posted up has the following references to this question:

The closeness of the State department relative to the advices from Spain, indicates a serious state of affairs. Mr. WINSTON left Madrid May 6th, and has been here two days. He has let fall some hints which go to show that Spain yielded nothing to Mr SOULE's demands, and that upon his part he did not abate nothing in the tone of his communications, notwithstanding that the Spanish legation here gave currency to a statement that our Minister's rejoinder to Senor Calderon's reply was humble and apologetic.

Mr. CLAYTON, the leading member of the committee on foreign relations, it is said, is of opinion that war with Spain will commence within ninety days. Our military and naval preparations are going forward. The war, therefore, will begin, if at all, by the blockade of Cuba, and by letting loose the filibusters on the island. This will cut off the flour trade with Spain, which is very profitable and important, and the sugar, coffee, and fruit trade with our Atlantic coast.

The latest rumor which I regard as authentic is that G. M. DALLAS and Ex-Governor Cass are to be dispatched to Spain as Special Commissioners with the ultimatum of this Government relative to Cuba. In the meantime the President will issue a Proclamation against filibusters.

The filibuster organs protend that they will have a force expeditiously organized under the command of General QUITMAN, and that they have raised one million dollars by Bonds of the Provisional Cuban Government.

LOY, of the Baltimore *Sun* furnishes similar intelligence, and adds the following:

The committee on foreign affairs of the Senate yesterday held a meeting on the subject of the resolutions before them relative to Cuba. They came to no conclusion on the subject, and are to take another consultation, after obtaining the Spanish documents which they have called for, one which will embrace the question of the slave trade, apprenticeships, &c. There is no probability that the committee will make a report, very soon, in favor of the propositions of Senator Slidell, or of a blockade of the Cuban ports.

Great preparations have been made by the filibusters for a descent upon Cuba. The association now commands a fund of a million of dollars, and they have available and experienced American officers at their disposal. They put their General, the Governor, against the Governor General, and, with five thousand troops, to be armed and equipped, with the aid of the insurrection made by them, they do not doubt to land in Cuba. They do not expect to conquer the island and keep it without the aid of the United States.

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The silver trumpet presented by the Spanish Government to Captain Burrows, of the American ship *Cumberland*, in testimony of national gratitude for his humane conduct in rescuing twenty-three lives from a Spanish ship which foundered off Cape Horn in the winter of 1852, is now exhibited in a street in Broadway.

The liquor dealers of the Ninth Ward are very indignant at the continued refusal of the Board of Excise to grant them licenses. There is no difficulty in the other Wards. In the first eight, a total of 1,833 licenses have been granted during the present month.

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By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

Arrest of a Fugitive Slave in Boston—Great Excitement—U. States Deputy Marshal Killed—Attempt to Rescue the Fugitive—Military Out.

BOSTON, May 27—Great excitement came in the city yesterday by the arrest of Burns, a fugitive slave. The mob made an attempt last night to rescue him, and a United States Deputy Marshal was killed, while attempting to make his arrest.

The examination of the slave is progressing before a U. S. Commissioner, and a mob of four or five thousand persons surround the Court House. The military has been ordered out.

BOSTON, May 27—Night.—The examination of the case of the fugitive Burns has been postponed till Monday. The military force of the city has turned out in large numbers, and there is no abatement in the excitement. A large number of arrests have been made.

BOSTON, May 28.—Col. Suttle, the owner of the slave Burns, has offered to sell him for $1300, and it is understood that the money is nearly all subscribed.

Protection against the Irish.

The Rev. Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips have applied to the authorities for protection from the Irish, who have threatened vengeance in consequence of the killing of the officer Batchelder, which occurrence took place on Friday night. The military force of the city is under arms.

BOSTON, May 29.—The examination of Burns, the fugitive is progressing to-day, and the Court square is crowded by an excited populace. The Court house is strongly guarded by the military.

BOSTON, May 29—The excitement continues, and the report that Col. Suttle has offered to sell Burns has been denied. No further outbreaks, however, is reported. Large delegations of abolitionists from the neighboring towns are expected. Circulars of an inflammatory character have been addressed to the people of New England and distributed. There was a very large sale of revolvers in Boston yesterday.

Falling of a Draw Bridge.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Tan draw bridge at Hoboken fell yesterday and several hundred people were precipitated into the water. A large number were injured and many are believed to have been killed.

A Belligerent Message.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—It is supposed that President Pierce will send in to the Senate and House of Representatives, on Monday, a very belligerent message in regard to Cuba.

The Nebraska Bill and the New York Bards.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The New York "Herald" have issued a circular, defending their course against the Nebraska bill—denouncing President Pierce as a tool of the slave power, and predicting a war with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba as a slave State.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, May 31.—The R. H. Winslow bound for New Orleans, passed down at 3 A. M. to-day, the George Collier at 7; Empress at 10; the Dove at 11; the America at 3 o'clock, P. M., and the Peter Tellon at 5 P. M.

THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

Further News.

THE BALTIC.—Sir Charles Napier's fleet had been reinforced by the line of battle ships *Cumberland*, *Prince Regent*, and the French ship *Austerlitz*. Ten French ships had also recently joined the fleet.

The fleet sailed on the 5th of May, it is supposed for the Gulf of Finland.

The weather was fine.

The Norwegian Navy was in Swedish waters.

THE DANUBE.—From the Danube we are without any news on which reliance can be placed.

It is said, from Vienna, that the Russians have recalled their new checks from below Silistria, but nothing confirmatory of this statement has been received by Government.

The report that the Russians intended to evacuate Great Wallachia arose from Prince PASKIEWITCH having made changes in Government, and in place, and strongly censuring the great extent of the Russian lines.

At Bucharest it was considered that PASKIEWITCH would defend that city at any cost. The Russians now propose to attack Silistria by water.

Greeks who can prove that they were not connected with the recent conspiracy may remain at Constantinople.

A dispatch says that Russia is posting a corps of 70,000 men on the frontiers of Bukovina and Transylvania. This will compel immediate steps on the part of Austria.

GREAT BRITAIN—In Parliament, Lord ELLENBOROUGH called attention to the enormous expenses already incurred for the transport of troops—£3,000,000 sterling.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE replied that the money was not yet all expended, and that the troops were landed in Turkey, that Government had received an official report of the bombardment of Odessa was received, and would be immediately published—but it did not differ from the newspaper accounts.

The Earl of MALMESBURY was surprised to find the cause of attack assigned entirely to the occupation of the Turkish provinces. Congress can be dragooned into the measure. Preparations are now making to get in readiness a naval force to enable the President to give some efficiency to the blockade in opposition to the French and Spanish fleets. In a word, by many that we shall be in a state of flagrant war with foreign powers in ninety days.

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COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 1, 1854.

There was again a fair demand for Cotton to-day, and the sales reported to the Exchange amount to about 1,500 bales, principally for the quotation from Middling and upwards. We are still without later news from Europe.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	3—3¾	Fair	5¾@6¼
Ordinary	4¼@4½	Fair Fair	—@—
Middling	4¾@4¾	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	4¾@5	Good and Fine	—@—
Middling Fair	5¼@5¾		

There were no transactions in Tobacco to-day.

The Sugar market is quiet, and sales confined to 500 hhds at 4¾@4¾, for Fair.

Of Molasses, only a few small sales were made at yesterday's quotations.

The Flour market is dull, and sales are restricted to small lots at $7 00@7 25 for superfine, and $6 25@6 50 for common.

Of Corn, about 4000 sacks were sold at 80@80c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are dull. Mess Pork is retailing at $18 @18½ ⅌ bbl.

Nothing was done in Lard.

Small sales of bacon Sides are made at 6c., but larger parcels could be purchased for less.

Whiskey is retailing at 21½ @ 22c. ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Of Coffee, about 1000 bags were sold in lots, at an extreme range of 9¾@10c.

Exchanges are dull, and lower. We quote: Sterling 10½@10¾; Francs, 5 10@5 15; Bills on New York at 60 days, 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent dis; Checks, ¼ ⅌ cent dis. to ¼ ⅌ cent. prem.

OUR DOCK AND CITY DOCK.

Sterling	10½@10¾ ⅌ ct. prem
Francs	5 10@5 15
New York, sixty day bills	¼@¼ ⅌ cent dis
Do. Checks	—@¼ ⅌ cent prem
Boston	¼@¼ ⅌ cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days	1¼@1½ ⅌ cent dis
Mobile, sixty days	¼@— ⅌ cent prem

Freights are steady. A ship was taken for Marseilles, at 3½c Tobacco. Also, a Bremen vessel for Bremen, at 1¼c for Cotton, and another laid on for the same destination at 1¼c for Tobacco, and 5c for Tobacco.

☞ THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS are a peculiarly sensitive part of the human frame, and their susceptibility to disease manifest itself in various forms, such as Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, and that fearful scourge of our race, Consumption. To remedy these diseases, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT is offered to the public, Mr. STABLER is supposed that Proprietor of the celebrated Brand "La Fe," of J. J. Castells: Just received from Havana by schooner Alice, and in store and for sale by

D. BORNIO, Jr., 34 Gravier st.

m10-1m-2tc

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
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THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES are widely and justly celebrated for the prompt relief and ultimate cure they afford in the various complaints for which they are respectively recommended. Every Physician of the day, and those who have used them themselves, testify to their efficacy.

☞ A neat valuable Pamphlet containing a list of more than 60 diseases with their symptoms and treatment, can be obtained without charge, from

J. WARNER & CO., Proprietors,
No. 151 Chartres street,
Who keeps a full supply of the Medicines on sale at all times. m22-1y

NOTICE.

F. P. DROUHE,

Informs his friends and customers that in consequence of the fire which destroyed his establishment on the 27th inst., he has removed to **No. 13 Custom house Street**, between Chartres and St. Louis streets, where he will receive all orders entrusted to his care, until he can resume business at his old stand, now undergoing retouch. jeb 18

REVALENTA ARABICA.

DU BARRY'S HEALTH.

De Barry Du Barry & Co., London

Certificate of the celebrated Physician Rudolph Wurzer.

Rome, 19th July, 1853.

This light and agreeable Farina is nutritious of all substances. At once nourishing and restorative. It is an calmirable substitute for every kind of medicine. It is particularly recommended for chronic and obstinate complaints as well as in diarrhea, affections of the chest and lungs, catarrhs, pains in the back, diseases of the bladder, hemorrhoids; in fine, in disease of the lungs, of the respiratory organs, cough and consumption.

I am satisfied that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has the invaluable property of curing Hectic diseases.

This article is likewise extremely useful in dyspepsia, constipation, piles, flatulency, heart burn, pleurisy, palpitations, nervous irritations, nervous fevers and nervous affections, cutaneous eruptions, eruptions of the skin, pimples, sour stomach and vomiting during pregnancy, sea sickness, hypocondria, gout, rheumatism, &c. &c.

Depot for the state of Louisiana at

F. P. DUCOMMON,
No 30 Chartres st, N. O.

And at Z. GERMAIN; No 127 Royal st.

N. B.—This Farina is particularly adapted to sick persons and invalids, and to children of a feeble constitution. m30—1m

Remember the Orphans!

Postponement of the great fireworks

BY L. P. CATOIR,

And grand Instrumental Concert conducted by Mr. Maury of the Ex. Theatre Thursday,

TO SUNDAY, JUNE 4th, 1854,

On Washington Square, Third District, for the benefit of the indigent Orphans, Third District.

The Directors of the indigent Orphan Asylum beg leave to inform the Subscribers and the public, that they having prevented them from continuing their preparations for the fireworks for the benefit of the Orphans, they are compelled to postpone it until Sunday, June 4th, 1854.

Admission, 25 cts. do.

Concert to begin at 8 o'clock and fireworks at 8. June 2—tf

Bag Found.

A FINE TERRIER, yellow in color. The owner can call and claim said dog, at No. 25 Carondelet street, by paying costs of advertising.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A large stock of all sizes and shapes, such as Imperiales, Regalia, half do, Regalia Principes, Cetros, Flor de Cabas, Cruzes, Gaunes, &c., is always on hand, of the finest brands, Havana, Partagas, Conchas, Cabanas, Portugas, Ligas, Justicia, Por del Pasco, Bolivar, Gallegos, Rico, El Sol, La Paz, Washington, la Diana, Lola Montes, Cervantes, Cuba libre, Cuba libre, a great many others equally celebrated, for sale by

J. M. CABALLERO, 36 Old Levee,
Between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

DRUNK AND SLEEP.—Recorder Jackson (late constable of Judge McGivey) fined two men yesterday morning for being "drunk and sleep." Now we think that two things do not necessarily connected and so innoffensive in their operation, demanded the silliest treatment.

—DIED—

Yesterday, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., HERMOGENE CHALON, aged 36 years. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the funeral this day, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., from his brother's residence, Bayou Road, between Derbigny and Robertson streets.

For Rent.

A LARGE LOT OF GROUND, perfectly fenced, with carriage door, on Bienville street, at one and a half block from the Mexican Gulf Rail Road Depot. Apply to CHARLES CAVAROC, jel 31 Carondelet st.

IF MR. CHARLES BOURGEAIS, of Bordeaux, is in New Orleans, he is requested to call on the undersigned. FOD. DE FUENTES & CO.,
22 Old Levee st.

jel2

MACKEREL—100 bbls No. 3, Mackerel, (very fine) for sale by

J. H MARKS & CO, 79 Magazine.

jel2

SALMON—5 tierces and 10 bbls No 1 Salmon, for sale by J H MARKS & CO,
76 Magazine st

jel2

COWFEAS—100 sacks to arrive, apply to

jel2 E J HART & CO, 76 Tchoupitoulas st

MAGNOLIA WHISKEY—100 barrels, in store and for sale by E J HART & CO,
79 Tchoupitoulas st

jel2

PIE FRUITS—250 boxes, Lewis & Co., very low to close consignment, for sale by

J H MARKS & CO, 76 Magazine st

jel2

TAPIOCA—5 bbls, Pure and Rice, for sale by

jel2 J H MARKS & CO, 76 Magazine st.

SOAP—250 boxes Winchester No. 1 Soap, for sale by JOS. H. MARKS & CO,
76 Magazine st

jel2

ALMONDS—50 bales soft shelled, for sale by

jel2 J H MARKS & CO, 76 Magazine st

BRANDY—30 qr ⅌ Godard's Brandy; 25 qtr ⅌ A. de Lafontaine's do, 15 eighth Henry Ed of A. Co's do; landing ex ship Golden Era, from Bordeaux, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO,
26 and 28 St. Louis st.

CLARET IN BOXES—300 boxes St. Julien Claret for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO,
26 and 28 St. Louis st, Nos. 26 and 28.

CHAMPAGNE—50 baskets Rubinets, quarts and pints, landing ex ship Oswego, from New York, for sale by E. ROCHEREAU & CO,
26 St. Louis st, Nos. 26 and 28.

CLARET—100 cases, various brands, in store and for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO,
26 and 28 St. Louis street.

VERMOUTH—25 boxes superior, landing ex ship Ocean Home, from Havre, for sale by

EUG ROCHEREAU & CO,
26 and 28 St. Louis st.

MADEIRA—20 bbls Malvoisie, Madeira Wine, entitled to drawback, for sale by

EUGENE ROCHEREAU & CO,
26 and 28 St Louis st

CHAMPAGNE—Landing ex ship Hebert, from New York, 100 baskets Delphine Cli