THE DAILY BEE.
C. F. WELLMAN & CO., Publishers.
S. F. WELLMAN, Editor. E. HARDY, Business Manager.
Daily paper, (one year in advance) $12
Beaufry paper, semi-weekly 5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of carriers, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and asked to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such language as the first insertion, and Half that price for each subsequent one.
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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,35.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26.

PARTY CHANGES.

At scarcely any period in our political history were party lines so loosely drawn, and so easily obliterated. Only a few years ago the individual who coolly transferred his allegiance from one party to another was regarded with contempt, as an unprincipled renegade. Now the Whig of yesterday is the Democrat of to-day. Gentlemen who ere while were furious in their advocacy of Americanism, are converted into rabid opponents. Opinions are shifted with almost as much indifference as if they were old shoes. Meanwhile the public look upon these perpetual and sudden transmogrifications with imperturbable serenity, and seem to consider that every man has a right to change his politics as often and as thoroughly as he does his garments, and that the mutation in the one case concerns them no more than in the other.

Two inferences are deducible from this anomalous state of popular sentiment. Either political morality is at an alarmingly low rate of discount, or party creeds are so lifeless and destitute of distinctive character as to be all equally worthless. There is something of truth in both conclusions; in fact they are correlative and mutually dependent. It is obvious that if men discerned any thing really tangible and precious in the politics of the day, they would attach themselves to it with far more courage and tenacity. But when they perceive, as they most, that parties have degenerated from the representatives of high and sacred principles to mere aggregations of individuals linked together by an ignoble lust of emolument and place, it becomes a matter of very slight moment indeed whether one or another party is preferred. Conscience has as little as possible to do in the decision. The tendency will necessarily be to attract men to that party which fortuitous circumstances, or a better organization, or a more ample command of means, has for the nonce rendered the strongest. The masses gravitate to the side which promises an easy victory, when no loftier and purer considerations operate to deter them from targiversation. Take for example the position of parties in the South. The Democracy so called are almost without an opposition in the cotton and sugar-growing States. And why? Not because Democratic doctrines are particularly relished by the people: still less because the men who profess them have an irresistible claim to public confidence on the score of superior wisdom and approved integrity. On the contrary, it is universally conceded that never was the Democratic party less worthy of esteem; that never was it more corrupt and depraved: that never has it been more justly amenable to the censure of the nation; never has it falsified its pledges more recklessly; never has it forfeited so much of its ancient prestige. Yet bad as it is in every respect, there is no choice left to the Southern people. They cannot affiliate with the Northern Black Republicans, and must perforce unite lustily or overtly with a party which they disdain only less than they do the banded enemies of the South.

Again, the perverted state of political ethics enables men to shuffle off old opinions and don new ones without the slightest compunctious visitings. The fraction of politicians who yet cling to antiquated traditions, and regard with mingled horror and amazement these gyratious and transformations, are deemed inveterate old fogies, with nearly obsolete notions of rectitude and fidelity to principle. The truth is, we can scarcely condemn those who now days find the operation of jumping Jim Crow so convenient and easy. There is so little essential difference among parties—they have all so small an infusion of genuine principle within them—the aims of all of them are so exclusively directed to the enjoyment of the material spoils of victory, that one possesses no more substantial merit than another, and either may be adopted without any serious sacrifice of cherished opinions. Thus we find ancient Whigs who have grown grey in conservatism identifying themselves with progressive Democrats; and know-Nothings who a short time since breathed hatred and contempt of foreigners, now cheek by jowl with the most verdant sprigs of Hibernia and the sturdiest scions of Fatherland.

We sometimes despair whether, amidst the sectionalism of North and South, and the all pervading corruption which has degraded politics almost to the level of the faro-bank or the cock-pit, there ever will again arise in the republic parties holding tenets worthy of popular respect. It will require a political revolution to effect the change.

Virginia votes to-day for Governor and other State officers, and for members of Congress. In most of the districts there is no formal opposition to the Democratic candidates; but the contest for Governor between LETCHER (D.) and CLEMENS (O.) has been warm and bitter. We take it that MR. LETCHER, despite his anti-slavery record, will succeed. Any thing labeled "Democratic"—even BELZEBUB himself—is bound to triumph in the Old Dominion. The Whigs and Americans fancy, however, that they are going to revolutionize the State, or, at all events, give LETCHER a terrible fright, and reduce the adverse majority almost to nothing. Perhaps they may, but we confess to a stubborn incredulity whenever we are required to put faith in the prospect of a Democratic overthrow in Virginia. The safest plan is to expect the election of LETCHER by 10,000 majority.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The officers and members of the Fire Department are respectfully invited to witness the operation of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, at the City Hall, this day, from 6 to 7 P. M., as that hour is set apart exclusively for the firemen.

THE AMERICAN FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH.—The property-holders, scientific engineers, and citizens generally, are respectfully invited to witness a public exhibition of the operation of this system, as illustrated by working models at the City Hall this day, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

N. VIGNIE will sell, THIS DAY, at Banks's Arcade, without reserve,

An elegant two-story brick dwelling-house fronting Nayades street, between Ohio and Calliope streets. Said property is in fine order, and has been leased up to September, 1860, at $350 per month.

A desirable two-story brick building on Notre Dame street, No. 21, used by Mr. James Crookes as a liquor store; and several other properties.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT MANCHAC.—We learn, says the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, that a shooting affair came off at Manchac Church on Sunday morning last between two young men named Wm. Garig and Oscar Foreman, which resulted in both being seriously shot. The young men we understand are cousins. We have no particulars of the origin of the affair.

President BUCHANAN has accepted an invitation to be present at the commencement of Chapel Hill, N. C., in June.

HEAVY SUIT AGAINST COM. VANDERBILT.—A suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court of New York to recover $2,000,000 from COM. Vanderbilt, on the ground that he never accounted for large sums of money received by him as President of the Transit Company.

DISASTROUS THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Albany *Journal* of the 18th says:

When the New York Express train, which left Buffalo early this morning, was passing a crossing about a mile west of Jordan Station, (about 10 o'clock) a cow leaped on to the track and was caught between the tender truck and baggage car. The latter was instantly upset, and two of the passenger cars, forced upon the rails, were crushed to pieces.

The passenger cars were filled with passengers, and the shock was terrible, as the train was moving at express speed. The conductor, Thomas S. Gifford, of Rochester, (one of the oldest and most valuable men in the employ of the company) was instantly killed, and twenty or twenty-five injured. Two (a gentleman and lady) are believed to be badly injured. Another lady had an arm broken.

SHAVING THE FACE.—Dr. Sanborn, of Andover, Massachusetts, writes to the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* quite an interesting letter in favor of wearing the beard. He says:

The habit of shaving is not of "origin divine," as thousands seem to think, but quite the reverse. The ancient patriarchs, the holy prophets, Christ and his disciples, and the earlier and probably purer Christians, deemed it a violation of the laws of their nature. Alexander enforced it upon his army that they might thereby gain a bloodier conquest. The nobility of Spain adopted it through courtesy to the outrage in the well known proverb: "Since we have lost our beards we have lost our souls"—that is, ourselves, our identity. We are rather soulless slaves than the men our Maker made and designed us to be.

OPPOSITION TO THE SLAVE TRADE.

Our readers doubtless remember that the late self-styled Southern Commercial Convention, which assembled at Vicksburg adopted resolutions in favor of the reopening of the African slave trade. The citizens of Vicksburg and the surrounding country being utterly opposed to the sentiments put forth by the Convention, assembled in mass meeting on Saturday last for the purpose of giving expression to their opinions. The Hon. WM. L. SHARKEY was appointed President, assisted by a number of the most distinguished gentlemen of Mississippi as Vice-Presidents. The committee on resolutions consisted of General FOOTE, as chairman, together with representatives of Rankin, Hinds, Warren and Claiborne counties. Speeches were delivered by the President, and by the Rev. C. K. Marshall. At the evening session the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A Convention was held in this city recently under the name of the "Southern Convention," by which body a resolution was adopted in favor of removing all existing legislative obstacles to the reopening of the African slave trade; and

Whereas, In the progress of the debate which occurred upon said resolution, doctrines were asserted and principles upheld which are subversive of the Constitution and laws of the Union, of a nature which, if unchecked and uncounteracted, are calculated to be subversive of the public morals, disreputable to the character of the Southern States of the confederacy, and ruinous to the cause of civil freedom; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting decidedly deplores and disapproves of the proposition to reopen the African slave traffic, as brought forward in said Convention, and that this meeting cannot but apprehend the most injurious consequences to the south and to the Union from the movements now in progress, for the avowed purpose of bringing about a renewal of said trade.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the Constitution and laws of the Union, being the supreme law of the land, and embodying the sovereign will of the whole American people, the highest and most sacred duty of a citizen is to respect and uphold said Constitution and laws, to render a decent and becoming respect to those entrusted with the administration of the same, and that the doctrine that said Constitution and laws may be set at naught by any portion of our citizens, whenever resident, or their own pleasure, is, in the judgment of this meeting, alike unwise, unpatriotic, and mischievous in its tendency, and should be everywhere promptly met and effectually resisted.

Resolved, That to oppose the laws of the Union by force, or to put to death the functionaries of the Government whilst engaged in executing them, is, in the opinion of this meeting, in the highest degree improper and censurable, and that such acts, if committed, will amount to *treason*, and deserve the punishment annexed by law to that enormous crime.

Resolved, That we venerate the right of trial by jury, earnestly desire that it shall remain sacred and inviolable, and cannot but regard it as a gross calumny upon the people of the South to assert that juries will prove in any place where be found ready to perjure themselves by disregarding law and evidence in order to acquit ascertained felons of any grade or class.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting it is wholly impracticable to effect the repeal of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade, and that if even such repeal could be effected without any serious agitation of the public mind in connection therewith, the reopening of said trade would not only be undesirable, but be deeply ruinous to the Southern States of the confederacy.

The New York *Post* publishes the following letter from Count Cavour to Mr. Secchi di Casali, the editor of the *Ecod Italia*, which was written a short time before the commencement of hostilities, and plainly discounteances the emigration of volunteers to the Sardinian army from this country:

TURIN, February 16, 1859.

My Dear Sir—I have received the letter addressed to me from New York the 20th of January last, and I hasten to express my appreciation of the sentiments therein expressed, so honorable to yourself and our countrymen resident in the United States.

Certainly the effort made by the Italian emigrants there to enter the ranks of the Sardinian army in case of a war between Piedmont and Austria, proves a generous disposition, and cannot but be gratifying to the Government to which such a noble offer is made. But it is well that you should know, and inform the Italians in America, that even in case of such eventualities as above alluded to, the Government is in no need of the services of those to form good soldiers and officers for the ranks of the Sardinian army. These elements are already sufficiently abundant in Piedmont. Would it really needed is not so much military assistance as money. While grateful, therefore, for the generous, and fully appreciating the sentiments that inspired it, the Sardinian Government does not consider it expedient that it should be accepted, inasmuch as the Piedmontese are already more a superabundance of military element.

I believe that the greater part of our countrymen now in America can as effectually serve the Italian cause by remaining in the United States, and using their influence in favor of our efforts, as by returning to Italy.

Receive, then, the assurance of my high consideration. C. CAVOUR.

Shocking Tragedy in William street—A German Shoots His Wife and then Himself.

Julius Ossotenberg, a German, shot his wife yesterday afternoon shortly before one o'clock, at No. 236 William street, and then shot himself in the mouth. It appears that Ossotenberg came to this country six years ago from Germany, where he left a wife and five children. He married after wards he fell desperately in love with a German girl, daughter of Mr. Waunemacher, living at No. 236 William street, not knowing that he had a wife already, was induced to marry him. Shortly after this they went to New Orleans and opened a grocery. They did a good business and lived happily, until the former wife ascertained his whereabouts, and came out with her two children to reclaim him. Ossotenberg still clung to his young wife, and last October they broke up business in New Orleans and came to New York, leaving the abandoned wife and children behind. Immediately after returning to this city, the younger wife thought it prudent to leave the husband who had deceived her, knowing that she was not legally his wife, and went home to live with her father and mother, where she was well received. Ossotenberg pleaded in vain to regain her, but she was determined, and would have nothing more to say to him. He then threatened to kill her and kill himself, and since then has made similar threats. Last winter he opened a grocery in this city, but failed, and a short time ago he was sold out by the Sheriff. This reverse seemed to make him more desperate, and it is thought he had been lurking about the above street for some days to get an opportunity to shoot his wife. Yesterday, shortly before one o'clock, he went into the saloon No. 234 William street, next door to Mr. Waunemacher's, and was taking dinner, when his wife happened in with a pitcher in her hand to get some lager beer for dinner, and immediately returned, followed by her husband. Ossotenberg followed her out of the saloon, and then into the hall next door, where he drew a revolver and shot her dead. After letting drop the revolver, he drew a heavy boarding-pistol from his coat and shot himself through the heart. Both lay dead on the floor within a few feet of each other, before parties who heard the reports reached them. The occurrence created intense excitement in the neighborhood, and the place was soon crowded with spectators. The police cleared the crowd from the hall, and had the bodies carried up stairs, to await the Coroner's inquest. Ossotenberg was about 30 years of age; his wife was about 21. The relatives of the latter were intensely grieved at the tragedy. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest on the bodies of deceased, and the usual verdicts of murder and suicide were rendered.—*N. Y. Courier.*

SHAKESPEARE'S OPINION OF AUSTRIA.—Two centuries and a half ago Shakspeare put the following language into the mouth of Lady Constance in the play of King John:

O Austria! thou dost shame
That bloody spoil! Thou slave, thou wretch, thou coward;
Thou little valiant, great in villainy!
Thou ever strong upon the stronger side!
Thou fortune's champion, that dost never fight
But when her humorous ladyship is by
To teach thee safety! Thou art perjured, too,
And soothest up greatness. What a coward art thou,
A ramping fool, to brag, and stamp, and swear,
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side?
Been sworn my soldier? bidding me depend
Upon your stars, thy fortune, and thy strength?
And dost thou now fall over to my foes?
Thou wear a lion's hide! Doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs!

GOLD AND SILVER.—The New York *Courier and Enquirer* estimates the relative amount of gold and silver in use and in circulation among the European nations at several different periods with some very interesting results. The first period selected is 1492, from which time the changes occasioned by the production of the silver mines of America may be dated.

From 1492 to 1803, which is the period next selected, there were many changes in the proportions of gold and silver. Until the year 1525 little gold or silver came from America. In 1545 the great silver mine of Potosi was first worked, and in 1567 the quicksilver mine of Huancavelica, in Peru, was discovered, by which the yield of metal from the same ore was increased from 1 to 3½, making a new era in the production of silver.

The year of the great gold discoveries, 1848, is the next date of comparison, and the year last in the list, the stocks being accounted by making the necessary allowance for export to India, west, the use in the Levante and Austria.

The estimates are then carried on by following the ratio from 1801 to 1851, 1852, and 1900, with the results which are given below, correcting some obvious errors of arrangement or of the press:

Years.	Stock. Silver.	Ratio.	Stock. Gold.	Ratio.
1492	$160,000,000	.70	$60,000,000	.30
1803	3,180,000,000	.65	1,770,000,000	.35
1848	4,000,000,000	.59	2,800,000,000	.41
1848	4,186,000,000	.53	3,679,000,000	.47
1851	.....	.50	.....	.50
1852	.....	.30	.....	.70
1900	.....	.24	.....	.76

By Telegraph.

[PERMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR MINISTER AT PARIS.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Our Government sent out instructions by the steamship Persia to-day for Mr. Mason, our Minister to France, directing him to inform the French Government that the United States will not suffer any interruption or interference with the mail service performed by the Hamburg and Bremen mail steamers, unless they carry articles contraband of war.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The steamers John Walsh and City of Memphis have arrived here from New Orleans.

The steamers A. T. Lacey, Florida and L. M. Kennett have left here for New Orleans.

WALKER'S NEW SONORA EXPEDITION.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The overland mail brings later advices from the Gila river mining country.

The miners were generally doing well.

Gen. Walker has sent an agent to the Gila river mines, who is enrolling volunteers for another filibustering expedition destined, as is supposed, for Sonora.

A very bad state of feeling exists between the Americans and Mexicans along the frontier settlements of Sonora, and several Mexicans had been killed by the Americans.

The report that Col. Hoffman had concluded a treaty with the Mohave Indians is confirmed, as previously reported.

DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The opinion of the Attorney-General yesterday in relation to the claim of Captain Perkins upon the Russian Government, merely states the law of this country with reference to the subject.

SAILING OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Cunard steamship Persia sailed from this port to-day for Liverpool, taking out $3,000,000 in specie on freight, and 240 passengers.

THE PIKE'S PEAK MINES.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The overland mail has arrived at Leavenworth, and brings dates from Denver City, Kansas, of the 15th inst.

A dispatch from Leavenworth confirms the reports of the great sufferings of the Pike's Peak emigrants, but states that the panic among them had somewhat subsided.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, May 25.—The Democratic State Convention met at this place at twelve o'clock this day.

Every portion of the State is well represented, and much excitement prevails.

No permanent organization has yet been effected.

A resolution was passed not to allow voting by proxy.

[The way lire to Baton Rouge has been interrupted, and we are unable to get further details of the proceedings.]

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—The Flour market closed very dull, and prices have a declining tendency; the sales to-day were limited to 20 bbls., mostly at $5 for superfine—a decline of 25c on Monday's quotations. A further decline of 15c was submitted to in some cases, and sales of superfine were made at the close at $5 35.

Lard generally closed buoyant. Keg Lard is quoted at 12½c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Cotton market closed quiet, and quotations are unchanged.

Flour closed with a declining tendency.

Corn closed at 1@2c lower; sales to-day were 15,000 bushels at 90 to 94c.

Pork closed heavy, and closed at 64 to 7½c.

Molasses closed at 40 to 45c.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The Mississippi at this point has fallen ten inches during the last twenty four hours, and is still declining.

The upper Mississippi is falling all the way down.

The Illinois and Missouri rivers are also falling.

Servants—A Perennial Plague.

The New York *Express* has the following in relation to servants, or as they are styled in the North, "Help." We endorse every word as entirely applicable to this meridian, and appeal to the experience of families for confirmation of what we assert:

There is a general complaint among regular housekeepers in this city of the difficulty of obtaining good domestics. Certainly the supply is not equal to the demand. There are thousands of people in New York who, if we may believe their own stories and the reports of our humane societies, are in the greatest destitution, and whose sufferings are in want of "help," at the highest wages. Nor can the smallest job of work be performed for them without an extortionate charge. For ten minutes work in a garden, or in a cellar, or in the street, enough is often paid to a stout fellow, who family for a day, and it is difficult to find any person willing to work at all in some parts of the city. A good deal of our sympathy for certain classes of persons is unquestionably wasted, if we could but know it. Here are a few examples of the conduct of many of these people, collected at random, as the opportunity occurrence, and happening to be played off on respectable and humane employers. They are sent by a correspondent:

"A few mondays since Miss D——, having, by the merest accident, occasion to pass by the store-room where the family supplies were kept, discovered that two of her servants were filling their aprons and pockets with tea, coffee and sugar. On being rebuked for their conduct, they demanded their wages on the spot, and departed. The lady was but too happy to let them go, thankful that they had not, in their spite, trumped up some charge against her, and had her arrested herself! Plenty of lawyers would have had a good slander case out of the circumstances, and evidence enough.

"Similar case—Mrs. A—— has detected four different sets of *help* in carrying off provisions from her pantry. The culprits of ever again finding any honest help.

"A lady in upper-ten dom, in order to secure the services of parties highly recommending themselves, paid their board for some weeks, so as to have them come to her house on a fixed day. The parties, after living out free for some time, vamosed, and never made their appearance at the lady's house, who was for some days without any servants at all.

"A lady hired a servant as chambermaid, where the house was kept in the usual style of refined and wealthy comfort. The servant left because her food was not sufficiently delicate!

"At another house near Fifth avenue, servants have recently gone off because they were not allowed to have tea parties twice a week!"

But why enumerate instances? There is hardly a housekeeper who reads this but will have facts enough within her own knowledge to confirm the statement that there is a sad deficiency in good servants in this city, and a very great want of honesty among many of them. The remedy appears to be beyond contrivance at present. Corruption, vice and unfaithfulness are by no means confined to any one class, and one of the times already gets sick of human nature, when every relation of life seems to be corrupted; and none more so than that of master and servant.

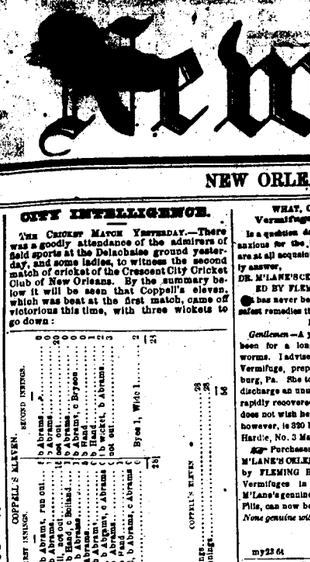
Here is a field, certainly, for the benevolent efforts of ladies who form associations to benefit the destitute. Some organized effort might lead to the entrance into domestic service of a more competent class of workers.

Professor Tischendorf, who had been sent by the Russian Government on a journey of scientific exploration, in a letter from Cairo, dated the 15th of March, states, to the Minister of Saxony, Herr von Falkenstein, that he has succeeded in making some valuable discoveries relative to the Bible. The most important of these discoveries is a manuscript of the Holy Scriptures from the fourth century; consequently, as old as the famous manuscript of the Vatican, which hitherto, in all commentaries, maintained the first rank. This it will have to share in future with the newly-discovered manuscript. Herr Tischendorf be not mistaken. In 346 beautifully-fine parchment leaves, of such size that only two can have been cut out of the skin, it contains the greatest part of the Prophets, the Psalms, the Book of Job, the Book of Jesus Sirach, the Proverbs, the Songs of Solomon, and several of the Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament; but then the whole of the New Testament is complete. Another valuable discovery of Professor Tischendorf's is described as an undoubted and complete manuscript of the Epistles of Barnabas, and of the Shepherd of Hermas, both belonging to the second century of the Christian era, and originally standing in the esteem of Scriptural hipistles. Herr Tischendorf intends to publish the manuscript, if the Russian Government, that he will be enabled to give immediate publication to these three manuscripts.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S EXPENSES.—Much has been said of the expenses connected with the White House, and the cost of keeping up the dignity of the President's position. There never was a greater mistake. Mr. Buchanan must save at least $15,000 a year from his salary, as will readily be seen by a comparison with his more recent predecessors, most of whom retired with very comfortable provision. Mr. Tyler is believed to have carried away $30,000, or $40,000. Mr. Polk took home a much larger sum. Mr. Fillmore, who served considerably over two years and a half, was quite up to the mark of Mr. Tyler, and Mr. Pierce, who lived more hospitably than any other President, if the rumor be named, saved about $30,000. All these Presidents incurred some expenses from which Mr. Buchanan is entirely exempt. The White House is now heated and lighted entirely at the public charge. A large kitchen garden is cultivated, which furnishes all the vegetables required, and more. A fine greenhouse has been added, which is found both useful and ornamental. Just before the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, the Private Secretaryship of the President was made a salaried office, with $2500 per annum, and a clerkship attached to it. The steward, who was previously paid out of the President's private purse, was also salaried at $1200 a year, and messengers were added, to reduce the outlay for servants. The only serious outlay now incurred is for the official dinners during the sessions of Congress, and it is well known that Mr. Buchanan has been prodigal beyond all example in this respect. His ordinary household consists of three or four persons and the servants, and there are fifty guests dined at his table every week. Nothing style and spend more money without any appearance of extravagance. Mr. Buchanan most always been a careful manager, and possibly some of these expenses make his market book small at the cares of State, and the pressing demands for office.—*Corr. Tribune.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CRICKET MATCH YESTERDAY.—There was a goodly attendance of the admirers of field sports at the Delachaise ground yesterday, and some ladies, to witness the second match of cricket of the Crescent City Cricket Club of New Orleans. By the summary below it will be seen that Coppell's eleven, which was beat at the first match, came off victorious this time, with three wickets to go down:



FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Chas. Sanubio and Lewis Francisco, charged with counterfeiting, was called for trial yesterday, but continued on account of the absence of witnesses.

RECORDER SUMNER'S COURT.—The business of this Court yesterday was of no special importance. Charles Gaffney was fined $10, another with a tailor's goose till the latter was said to have imagined himself "a gone goslin," was held to bail to appear for examination.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—Ann Bluestone, charged with keeping a trunk of clothes belonging to Kate Myers, was yesterday released at the request of the prosecutor.

The negress Celestine, belonging to Mr. Fleytas, was sent to prison on a charge of having stolen jewelry in her possession. She was caught with a gold chain in her breast-pin, and threw a watch into the gutter.

INQUESTS.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Alice McCauly, found dead in a house on Elevia street. Verdict, "Died of delirium tremens."

An inquest was also held on the body of Charles Wheeler, a free negro, found floating in the river at Post 53, Third District. He was "accidentally drowned" by falling, last Saturday night, from the staging of the ship Pocayatte.

THE $5500 REWARD.—Mr. D. Jarrot Lane, a planter of Tennessee, lately arrived in this city on his way home from Texas, where he was robbed at the City Hotel the stormy morning of the 19th instant, while he was at breakfast, made affidavit before Recorder Summer, yesterday, and obtained a warrant to search the apartments of Miss Kennedy and other servant girls of the hotel, on a charge of having been accessory to the robbery. The money was not found, however, and as yet there is no clue to the guilty parties.

Seaman His Hicur, Jean Joan, a butcher, at stall No. 46, Beef market, Second District, was yesterday fined $10, and soundly lectured besides, for insulting a lady without provocation.

Notice.
NEW ORLEANS, May 24, 1859.
DURING my absence from this State Mr. EDWARD BARNART is my authorized agent.
my25 3t JOSEPH BRUIN.

To Rent
FOR the summer season, a large, airy and furnished House, containing seven rooms, all fronting the lake, situated at Gentilly, Bay St. Louis. Apply to G. DE LISLE,
165 Custombouse street,
may25 1w between Burgundy and Rampart.

Wet Nurse Wanted.
A WET NURSE, without children. A colored woman preferred. Apply on Ursulines street, corner of Johnson. may26 2t

A NEW STOCK OF STRAW GOODS.
The Paul Morphy Hat,
FOR SALE, AT RETAIL, BY
J. B. MENNY & CO.,
72 Chartres street. may24 1w

For Sale.
A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE, for families or a club, complete. Apply to
may23 PAUL LACROIX, No. 12 Toulouse st.

Wanted.
IN a retail drug store, an intelligent and active young man, from 16 to 18 years of age, who can speak and write the German and English or the German and French languages. It is a good opportunity for one who would like to become an apothecary. A good elementary education is indispensable.
Apply, with references, to Box R, No. 96, Post-Office. may25

☞ Good luck for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

N. O. and Carrollton Railroad Company.
AT a meeting of the Board of directors held on the 11th instant, a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable at the office of the company to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st inst.
ALBERT G. BLANCHARD,
may16 4m&bljel Secretary.

Belle Cheney Springs.
THIS delightful watering place, situated in the parish of Bienville, is now in full roling order, details about thirty-six miles from Opelousas, will be opened on the 15th of June, and will be kept all the year.
These Springs are favorably known among the people of Western Louisiana as mineral waters of great efficacy in the cure of disease, also because their medicinal virtues having been fully tested by the innumerable cures performed.
The services of an excellent cook, a good steward, and polite and attentive servants have been secured, and a full supply of the best wines and liquors.
Two lines of omnibuses will connect with the Opelousas boats on and after the 15th of June, to take passengers to the Springs.
Persons visiting the above establishment may have their baggage checked from them to "Bayou Chicot" if so, and we will send for them.
Board and lodging per month $25
" " per day 1 00
Children and servants half price.
PATIN & DELAROUSSAYE, Proprietors.
my13 2m

COAL OIL.
COAL OIL of superior quality, manufactured by the Brockenridge Coal and Oil Company, Ky., and guaranteed to be equal to the best Coal Oil made in the United States, and as safe as Sperm or Lard Oil, as was proved at the late Fair held here, and has been tampered with, it affords a better light, and burns twice as long as other oils. This Oil is for sale by the gallon, or in lots to suit purchasers, at the Depot of the Company, at the necessary articles to be found with it, at the New Lamp Store, No. 13 Camp street.
my12 1m ARTEMON HILL.

Esplanade Store.
THIS new store, already so much in vogue in the Third District, and which just has the favor of the public by its CHEAP GOODS, and its strictly one price system, and a big ash barrel, to be sold at 25 cents a yard!
We have a new selection of Double Jupe Organdy Robes, and Black Lace Points, at unheard of low prices.
DE MONTROND & CO.,
corner of Esplanade and Victory streets.
NOTA—The assortment of linen goods for house keepers cannot be shirting, has also been increased, and is most complete. my9

Notice.
IN conformity with an act of the Legislature, the style of our firm from this date will be JACOB & DUSSUMIER.
JACOB, DUSSUMIER & CO.,
New Orleans, May 24, 1859. my24 1m

Notice.
I HAVE admitted ROBERT ANDERSON and Mr. ALBERT THIELE as partners in my house from this date.
The firm of social and commission business heretofore carried on in my individual name will now be conducted under the firm of O. H. GRAHAM & CO.
New Orleans, May 1, 1859.
my4 1m O. H. GRAHAM, 95 Gravier st.

WHISKY—100 bbls Rectified, for sale by
GALLOWAY & PASCAL,
57 and 58 Old Levee st.

RECEIVED per ship Logan, from Havre—52 boxes; R. Abeyoth, C Leconiste; 24 do do, C P Berger & Co; 8 boxes Gruyere cheese, for sale by J N CURIAL,
my27 23 Toulouse st.

FLOUR—5,00 bbls extra superfine and fine; for sale by GALLOWAY & PASCAL,
my19 57 and 58 Old Levee st.

SARDINES IN OIL—200 cases half and quarter boxes, for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
my11 1tt 39 Old Levee st

SUGAR—156,000 lacking from brigs Margaret and Ann Stevens, from Havana, comprising various sizes, and in Barrels, Hogsheads, Brevas, Tarzuelas, Conchas, Cilindrados, Regalia Chica, &c., now landing and for sale by Jas. Lee, Sen., and Jas. Lee, Jr., Nos. 1 and 2 Commercial Place.
my26 Rosa de Bejucal, La Palmesa, El Insumo, Cuba La Mi Fairza, Ingenuidad, Nicolasa, and many others. For sale by BORNO & BROTHER,
my26 24 Gravier st

DAILY expected per ship Howard Everett—20 bbls vinegar; 30 boxes prunes in glass jars, 50 cases claret. For sale by
my18 B. TALAMON, 181 Royal st.

To Distillers.
TO arrive, per ship Elisabeth Ellen, from Bordeaux—
150 barrels, 12 bottles each, White, English;
75 do do do do gilt;
10 cases, 100 half boxes each, Garros, Jr.,
For sale by DUPEIRE & DUFFIZ,
may18 24 Gold Levee

TOMATO SAUCE—10 cases, 24 half bottles each; 5 do do, 50 qr do do, for sale by
HENRY VALETON,
27, 29 and 31 Bienville st

CATALONIA WINE—10 casks very fine claret; 30 half casks do do do; in store and for sale by
HENRY VALETON,
27, 29 and 31 Bienville st

LANDING ex ship Investigator, from Bordeaux—54 casks good ordinary claret; 8 qr. pipes fine champagne brandy; 100,000 very fine bottle corks.
E. TALAMON,
may18 181 Royal st

BEEF—50 packages Mess Beef, 61 Fulton market, Half and Half Navies's brand, in bbls and half bbls.
L. MALUS & CO.,
may19 161 42 Old Levee st

FILLDE—200 barrels of choicest brands of extra and superfine Flour; in store and for sale by
HENRY VALETON,
may19 161 L. MALUS & CO., 42 Old Levee st

WHISKY—200 bbls Rectified Whisky, brand of Wilkebire; Old Bourbon and Monongahela; for sale by
L. MALUS & CO.,
may19 154 42 Old Levee st

WINCHESTER SOAP—200 boxes Winchester soap No. 1, in store and for sale by
L. MALUS & CO., 42 Old Levee st

CASTILE SOAP—50 boxes Castile soap, in store and for sale by
L. MALUS & CO.,
may19 161 42 Old Levee st

CANDLES—200 boxes star candles, Foster & Gamble, for sale by
L. MALUS & CO.,
may19 161 42 Old Levee st

CANDLES—100 boxes Lombard's sperm candles, for sale by
L. MALUS & CO.,
may19 161 42 Old Levee st

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—200 boxes Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, in store and for sale by
L. LAMBERT,
may19 62 Magazine street.

LANDING ex ship Investigator, from Bordeaux—36 bbls. White Wine, Haut Sauterne; 100 cases Claret Wine, St. Julien Medoc.
44 do do Pauillac.
L. LAMBERT,
may19 No. 62 Magazine st.

MADEIRA, PORT AND SHERRY WINES—
1 pipe very old and superior Madeira wine;
10 qr do do do do;
1 qr do do do sherry wine;
8 qr do do do Port wine;
In store and for sale by
HENRY VALETON,
may18 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st

SARDINES—30 cases sardines in oil, 8. ouilloux, half and quarter boxes; 10 do do boxes; 20 do do do; Lemarchand, on do do.
In store and for sale by
HENRY VALETON,
may16 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st

CHAMPAGNE—100 baskets champagne Wine, Anchor brand of Seel; & Reg. Perrier, for sale by
T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
may16 39 Old Levee st

BRANDY FRUITS AND FRUITS IN JUICE—100 boxes fruits in juice; 100 do assorted brandy fruits; 200 do brandy cherries; landing and for sale by LANATA BROS.,
may14 9 and 11 Jefferson st

CHAW HATS—100 dozen Italian straw hats, 3 double trims; landing and for sale by
may24 LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st

TOBACCO—225 bales superior Havana Tobacco; 25 bales superior Mexican Tobacco, for wrappers and fillers, in store and for sale by
ANTONIO COSTA & CO.,
may23 16 Customhouse st.

COFFEE—120 sacks Havana Coffee, in store and for sale by ANTONIO COSTA & CO.,
may23 16 Customhouse st.

SUGAR—9 boxes white Havana Sugar, on board brig Tocoa, for sale by
ANTONIO COSTA & CO.,
may23 16 Customhouse st

COCOA—46 sacks Guayaquil Cocoa, entitled to drawback, for sale by
ANTONIO COSTA & CO.,
may23 16 Customhouse st.

TO ARRIVE per ship Uruguay, from Marseilles—
1,600 barrels bright Mess Pork, rebolted; 798 barrels extra mess do;
1,000 barrels superfine Flour;
500 boxes Marseilles Soap;
200 boxes olive oil, Epinal;
100 do do do, L. Roger. For sale by
may18 C CAVAROC & CO.,
144 Royal st

TO ARRIVE per ship Jesse Albert, from Bordeaux—18 qr pipes cognac, J. B. Jeannin.
may18 C CAVAROC & CO.,
144 Royal st

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.
50 bbls Superior Brandy;
25 bbls New York
25 do do do
50 bbls Palmer's Whisky;
For sale by
may18 T. LAMBERT,
62 Magazine street.

WHAT, OR WHERE IS THE BEST,
Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer?
Is a question daily and hourly asked by parents, anxious for the health of their children. All who are at all acquainted with the effects will immediately answer,
DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURG, PA.
has never been known to fail, and is one of the safest remedies that can be used.
New York, September 25th, 1852.
Gentlemen—A young lady of my acquaintance had been for a long time very much troubled with worms. I advised her to try Dr. M'