THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
[illegible]
D. D. WHITE, [illegible] Editor.
E. DUVERGES, [illegible]
DAILY PAPER (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER (one year in advance) $5 00
All items, [illegible] must give one week's notice before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1855.

SCALE OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar for every TEN lines in each series, for the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement under ten lines accepted in the first insertion.
[illegible]
The proprietors are not responsible for the contents of any advertisements which may be inserted in the Bee.

Vol. XII.—NEW SERIES
Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7239

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, May 14th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice SLIDELL has, as we are credibly informed, transmitted his resignation to the Governor, to take effect from the first day of July next, and the Hon. A. N. OGDEN, one of the Associate Judges, has followed his example. It will be the duty of the Governor to issue writs of election for the choice of their successors, and the time has come for us to look around for candidates competent to the fulfillment of the duties of the Bench, to the satisfaction of the bar and the people of our State.

It cannot be denied that the character of our Judiciary has been lowered by the unpardonable practices of elevation to the Bench men of inferior capacity, slender attainments, and inadmissible industry, and that the public position of the State has severely suffered from it. For some time past, our Courts have been in a deplorable condition—a condition that merited the merited censure of good citizens, and caused many a blush of shame to mantle their cheeks.

Through the ignorance, indolence and inattention of Judges, individual rights have been trodden under foot, wrongs, both public and private, have gone unredressed, and justice has been perverted and contemned. The tardy action of our Courts in some instances—keeping suitors in painful suspense,—and their too hasty movement in others, depriving the suitor of the opportunity of preparing his case, by a full and thorough investigation, and the Court of the time necessary for mature deliberation and ripe decisions, have been causes of universal complaint. Another objection we have heard urged to some of our Judges is, that certain lawyers *have the ear of the Court*, or of a member of it, and that their arguments are listened to with more favor than the arguments of those who are not so happily situated. We have also heard the opinion that the points and authorities of the salaried class are rarely noticed in the opinions of the Court, but those of the favorites figure very prominently in them.

We do not pretend to endorse the validity of these charges, but it is evident that if they are true, no censure can be too strong for the judge who would carry into the administration of justice feelings of sympathy or antipathy. All efforts on the part of the Bench to raise up one attorney, and increase his practice, and to crush another, are unworthy of a judicial tribunal, and reprehensible in the highest degree. Friends and foes should stand on a level, when they appear before a court, and prejudices should exert no influence over the minds of judges in the formation of their judgments. But we fear that these are old fashioned sentiments, and that the provisions of the statute of limitations will be invoked against them, by our modern philosophers, in the manner as they plead them against so many other principles and opinions which our ancestors held in high veneration. Old things are to be done away, and all things are to become new, not that they are wrong, but from a pure spirit of innovation and love of change: *fabula novarum rerum.*

In glancing over the Bar of the State for a successor to Chief Justice SLIDELL, we know of no member of it, who is more fitted, by intellectuality, integrity, love of truth and justice, patient investigation, sound judgment, and professional acquirements for the highest seat of Justice, than the late Chief Justice EUSTIS, the distinguished and respected predecessor of the present incumbent. His absence from the Bench has been, and still is deplored by the ablest members of the profession, and all patriotic and enlightened citizens. They feel that he can restore the fallen fortunes of our Supreme Judicature, if fashion, animosity, prejudice, envy and petti'ogging malice and vulgarity are not allowed to defeat the wishes of the people. The contrast between his judicial administration, and that of his successor, has been so conspicuous that the most inflexible man who ever litigated a petty question of right before the Court, could not fail to see it. We know that comparisons are invidious, but we are willing to bear the imputation of envy, when the matter in question is the public welfare.

In expressing our sentiments as we have, we do not desire to disparage the merits of any eminent member of the Bar, nor to dictate to any one, but as journalists, we have the right of forming and expressing our opinions in relation to men and things, and they can pass for what they are worth. Judge EUSTIS and our ablest lawyers belong to different parties, but this should never be allowed to influence any one in the selection of a man to fill a judicial station. He is competent, honest and has been tried, and acquitted himself so well, as to add to his own fame as a jurist, and to reflect honor on the State and people.

SPAIN AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Among the items of foreign intelligence brought by the *Atlantic* we find the most interesting is the statement of a difficulty which has lately arisen between Spain and Great Britain. The European correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that some difficulties having been made by Lord HOWDEN in regard to the annoyances to which the Protestant clergymen at Seville has been subjected, the matter came before the Cortes in the shape of an "interpellation." The Spanish Minister, in a most decisive tone, declared that the facts complained of were incorrect, and that there was no ground whatever for a remonstrance. Lord HOWDEN now took a rather unusual step, and sent a letter to one of the Madrid papers, *El Clamor Publico*, in which, over his own signature, he declared that the speech of the Minister was entirely incorrect. "It is not my intention," says Lord HOWDEN, "to say that the Minister has, with deliberate purpose, made a *suggestio falsi*, but a *suppressio veri*, which is impossible for me to overlook." The Spanish Government was shocked by an accusation made in such an unusual way, and requested the English Government to recall the Embassador, since it was impossible for the Ministers to transact business with him after the insult offered to them, just at the time when the Cortes was excited, and the Administration must avow any difficulty which might weaken its prestige in the interest, not of the present Government, but of the monarchical principle. The question is not yet settled, and Lord PALMERSTON, who has an old grudge against Spain, may avail himself of the opportunity to bully the Court of Madrid once more.

Spain is just now anxious enough to conciliate Great Britain, in the hope that that power will furnish material aid, should the Cuba question terminate in a war with the United States—but the Spanish Government cherishes an invincible attachment to forms, and we really believe would sooner risk a rupture with Great Britain, than surrender a title of diplomatic dignity. In the case of Sir HENRY BULWER Spain displayed her rigid adherence to punctilio, and in that of Lord HOWDEN she seems resolved to maintain her reputation.

MR. SOULE OR LOUIS NAPOLEON—In the remarks addressed by Mr. PIERRE SOULE, a few weeks ago, to the friends who accompanied him in returning to the powers conferred on the Old World, he is reported by one journal to have said "the crowned assassins of Europe," and by another, "the crowned cut-throat that rules over France." As the New York papers appear to be anxious to ascertain the precise expression he employed, we waited on Mr. SOULE last Saturday and asked him which of the phrases he made use of. He said he did not recollect, as the speech was as unpremeditated as its echoes was unexpected. He intended, however, to have said "the crowned cut-throat that rules over France." This ends the dispute.

A SIGH FROM VIRGINIA—On the 7th instant an election was held for several municipal officers at Petersburg. G. V. Rambaud, American candidate for Collector, was elected by six majority over Williams, Democrat. The other candidates were carried by the Democrat by small majorities. Petersburg gave Mr. Pierce 244 majority.

☞ Dr. Black, agent for the British company which proposes to cut the canal through the Isthmus of Darien, has returned to the United States. He announces the resumption of the scheme. The survey attempted by the joint Brazil and American party in 1854 failed, through the hostility of the natives, the deadly influence of tropical climate, and the forbidding topography of the country. The cost of constructing the canal, provided a suitable route can be found, is estimated at from thirty to fifty millions. This sum is by no means so great as to frighten the capitalists of England and the United States. But the estimate is rather a guess or conjecture than an intelligent opinion of the probable cost of the work. The expense of tunnelling the Andes may be a thousand millions or more. Estimating its cost seem almost as wild a vagary as proposing to construct a big canal from the heads of the Niger, which no man has discovered, through deserts which no man can traverse to the shores of Abyssinia, which no man can approach.

ELECTION AT PLAQUEMINE.—At the municipal election in Plaquemine, Iberville, last Monday, Ground (Anti-Know-Nothing) was chosen Mayor by 3 majority, but the American elected three out of the five councilmen in the Board—This is the first time in three years, that the Locofocos have been defeated in that town. The *Gazette* (Dem.) guesses unwisely over the result.

APPOINTMENTS—Robert M. Morgan to be Lieutenant in the navy.

William D. Whiting to be Master in the navy.

Arthur S. Ryrie to be Postmaster at New Orleans, in the place of R. W. Adams, deceased.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The newly elected Philadelphia Councils were organized on the 7th. In the select Council, John P. Verree was re-elected President; and in the Common Council Wm. F. Hackett—Both belonging to the American party.

Seven thousand dollars worth of counterfeit bills have been stolen from the Pelgrochet Bank of Beerbit. No notes of similar description had ever been issued from the bank. They are countersigned "S. M. Holmes, Treasurer," and numbered from 1,001 to 1500. They bear date April 1st. A reward of $500 has been offered for the arrest of the robber and recovery of the money.

A despatch from Millville, N. Y., of the 7th, says: A serious fire is raging in the woods in this vicinity. It commenced about five miles above, on the Western side of Lawrence river, and continues burning with much violence on both sides of the river. The citizens here succeeded in partially subduing its progress, but rain is required to extinguish the flames effectually.

Mayor Smith, of Boston, has issued a proclamation, that the new liquor law shall be fearlessly enforced, and urging those engaged in the traffic to abandon it. Not one in 1000 has violated the law, and a single section of the law will be allowed. To-day the law was generally observed, and the city was unusually quiet.

The Circuit Court of New York has fixed on the 7th for the hearing of the injunction case brought by Miss Buckley, for the suppression of certain manuscripts intended for publication by a party who represents them to be a narrative of her experience in a Roman Catholic Convent.

On Saturday last, Wm. C. Booth, Esq., of Powhatan, was nominated by the American party, as its candidate for Congress, from the Richmond District. Mr. Scott is one of the ablest and purest men in Virginia, and his election over Judge Crabbe may be regarded as morally certain.

Yesterday, says the Mobile *Tribune*, about 11 o'clock, P. M., a man was discovered in a dying condition, by the mail rider, lying on the side of the telegraph road, about four miles from the city. On examination, his head was found to be severely cut, apparently with an axe or hatchet. He was insensible when discovered, and lived but a short time afterwards. An inquest was held over the body, and the verdict was, that he was killed by some person unknown. He had the appearance of a laborer, and it is supposed the act was committed on the previous day.—*Evening News.*

An affray, probably involving loss of life, occurred in Newark on the 5th. A constable of the Eighth Ward, while engaged in arresting an Irishman for assault and battery, was attacked by a friend of the latter, with a club, who drew and used a sword-cane in defence, and slashed his assailant, whose name is William Halleiu, in such a manner that he is not expected to recover. The officer surrendered himself, and was committed for examination.

The library stable of James T. Hill, and two dwelling houses adjoining on Crawford street, Poughkeepsie, with most of their contents, were destroyed on the night of the 4th inst. Fifteen horses also burned. Loss about $8000—partially insured.

The Collector of New York has been informed that a large quantity of goods were landed from the barque Ann the 15th April for New York.

Colonel Kinney and Consul Fabens were brought before the United States Court in New York on the 7th, on the charge of an attempt to violate the neutrality laws of the United States. The counsel for the Government moved a postponement of the trial, which motion was opposed by the counsel for the accused, and the argument on the motion is progressing.

News has arrived from Paris of the death of Mr. Samuel Fisher, one of the most esteemed American residents of that city. Mr. Fisher, for twenty years so much an invalid as almost to make living a martyrdom, has resided in France, finding it better for her health than that of this country, and during the time made constant exertions to render her Brazile a general attraction to the American and Continental visitors. The demise of Mr. Fisher will be felt by many an American who looks for a cheerful smile and welcome in Paris. Mr. Fisher is descended of the original settlers of Pennsylvania, and was liberally educated and endowed, and a gentleman of the old school, without hauteur or stiffness. He was brother to the late Dr. Patterson, President of the Mint.

A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, was in Washington at the last accounts.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, last Thursday, ordered to a third reading a bill further to protect Abolitionist and others from libel. This is a subject demanding more attention from legislative bodies, as the evil is becoming more intolerable. Speaking of a case coming more immediately under our notice, a libel just brought against a contemporary newspaper, for some trifling cause, the Springfield Republican of yesterday truly remarks: "The issue of libel seeks reformation both in statute and bench. It is a hundred times resorted to now for purposes of persecution and small gain, as it was once for honest vindication and strict justice."

Secretary Dobbin is still at Fayetteville, N. C., and is slowly recovering from his recent illness. He has expected to return the last of the present month.

The redemption of the Public Debt for the past week has been $11,700.

The number of applications for land warrants during the passed week amounted to 12,000. The whole number of applications thus far is 120,600.

The Union denies the report that Mr. Wise has appealed to the President to remove Gov. Reeder.

The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press speaks as follows in reference to the migration from Vermont: "When the last census was taken, the sons and daughters of Vermont, numbered a little less than *two hundred and twenty nine thousand souls* (229 941); and the children of Vermont, in other States, mostly at the West, numbered nearly *one hundred and forty six thousand.* In other words about *thirty nine per cent.* of the total population of the State had emigrated from it to other parts of the country. The effect of this enormous emigration upon the total population of the State is in part counteracted by the coming in of natives of other States, of whom there were 31,114 in Vermont in 1850, and of foreigners, of whom there were 23,715."

When the first news of the opening of the port of St. Paul, the number of emigrants to Minnesota Territory for permanent residence exceeded eight thousand.

The Mayor of St. Paul, on the 26th of April, had at his dinner, asparagus and green peas, raised in the Territory.

A petition, addressed to the Legislature of Massachusetts has been circulated and signed by a hundred legal voters from all *four* of the political parties in the town of Hanson. Both white and black, and by some of the other citizens of Western Massachusetts, calling upon the two branches to request Henry Wilson to resign his seat in the Senate, on account of his political state preceding, and which led to his election.

The case of the United States vs. Booth, which arose in Wisconsin out of an indictment against Booth for assisting the escape of a fugitive slave, and in which the Supreme Court of Wisconsin absolutely nullified the power of the United States Courts by discharging the prisoner on a writ of *habeas corpus*, is to be taken before the United States Supreme Court, for the purpose of determining the question of the extent of jurisdiction to be given to the courts of the States and those of the United States.

An attempt was made on Tuesday week to assassinate Dr. S. D. Bolooite, a Turk, living at Mayo's Dalls in consequence of his late issue. It appears that it occurred on the morning of May 3d, in the store of M. Tuncier & Co., assuming that said party had sold adulterated drugs, &c., to the amount of about $6000. The origin of the fire, we learn, is a mystery. Fortunately, however, the steamer Capital arrived at the time, and gallant Tom Orr, and steamboatmen, headed by his crew, does most signal service in arresting the progress of the flames. We learn that our Turkish friends intend to prosecute the author of another Boole friendship. We hope not. We hope and believe that the Turk, Bolooite, will be more than even his friend, hereafter.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

During his stay in England, Prince Louis Bonaparte was tried with great interest the proof sheets of M. Thiers' "History of the Consulate and Empire," which were supplied to him by Mr. Forbes Campbell, who was then preparing an English version of that work—The following remarkable passage occurred in a letter which the prince endorsed to Mr. Forbes in 1847, when correcting the proof sheets of volume V. It will be seen that even at that early period the Emperor meditated the English alliance, which he has since so happily accomplished. "Why was I not born or strain in the glories of these heroic times. But on reflection it is better as it is. What a saddening spectacle to behold the two greatest and most civilized nations of the world destroying one another—two alliance that ought, in my opinion, to have been their friends and allies, and rivals only in the art of peace. Let us hope the day may yet come when I shall carry out the intentions of my uncle, by uniting the interest and policy of England and France in indissoluble alliance. That hope cheers and encourages me. It forms my reply at the altered tone of my family."

Private letters from Munich, in Bavaria, state that the bronze statue of Patrick Henry and Ludwig Van Beethoven are ready for shipment to America. The former is the size of life, and is intended for the monument to Washington at Richmond, Virginia; which monument, it will be recollected, is composed of a group of six statues surrounding the pedestal of the statue of Washington himself. This of Henry, the Evening Post says, is described as one of the most perfect specimens of the plastic art, both in its conception and execution, and elicited much admiration from connoisseurs in the German Industrial Exhibition. The latter is a colossal statue of the great composer, and is, as the German writer expresses himself, "every way worthy of the "Michael Angelo of Music."

It appears that the amateurs of ball-fighting in Spain propose to imitate the Parisians into their pastime during the continuance of the Great Industrial Exhibition. A petition signed by many of the noblest name in Spain, and strongly backed by M. de Turgot, the French Ambassador, has been presented to Louis Napoleon for the allowance of the sport; and the Duc d'Alba has, it is said, written to the Express to request her support. Already so secure do the noble sportsmen at Madrid feel of the success of the demand, that they have entered into treaty with Cocharos, the first toreador in Spain, and others, to undertake the expedition, which will be composed of the company which delights the leisure of the Spanish Courts.

Mr. E. M. Ward, R. A., has commenced a series of full-length portraits of eminent living authors. Each author is seated in his study, surrounded by those books and faces with whom he is accustomed to hold almost daily converse. Six are already finished—Lord Mahon (now Earl Stanhope), Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Hallam, Sir Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Dickens and Mr. Thackery. The pictures are of a cabinet size, and will be engraved.

The distinguished geologist, Sir Henry Thomas de la Beche, died on the 13th of April. He was born in 1796, the son of the late Thomas de la Beche, Esq., of Calverhall, Cheswardine, Jamaica, a colonial in the army. At the period of his lamented decease he was Director General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and of the Museum of Practical Geology, as well as a member of the Health of Towns Commission. As a writer on Geology, Sir Henry stood deservedly high.

Baron de Steiglitz, the Russian court banker, has proposed to erect in the Stock Exchange a monument to the late Emperor, as a protector of commerce.

The cost of a park and pleasure ground is no light matter. Sixty-six thousand pounds were expended in one year, ending March 31st, 1855, on the London parks and pleasure grounds, and the income derived therefrom was barely twelve thousand pounds. The three parks in London that immediately join each other—St. James', the Green and Hyde parks—cost more than £30,000 of the £60,000; the Regent's Park is maintained at a yearly cost of £5,500, and the Victoria Park at a yearly cost of £2,300.

We regret to announce the serious illness of one of the most distinguished literary women of the day, Madame Emile de Girardin.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WHO IS LUCY HANSON?—Every one of us, who read to the good and American journals of the day and the old fogy British Quarterly Reviews, on theatrical posters, and bookseller bills, these solemn questions, put with all the conspicuity which "black-faced letter," fortyline pica, or italic caps, could give them—"Who struck Billy Patterson? and Billy's hat, who bit it?" "Who was Junius?" "Who is Fanny Fern?" and "if Fanny Fern is not Ruth Hale who is Fanny Fern?" "Was Pope a poet?" "Who edited the London Times?" "Who wrote the Lamplighter?" "Who is Marion Harland?" "Who invented champagne punch?" "Who first smoked tobacco?" "Who wrote the Great Plant of Virginia?" These questions have caused great speculation in the city. But they have created no interest. We all know, or think we know—which is just as good—that Billy was chastised by the owner who bore him, but who couldn't bear his temper; that Fanny Fern is an ill-natured disappointed woman, with, as surly Randolph put politely said of an opponent, "more bile than brains;" that Junius was Francis; that if Pope was not a poet—why, "he wasn't anything else;" that the editor of the Times is without doubt an able Timeserver; that the authors of the Lamplighter and Aline are clever Yankee and Virginia ladies; that the original inventor of champagne punch deserves to be elevated to the highest sphere that spiritualists speak of, and that the man who invented smoking is only second to that illestrious philantropist, whom Sancho Panza adored—the inventor of sleep, whom Allah bless. These queries, however, like the minor city of-genus which, in the red "charmed up," have been obscured by the intensely interesting inquiries of the day—"Who is Marshal Hanson?" and "If Marshal Hanson is not M. Kendall, who is Marshal Hanson? And, lastly but chiefly—"Who is Lucy Hanson?" People differ as to Marshal Hanson's original. As Mr. Lusher will decide the question to morrow shall reserve our opinion till a more convenient season. But—"Who is Lucy?"—Lusher will not settle that question. Who, we repeat, is Lucy Hanson, the spouse loving "dear duck," Lucy whose child was attending Miss Jones' seminary and lifted her very much, lately when asked her darling mamma to "come home for the love of her life?" This is the great question of the day. This Lucy is the only mystery afloat in the newspaper world now, for since Mr. Wise informed us (after scratching his head for an idea) that the Native Americans were lousy set, we have zealously striven to know nothing about them. Lucy the Great has published—but O-No-but-you-may-ask pa's "Protector." Lucy Hanson is the first of her name. Who is she? Mr. Benjamin promised in the course of the examination to tell who she was. He forgot his promise. We call on him to fulfill it. Let us know who this model wife is and let her biography be written, and let its motto be "My Dear Duck, come home for a little while to-day now."

PELICAN THEATRE.—Mrs. Charles Hill's benefit will take place on Thursday evening next, instead of Tuesday. The programme will be found in another column.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—This evening, M. Lagetit, the light tenor of the opera troupe, will receive a benefit at the Orleans Theatre. He will produce Adam's charming comic opera—"Le Postillon, de Lonjumeau" and the fourth act of Donizetti's grand opera, entitled, "La Favorite." He deserves and should receive a bumper.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—The doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin was yesterday proclaimed in the Catholic Cathedral of this city. It was announced with sacred ceremonies befitting the august occasion. Archbishop Blanc officiated. This doctrine is now and will henceforth and forever form a article in the Catholic creed.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—On Saturday last, Thomas S. McCoy, Esq., of this city, received a telegraphic despatch from Washington, announcing that he had been appointed by the President, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, in place of E. Warren Moise, Esq., resigned. Mr. McCoy's appointment will give great satisfaction to the public. He enjoys an excellent reputation here, as well with the gentlemen of the bar as our citizens at large.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—During the last week we have seen in our streets Albert Pike, of Arkansas—whom Kit North called "the poet laureate of the West," and Messrs. Clarke, Conrad and Hunter, the land of star, pitch and turpentine—not to boast—Prince Paul of Wurtemburg, Hon Percy Doyle, British Minister at Mexico; Gen. Joseph G. Totten, of the Engineer Bureau at Washington, and Gen Henderson, of the Marine Corps.

GUN, NEW ROSEMASTER.—A typographical error occurred in our misconception of the appointment of Mr. Kendall's successor. Instead of Mr. Neville, it ought to have read Mr. Nesbitt. This gentleman has not hitherto held any prominent public office, but he is well known in our commercial circles as an honest, energetic and industrious man of business.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE'S OFFICES.—Col. Hagnan, Chief of Police, has appointed the following officers to compose his staff: Alexander Grandpre, chief clerk, and Arthur Forge and George Monsanas, assistant clerks; Edward Johnston, special sergeant, general duty, and Andrew Mayhew and W. H. Horse, special officers. The late Chief of Police had eight special officers, while Col. Hagnan has but two—which number is not sufficient.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. J. S. Robertson*.—John Jerry Taylor, f. m. c., convicted of manslaughter, for the killing of a slaver named Henry Crane, was sentenced for seven years to the Penitentiary. An appeal was at once taken by his Counsel, Messrs. Field and Bennett. Marquis Bennet pleaded guilty of larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Thomas E. Hamilton pleaded guilty of larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Cotten*.—Jeremiah B. Hogan, who was found guilty, on last Thursday before this Court, of forging an order, passed to two years imprisonment in the Parish Prison. The verdict of the jury had coupled with it a recommendation of mitigation of the punishment, on account of his previous good character. We hear that the other Judges of this Court, will follow the example of Judge Cotten.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 12, 1855.

Owing to the brief interval of Cotton offering, the sales were confined to a little of bill prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—COTTON AND STEAMER STYLE.

Middling	5¾	5¾
Middling Fair	6¼	6¼
Fair	6¾	6¾
Good Fair	7¼	7¼
Fine	7¾	7¾

The receipts of Cotton were made: 17 bales, 1 bale of Sea Island, 1 of Upland, and 15 of Texas.

Flour is dull, also 100 bbls at 5¾ for fancy, 5¼ for Mississippi, and 5 for half bbls. Meal at $4 25.

Corn—Sales of 2000 bushels Southern Yellow at 90c. Of Land, 500 bags prime brought 12½c.

Bacon of 300 bales Packed Sugars were made at 12½@12¾.

Whisky is selling in small lots at 24c. ⅌ gallon for Western.

Of Coffee, 400 bags were sold at 9¼@10c. The market is dull.

Sales of 500 sacks Liverpool assorted Salt were made at 65c. Of 1000 sacks Ground Alum at $1 10 ⅌ sack of 2 bushels.

Rice is dull. We quote Sterling, 10¼@10½. Cuba, 5¾@5¾. New York 60 days 10¼@ 10½ cent dis. Change, 9½ ⅌ cent prem.

Nothing was done in Freights.

P. & M. MEILLY
WILL, have open to-morrow, MONDAY—500 pieces, 25 yards each, *Good Shirting British Edness*, and $5 a piece.
—ALSO—
500 HIGH PARASOLS, at $3 50 each.
1000 do do at 2 00 do.
P. & M. MEILLY,
corner Royal and Canal streets.
may14
Dress Goods.
We will open on MONDAY—
5 cases BASTLET COTTON—at ninty damaged, worth 12½ cents, which we will sell at
TEN CENTS A YARD.
We have just received
2 case PRINTED LAWNS—10 yards for 75 cents
WHITE EMBROIDERED SWISS ROBES at 3
CAMBRIC EDGINGS and INSERTINGS at 15 and a variety of other goods, which we offer at GREAT SACRIFICE.
DURFEL & AUNTZ, 89 Royal st.
between Bienville and Conti.
may14
$20 Reward
TO whom over a full stress and judge in one of the city jails, the negro woman CHERRY, middling height, and has scars on her forehead, and belonging to Market Slim ran away from F. D Hayden, her master, about the 15th of March.
BOOTS and SHOES—Landing from the steamer Empress City and in store: ladies', gentlemen's and children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, suitable for city and country trade, for sale on reasonable terms by
JOHN M GOULD & CO,
8 Magazine st
may14
Slaves for Sale, on Account of Departure.
WILLIAM, a negro, about about 32 years
CLARE a negro, coach driver, cutler and gardener, aged about 40 years
RAIMOND, a negro, familiar with the drug store business, aged about 28 years. Apply to Mr. Dufilho, Jr. 140 Chartres st.
may14
Country Residence for Rent.
THE Residence of the late Dr. Dick, on the right bank of the river, about one mile and a half below Algiers. Apply at No. 27 Carondelet st.
may14
SUGARS—500 cases Tobacco; 100 hogsheads sugar; 175 cases Philadelphia Preserves; 100 boxes Claret, assorted; 100 dozen Washburne's Zinc; 80 half chests Pouchong Tea; 50 firkins Orleans Butter, hanging; 80 nests Table do.; 100 boxes Honey Lozenges; 300 boxes fancy Candy, assorted; 100 jars Coffee, 200 cases March; 75 bales Gloves, plain and assorted; 50 Sabins Oil; 40 packages choice Cocoa; 3 cases Citron; 100 boxes Raisins, Frontignac, France, and Malaga; 100 boxes Prunes; 100 boxes Figs; 100 boxes Almonds; 100 boxes Pickles; 50 Sabins Olives; 100 boxes Cheese; 3 cases Cordial; 100 boxes Tobacco; 100 kegs Lard; 100 boxes Soap; 100 boxes Starch; 75 bales Cloves, plain and assorted; Cassia, Cassio, Eagle, &c. 100 half chests Souchong Tea; 100 boxes Raisins