The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1855.

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☞ Advertisements inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR PER SQUARE OF TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

☞ The privileges of Annual Advertisers, which all advertisements must be paid for, will be strictly maintained, and in no case is any other matter than

Vol. XXIII. NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVIII. Whole No. 7725

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, May 6th, 1855.

☞ The Northern mail failed yesterday from beyond Augusta.

MASSACHUSETTS NULLIFICATION.

The recent acts of the Massachusetts Legislature, and especially the "Personal Liberty bill," or in other words, the act nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law, evince so determined a spirit of aggression towards the Southern half of the confederacy, that we would be inexcusable were we to pass them by in silence.

Massachusetts, ever hostile to slavery, has, under the infamous councils of Abolition knaves, ventured upon the audacious experiment of setting at naught the solemn legislation of the Federal Congress. She has sanctioned and practically enforced the doctrine of Nullification, quite as zealously as South Carolina ever did. Her position is in some respects, however, far more culpable than that assumed by South Carolina. That gallant Commonwealth, it is true, when misled by the pernicious theories of the Calhounites, undertook to nullify the Tariff Act of 1828—but radically erroneous as were her views, and dangerous to her own safety as their execution would have proved, her conduct was eminently open, frank, hardy and undisguised. She had counted the peril and prepared for the crisis. She knew that resistance to the laws of Congress would authorize the executive to compel obedience to their mandates by force of arms, and yet she persevered steadily and intrepidly in organizing her military resources, so that when the moment should arrive for the vindication of her course, she would be ready to assert the supposed right and justice of her deeds at the cannon's mouth, and the sword's point. The Nullification practised by Massachusetts is of a meaner, more insidious and less courageous sort. She dares not openly to declare the Fugitive Law unconstitutional, but proceeds to render it virtually null and void within the limits of the State, by creating the most formidable and seemingly insurmountable barriers to its execution. The subjoined summary of the provisions of the "Personal Liberty bill," will show how the Bay State has piled Pelion upon Ossa, in her indirect mode of defeating the statutes of Congress:

1. A new the writ of habeas corpus in behalf of fugitive slaves and a trial by jury.

2. If any fines and the State Prison for five years against any person who shall attempt to carry off unlawfully, or come into the State for the purpose of so carrying off, an alleged fugitive slave, who is to be taken according to Massachusetts law.

3. No State officer allowed to do any thing in behalf of the return of a fugitive to the master. Judge Loring compelled recently to resign the office of United States Commissioner or Deputy Judge under the State.

4. State officers who may dare to assist in arresting, imprisoning, or detaining a fugitive are also subject to heavy fines and the State prison.

5. Closes the jails and prisons of the State against the acts of Congress in relation to fugitive slaves.

This is nullification, and none the less odious because it lacks the moral hardihood of the heresy illustrated by South Carolina. It is indisputable that under the provisions of the above act, no slave holder will or any possibility be enabled to reclaim a fugitive from service, should the abolitionists succeed in bringing him within the pale and purview of Massachusetts legislation, unless indeed, the question be brought before the President of the United States, and he order out the army and navy to enforce the law within that rebellious commonwealth—a policy which, however, consonant with duty and manhood, it were vain to expect from the feeble and fickle personage who is vested with supreme authority.

What remedy then remains to the South? As we cannot force Massachusetts to do us justice, we are bound by the strongest impulses of self-respect, as well as the dictates of self-interest, to prove to that insolvent and fanatical State that the South is not disposed to submit in servile obedience to accumulated insult and wrong. It is in our power to punish Massachusetts—to teach her a lesson, which more than any other is calculated to bring her back to reason. Any lawful means by which a State, which waxes powerful and prosperous upon the products of slave labor, shall be reminded of the fact, and made to suffer by a vigorous system of retaliation, would probably soon restore her citizens to their senses, convince them of the folly and blindness of their war upon the South, and enable the conservative and constitutional men of Massachusetts to regain the ascendancy, repeal the obnoxious statute, and restore harmony and good feeling between the opposite sections of the Union. Such measures are clearly indicated in the subjoined passages from an article in the Louisville *Journal*, to which we invite the serious attention of the South:

"If the States of the Union were sublimited sovereignties, they would have the means of redress in their own hands, and might place restrictions on trade, even to interdict it entirely, with States that enacted laws affecting injuriously the rights or property of their neighbors. In such a condition of things, self-interest alone would be potent enough to prevent conflicting States from a persistence in hostile legislation. But at present the Federal Constitution restrains the States from such a fatal retaliation, and the same clause upon their acts exists in the Constitution of the United States. Massachusetts or her citizens cannot reach Massachusetts or her citizens with a tariff which is the medium of some law that shall at the same time operate upon their acts. This can probably be done here by a well-devised license law. We believe that the exclusive jurisdiction of the States over the subject of licenses to sell goods, wares, and merchandize has been affirmed by the courts, not irrelevant of the country. The States have the right to fix the amount that shall be paid for a license to sell anything within their borders, or they can either grant or withhold them one altogether for the vending of any goods they may deem it expedient to exclude from sale. A large percentage, for example, on foreign goods on which import duties have been paid. Here then the people of the save States have ample means of retaliating on the Massachusetts. We cannot pass a law in each of those States at the next session of the Legislature, that will either refuse a license for the sale within their borders to the producers of Massachusetts, or fix so high a price on the license for the sale of such goods that no person can afford to pay it. In either case adequate punishment must be provided against the violation of the law. It may be said that the law would be evaded by the purchase of Massachusetts goods in other States than New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. To meet this case, the law may provide that a certain per cent shall be added to the merchants of Massachusetts goods, knowing them to be such, and without giving them notice, shall be esteemed guilty of a fraud, and any obligation arising for such goods shall be null and void. If, in addition to these legal provisions, the people of the slave States will resolve not to purchase or use the products of any State that shall legislate against the property of the people of the slave States, it will be still more certain to bring the people of those States to their senses. The operation of these measures, if they are rightly and honestly carried out by the harmonious action of the Legislatures, and the people of the South, cannot fail to be as injurious to the industrial interests against which they are directed, that they produce. It will not be the people's fault if it cannot what they now deem to common honesty and the Constitution of the nation, and will repeal the laws of which the people of the South complain."

It is due to the importance of the subject, and to the dignity and self-respect of the people of the South, that whatever they may resolve to do shall be done without excitement, bluster, or demonstration. The laws that it may become necessary to enact ought to be carefully considered and framed by skilful lawyers, so that they may possess perfect and efficient remedies without infringing the constitution of either the State or the Federal government. And they should contain a provision authorizing the Governor to suspend by proclamation their operation against the products of any State that shall repeal the obnoxious laws against which they are intended to retaliate.

☞ NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to the publishers, through J. C. MORGAN, Exchange Place, for the following new works:

The Missing Bride—one of Mrs. Southworth's charming and imaginative stories, replete with interest, and vivid delineation of character.—Peterson, publisher.

Blanche Dawwood, a tale of modern life. This is said to be a tale of superior interest and power, with a fine plot, and many graphic scenes.—Bruce & Brothers, publishers.

The Watchman—a story of humble life.—This book has been highly praised at the North, and is pronounced by many equal to the "Lamplighter." Most of the personages of the story are living characters. H. Long & Brother, publishers.

Dickens' New Stories, embracing most of those which have appeared in Household Words, including Hard Times. Peterson, publisher.

☞ We tender our thanks to A. & E. KELLER, No. 7 Exchange Place, for a copy of "The Missing Bride," Mrs. Southworth's last novel.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

THE CONFERENCE REOPENED.

SECRET EXPEDITION.

Siege Unchanged.

REPORTED BATTLE.

Advance in Cotton.

UNPRECEDENTED SALES.

HALIFAX, June 5th, 1855.—The Cunard steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison, from Liverpool, on the 26th of May, her regular day of sailing, arrived at this port this afternoon, with one week later intelligence from Europe.

The Africa was off this port nearly all day yesterday, in a dense fog. The commercial accounts by the Africa are of marked importance, as will be seen by the annexed summary:

Liverpool Cotton Market.

MESSRS. Milligan, Evans & Co. quote extraordinary sales of Cotton during the week ending 25th ult., in consequence of an active speculative and export demand. The sales are reported at the unprecedented figure of 153,000 bales, including 75,000 bales to speculators, and 7,000 bales to exporters.

Prices of all qualities of American had advanced, the lower and middling grades to the amount of one-eighth, and fair qualities is of a penny per pound.

The following are the closing quotations of Friday: Fair Orleans 6¾ pence, Middling Orleans 6⅛ pence, Fair Uplands 6⅝ pence, and Middling Uplands 5 15-16 of pence per pound.

The market closed steady on Friday, with sales of 15,000 bales, of which 7,000 were to speculators.

On Saturday, the 26th ult., the estimated sales of Cotton were 20,000 bales, the market closing buoyant.

Breadstuffs.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was dull, and prices generally were unchanged. The following are the principal quotations: Western Canal Flour 40s 3-4ds, and Ohio 45s 4-5s 6d per bbl; White Wheat 12s 2-10s 2d per bushel of 70 pounds; White Corn 31s 3-10 6d, and Yellow and Mixed Corn 30s 2-5ds per 480 pounds.

The weather was favorable for the growing crops.

Provisions.

The Liverpool Provision market had slightly advanced, and closed steady. Lard was steady and unchanged.

London Markets.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. report the London markets steady and prices unchanged. Coffee and Sugar were firm. Breadstuffs unchanged. Tea has marked a shade better, but very little was sold, though there was no change in rates, except for Scotch pig, which had slightly advanced.

Money Market.

The London Money market was easier. Consols closed on Saturday the 26th, at 91¾ for money, an advance of ⅛ having taken place on that day.

The Crimea.

Accounts from the Crimea present no change of importance in the condition of affairs. The siege was being carried on as usual.

The appointment of Gen. Pelissier to the command of the French army is said to be very popular.

The announcement is made that he contemplates an attack upon the Russians in the field.

Desperate engagements occurred almost nightly before Sebastopol, heavy losses being incurred on both sides.

The Allies have now over two hundred thousand men in the Crimea.

It is reported that Omer Pasha promises to take and hold Simperophol, if the French will protect his advance.

A secret expedition is said to be preparing by the Allies in the Crimea.

The very latest news from the Crimea is to the effect that a fierce bombardment had taken place before the flagstaff battery. The French took and destroyed the Russian works.

It was reported that the bombardment would recommence on Monday, the 30th ult.

The Conference.

It is now positively stated that the Vienna Conferences are to be reopened.

Peace Propositions.

It is stated that the propositions Austria lenses Russia and Turkey to settle between themselves the number of ships each shall have in the Black Sea. France and England to have one each.

Great Britain.

Mr. d'Israeli's motion of want of confidence in the Ministry on the subject of war, was, after a spicy debate in Parliament, lost by a majority of 160 for the Government.

It is expected that on the 20th of June, every available soldier in Great Britain will have been embarked for the Crimea.

Parliament had taken a recess until June 8th.

The Africa's Mails.

The mails by the Africa will be due in New York on Thursday evening.

Kansas—Voting Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The National Convention of the American party assembled to-day, and was attended by a large number of delegates. We have as yet no notices of the proceedings.

Virginia Election.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The full official returns from Virginia reduce Wise's majority for Governor to less than 10,000.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—The river is now rising. The steamer Mavis arrived here to-day from New Orleans. The Eclipse is aground at Portland.

Accident to the Granada.

[By the Balize line.]

HEAD OF THE PASSES, June 5—Evening.—The steamship Granada, Capt. Griffin, which left New Orleans this morning for New York, via Havana, has broken her cylinder head, and is at anchor here. She must return to the city for repairs.

☞ Mr. Ericsson, in a communication to one of the papers, gives a flat denial to the assertion that he has abandoned his caloric invention. He admits that it is not yet perfected in such a manner as to propel vessels as rapidly as by steam, having for instance only twelve miles an hour, but announces that he is engaged in building two engines of great magnitude, and that he will continue to labor until he achieves success. The Ericsson steamer, with old-fashioned boilers, is advertised to sail for Havre on the 16th of June.

WOMEN OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—By Michelet. We are indebted to H. C. Baird, publisher, through J. B. STERN, No. 60 Camp street, for a copy of this interesting volume.—Michelet's fame as an historian is well known, while this work will establish his reputation as a biographer. It is charmingly written, and considering the peculiar style of the author, translated with equal spirit and fidelity.

☞ TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE OCEAN.—It would appear from the New York Evangelist, that the practicability of laying a submarine wire, from one continent to the other, is about to be attempted. Two companies, one American and the other English, have united in the work. The directors of the company are busily engaged, and in three months from the present time, it is contemplated that the old world and the new will be within a week's half of each other, by a line being completed in the U. S. Newfoundland, and within three years the two hemispheres will be in communication, by a wire extending across the ocean.

☞ While a hundred guns were being fired in honor of the election of Mr. Wise, at Rochester, a premature discharge of the cannon dangerously, if not fatally, injured a man named Hutchinson. Both of his arms were broken, and his head and face were dreadfully mangled.

☞ Gen. Cullom has received the nomination of the Know-Nothings for Congress in the Fourth district, in Tennessee. The vote in the convention was, for Cullom about 100 votes for Alcorn, 70, for Savage, (dem.) 24; for Dr. Acklerson, 1.

☞ Wm. M. Burwell, Esq., formerly editor of the Baltimore American, and more recently of the Baltimore Patriot, has been elected to Virginia Legislature by the Americans of Botetourt County.

☞ An election for Town Commissioners was held in Asheville, N. C., on the 15th ult., which resulted in the election of the Americans. Ticket almost unanimously. The Commissioners elect are W. D. Martin, J. W. Patton, N. W. Woodfin, M. Patton, and B. J. Smith.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the Spencer Landis for Cincinnati papers.

☞ A BRILLIANT EPITHET.—Judge Edmond's thorough vindication of the New York public-library liquor law has given rise to the following laconic effort, by one of the wits of the day:

EPIGRAM ON JUDGE EDMONDS' OPINION.

If I've any step the spirits' flow,
And make a crime of spirits-rapping,
Why may not I as well further go,
And stop the Judge's spirit-rapping?

☞ The following is from a Prussian paper of the beginning of June. It will all the preparations of Russia be completed, and her troops be arranged in their appointed positions, in sufficient number to operate any attack upon her territory. Already in Poland, Lithuania, Courland, and from detachments for St. Petersburg, 400,000 effective troops stand collected; a number which upon occasion could easily and speedily be doubled. It is no easy case to liberate such a people as the Russians, a people which, like a shadow, a fact which was plainly manifested in opposition to the English and French before the expedition to the Crimea first set out. And what is to be said as to the fact that the strength of Russia is as great to-day as it was a year ago? At the moment when Russia is first in a condition to develope the gigantic power which now lies dormant in her, England is already weary of the struggle, and has lost the half, or more, of the energy which she possessed at the commencement. What, we may ask, has become of the days, in which it was moved in the Parliament of Great Britain, that Russia should destroy all the east of the war?

A number of petitions were received and referred without being read.

The use of Congo Square was granted to Mr. Godard for a balloon ascension on the 4th of July.

Among the petitions was one from the fish mongers, complaining that the boys sell fish in the streets, which they think undecently. Referred.

The resignation of Mr. McKnight, in regard to the McDonogh estate, offered at the last meeting, was called up and adopted.

Resolutions from the Street Commissioner and his deputies to be instructed to obey the orders of the Board of Health. Adopted.

That the Street Commissioner lease the Public Park on Metairie Ridge for ten years. Referred.

The resolutions of the other Board to appropriate $300 to defray the expenses of prosecuting Recorders Seasonese and Ramos, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution from the other Board repealing the appropriations to Neptune Fire Company No. 6, Protection No. 12, Franklin No. 11, and Louisiana Hose Company, and defending the said companies, was concurred in. The Chief of the Fire Departments was directed to report on the condition of the Department at the next meeting.

The Finance Committee reported unfavorably upon a number of petitions, and almost requiring the penalty of expulsion of public officers to be mortgaged, and in favor of paying sundry bills. Among the bills was one to pay the Street Commissioner $800 for overhauling the sewers to see who had not paid up, which Mr. Bartlett opposed. The report and resolutions were adopted.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of selling the Water Works supply pipes and plug to Claiborne street, in accordance with its charter, which was adopted.

In favor of granting the right of way to the Carrollton Railroad Company to run horse cars on Adelaide street, Fourth District, for twenty years, at $250 per annum. Some discussion followed, and the subject was postponed to the next meeting.

To authorize the Street Commissioner to repair the sidewalk around Annunciation Square, which was adopted.

The Committee also reported in favor of allowing the Board to proceed, under the charter of the Water Works Company, for not complying with its obligations. On motion of Mr. Shaffer, the resolution was laid on the table, 15 to 7.

The Committee on Improvements and Buildings reported the Fifth District lock-up to be in a good condition, and totally unfitted for the purposes for which it is used. An immediate appropriation for cleaning and repairing is, as he is informed, indispensable, which were adopted. Appropriations for the lock-up in Hobis street, First District, were also made, the Board shortly after adjourned.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*Honorable T. C. McCaleb, Judge.*—Criminal docket.—The case of W. G. Kendall, late Postmaster of this city, indicted for secreting and concealing a letter from S. R. Hite, of Columbus, Ohio, addressed to W. Mitchell, of New Orleans, and stealing its contents, consisting of $200, was set for yesterday. At 1 o'clock the Court rose and the case went over.

District-Attorney McCoy, and Attorney-General Morse, appeared for the State, and Randall Hunt, Esq., for the defendant.

After some preliminary business in the way of challenging witnesses and hearing attachments, Mr. Hunt spoke and moved that the case be dismissed, on the ground that a material witness for the defense, without whom he should be unwilling to go to trial, had left for Havana, by the steamship Isabel, in the employment of this city. He prayed, therefore, for a continuance of the case until the next term of the Court.

Mr. McCoy objected to the continuance of the case on the ground that there was no proof of the materiality of the testimony of the absent witness, and that the affidavit of Mandeville was incompetent and insufficient to establish the fact.—He cited in defense of his position the decision of Judge Campbell in the case of Mandeville vs. Bradley, charged with murder. (4 Ann. 554) We could prove that the witness, Hite, was not a resident of the State of Louisiana, and furthermore, that he had declared previous to his leaving New Orleans, that it was his intention to establish his residence in the State of Havana, and that it was upon this also that the affidavit of Kendall was insufficient to establish the materiality of the testimony of the absent witness. He thought the Court should not grant the continuance and decisions of Louisiana Courts instead of the decisions of Common Courts of England. He stated that the practice of the Courts of Louisiana in continuances upon the affidavit of the prisoner had been considerably modified in many of the United States Courts.

Mr. Hunt then cited and addressed the Court, saying that he deemed the proof of the materiality of Hite's testimony clear, for he could had sworn it in person. He contended that it was unnecessary to establish the fact, unless the affidavit had been moved and sought—even cited the cases of Hickey and Hickey, decided at the Attorney-General upon the Common Law, to which he replied in very strong and eloquent terms.

Judge McCaleb then decided that the affidavit was in conformity with the law, and granted upon the motion of the defendant's counsel. The case went over to the next term of the Criminal Courts, and that he should therefore grant the continuance of the case until the next term of the Circuit Court.

Today is set for the trial of Kendall on the indictment for robbing a letter, containing $400, directed to Wilks, Rawlins & Co., of this city.

ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.—A quarrel arose yesterday near the Old Basin, between two men named Lewfrance Clary and B. Garahan, in which the latter was struck with an axe by the former, and very seriously wounded.—Clary was arrested, and locked up to await the result.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—A man named George Wardley was found by the Second District police, a little after 11 o'clock on Monday night, at the corner of Gallatin and Barracks street, very dangerously injured, having fallen from a window in the third story of the house at that corner. He was sent to the Charity Hospital.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A pretty German girl, aged 14 years, named Catherine Hiltz, was yesterday brought before the Recorder Seasonese by her father, who charged her with having eloped from the paternal roof with a young man to be by no means to his liking. Port Hudson. The father stated that he was wholly unable to control his daughter, and she was at his request sent to the House of Refuge. The girl was also sent to the House of Refuge yesterday by Recorder Bright, for being a juvenile pageant.

DISCHARGED.—Mrs. Weaver and Bridget Loon, who were arrested yesterday by Captain Cook from Marguerite Haney, were yesterday examined before Acting Recorder Fabre and discharged for want of evidence. The slave Josephine, belonging to Mr. Villere, accused of swindling Forbes Brothers out of $42, was also discharged.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—This Court has not been in session for the last two days, owing to the illness of Judge Robertson.

DISCHARGED.—Thomas P. Williams, charged with perjury, and Wm. B. Collins, charged with a breach of trust, were yesterday examined before Recorder Bright, and discharged for want of proof to sustain the accusations. Timothy Duffy, charged with assaulting Lt. Hemphill, of the United States Army, with taking his cane from him by force, was likewise discharged.

USING A DEADLY WEAPON.—Samuel Gurley on Monday made affidavit before Recorder Seasonese, charging Mr. Jas. Chappell with having struck him with a serving knife, and compelled him to leave her premises. We learn that Gurley, who claims to be the proprietor of the Digital House on Bienville street, is about to establish his residence in the Fourth District, on West Banks, and it is presumed also that the affidavit of Kendall was insufficient to establish the materiality of the testimony of the absent witness. It thought the Court should not grant the continuance and decisions of Louisiana Courts instead of the decisions of Common Law of England. He stated that the practice of the Courts of Louisiana in continuances upon the affidavit of the prisoner had been considerably modified in many of the United States Courts.

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COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 5, 1855.

Where you come across an item, or the sales enquired to 2000 bales, at former rates.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS—LOUISIANA AND STATES.

	Middling Fair	10½
Ordinary	Fair	9¾
Middling	Good Ordinary	9
Good Ordinary	Low Middling	8¾

We noticed sales of Table Tobacco at 9½c, and 6c at 7½c per lb.

Sales of Sugar to-day, and sales only to the amount of 100 hhds, at 6½c for fair to prime.

The stock of Corn is not much, and sales have made to-day 10,000 bushels, at 85c@ for shipping, and 87½@ for white.

Oats, the stock is very small at 60c@65c. There has been no sales of Bran, but it is considered in request, at $1 per 100 lbs.

Hay is dull, and is considered in retail, at $18 75@$19 00.

Beans to-day, with small sales at 90c@95c for New and $1 10@$1 20 for Pulse.

Nothing of consequence was done in Lard.

Sales of 100 bbls Whiskey was made yesterday on private terms.

Offers, 70 bales were sold at 8½ @ 9c per lb.

Receipts, 70 bales.—Stock, 70 bales.—No quote Sterling.

1700 Liverpool, Prices, 30th inst., Fair, 7d; Middling, 6¾d.

Freight, 3-16d for cotton to Liverpool.

Exchange, 1 per cent discount Sterling, 1 per cent premium Sight.

The Bankers propose the elements of the bills and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any of the disorders of the liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done, is to administer a remedy which will act directly upon the stomach—the malaspring of the entire machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Acting, as it alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood, and thereby gives, regularity to the bowels. See advertisement. jy6 2w 3mos

UNASSERTED SALE OF 300 PACKAGES AND LOTS of Dry Goods.—We call the attention of the city trade to the sale of 300 packages and lots of Dry Goods, which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 4, Camp street, by Messrs. Ed. Barrett street, through Simone & Beaumont, auctioneers. Terms, liberal at sale.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of dealers and consumers to the very large and choice variety of genuine imported French Cigars, which will be sold THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the store of Messrs. Murphy & Devine, at 8. Vails' store, No. 73 Magazine street. See catalogues.

may26 3m corner Girod and Commercial sts.

Notice to Gas Consumers.

HAVING been appointed by the Common Council of the City of New Orleans for the city of New Orleans, we beg leave to inform our friends and the public that we are now ready to make all improvements to gas fixtures and fixtures at very moderate charges; and having ordered a large quantity of Gas Burners, Globes, &c., from the best manufacturers, we shall be able to supply the trade at short notice. We also have on hand a fine assortment of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., which we will sell at very low prices.

GAS BURNER & GLOBE CO.,
Corner Girod and Commercial sts.

may26 3m

CATHERWOOD'S

Celebrated GINGER Brandy.

This very superior liquor, containing all carminative, stimulating, and aromatic qualities of the ginger. Havana Ginger, united with a very superior article of Brandy, and which has been imported direct from the manufactory, and is now offered for sale by the Sole Agents for the State of Louisiana,

GAUTHREAUX & CO.,
No. 5 Camp street.

may26 3m

Dissolution.

THE firm of BOYCE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them for settlement to the undersigned, and those indebted will make payment to

JOHN BOYCE,
JOHN BOYCE, JR.

New Orleans, May 25th, 1855. may26 1m

Estate of Benjamin Forestier.

CREDITORS and others interested, who have any claims against the late Benjamin Forestier, or against the succession of the deceased, are hereby notified to present and make the same known, together with the time upon which the same may be due, to the undersigned.

JOHN CULBERTSON,
Attorney and Counsel of Michel Rite, executor.

may26 10t

Succession of Gabriel Montegut.

ALL persons having claims against the succession of the late Gabriel Montegut, are requested to leave a memorandum of the same within ten days, at the office of the undersigned, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

ARMAND PITOT, 140 Royal st.

may26 10t

PROTHO.

PROTHO.—The ship Adams, George Bassett, Master, will positively sail on the 10th inst. Those wishing to engage passage will please call immediately. Those who are requested to take out their permits will please do so without delay, as the vessel will be cleared on the delivery of those goods on the levee, otherwise the same will be subject to storage.

BOYD BROTHERS, 97 Bienville st.

may26 3t

Notice.

THE undersigned, desirous of retiring from business, offers for sale all his goods and chattels appertaining to the saloon and billiard room, situated at the corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine the premises