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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

THE NORTHERN MAIL closed yesterday from beyond Baltimore.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

We do not know whether the Washington *Union*, on perusing the full accounts by the *Arabia*, will persist in the belief that the government and people of Great Britain detest the United States; but we fear that journal's conclusions were founded solely and exclusively on an absent article in a paper which itself characterized as a "stupendous wishacry," there is small reason to hope for a modification of its views. The fact is, the Washington *Union* belongs to a class of newspapers—happily neither very numerous nor exceedingly influential—which appear to regard England as our natural enemy, which look upon every movement of that power with distrust, and are invariably beat upon detecting hostile feelings, and provoking groundless jealousies between the two countries. The motive for this Anglophobia is not very apparent, though it may be hypothetically guessed at.—Some of these sheets imagine that because the people of America engaged in two wars with Great Britain, the latter power must, from the necessity of the case, be forever overflowing with rancor, and thirsting for revenge. These writers forget that touching the first and greatest of these conflicts, every eminent English statesman and publicist has long ago vindicated America, and condemned England; while with respect to the second, important as it was in its results, and gloriously as it terminated for American courage and honor, it was to England, engaged as she then was in the gigantic struggle against Napoleon, little more than an episode; nor did the close create any of those bitter and unrelenting feelings of hatred towards us which are vulgarly supposed to be cherished by Great Britain. But let the motive be what it may, we conceive this constant harping upon England's presumed detestation of the institutions and the people of America to be destitute of any rational foundation. That England is our commercial rival; that she strives to keep possession of, or outspeed us in the race of competition is certain. That some of her aristocratic rulers regard with apprehension the example of a nation prospering beyond parallel under the influence of republican institutions is highly probable; but that the government of Great Britain hates us, and are eager to thwart our purposes and arrest our progress, and above all that the people—the intelligent masses of England—participate in these violent antipathies, are assertions to substantiate which no shadow of proof has yet been alleged. The *Union* itself—which seems disposed to keep up a war rhapsody for the benefit of its political patron—can find no title of evidence to justify its wholesale suspicions, save a silly diatribe from a paper not less notorious for its ignorance than its impudence.

Were we disposed to offset the meagre testimony furnished by the *Union*, we could cite the language of the Liverpool *Times*, the London *Athenæum*, the London *Telegraph*, the London *Atlas*, and a host of other luminaries of the press, which have for months dwelled on the critical relations existing between the two countries in language at once complimentary to ourselves, kindly, courteous, temperate and wise. It does not suit the purposes of the *Union* to hunt for such expressions of sentiment, though they challenge its attention ever so conspicuously. It prefers traveling out of the plain and beaten road, to pick out and parade the violent and senseless tirades of the *Morning Post*. We do not think that President PIERCE's organ will succeed in bringing to the minds of the American people the conviction that all England loathes and abhors them; especially as it happens that if any faint impression of the sort really exists, the conduct of the Lord Mayor of London, at the dinner given as a compliment to Mr. BUCHANAN, of Lord Erskine, and of Mr. CORBIN, would at once establish the absurdity of the idea.

There can be no doubt in the mind of every unbiased citizen that England has not the faintest notion of insulting or aggrieving the United States; that she is perfectly willing to get at loggerheads with us, she will avoid a rupture at any reasonable sacrifice consistent with the preservation of national honor; that she feels keenly the importance of the commercial interests which unite her with us; that she knows that peace with this country is one of the conditions of her continued prosperity; and that without being absolutely in love with America, she is not insensible to that tie of kindred and common origin which would give a fratricidal aspect to such a quarrel.

THE WEATHER is getting decidedly summerish. It was almost warm enough yesterday in our sanctum to render winter habiliments cumbersome. The heat would be pleasant enough but for its accompaniment of dust, which is abundant and excessively disagreeable. A few vernal showers are sadly needed.

THE OLD DOMINION, or the Southampton Massacre, is the title of a new novel by the indefatigable JAMES, for which we are indebted to MONSAIN, of Exchange Place. No doubt it is interesting, since the author, how slender soever may be his other claims to praise, possesses undoubtedly the merit of weaving his plot skillfully, and diversifying his story with plenty of incident. We have not read "The Old Dominion," but suspect from the apologetic tone of the dedication that his views of slavery would not be deemed precisely orthodox in Southern latitudes.

A CHANGE.—The Franklin *Banner*, an old Whig paper published in the parish of St. Mary's, has been sold to Mr. H. C. SEAMAN, and appears under the title of the "*Franklin Journal*." In politics, it sustains the American party.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—A gentleman just arrived at Washington, from Kansas, reports that Governor Shannon, in return from Washington, was occupied twelve days in reaching the border of the Territory from St. Louis, in consequence of the obstruction to navigation by the ice. He was three full days detained on the river bank. The State Legislature had assembled before the Governor reached the place of meeting, and our informant says he has no doubt, judging from the information he obtained there, that before now the officers of the new government had been arrested by the Federal authorities.

The British Government having, through Mr. Crampton, extended to this government cordial congratulations on the safe return of Dr. Kane and his gallant associates, and wishing to confer some token of thankfulness on the naval officers thus engaged, asks permission of the Executive for that purpose. As the power to give permission rests with Congress, the correspondence between Mr. Crampton and Mr. Marcy has taken that direction.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Returns from 219 towns give Metcalf, American, for Governor, 30,290: Wells, Democrat, 21,490: Goodwin, Whig, 2,332: scattering, 149. There are yet ten towns to hear from, which will not materially vary the result. The Opposition have a small majority in the Legislature.

The schooner *Pulaski*, outward bound, was aground in the harbor of New York on the 18th instant, by the United States Marshal, on suspicion of being bound on a slave-trading expedition.

PRINTER'S ROLLERS.—Mr. W. Trumbie, of Georgetown, D. C., informs the *National Intelligencer* that he has invented a composition for printers' rollers which will be unaffected by temperature—not made too soft by summer's heat, nor too hard by winter's cold—and rendering more tenacious and durable than any composition will obviate a great inconvenience and loss in the present composition rollers, and will be a most welcome discovery for all printers."

The Court of Claims have decided the case of the privateer *Gen. Armstrong* in favor of the claimants.

FIRE IN BOSTON.—On the morning of the 18th inst., a fire occurred in Commerce street, in a building occupied by Messrs. A. & H. Jacobs, Dow, Prentice & Co., Yates & Drake, Norcross, Nelles & Co., Bridge, Gould & Co., and others. The loss is estimated at upwards of $60,000.

Despatches from Cincinnati, of the 19th inst., say:

Yesterday afternoon the hard oil and candle factory of Messrs. R. G. Roper & Co., with a large stock, was entirely consumed by fire. The loss is about $40,000, of which $20,000 is insured for $10,000 in various Eastern offices.

About the same time as the above, the steam planing mill of Messrs. Lindsay, Smith & Mayer, at Covington, Ky., was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $15,000, and is uninsured. Three boys have been arrested on the charge of setting fire to the establishment.

On Friday the steam boiler in the new mill at Oakdale, Indiana, exploded, killing the persons and wounding three others. The building was entirely destroyed.

WARNER'S ORANGE BITTERS MALARIA.—We learn by a friend, through a responsible house in this city, that a prominent merchant is about to join issue by the proprietors of Cincinnati, San Salvador, and Rio Janeiro, for the purpose of exposing Walker and his American followers by force from Nicaragua. Guatemala has already sent forty thousand men for that purpose, and they are now in marching order. San Salvador has engaged to raise two thousand, and Costa Rica fifteen hundred. It is also stated, by the same reliable authority, that great hostility exists towards Walker among the native population of Nicaragua, and that a concerted rising against him is inevitable, as soon as active support is rendered by the neighboring States. These facts, in connection with the opposition of the American and English governments, greatly increased as it must be by the recent despotic decree of Walker against the Nicaragua Transit Company, which infringes, as protected by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, make it very improbable that the Rivas-Walker government can preserve itself much longer. To all appearance, this bewildering drama has now been played nearly to the end.

So says the N. Y. *Courier & Enquirer*. But it forgets, in the first place, that Walker is now in command of a military force of some three thousand Americans, which is at least equivalent to thrice that number of Guatemalans, San Salvadorians and Costa Ricans; and in the next place, that a league of these States to put down WALKER will be sure to excite the sympathies of the people of this country, and to increase immigration to Nicaragua tenfold. We can hardly be mistaken in our confidence in the capacity of WALKER to resist and overcome all the efforts of the confederated republics of Central America to crush him.

His foray upon the Transit Company we neither defend nor approve; but its influence in creating hostility towards WALKER in the United States is greatly exaggerated. The New York capitalists connected with VANDERBILT & Co. frame a good deal over this rather Napoleonic *coup d'état*, but the mass of the people care little about it either way.

The Ferry-boat Disaster.

Yesterday's Developments—More Bodies Recovered—Terrible Scene.

By daylight this morning, the work of dragging the river was recommenced. The steam ferry-boat *John Fitch* and a number of small crafts were engaged in the work. The wharves were crowded with anxious lookers on, and as each body was taken from the water the excitement was rendered still more intense. During the morning the bodies of a number of persons were taken from the river and conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station House, where they were ranged side by side upon benches, presenting a ghastly spectacle.

As each body was brought in, the friends of those who are missing crowded around anxious to learn whether the lifeless corpse was that of the object of their anguish. When the remains were recognized, bitter tears were shed. The bodies with the weeping relatives of the dead and the missing ones, made up a scene that returns the stoutest hearts to the like of which we hope never to be compelled to witness again. The lamentations of some of the relatives were dreadful to hear.

The following are the names of the persons whose bodies, taken from the river, were carried to the Sixth Ward Station House this morning:

McCoffey, a dyer, of Camden.

Jacob H. Shearer, 38 years of age, a gilder, who had a portion of Hall's building in Chestnut street. Mr. S. leaves a wife and three children, residing in Front street, below Market, Camden. Mr. S.'s coat was mostly burned off.

Mrs. Mary Ann Diggs, aged 23, colored, the wife of Wm H. Diggs, barber, of Camden.—Mrs D. was married but two weeks since.

John B. Newton, aged 40, poultry dealer, of Camden. Mr. J. Mr. N. is said to have been badly burned, and he had a frightful gash in the left temple.

Wm. Foley, a young colored man, a barber, of South Camden.

Morris Bailey, colored, Camden.

Alfred Bailey, aged 14, a step-son of Mr Thompson, living in Mickle street, below Fourth, Camden.

Four other men, apparently Germans, were taken to the Station House. They are strangers to the people of Camden. These men were stout built and appeared to be about 35 years of age.

They were dressed alike and resembled each other, and from these facts, it is inferred that they are brothers. Both have on gray mixed overcoats, black satin vests, dark pants and laced boots. The clothing of one is much burned. One is also badly burned about the hands. These men were doubtless strangers in this part of the country, and the names have not appeared in the lists of the missing heretofore published.

The following is a list of the saved and the missing so far as they can be ascertained:

Miss E. Fullerton,	J. R. Parsons,
Mr. Pidel,	Capt. Hollingshead,
Chas. Wolfarby,	John Harrice,
Henry Lelarge,	Mr. Beale,
Thomas Allen,	Mrs. Beale and child,
Mrs. Sarah Carman,	Child of Mr. Silverson,
Mr. Crisp,	J. W. Steward, (col'd.)
S. Briggs,	Myber Rambourg,
Edward Buchanan,	Rudolph Carlin,
Albert Robertson,	Mind Jones.

Elijah Hutchinson, colored, belonging at Centreville, N. J. This man was a waiter for the Washington Guards, of this city, and was engaged at their armory. He was without doubt on board the doomed boat.

Alexander Clarkson, a printer, and a man who was employed as an agent of the Jersey Blue, are also missing.

THE SAVED.

Jacob Earling,	James M. Stelling,
Thos. H. Dudley,	Thos. Stearns,
Alfred Bradley,	Jas. Thompson,
R. W. Mitchell,	F. Herrick,
Miss Stow,	Wm. Agew,
Mrs. Stearns,	Gotlieb Eckhart,
Mrs. Hickson and child,	Henry Lindsay,
Mrs. Pidel,	Mary Massey,
Mr. Herring,	Mr. Barton,
Mr. Reeves,	Mr. Elkinton,
Mr. Thompson,	Albert Breadway.
C. F. Dickinson,	

Mr. Oliver S. Weeks, of Camden, who was employed at Hall's Chemical Works and who is reported as being missing, is alive and well. He called on us, this morning, to convince us of the fact.

The carpet bag of John S. Newton, of Cooper's Hill, N. J., who is among the dead, was picked up in the Delaware this morning.

Up to the time we went to press with our edition, fifteen hundred bodies in all had been recovered. Some of these were of persons who had not been numbered among the missing. We fear that there are many other our notice we are satisfied that not less than fifty lives have been sacrificed by this terrible disaster!

Among the incidents of the river calamity on Saturday night, may be mentioned the escape of Major Jas. Beesley, residing in Second above Bridge avenue, Camden, doing business in Philadelphia. He jumped overboard from the stern of the boat, the flames having nearly burned his hands and neck. Totally unable to swim he seized a picture frame as a preserver, but was buoyed up by his cloak and shawl expanding themselves and floating at length until loosened from his person by a colored boy, who had sustained himself by holding on to the cloak, pulling the hard and breaking the fastenings. The Major was picked up by a boat belonging to the New York Freight Line, and kindly attended to afterwards by the hands on the boat. He fears the colored boy was lost, although when in the water he cautioned him against pulling his cloak too hard. The boy, perhaps, belonged to W. & P. Carpenter's establishment, Girard House. The Major before jumping threw a package of papers and money on to a cake of ice which he would be glad to hear from.—*Phila. Com. Bulletin.*

Gen. Scott's Back Pay.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A mass of documents was transmitted to the House of Representatives to-day in compliance with a resolution calling for the correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott, relative to the latter's pay as Lieutenant-General. In a letter dated the 8th of March last, Gen. Scott sends Paymaster-General Larned memoranda, asking that payment be made in accordance therewith.—Larned, the same day, informs Gen. Scott that he cannot do so, owing to the important questions involved. In consequence of this, Gen. Scott wrote to Secretary Davis, who informs him that the resolution confirming the rank of Lieutenant-General is of the most limited character. The grade, he says, is revived, not to be filled like other grades, but for the purpose of being conferred as an acknowledgment of past services rendered in a way expressly designated; and the authority conferred is so limited that when once exercised it is gone. Secretary Davis, however, requests the Attorney-General's opinion on the subject.

Gen. Scott, meanwhile, learning, by rumors, that a Treasury Instruction at Washington had cautiously suggested that his claim might be rejected on the ground that the statute providing for creating the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-General had been repealed, endeavored to anticipate that suggestion by Secretary Davis's mind by another statement, which, two days later than the one previously sent, to which Secretary Davis replies, saying:—"In regard to the confidence which you express respecting the claim, it is proper to apprise you that I have not arrived at the same conclusion, and hence the necessity of a reference to the Attorney-General."

The documents comprise the opinions of eminent counsel sustaining Gen. Scott's views as to the pay, together with a long written argument by the Attorney-General, the President's sanction of the same, &c., and Gen. Scott's receipt for $16,000 on account, under the decision of the President. On November 8th last, Gen. Scott, writing to Paymaster-General Larned, says: "I leave with Mr. Secretary Davis and withdraw from the Attorney-General every paper springing from this place of the 8th instant, (November,) and substituted a binding condition in lieu of all compensation whatever, namely—'Whether there is in force any law fixing the compensation?' The Secretary retained them in his own sufficient hands, and after another delay of three days (when I was sick) he obtained for the President a decision against the double rations and the higher rate of forage, to my loss of about $6,000 per year."

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By Telegraph.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Flour 8 @ 8 50 for Ohio; 8 75 @ 9 for Southern. Wheat Four 6a 6 12. Corn Four 6a6. Whisky 30c.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Flour 8 @ 8 50 75; Hope Pork 65c Whisky, 30c.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—The river is rising with rain four inches in the canal. The weather is clear, but very windy.

VICKSBURG, March 24.—The Y. C. Tutchalt passed down at nine o'clock this morning, and the Southern Bells at three P. M.

On the night of the 17th, the train for Washington, on the Richmond and Washington railroad, ran off the track. The locomotive was nearly demolished, but no other injury was done.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 17th.—Soon after the opening of the Senate, at the request of Mr. Clayton, the motion to refer Lord John Russell's letter to the Committee on Foreign Relations was taken up, and Mr. C. proceeded to deliver his views further on the interpretation of the Central American treaty. He spoke some time without concluding what he had to say on the subject, and yielded the floor to other business. Considerable time was then spent in discussing and disposing of propositions and amendments in regard to appropriations for improvements of rivers and harbors; and such applications naturally elicited earnest though incidental debate, in which the old "State rights doctrine" was still maintained by some gentlemen with a vigor worthy of its palmy days. This, we confess, we were not sorry to see, as that doctrine has always been respectable from the character of its supporters; and, though often quashed beyond its legitimate bounds, and sometimes to the public detriment, it is a principle in our system which it were better to exist even in some excess than be suffered to sink into neglect. All who revere the Constitution will regard with pride the doctrine of "State rights," when confined within practicable bounds; and pushed to encroachment on the Federal rights it becomes, like all virtues carried to excess, an evil.

In the House of Representatives the Kansas question was further discussed by Mr. Gilmer, of Ohio, Mr. Robison, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Simmons, of New York, reviewed the condition of affairs in Kansas, and sustained the proposition of the Committee of Elections to send for persons and papers. Mr. Valk, of New York, Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, and Mr. Millson, of Virginia, took the opposite ground, the latter objecting to either sending a commission to Kansas or for persons and papers. The question is the country he thought, should produce their witnesses before the committee.

The President of the United States transmitted, in compliance with a resolution of the House, copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of War and Lieutenant-General Scott on the subject of the pay and emoluments allowed the latter under the joint resolution of Congress giving him brevet rank. The usual fortification bill was reported by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means; and a bill was introduced by Mr. Orr, of Virginia, in relation to the existing bounty land acts.—*Nat. Intel.*

P. T. Barnum and his Failure.

On Thursday Mr. P. T. Barnum was put under examination before Judge Shipman, in New York, touching his property, at the suit of Cushing & Co., who have obtained judgment against him. The *Mirror* says:

He stated that the sale of the Museum was a bona fide one: he bought it for $13,000 and sold it for $74,000 to Messrs. Greenwood & Butler. He expressed his willingness to do any thing the Court ordered, if in his power, to discharge his liabilities. He stated that in June last he was worth $500,000 after all his liabilities; he had spent $50,000 per annum in Bridgeport, where his real estate was principally situated. He agreed to execute and endorse the paper of the Jerome to a little over $120,000. He continued to do so, as he supposed, for remarking, but, to his amazement, he found his name on their paper to the amount of $454,000.

Mr. Barnum further stated that he did not consider himself a bankrupt, as he hoped to pay all his personal debts; but if inability to pay the stock debts be considered a failure, then he failed in January last. He did not consider himself liable for these debts, he said, because some of the holders of those drafts gave him verbally to understand he induced him by fraudulent representations, to endorse the paper; others had bought the paper at 12 to 16 per cent. discount, knowing that he was given his name without receiving a farthing's value. The amount of mortgages and judgments on his New York property was $41,500; the furniture, plate, &c., at Iranistan, were sold for $3,000.

"The assets in his possession at present were $6,000 Crystal Palace stock, Bridgeport bonds, 678 lots in Cypress Hill Cemetery, a bond against H. D. Beach for $12,000 for money placed in his possession in California; also, a claim against Duncan, Sherman & Co. for some $17,000, growing out of Owen D. Munn's injunction against the Crystal Palace."—Mr. B. was questioned on Friday as to his present means of living, and stated that he took boarders, and had the vegetable product of the Bridgeport farm last summer. He had friends who would keep him from starving, and had tendered him money. In reply to the examination, he acknowledged that he had a gold watch, which he would produce if required to do so; also, a diamond ring. Being asked if he had a plate-forks, he said yes, but it was mortgaged for all it was worth, as well as other furniture."

A HARD DRINKER.—Tooks used to say that "Porson would drink ink rather than not drink at all." Indeed, he would drink anything. He was sitting with a gentleman after dinner in the chambers of a mutual friend, a Templar, who was then ill and confined to bed. A servant came into the room, sent thither by his master for a bottle of port wine, upon which was one the chimney-piece. "I drank it an hour ago," said Porson.

When Hoppner, the painter, was residing in a cottage a few miles from London, Porson one afternoon unexpectedly arrived there. Hoppner said that he could not dine that evening, as Mrs. H. had gone to town and had carried with her the key of the closet which contained the wine. Porson, however, declared that he would be contented with a mutton chop and beer from the next ale-house; and accordingly said to dine. During the evening Porson said, "I am quite certain that Mrs. Hoppner keeps some nice bottle for her private drinking in her own bedroom; so pray, try if you can lay your hands on it." His host assured him that Mrs. H. had no such secret stores; but Porson insisting that a search should be made, a bottle was at last discovered in the lady's apartment, to the surprise of Hoppner and the joy of Porson, who soon finished its contents, pronouncing it to be the best gin he had tasted for a long time. Next day Hoppner, somewhat out of temper, informed his wife that Porson had drunk every drop of her cupcealed dram. "Drunk every drop of it!" cried she; "my God! it was spirits of wife for the lamp!"

HOW THEY LOVED HIM.—When Gen. Scott was nominated in 1852 for the Presidency, that occasion was made the occasion of a dinner over Mr. Fillmore. No language was strong enough to convey an adequate idea of the admiration and love which the guests entertained for him. He was a pure and incorruptible patriot, true to the rights of the South, and worthy of the confidence of all. He was indeed a "model President," whose administration had been "as conservative as Washington's." We predict that the very men who thus extolled Mr. Fillmore, will now, for partisan purposes, swallow their own words, belie their own endorsements, and traduce him as sordidly as they then praised him.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Register.*

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—For two or three weeks past, the gold received from California has been more than usually loaded with the small crystals of the natural alloy called *iridosmine* (the hard and intractable substance used for the tips of the gold pens). This body is infusable unalloyed with other metals, and insoluble in acids. Until lately, the quantity of it has been only about half an ounce in one million of dollars. Last week, however, one deposit, of only one hundred and sixty ounces, contained twenty ounces or more, of iridosmine. From intractability and extreme hardness, it is a great nuisance to the workers of gold, who use a metal containing it, and it sometimes chases them heavily unless it is believed that most of the gold now received from California contains large quantities of this substance.—*Wash. Star.*

The Great Russian Remedy.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

☞ Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

REMEMBER! RUSSIA SALVE.

It is a Russian remedy, "always ready," healing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a safe and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Small Hand, Nettle Rash, Rheum, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses.) Windlows, Stiff Joints, Pimples, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Bad Blisters, Scurvy, Sore and Contracted Legs, Sore Nose, Warts and Rash Wounds; it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be bought in by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last twenty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of greater power in that country—and the Proprietors have letters from all classes, Clergymen, Physicians, Merchants, Nurses, and others who have used it for themselves, and recommended it to others. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is put up in tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a Russian peasant, and on the side with a fac-simile of the signature of a Quaker, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price, 25 cents a box.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

For sale by New Orleans by

J. WHITNEY & CO.,
82 and 184 Chartres st.

mh24-3m-1y

Anti-Dyspepsia.

All medical men think that impaired worm-eaten stomachs of mankind of children generally, and consumptive persons in particular, are the most difficult to cure, and require the most skillful treatment. To such persons, therefore, in preference to all others, the proprietors Jos. WHITE'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE PILLS, from the wholesale and entire delay of other high-priced medicines, have found a speedy and effectual remedy. They are not bragg and humbugg the deceived public with a long and tedious catalogue of the diseases they cure, but simply state, that for all disorders of the stomach, they are a sure cure.

The Proprietor has obtained the others, "Wright's Canadian Vegetable," this is the only genuine that can be had, and all others are spurious.

J. WHITNEY & CO., Proprietors,
82 and 184 Chartres street.

mh24-3m-1y

GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

DR. CHEVALIER THOMAS, late Physician to the Hôpital Saint Louis, Paris, has arrived in this city, and will remain for a few days only. He may be consulted on the nature and treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, at his dwelling. The reports of supply this evening.

GAIETY THEATRE.—The younger Dumas' celebrated comedy of "Camille," or rather the translation, adapted to the stage, by Mr. Lucy, which proved last night at the Gaiety theatre to a large and fashionable audience, the young American actress, Miss Matilda Heron, in the part of the fallen girl, which Miss Heron made her first appearance before a New Orleans public on the occasion, is decidedly the best thing of the kind we have seen. "Camille" will be played again to-night, giving those who witnessed it last night an opportunity of comparing Miss Heron's representation of the same character at the St. Charles opportunity of comparing Miss Heron's performance.—[c.

FRENCH THEATRE.—One of the popular vaudeville Opera companies in the country, (Washburn's) together with a troupe of Indian equestrians and dancers, are nightly delighting the people of this city, who have always had a predilection in favor of sports of this class, have loved the rough jokes and boisterous fun of the clowns, have delighted in the feats of the equestrians, and admired the feats of nearly strength and dexterity, which tend to promote a love of hardy, manly exercises, and to make the people healthy. We commend our readers to pay a visit to the Pelican during the short stay of this admirable company. The grand Indian ballet, got up in Philadelphia by Frank Pastor, we have never seen outdoor.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Grisar's new comic opera, "Les Amours du Diable," (the Love of the Devil) was produced for the first time in New Orleans last night at the opera house to one of the largest audiences that have been collected within its walls during the present season. No expense had been spared in the production of the opera and accompaniments, and the cast was an excellent one. In a matter of course, the piece was received with the most unequivocal marks of approbation. It will be again performed on Thursday night. To-night Donnetti's famous opera, Lucretia Borgia, will be given.

AVONDALE WHEE.—The monkeys of Donetti will remain in the city at Wormsley's Museum one week more owing to the request of numerous parties who have not yet seen them. Wormsley's celebrated swing-swang "Jocko," will take a part in the future performances of these extraordinary animals.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—Mayor Lewis yesterday appointed Wm. H. Jones, Esq., Chief of the Police of this city, vice Alex. F. Moyran, removed. This is a capital appointment. Mr. James is, in our estimation, every way qualified to fill the most important position, one, albeit, for which few men are fitted. He is vigilant, energetic, assiduous in the performance of his duties, and he has lengthy and valuable experience, having served a term as Chief of Police, and been connected for many years with the Sheriff's office, and acted in other capacities intimately connected with the police. The city of New Orleans, and been connected for many years with the Sheriff's office, and acted in other capacities intimately connected with the police. The city of New Orleans, and has