THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. A. WEBSTER & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
G. A. WEBSTER, Editor and Proprietor,
E. DUVERGER, N. DUFOUR.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
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All cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such manner as the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement under ten lines taken for less than one dollar.
Advertisements inserted at intervals and not duplicated, every fifth insertion free.
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Office, Camp street, near Carondelet, up stairs.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1855.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, May 7th, 1855.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The carrier who delivers the *Bee* in that portion of the First District situated between Canal and Julia streets, having been taken sick, and the new one not being sufficiently established, we have to request those of our subscribers who may not receive their paper regularly, to give notice of their names and residence at our office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Proprietors of the "Associated Press" of New Orleans, comprising the *Bulletin, Crescent, Courier, Delta, True Delta*, and *Bee*, conceive themselves under the necessity of laying before the public a succinct and impartial history of the disagreement existing between them and the Typographical Union of our City, and which has resulted in the abandonment of work by every compositor connected with that self-constituted and irresponsible body. The Typographical Union is an association of practical printers, arrogating to itself the right to establish fixed rates of compensation for all work executed by its members, or by those who acknowledge its jurisdiction, and binding such by the most stringent and tyrannical dictation. Most of the presses of New Orleans have on various occasions striven to rebel—sometimes they have triumphed, and sometimes they have been forced to succumb.

Some eighteen months ago, the Typographical Union suddenly, and without a word of warning, raised the price of composition from 40 cents to 50 cents per thousand ems—an increase of 25 per cent—on aiming on every office in the city an augmented expense of from $50 to $60 per week. This was submitted to, partly because we could not help ourselves, and partly because the prosperous condition of business in New Orleans at that time enabled the press to pay the new rates without suffering severe and ruinous loss. The enhanced rates were faithfully and punctually discharged, even in the midst of the past summer, always a dull and losing season in New Orleans, and reached a hundred fold worse by the prevalence of a fearful epidemic.

It is scarcely necessary to remind the public, that last Winter was ushered in by a general depression of business, almost unexampled pecuniary difficulties, a notable decline in commercial affairs, and, as an inevitable consequence, a proportional advertising patronage. The enhanced wages of compositors, previously felt as a severe burden, became an intolerable grievance. It was reasonably imagined that the Typographical Union would not hesitate to acquiesce in a courteous request from the Associated Press to restore the rates of compensation to the former standard. Accordingly, the proprietors of the several journals above mentioned, agreed upon the form of a communication to be addressed to the Union, and transmitted it to the Society, in the month of January last. The following is a copy of this letter:

"To the President and Members of the New Orleans Typographical Union.

"GENTLEMEN—The general depression in newspaper business, both the last and present seasons, the greatly augmented cost of paper and other material, and the strong competition kept up for a diminishing advertising trade, compel the proprietors of the Associated Press to ask of you a reduction in the price of composition of some eighteen months ago, advancing the rate of composition from forty cents to fifty cents the thousand ems. As matters now podized it is utterly impossible to continue the present price, out of proportion as it is to the prices of newspaper subscription and the rates in other cities where the cost of living is equally high as in New Orleans.

"We are anxious to live and let live, and most solicitous to maintain the friendly relations now happily existing between us, the Proprietors of the Associated Press and our compositors, but as the continuance of the present prices, here cannot be maintained at present expenses, we are sure our request to have the price of composition brought to the old and equitable standard of forty cents the thousand ems, will be promptly acceded to by you.

Asking an early reply,

We are, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants, &c.

With respect, yours.

To this request the Typographical Union returned an elaborate reply, absolutely declining any diminution in the existing rates, but even proposing the slightest compromise, and indeed striving with marked ingenuity to persuade the Proprietors of the Associated Press that they were doing extremely well, and making money. The Press, being at the mercy of the Union, could not resist, but were constrained into submission, and continued to pay rates of composition which, however they might be borne in seasons of high prosperity, could not be maintained in the midst of pecuniary embarrass ment and disaster, without entailing heavy loss. Finding, at length, that no hope whatever remained of bringing the Union to reasonable terms, the Associated Press determined to resist its exorbitant demands and dictatorial authority. They sent to New York and other arrangements for a sufficient number of new hands to enable them to get along until the question at issue should be settled. No sooner did the printers from New York arrive here than every compositor in the various offices of the Associated Press abandoned work, leaving us all to shift as we best might.

We wish the public to understand that the prices tendered by the Associated Press to journeymen printers are fair prices—that at these rates there is not a compositor of moderate industry, but can make from $20 to $25 per week—that while we concede to every printer the right to place whatever value he pleases on his labor, we claim the indefeasible right to employ our own workmen, to pay them what every impartial man must consider a fair living rate—that we acknowledge no authority on the part of self created combinations to extort from us whatever rates they may, in their wisdom, think fit to affix to the labor of printers, and that while we scrupulously employ proper respect and courtesy for the intelligent and industrious class known as journeymen printers, we do not conceive ourselves bound blindly to obey the dictates of the Typographical Union, or any other body which undertakes to impose on us its arbitrary rules.

We have heard but one sentiment in relation to the unmanly, malevolent and disgusting article in the *Picayune* of Saturday, touching the differences between the Associated Press and the Typographical Union. That journal, having been beaten again and again by the superior enterprise of the Associated Press, now merely puffs by the temporary embarrassments under which the latter labors from the recent strike, to indulge in groundless insinuation, and to utter misrepresentations of facts, and covert threats. It insinuates that the Associated Press is seeking to reduce the price of composition below a just and reasonable rate. This the Picayune knows to be untrue. It charges us with importing foreigners to undermine American labor. This is a barefaced and gratuitous invention. We are yet to learn that New York printers whose naturity we never inquired into, and who for aught we know, may never and all, be to the manor born, are foreigners. Lastly, it menaces us with the interference of "SAM." This is all most too childish and ridiculous for notice. We know as much about Sam, and have probably quite as warm an esteem for him, as the gallant men of the Picayune, but we have yet to learn either that Sam contemplates the slightest interference in our private affairs, or that his principles recognize as a virtue a breach of social obligation, and so tyrannical an encroachment on the rights of individuals. That portion of the Picayune's article has, we have reason to know, displeased and annoyed the American party of this city.

The Picayune prates about the monopoly of the Associated Press. Sour grapes! That journal was extremely anxious to unite with this monopoly, but, knowing the slippery nature of our contemporary, the Associated Press refused to admit it, save upon certain well defined terms, which it declined accepting. In other words, the Picayune was willing to save a large proportion of the expense it now incurs by a separate system of telegraphing maintained at great disadvantage, but was unwilling to work in common with us for the general interests of the New Orleans press. We are far from implying any censure of the Picayune for refusing to sign the articles of the Associated Press, but we desire only that the public should well understand that, as far as telegraphing was concerned, that journal had not the smallest scruple in joining an Association which it now characterizes as a monopoly.

By Mollins' Telegraph.

S. W. FAIN S'o CLOCK A. M 6th MAY, 1855.—Brig New World, 23 days from Cadiz, with a cargo of wine, &c., consigned to Gratin Commagère & Co. has just arrived.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Empress* for late Louisville papers.

M. Foucault is again making the rotation of the earth visible to the eye, and with an apparatus that exhibits the phenomena more palpably to the ordinary observer than did his famous pendulum experiment, two years ago. The contrivance now used recognizes, 1st, the antifosterers, the beam and wheel so generally employed; the wheel being made to rotate rapidly, acts in motion a second wheel moving slowly in a different plane. Gradually, as the movement continues, the sons of the latter plane itself precisely in a line with the trunnion ridian of the plane where the experiment is tried, so is clearly seen by the opposite wheel belonging to the trunnion fixed at a short distance on the same floor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A LOCAL DOMESTIC DRAMA.—The scene of the first act is laid in the Piney Woods House: Of course, the reader knows where that is. The dramatic persons are a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, Matthieu Beltran, Jean his brother, and Signora Rosseana Aguinel, the black-eyed buxom mistress of Jean, with whom he has lived for the last eight years. Jean suddenly falls sick. The priest comes to the bed-side of the dying man, and offers him the blessed sacrament. Rosseana listens to their words of admonition, and her conscience becomes deeply impressed with the importance of complying with all the sacred rites of holy mother church. She remembers that she has hitherto dispensed with several; but she recollects, too, that—

"As long as life's dim flame doth burn,
The greatest sinner may return."

She reflects that even yet, at the eleventh hour of her lover's life, she may become his lawful, orthodoxly wedded wife. She speaks on the subject to his reverence. The man of God approves her womanly design. He will joyfully perform the joyous ceremony. Whether in this step, she is actuated by other than religious impulses; whether, in fact, like the heroine of a celebrated tale by the authoress of "Alone," she would not, if successful, have been guilty of the crime of "marrying through prudential motives"—we will not say, because our opinion might be libel, or, what is worse, unjust and ungentlemanly; and because, too, a lady may unselfishly wish to inherit, as she has undoubtedly the best right to possess, the property of so old and intimate a friend, as was Jean to Rosseana. But though woman proposes, (which she sometimes does in leap year, and demi semi occasionally when that period of time is not distinguished for it vaulting tendency,) it is a very different kind of divinity that disposes. Alas! for the matrimonial hopes of Rosseana, the wedlock-shily inclined! "C'est trop tard!" Jean's intellect has been affected by his severe indisposition. He cannot be made to comprehend so strange a request as that a debilitated and dying man, beyond hope of recovery, should marry a pretty, young and vigorous—to point of fact, as a Hoosier would phrase it, a corn-cake and bacon fed-looking lady. Probably the dying Jean does not think of his property which a wife would inherit with less difficulty than a mistress. Certainly, "he dies and makes no sign" matrimonial. Thus ends the first act. Its moral is obvious: Coquettes wedlock-shily-inclined, beware; don't carry on till "c'est trop tard" to marry.

Act the Second. Scene, Recorder Bright's Court. Magistrate on the Bench. Subordinate officers standing around. Good-looking young gentlemen at extreme R. H., reporters for New Orleans press minus the BEE. The Bee is everywhere at the same moment; busily improving its shining hours, and gathering items all the while, for all good friends of ours. Idle spectators lazily looking over the rails. The door opens. Enter Matthieu Beltran. He excitedly addresses his Honor in Spanish. An interpreter is sent for. An affidavit is written out and signed by the excited Matthieu. He accuses the fascinating, dark-eyed Rosseana of having stolen—no, that's not the word the gallant gentlemen of red-tape-tied documents permitted "said deposeit" to use—of having fiduciously appropriated and carried away two bank notes, formerly the property of his brother Jean of whom he is the heir-at-law. He swears that the notes were worth $850 each, and that they were taken from an iron chest, which stood in the sick man's chamber. An Iron Chest! the interest deepens! Romance and romantic associations connected with Iron Chests! If it had been a wooden chest the interest of this "Life Drama" would have flagged here—for unless we held the pen of Wordsworth or Charles Dickens, it would be utterly impossible for us to throw an air of romance around so trifle in which every mother's heart has seen pig's trotters, mush meal and horse fodder deposited. But—thanks to the Powers who often clothe Fact in the etherial garments of Fancy, our chest is entitled to be regarded as a Romantic, even although it is, in the strictest sense of the phrase an "iron reality." A warrant is issued for the black eyed Spanish beauty's arrest. The moral of this Act is deferred. We will state it here. Jean's will: It let Rosseana out of his house over night. It let Rosseana out of his anger or avarice run away with your manhood.

Act the third. Same scene, characters and situations, but with the addition of the slandered Rosseana and her little "cloud of witnesses." Reporters look puzzled but amused. The evidence accounts for their appearance. As King James said of Bacon's great work, may justly of the evidence, "it is like the peace of God—it passeth all comprehension." There is Matthieu and the angry fair accused. They can talk Spanish only. There, again, are witnesses whose mother tongue is French, and know no other language. Then, of course, there are Americans who glory in the tongue of Shakspeare and Milton, and would "as lief" abstain from iced juleps in summer as undergo the mental labor of "learning to parley-vous." The translation, retranslation and counter translation necessary in this scene would tax appal of if it had not amused us. We will not attempt to describe it. "It may more easily be imagined," &c., &c., &c. Suffice it to say that the examination of Rosseana, like an Alexandrian line, or a wounded snake, drags its triply-weary length languidly along. It is finished at last. Rosseana is not guilty! The black eyed Spanish beauty is honorably acquitted! She has proven that she received the notes, and one thousand dollars in cash besides, from Matthieu her accuser, in the presence of several witnesses, and with apologies that his circumstances did not allow him to give more. He had given them to her, it appears, in settlement of a claim she consented to relinquish! Matthieu's countenance—note what shall we learn, and whereunto shall we compare it? It is like the visage of a maid, even a chamber maid, caught in the act of looking through the keyhole of her mistress's bedroom. Every line and feature of it proclaim the sneakhood of their owner. Matthieu seems ill at ease. He mutter curses on secure from so unpleasant a company. He has reached the door. Nobody bars his progress. He opens it. A sneer of triumph and contempt is seen on Rosseana's face. She whispers to the interpreter, the interpreter to the policeman, the officer advances and puts his hand on Matthieu's shoulder. Now are the mighty fallen! The stern Matthieu looks pale and gloomy. Suddenly a Hope casts a more pleasing expression into his eye. That expression means—soft sawder is the key of woman's heart; I'll flatter her and get out of this fix. A man of the world is Matthieu; but like the majority of his class, he knows little of the inner character of woman. He approaches her with sickly smiles, unmanly apologies, and repulsive flatteries. Heavens! what a glance! It is annihilating, glorious, beautiful, sublime! Viva Rosseana, wiv gave it! Long live Rosseana, who shows can give such sublime expressions of contempt and rage to their eyes! There are three sublime sights beneath the stars. The grandest is a lightening storm at sea, when the ship is in imminent danger, its sails in tatters, masts creaking, bulworks starved in, and furniture playing at shuttlecock with the sides of the vessel in the cabin. At such a time, while women faint and weep, and weak men pray, the self reliant soul expands and throbs impatiently against the flesh-barrier that prevents it from joining its brother spirits in the storm. Next to that is an angry, strong passion, red brunette's eye, and after that—Niagara. It was then, a sublime glance that Rosseana cast at Matthieu. It ev dently shrivelled up his little soul. It told him with terrible distinctness—"C'est trop tard!" But Rosseana is not contented with giving him a "killing" or crushing glance. She sigs an affidavit accusing him of perjury! Matthieu is sent to jail! Thus endeth the third act. The curtain fell on it last Saturday night. The curtain of night, on scene the last—Matthieu's cell. The moral of this act conveys a very valuable lesson to young men. It is this: Insult all the elements—you may do so with impunity, spit on the haughtiest ambassador from Boreas, nay, if so please you, or even throw your cigar in the face of the lightening, god—but think twice before you once utter one word, or sign one sentence derogatory to the character of a woman!

When the curtain rises on the next act of this domestic and moral drama, in the language of John Gophin's historian—

"We will be there to see."

GREAT FIRE ON ST CHARLES STREET—$75,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED—VANUCCHI'S MUSEUM IN RUINS.—A fire was discovered yesterday morning at about 3 o'clock in a little bakehouse on the corner of St. Charles and Gravier st.

This shop adjoined a tailors, situated next to Dr. Sherman's store. The inflammable nature of the goods in each of the stores caused the flames to spread with great rapidity. Before the fire engines arrived, the building occupied by M. Fernandez as a cigar store on the opposite corner of Gravier street was in flames.

The utmost efforts of the firemen proved unavailing.

Mr. Symes' book store, Dr. Sherman's, the tailor's and baker's stores on the M. E. corner, and the entire building occupying the corner, Bell's waterproof clothing establishment and Vanucchi's Museum are in complete ruins.

Mr. Vanucchi, we are very sorry to state, is almost ruined. At that city of his valuable wax figures, all enamored, natural curiosities, household goods, personal clothing and a large sum of money were destroyed by the flames. He is not insured. His loss is entire amounts to $800.

The buildings destroyed belonged to Mr. Heath, an English gentleman, and to Charles Mason, Esq., of this city. Both are insured to their full value.

The total loss, including both buildings and stock, must amount to about $75,000.

PORTMANTEAUS AND BOOKSHELVES.—Merchants, clerks, and persons who wish to be good penmen or bookkeepers, or have their children be so, are referred to DELBRIAN, 160 Canal street. Private classes for ladies. He guarantees satisfaction all whether old or young.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most respectable portion of the liquor dealers in New York showed a disposition to hold the Mayor's recommendation for closing their place of business on the Sabbath, but the low groggeries are in full blast in every direction.

Some fifty-six laborers were discharged from the United States Bonded warehouse on Saturday for want of employment, leaving only eighty-six retained.

The loss by the terrible conflagration in Boston is now estimated at $1,000,000, on which there is an insurance of $400,000. The firemen are still engaged in playing on the ruins, the flames not yet being extinguished.

Col. Kloney publishes a letter expressing his confidence that his expedition cannot be delayed but a few days in consequence of the legal proceedings against him. He disclaims contemplating any violation of the neutrality laws, saying that no preparation of a military nature has been made; and that he has strictly complied with the instructions contained in Secretary Marcoy's letter to him.

Mr. Clark, a merchant of New Haven, shot Richard White, on the evening of the 28th ult. He was induced by White marrying a Miss Bogart, to whom Clark was attached. The murderer was arrested.

A liquor seizure case, under the Main law, against David Clark & Co., which has been on trial for several days past in the Hartford County Courts, has been disposed for the present, the jury having failed to agree.

The letters seized per Africa have been opened by the parties to whom they were addressed, but have been retained by the proper authorities as evidence. They were brought over by Sandford & Co's Express.

The iron foundry of Robert Barber, at Bridgeton, N. J., was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult. The buildings were entirely consumed, with a large quantity of stove patterns. The engine was also much damaged.

A snow-storm was experienced at Syracuse on the 28th ult. Think of that ye who are panting under tropical heats.

It is stated that W. B. Scobers, a young man of good character, had the misfortune last summer, in Memphis, under the operation of a city ordinance to be sentenced to the chain-gang, in consequence for some trivial offence where with he was charged. While working on the bluff a heavy pile of dirt fell on him and broke his leg. Thereupon he brought an action against the city, claiming $50,000. On the 13th ult., the trial which had occupied the Common Law Court for several days, was brought to a close, the jury awarding him $25,000 damages.

The ship *Frank Pierce* was cleared at Savannah on Saturday for Liverpool, by Messrs. A. Low and Co., with a cargo of 4,307 bales Upland and 498 do. Sea Island Cotton, weighing 2,027,771 lbs., and valued at $902,014.35. This is one of the most valuable, and among the largest cargoes ever cleared from that port.

JOY FOR THE INVALID.—We cut the following from the "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," We recommend our readers to pay attention to it, and those suffering should not delay purchasing:

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS—"his celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the imposing German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch street, is exciting unprecedented public attraction, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that here is hardly any room left for us to speak of it. This much we may add—Of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is none more distressing than the general derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, piles, languor, irritability, a bilious tongue, a morbid stomach, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable wretchedness of mind and body, are the insufferable and life-wasting attendants. These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the able Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters." See advertisement.

Delbene's Writing and Book-keeping Establishment,
106 Canal street.

SPRING CLASSES FOR LADIES, Gentlemen and Children are now forming at DELBENE'S Writing and Book-keeping Establishment, 106 Canal street. Also day classes will be opened to begin this week. Lessons not limited. All are invited to attend till perfect, on paying the regular charge. He guarantees success to all his pupils, and invites citizens and strangers to judge for themselves.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
may6 106 Canal street.

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE Copartnership between J. Derbes, Jun., and Co., was Dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th April.

Mr. E. Olivier only, is charged with the liquidation.

J. DERBES, Jun.
E. OLIVIER.

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Auguste Girard and Co., is Dissolved by mutual consent this date. Thomas Miller, Esq., will be appointed liquidator, the whole as per act before Ad. Boudousquie, Notary.

AUGUSTE GIRARD.
T. MILLER.
J. & A. MAUREL.

New Orleans, May 5th, 1855.
may7 1[illegible]

P. DUREL & CO.,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers,
NO. 37 CHARTRES STREET,

RESPECTFULLY invite their numerous friends and the public in general that the business conducted by the stationers Black Warrior, Star and Crescent City, and ship Calcutta, is complete and large assortment of Stationery, which they will offer at the most moderate prices.

They have made permanent arrangements at the North, in order to receive by each arrival the best articles, their present stock being selected by one of their firm during his last voyage to the northern cities, and they now hope to be enabled to meet the wishes of all.

Among other articles, they call the attention of the public to the following:

BLANK BOOKS of various sizes, from Cap to Super Royal, consisting of LEDGERS and JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS, RECEIPT BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, INVOICE BOOKS, BILL BOOKS, ORDER BOOKS, etc., in extra half and full binding.

COPYING LETTER BOOKS paged, half and full bound.

Assorted GOLD and STEEL Pens.

Do STAMPING BOXES, blue, black and red. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Assorted WRITING and COPYING INK.

A large assortment of INK STANDS

Do. do. of PORTE MONNAIES

Do. do. of DIARIES.

Do. do. of White and Buff ENVELOPES

Wafers, Sealing Wax, Mouth Glue, Sand Boxes and Water Cups, Red and White Blotting, Patent Thick Writing and Colored Blotting.

Assorted Fancy Note Paper, large variety.

LETTER PAPER of differentsizes and qualities, laid and wove.

FOOLSCAP, do. do. do.

SECOND PAPER, do. do. do.

A large assortment of Folio and Quarto CHECK BOOKS always on hand, &c.

Copying Presses, Memorandum Books, Mucilage Attached to the Stores is one of the largest Book and Job Printing Offices in the Southern States, where can be executed in the prompt and neatest style, at reduced prices.

We hope our friends will pay us a visit before purchasing elsewhere. Our prices are as low as possible. We therefore expect a liberal share of the public patronage.

P. DUREL & CO.,
37 Chartres street
poct2

P. MALLARD
2 ROYAL STREET AND 80 BIENVILLE ST.

BEGS to inform his friends and his numerous customers, that he has just received by ship Wurtemberg and by the latest arrivals from Europe an assortment of Furniture, comprising complete sets of furniture for parlor, Etagere Bureau mirror in mahogany and rosewood, Library Writing Desks, Fauteuils and Fancy Chairs; dining room furniture, consisting of mahogany and oak sideboards, Extension Tables, &c. He keeps always in store a nice choice of bed room furniture, mahogany and rosewood, such as Bedsteads, Armoirs, Bureaus with Looking-Glasses, Toilet Duchesses, &c., the whole of which is manufactured in his own factory.

ALSO—A large stock of Curtain stuff in Damask, Silk Brocatelle, silk and worsted Damasks, and all wool ones. Algerine, Chintz and striped Linens, Gimp, Fringe Tassels and Cord of every kind, Bobinet and Muslin Curtains.

LOOKING-GLASSES of every size and price, Window Shades, Co'coas, Window Fittings in mahogany and rosewood.

Complete SETS for dinner in plain and decorated China, do. for dessert, tea and coffee; Glass Ware of the best style; Plated Ware, Silver Ware, rich and ordinary Cutlery, Forks and Spoons plated on white metal, from the best Parisian factories; Lamps, Carcel and moderateur.

An immense quantity of Fancy Goods, too long to be indicated herein.

Having now taken for his devise little gain and sell much, he flatters himself that it will be impossible to find any goods at better conditions of purchase than in his own store.

CARPETTING! CARPETTING!!

P. MALLARD wishing to leave entirely the Carpeting trade this fall, begs to announce to the public that he will sell his entire choice of Carpets at fully reduced prices.

COME AND JUDGE.

N. B.—The merchants will find at his Storevery liberal conditions for purchasing may19

VETERINARY HOSPITALS,
FOR ALL DOMESTIC ANIMALS.
Co-Partnership Dissolved.

DR. DELBRIAN begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that the copartnership heretofore existing between L. R. DELBRIAN & J. ELLIOTT, is dissolved from the 1st of December, last.

DR DELBRIAN, Laureate of the Veterinary Hospitals of France, known in this city by his scientific lectures, and the success obtained in the treatment of the animals confided to his care, now takes the exclusive management of his Hospitals. With a view to answer to the numerous calls from the two principal Districts, he has established his Hospitals in spacious grounds, perfectly ventilated and carefully arranged. Particular stalls for every disease. A lot of ground wherein convalescent animals may take gentle exercise has been added to the Hospitals.

A chief superintendent and skillful grooms are attached to each Hospital. A Drug Store, fully provided with superior medicines, is also attached to these hospitals. Terms moderate.

Hospital No. 1 is at his late residence, Gravier st., No. 200, between Phillipps and Circus.

Regular consultation hours, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Hospital No. 2, Rampart street, No. 127, between Toulouse and St. Peter.

Consultation hours, from 8 to 10 A. M.

L. R. DELBRIAN, V. S.

N. B.—A Book for the sale and purchase of Animals is opened in each Hospital. 45

FURNISHING GOODS.
16 VICTOR, St. Charles Street. 16.

LATELY imported per ships Harvest Queen, Emma Eliza, Owen and Marcia C. Day, from Havre, a full assortment of Summer Goods—

Extra fine Linen SHIRTS;
Ordinary and inferior do do;
Cotton Shirts, linen bosoms;
Colored Shirts, linen collars;
Flannel and Merino Summer UNDERSHIRTS;
Scotch Thread and Merino Drawers;
Merino, cotton and merino DRAWERS;
Silk, Scotch thread and cotton half HOSE;
Handkerchiefs, Cravats, American suspenders, stocks and best corks;
Silk, Persian thread, French thread, gim, GLOVES
HARDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, etc. etc.

WANTED—Fifteen cases Vanilla beans, for sale by
MEDDUKEE & CO, 16 Bienville St.

FOR BORDEAUX.—The ship RADIUS, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail with despatch for the above port. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on the Captain on board, opposite the Vegetable Market, or to
V. A. MAGNAN.
may 3 85 St. Louis st

FOR HAVANA.—The well known fast sailing schooner FLAMBEAU, of 150 tons, will be ready for her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having business accommodations, apply on the Captain on board, opposite the Beef Market, or to
V. A. MAGNAN.
may1 85 St. Louis st

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
German Bitters,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philad'a., Pa.
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

In attributing such valuable Medical properties to this remedy, no rash or unwarrantable assertion is made. It is simply stated a fact, proven undoubtedly and conclusively by the extraordinary cures, and benefits derived from its use, among the thousands who have resided in this and other cities of this continent, accumulated during the last 1n years, in the hands of the present proprietor. The testimonials in his possession, which the German Bitters are adapted, it is with sorrow we say it is impossible to publish, are of the highest character, and throughout the whole extent of our country in which their second be found among its members that peculiar YELLOW AND SALLOW APPEARANCE denoting a diseased Liver, or so much dreaded and suffering Dyspepsia.

Then of what an immense importance to this class of invalids, that a certain and reliable remedy, should be placed within their reach, one in which no lateral or injurious drug enter into its composition; a remedy on which the patient can rely with the utmost confidence and certainty and be assured from actual and tangible proofs, that the article he is using, is fully possesses the virtues attributed to it. Such a remedy is "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS" Thousands of dollars have been expended in its manufacture and diffusion throughout all parts of the continent, and the proprietor feels the greatest self-fairness in stating, that there is no State, county or even village where the Medicine has been introduced, that there cannot be found numbers, willing to testify to its virtues.

It is used constantly in the practice of a large number of the most distinguished Physicians in the country, who have also added their written testimony, in evidence of the great virtues. In conclusion, we would respectfully ask of all those afflicted with any of the diseases for which the Bitters are recommended, to assure it will never be regretted. In proof of the statements above made, the following testimony is furnished from the Hon. Joseph Ingersoll, Chairman of the Committee of Farmers and Families, containing a very numerous list of testimonials, in addition to the testimony in favor of the Bitters, from the most prominent and well known citizens, in all parts of the Union. No 78 Camp street, the Bitters are authorized to distribute the "Receipt Book" gratuitously.

Principal office and Manufactory, 120 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale wholesale by Druggists in all the principal cities, and at retail by apothecaries and storekeepers in every town in the United States.

Sold wholesale and retail by
JOHN WHITE, No. 151 Chartres street, New Orleans and by Druggists generally.
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INSURANCE.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Amount of premiums for the year ending 12th Mar h, 1855, viz:

On Fire Risks	$136,301 62
On Marine Risks	116,752 59
On River Risks	53,704 13
Total Premiums	306,818 54
Less return premiums	$5,304 42
Less premiums on risks not terminated, (reserved)	57,209 36
	62,593 47
Earned premiums for the year	244,225 07

Amount paid for losses during the same period, viz:

For Fire Losses	108,910 96
For Marine Losses	31,492 84
For River Losses	16,340 74
	156,743 52
Losses incurred, expenses, interest, discount, &c., &c.	28,805 93
	185,151 13
Net profits for the year ending March 12, 1855	59,073 94

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums	$199,847 18
Bills receivable, being subscription notes	29,9 6 71
Bills receivable, being balances of premiums on fire and marine collection	6,321 22
Invested in United States Stock	3,784 32
Cash on hand	30,000 00
Total assets	310,010 36

STATE OF LOUISIANA
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Personally appeared before me, this 26th March, 1855, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, Mr. Joseph Ingersoll, President, and H. P. Janvier, Secretary of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, acknowledge to have no deposes and say, that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the said Company.

C. MAN. BRIGGS, President.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 26th day of March, 1855.

Second Justice of the Peace in the parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have declared a dividend of Twenty per cent, on the net earned premiums of the year ending March 12th, 1855, for which scrip will be issued to order and after the 1st day of June next.

The Company continue to insure against the perils of the seas and rivers, and loss and damage by fire, at the current rates of premium.

Office South side Camp street, No. 64 Natchez st.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary, Vice President.

New Orleans, March 24, 1855.

Mandatories—Messrs. Jas. Robb, Gustave Cerre, Edmund Wright, Wm. Urquhart, A. Carriere, C. Hondell, J. Hagan, Jr., J. H. Oglesby, John Fox, J. Rhodes, A. Richard, Sidney Bell, A. Leonard, John Williams, Jos. Hyman, E. Hyman, R. Stuart, J. Thomas, Jr., Thomas Kennedy, P. F. Bouldin, Jr., J. Fleming, W. A. Gillett, J. H. Tobey, F. Hawkins, J. Savage, J. M. Savage, M. Pilcher, Jas. Robertson, W. Hamilton, M. Musson, J. P. Hatchman, G. W. Dunlap, Jas. Dunlap, Wm. Brown, D. P. Logan.

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter:

Amount of Premiums received for the year	
Amount of premium notes received	$365,962 31
Amount of outstanding notes, first December, 1853	114,248 9
	$700,210 51
Total amount	
Less premium return and terminations	104,248 9
Less premium returned	2,736 11
	$594,999 11
Net earned premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1854	$613,230 40
Losses during the same period	$567,530 37
Reinsurance, exp nses, interest on scrip, issued, etc.	$33,419 27
	$601,699 34
Net earned profits for the year 1854	$21,561 06

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in mortgages	$60,607 00
Invested in United States Stock	26,000 00
Loaned on bank stocks	
Bills receivable for premium notes	98,715 4
Bills receivable, being balances for premiums on fire and marine collection	82,53
Invested in real estate (office)	31,000 0
Camp street	14,750 94
Due for premiums, in course of collection	206,907 38
Cash on hand	
Total amount of assets	$500,610 66

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. in cash, on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, on and after Monday, the 12th of February next.

The Board of Trustees have also directed that the amount of profits for the year ending 31st December, 1854, viz $21,561 06, be placed to the credit of a contingent account.

The Company continues to insure against the perils of the Seas, Rivers and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. No. 78 Camp street.

ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN R. SHEPHERD, Vice President.
JAMES H. WHITE, Secretary.
New Orleans, January 18, 1855. 1e:6f

Portuguese Brandies.

Pipes, Quarts and Pints.

Cognac Brandies.

Pipes, Quarts and Pints.

Rum, Tenerife and Malaga Wines.

Pipes, Quarts and Pints.

Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines.

Pipes, Quarts and Pints.

Rhenish Wines.

Hock, Moselle and Johannisberg.

Champagne Wines.

Sparkling and Still.

Claret Wines.

Medoc, Lafitte, Leoville, Margaux, Lafite, Lafite, Lafite