THE DAILY BEE,
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The New Orleans Bee.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MR. FILLMORE'S LETTER.

MR. FILLMORE's letter of acceptance will be found in our columns. It is a succinct and comprehensive document, and, we presume, will be perused with unqualified satisfaction by the friends of that distinguished patriot. Mr. FILLMORE does not hesitate to accept the nomination tendered him, without pausing to enquire into the chances of success. It is sufficient for him that an organization pledged to put down sectional agitation, and to maintain the integrity of the Union, has selected him as its standard-bearer. He tells the Committee that if elected, he will manifest the same scrupulous regard for the rights of every section which influenced his conduct during the term of his administration, and refers to his course then as the guarantee of his future policy.

With respect to the peculiar features of the National American party, Mr. FILLMORE is brief and pithy. He regards that organization as a public necessity, and says it is the only party in the country which can hope to quell sectional animosities. Its programme of principles enunciated at Philadelphia is cheerfully accepted. We are, therefore, to consider Mr. FILLMORE as endorsing the cardinal doctrines set forth in the Philadelphia platform, viz: the perpetuation of the Federal Union; a preference to native-born citizens over all others for political office; the recognition of the Federal and State constitutions as paramount to all other laws, and as proper rules of political action; the recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the States, and the consequent non-intervention by Congress in questions appertaining solely to the individual States; the recognition of the right of native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States permanently residing in the territories, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode; the enforcement of the principle that none but citizens should possess suffrage, or hold political station; the amendment of the naturalization laws, so as to require twenty-one years' residence as an indispensable requisite for citizenship, and the exclusion by law of paupers and criminals from our shores; no interference with vested rights, or with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office; free investigation into public abuses, and a strict economy in public expenditures; opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the Administration, as shown in its corruption, its vacillation, its prescription of Americans and conservatives, and its reopening sectional agitation; a free and open discussion of the principles embraced in this platform.

This then is the political theory embraced by Mr. FILLMORE. Let sincere and unprejudiced men scrutinize it, and say whether it is not infinitely more conservative than the Democratic platform, with its quasi-endorsement of squatter sovereignty, and its squinting towards filibusterism and manifest destiny. The anti-American party charges that causes that Americans should rule America, and that the naturalization laws should be radically revised; but with these exceptions, there is nothing in the platform to which even the Democratic party—or rather that large and influential section of the party which is conservative in character—can well object. The Young South, as one extreme, likes neither Mr. FILLMORE nor his principles. The Black Republicans, as the other, detest both. The former repudiated him because he is not a radical in politics; the latter abominate him because, in the performance of his duties, he knows no North, no South, no East, no West—nothing but the Union.

AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.—We understand from delegates to the American State Convention at Baton Rouge, which met on Monday last, that the assemblage was large, most of the parishes being represented. Gen. Wagner, of Ouachita, Architecture, was chosen President. The Philadelphia platform was approved, and the nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON enthusiastically endorsed. The proceedings were perfectly harmonious.

We are indebted to A. & K. EBRARD, No. 7 Exchange Place, for three numbers of French's American Dramas, containing "Jane Eyre," "The Pleasant Neighbor," "Massey's Exhibition Recitations."

T. B. PETERSON is publishing a remarkably fine duodecimo edition of the complete works of CHARLES DICKENS. Each work will contain from forty to fifty steel engravings. The edition will be issued in various styles to suit purchasers, at from fifty cents to three dollars a volume. The specimen number sent us by mail is printed in large, clear type, on strong and very white paper. The engravings which embellish it are remarkably good.

At the anti-Fillmore Convention at New York on the 12th, eighteen States were represented, Mr. Conrad, of Pa., elected permanent President, and one Vice-President from each State appointed. The Convention then adjourned until the next day.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Black Republican State Convention assembled on the 10th inst. at Concord. Six delegates at large, and one from each Congressional district were nominated to the Philadelphia Convention.—Speeches were made by ex-Governor Kent, of Maine, Gen. Nye, John P. Hale, and others.—The resolutions were in favor of Col. Fremont for the Presidency, and instruct the delegates to vote for him.

The American party in the St. Louis District have nominated Hon. L. M. KENNETT for re-election to Congress.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Turin, says, and no doubt correctly, that, in all countries of Europe where a rigid censorship of the press is maintained, the most injurious slanders on the government are disseminated by means of secret printing. This, he states, was fully proved to be the case, even in France, in the development of the Maranano conspiracy. He adds, that in Central Italy there are numerous printing presses constantly at work, which furnish the readers of the papers issuing from them with matter so dangerous that even in free Piedmont no paper would dare to publish it. In Piedmont, England, Belgium and Switzerland there are no secret presses, because there is no demand for them, and yet the newspapers there are infinitely superior in the moderation of their tone to the surreptitious papers alluded to. This suggests to the *Times's* correspondent the consideration that if despotic governments desire to rid themselves of these secret slanders, they have only to relax the severity of their censorship.

The political prisoners in the Papal States are, it seems, now being conveyed to Leghorn to be placed on board an American vessel and shipped to Australia. Most of them have been for seven years confined in the Papal prisons, without having been tried for any offence, and in many cases not even knowing the crimes with which they are charged. Ruined in prospects, broken in mind and body, the alternative is now offered them of perpetual imprisonment or perpetual exile. Every night some ten or twelve of these prisoners are handed across the frontier near Pistoia by the Papal police to the Tuscan gens d'armes, to be conveyed to Leghorn. This seems to be a sort of underhand way of yielding to the demands of the Peace Conferences for the release of political prisoners, and as England was foremost in the policy, the prisoners are sent to her colony. This is to prepare for the emergency of a forced amnesty by a preliminary jail delivery.

DEATHS FROM CAMPHENE.—Mr. E. Mariam, the great thermometer man and weather-wise philosopher of Brooklyn Heights, New York, has kept a record of the agonizing and excruciating deaths from the use of camphene since 1850, by which it appears that in the six years up to May, 1856, there were 162 killed and 279 wounded by the explosive compound, making a total of 441. This should serve as a warning against its use. Mr. M. says:—"The season of the year has now arrived when the heat acts upon all burning fluids, and renders their use increasingly dangerous."

The Buffalo *Express*, the organ of the Republicans in Erie and Western New York, thus speaks of Millard Fillmore. It is almost equal to the philippics of the Richmond *Enquirer* against Edward Everett:—

"Well, let them live to see the stone rolled to the door of their sepulchres, and from that gloomy abode no spirit will ever emerge to rouse in the minds of posterity records from this age, the memory of the most contemptible, the most abject, and next to the meanness of that atrocious creature, Franklin Pierce, the most of doughfaces."

We bid a hearty welcome to all such forms of hostility as this, and would rather have such men as enemies than friends.

MR. FILLMORE'S ACCEPTANCE.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 13th publishes the letter of the Committee appointed to apprise MILLARD FILLMORE of his nomination by the American Convention at Philadelphia, and the reply of Mr. F. We need scarcely invite attention to Mr. FILLMORE's response, as it will be universally read.

[COPY.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24th, 1856.

To the Hon. Millard Fillmore.

SIR—The National Convention of the American party, which has just closed its session in this city, has unanimously chosen you as the candidate for the Presidency of the United States in the election to be held in November next. It has associated with you Andrew Jackson Donelson, Esq., of Tennessee, as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

The Convention has charged the undersigned with the agreeable duty of communicating these proceedings to you, and of asking your acceptance of a nomination which will receive not only the cordial support of the great national party in whose name it is made, but the approbation also of large numbers of other enlightened friends of the Constitution and the Union, who will rejoice in the opportunity to testify their grateful appreciation of your faithful service in the past, and their confidence in your experience and integrity for the guidance of the future.

The undersigned take advantage of this occasion to tender to you the expression of their own gratification at the proceedings of the Convention, and to assure you of the high consideration with which they are yours, &c.

ALEXANDER H. H. STUART,
ANDREW STEWART,
ERASTUS BROOKS,
S. S. HARTLEY,
WM. J. RAMBS,
EPHRAIM MARSH,
Committee, &c., &c.

PARIS, May 21st, 1856.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that the National Convention of the American party, which had just closed its session at Philadelphia, had unanimously presented my name for the Presidency of the United States, and associated with it that of Andrew Jackson Donelson for the Vice-Presidency. This unexpected communication met me at Venice on my return from Italy, and the duplicate, mailed thirteen days later, was received on my arrival in this city last evening. This must account for my apparent neglect in giving a more prompt reply.

You will pardon me for saying that when my administration closed in 1853, I considered my political life as a public man at an end, and thenceforth I was only anxious to discharge my duty as a private citizen. Hence I have taken no active part in politics. But I have by no means been an indifferent spectator of passing events, nor have I hesitated to express my opinion on all political subjects when asked, nor to give my vote and private influence for those men and measures I thought best calculated to promote the prosperity and glory of our common country. Beyond this I deemed it improper for me to interfere. But this unsolicited and unexpected nomination has imposed upon me a new duty, from which I cannot shrink; and therefore, agreeing as I do, with the great objects of the party which has honored me with its confidence, I cheerfully accept the nomination without waiting to inquire of its prospects of success or defeat. It is sufficient for me to know that by so doing I yield to the wishes of a large portion of my fellow-citizens in every portion of the Union who, like myself, are sincerely anxious to see the administration of our government restored to that original simplicity and purity which marked the first years of its existence; and if possible to quiet that alarming sectional agitation, which, while it delights the Monarchists of Europe, causes every true friend of our own country to mourn.

Having had the experience of past service in the administration of the government, I may be permitted to refer to that as the exponent of the future, and to say, should the choice of the Convention be confirmed by the people, I shall, with the same scrupulous regard for the rights of every section of the Union which then influenced my conduct, endeavor to perform every duty confided by the Constitution and laws to the Executive.

As the proceedings of this Convention have marked a new era in the history of the country, by bringing a new political organization into the approaching Presidential canvass, I take the occasion to express my full confidence in the patriotic purposes of that organization, which I regard as springing out of a public necessity, to quell that danger to my country, to a large extent, by unfortunate sectional divisions, and the dangerous tendency of those divisions towards disunion. It, alone, in my opinion, of all the political agencies now existing, is possessed of the power to silence this violent and disastrous agitation, and to restore harmony by its own example of moderation and forbearance. It has a claim, therefore, in my judgment, upon every earnest friend of the integrity of the Union.

So estimating this party, both in its present position, and future destiny, I freely adopt its great leading principles as announced in the recent declaration of the National Council at Philadelphia, a copy of which you were so kind as to enclose me, holding them to be just and liberal in the true spirit of the country, and wisely adapted to the establishment and support of an enlightened, safe and effective American policy, in full accord with the ideas and the hopes of the fathers of our Republic.

I expect shortly to sail for America, and, with the blessings of Divine Providence, shall soon to tread my native soil. My opportunity of comparing my own country and the condition of its people with those of Europe has only served to increase my admiration and love for our own blessed land of liberty, and I shall return to it without even a desire ever to cross the Atlantic again.

I beg of you, gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the results of the action of that enlightened and patriotic body of men who composed the late Convention, and to be assured that

I am, with profound respect and esteem,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. Alex. H. H. Stuart, Andrew Stewart, Erastus Brooks, E. S. Hartley, Wm. J. Ramsbe, Ephraim Marsh, *Committee*.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—In the Senate it was observed by Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, that an error had inadvertently crept into the Journal of the previous day, from which it might be supposed that Mr. Stuart had been elected President *pro tempore* in the place of Mr. Bright, instead of merely to occupy the chair during his absence. Mr. Butler remarked that but one President *pro tempore* could exist at a time under the Constitution, and his understanding had been to elect Mr. Stuart to that office, which the Senate had agreed to. Mr. Seward sustained the construction of the Senator from South Carolina, and added that Mr. Stuart would be entitled to occupy the chair after the return of Mr. Bright. However, the subject was not disposed of by any formal vote. Mr. Critten. den offered a resolution to request the President of the United States to avail himself of the services of General Scott, at the head of the military forces of the United States, to repress the disorders in Kansas Territory. The Senator highly eulogized General Scott, and urged that the time had come for adopting some remedy to quell outrage and restore peace in that Territory. Mr. C. said that the mere presence of Gen. Scott on such a mission would be more effective than a hundred thousand bayonets. The country had confidence in his prudence as well as his patriotism, and all would feel assured that he would discharge his delicate trust wisely. Further discussion took place by Messrs. Mason and Seward, and the resolution was ordered to lie over until to-day, and the Senate adjourned at an early hour.

In the House of Representatives some time was spent in ascertaining the presence of a quorum. One hundred and twenty-one members answered on a call of the roll. A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the State Department on the subject of American claims. This report, made in conformity to a resolution of the House of the 12th of May, is full of interesting information. A communication was received from the War Department giving the report of Major Laidley on the timber and iron and other mineral resources of the Deep river country in North Carolina. The question of expunding the Journal of Saturday so as to omit the notice of Mr. Edwards, of New York, in regard to the introduction of a resolution for the removal of the seat of government from the city of Washington, occupied the greater part of the sitting; but the House adjourned, at twenty minutes before two o'clock, without taking the question.

Padre Augustine Migli returned to this city last evening, and will take up his residence here as Minister from Nicaragua.—*Washington Cor. Balt. Sun.*

The padre, by the way, adds the New York *Express*, was nearly suffocated one night last week, having gone to bed in his room at the Metropolitan, with the gas escaping. Not being used to that sort of light (or rather not being able to read enough English to be benefitted by the admonition to "turn off the gas before retiring") he blew out the gas, and in a short time his chamber was full of the subtle fluid. When the servants broke open the door, he was found greatly prostrated, but medical assistance soon brought him to.

Steamboat Explosion.

MOBILE, Tuesday, June 10, 1856.

The steamboat running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railroad exploded at Longwiel to-day. The mail conductor was killed, and it is feared that a great number were lost overboard.

The explosion occurred at one o'clock this afternoon, making a complete wreck of the boat. Her boiler was blown an immense distance, and the wheel and everything in the neighborhood is completely shattered. Crabs had just arrived, and the boat was full of passengers, having left at the time of the disaster. The scene indeed was fearful. A child was thrown from the arms of its mother into the air, and landed on the fiery shed. The number of killed is estimated at twenty, and the wounded at from thirty to forty.

The following is a list of killed: Two coopers; Mr. Hudson, mail conductor; Hunter, a boy, who acted as pilot; two firemen; an engineer, and Henry Bailey.

The captain of the boat was severely injured, and is not expected to live.

Major Lodgings and lady were thrown into the river, but escaped.

These are all the particulars that we have received up to this time. It is reported that fifty passengers still remain unaccounted for.

Telegraphed to the Bee

[By the National Line.]

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—The fire last night utterly consumed the hospital of the Indiana Medical College. The loss is estimated at $12,000 to $15,000, and falls on the State.

VICKSBURG, June 17.—The A. L. Shotwell passed down at 8 this morning, the James Montgomery and Natchez at 1, and the Henry Choteau at 6 this evening.

Democratic Ratification Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 10, 1856.

There was an immense assemblage in Independence Square this evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention. Processions marched into the Square from all quarters of the city. Two stands were erected for the speakers. Salutes were occasionally fired from a small cannon.

Mayor VAUX presided, and opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks. He concluded by introducing General CASS, who was warmly received, and addressed the meeting at considerable length. He enlarged upon the immense importance of the coming events, which, he thought, was fraught with more serious consequences to the destiny of our country than any event since the Declaration of Independence was consummated on the spot where he stood. He spoke in favor of Squatter Sovereignty, endorsed the present Administration, and heartily endorsed the action of the Cincinnati Convention.

Mr. Douglas said never since 1800, when Jefferson was elected, were issues so important presented as at the present time. He saw in the acres of men spread out before him a sure guarantee of success. The Cincinnati Convention has performed its duty honorably, wisely and patriotically. It had adopted a platform by a unanimous vote, and nominated candidates. What other party that ever existed could boast so much? A creed construed alike North, South, East and West, wherever the Constitution was known. He then eulogized the nominees of the Convention in the most cordial manner.

The Hon. Howell Cobb followed in a similar strain, commending the candidates nominated by the Convention and the platform adopted by the Democracy.

At the second stand speeches were delivered by Wm. Macalister, Wm. B. Rankin, Col. E. W. Power, and others.

A series of resolutions were then adopted, ratifying the nominations, and expressing hearty approval of the platform.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the *Perseverance* we have received Texas papers to the 15th inst.

Eleven able-bodied resolute men, well equipped, have left Galveston for Nicaragua.

The grasshoppers have lately made their appearance in the neighborhood of Goliad.

TEXAS SENATORS.—The Huntsville *Item* states that General Houston has recovered from his late attack of catarrh, and is now able to sit about and see his friends. He will return to Washington shortly.

The Nacogdoches *Chronicle* states that Gen. Rusk is still at home. He has had a very severe attack of fever and chills and catarrh, which, together with the effect of the sad bereavement he has experienced, will prevent his early return to Washington. At one time his life was disparired of, but he is now convalescent.

INDIAN SKIRMISH.—A letter from Laredo, dated May 28, gives an account of the pursuit and punishment of a small party of Indian marauders, by six citizens of Laredo; they came up with the Indians (fifteen in number) on the 24th, near Soma. Six Indians were killed and three others were taken prisoners. All the stolen property was also recovered. The victors are Mexicans by birth, though now citizens of Texas. They are Juan Ortiz (Juan Gonzales) and two severely wounded.

TEXAS COAL.—The Richmond *Reporter* learns that Mr. U. Tyson has, at Hirt's Bluff, on the Brazos river, a bushel of coal, of very superior article of stone coal, which he intends, on the first rise of the river, to bring to Richmond. Mr. Tyson has been engaged in the coal business, in Pittsburg, and represents that the coal found upon the Brazos is superior to the best Pittsburg coal he has ever seen.

Several of the Professors of Yale College and the most learned chemists in our country, are out in favor of Mr. Seropyan's method of protection against the alteration of bank notes. The plan, it is said, is, in their opinion, successful also against copying either by photography or by the anastatic process. In the plan proposed by Mr. Seropyan, the paper, before the printing, is tinted over the whole surface, by means of an oil or acid, excepting that in certain parts of each bill, five or more, the denomination is indicated in large letters or figures, which are left white like the uncolored paper. After this, comes the printing of the engraved plate. To alter such a bill, it is necessary to color up, precisely to the general tint, the white letters and figures representing the denomination, so as completely to obliterate them, and, at the same time, not obscure the engraving over them. The new plan prevents photographic copying by means of the peculiar color and nature of the ink, and also of the texture of the paper; and from the results of trials with Seropyan's bills which they have examined, as well as from known principles with regard to the impossibility of obtaining distinct copies by photography, when the object copied has certain shades of color, they believe that the method is a complete protection. In copying a print by any anastatic process, the ink of the lines of the engraved lines does not absorb the corrosive liquid with which the paper is moistened, and upon this difference between the clean paper and the ink lines, the possibility of anastatic copying depends. Now in the Seropyan mode of printing bills, the general face of the bill, being covered with oil color, there is no such distinction as is here required; and whatever means may be used to remove the oil will obliterate the printing. Hence the anastatic method cannot possibly be used in copying such bills.

A COUNTERFEITER SWALLOWING THE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.—The Buffalo *Republic* gives the following account of the transactions of a counterfeiter in that city, one day last week:

"The individual had passed a counterfeit bill upon Mr. Flint, the treasurer of the theatre, who procured his arrest, and conveyed him to the box office to be searched.—As he entered the office he put his hand into his pocket and took something out, which—supposed to be a roll of bills—which he quickly thrust through the ticket window to a person on the outside, who was, no doubt, a confederate. That person fled, and although the officers pursued him, they were unable to capture him. About this time the fellow observed the bill which he had passed upon Mr. Flint lying on the counter, and with a rapidity and ease that astonished all who saw him, seized and swallowed it. He was then searched, but no counterfeit money was found upon him. A handsome sum of good money and a valuable gold watch were found and retained by the officers. He was locked up for the night and taken to Rochester next morning—he, with his confederate, having escaped from the officers there."

A PERFUMED BREATH.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth brush and wash the teeth sight and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by FERNANDEZ & CO., proprietors, in New York.

For sale in New Orleans by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
(11 Exchange Place)
21 and 181 Chartres street.

In Time of Peace Prepare for War.

The warm weather is at hand, and as experience is the best teacher in the universe, we would advise all to be well advised by the change of season to get a supply of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a stand by for the summer. Last year, during our sickly times these Bitters were proved invaluable as a tonic agent, and it will be well to profit by the experience and lay in a supply in time. For sale by Druggists generally.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by

O. O. WOODMAN & CO.
corner Magazine and Common sts
JOHN WRIGHT & CO.
Nos. 21 and 181 Chartres st

Wood's Hair Restorative.

Professor Wood, the renowned discoverer of the invaluable Hair Restorative, still continues to labor in behalf of the afflicted.

His medicines are universally admitted by the American press to be far superior to all others for causing the hair on the head of the aged, that has been silvered for many years, to grow forth with as much vigor and luxuriance as when blessed with the advantages of youth.

There can be no doubt that it is one of the greatest discoveries in the medical world. It restores perfectly nearly gray hair to its original color, and makes it assume a beautiful silk texture, which has been very destructive in all ages of the w. l.—*St. Louis Morning Herald.*

For sale by THOMAS RANKIN,
JAMES SYMS.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.
Nos. 21 and 181 Chartres st

Dyspepsia.

There are but few who do not at some time experience the unpleasant effect of temporary indigestion, such as a sense of fullness, weight and uneasiness at the stomach, foul breath, bitterness in the mouth, nausea, and headache, &c., &c. All such symptoms are evidence of approaching dyspepsia, which should always be checked and cured by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which are known to be an infallible remedy for all such complaints. To this thousands will testify who have tried them and proved the facts. Hostetter's Bitters are for sale by our principal Druggists and Dealers generally.

E. J. HART & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
12 Tchoupitoulas st.
CADY & MOULTON, 7 Genrier st.
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 181 Chartres st.
Jel6 6t d&w

POTATOES — 150 barrels and sacks Creole, in store:
SWEDES—100 bbls and sacks Creole, in store;
BEANS—200 bbls new Northern, instore;
DRIED APPLES—200 bbls new Northern, on strings, in store;
DRIED PEACHES—50 barrels new sun-dried, in store;
COTTON—300 sacks new South Carolina, in store;
OATS—50 bbls Northern, in store.
For sale by
DONELLY, HERRIN & CO.
Jel7 6t Commercial Rows.

CIGARS—200,000 Cigars, direct importation, received per Mary Elizabeth, of the most famed brands, such as Nectar, Pulcete, Jacinto, Flor de Tabaco, Flor de Cuba, Principe, Diamond, Caffe, &c., comprising the different qualities, such as Regalias, Medio Regalias, Bonitos, Trabucos, Chinitos, Operas, Conchas, Lanitas, Chinacados, &c., in store and for sale by
ANT. COSTA,
16 Customhouse st
Jel6 6t

Great Reduction in Dry Goods.

WILL offer to-day, (Monday) Wholesale, and following days, their entire stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, Domestic manufactured goods. Among the lots are
10,000 yards fine Bleached Muslins, at 25 cents per yard, worth 40 cents.
8,000 yards French Printed Organdies, at 25 cents per yard, worth 50 cents.
50 Flounced Jacquet Robes, at $3 50 each.
100 Rich Swiss Embroidery Robes, at $5 each.
2 Cases Infants' Embroidered Long and Short Robes.
75 Rich Lace sets in Valenciennes and Guipure, at one half the original price.
12 Rich Lace Mantillas, from $8 each.
100 Black Lace Mantillas, from $7 each.
1 Case summer Mantillas, in white, black and mixed, at 50 cents each.
100 Parasols, all one price—$2 50.
CORNER CANAL AND BOURBONNE.

FURNITURE.

SOUTHERN WAREROOMS.

CHAS. A. STEWART,
171, and 173 Canal street.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
50 *Bienville street, corner of Exchange Alley.*

WOLFF informs his numerous patrons that he has removed from Royal street to the above old and fine establishment from Royal street to the corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley, where he will be at all times ready to fulfill their orders. This new establishment will be amply provided with every variety of fashionable shoes of every description, and manufactured in the latest style. my21 2m

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!
Reduction in Price of Bonnets! Per Cent!
MADAM DURAND,
Royal st., between Toulouse and St. Peter.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has just received her Spring and Summer assortment of fashionable Millinery, consisting of
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets,
Hats and Bonnets Hair Dresses
An extensive assortment of Embroideries, Silk Mantillas and Laces,
Artificial Flowers,
Laces and Valencias,
Silk and Velvet Ribbons,
Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c.
The whole is offered at the lowest prices for Francs. my2

CONFECTIONERY.

J. VINCENT,
Corner of Bienville and Chartres streets, corner of Canal and Carondelet streets.

E. LEFEVRE respectfully informs the public that his establishment is open at all hours of the day and night. Nothing has been neglected to give satisfaction to the public, who are solicited to call and examine.

A splendid assortment of ice creams, iced biscuits, ice puddings, and the choicest Confectionery, such as cake, strawberry, raspberry, apricot and almond ice cream; pine apple, strawberry, lemon, raspberry, apricot and almond water ices. my22 1m

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.

PETER LORILLARD, MANUFACTURER,
No. 42 *Chatham street, New York,*

SUCCESSOR to the firm of Lorillard & Co., offers for sale all kinds of SNUFF and TOBACCO in general use, at the prices Peter's Price Current can be obtained by addressing as above.

This establishment is one of the oldest of the kind in the United States.

P. LORILLARD, Successor.
Jel2 6t

ST. LOUIS CHURCH,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, New Orleans, June 12, 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to a resolution passed by the Board of Church Wardens, the above church will be ready for burial on and after the 16th of June inst., the new St Louis Cemetery, fronting on Esplanade street, and near Bayou St John. The lots will be required for burial by holders or their assignees, and payment for burial lots made at the office of the undersigned, in the same in family tombs and mausoleums which may be built thereon.

$150 Each for Adults.
$100 Each for Children.

JAY DUBUC, Secretary.