New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1858.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENTS.

We extract the subjoined article from the Commercial Advertiser and Hotel Register of Saturday last, and consider it well worthy the attention of those to whom it is most directed:

MORE FACTS.—The entire Democratic press of the city is rampant in favor of Beauregard for the Mayoralty. It was to have been expected of them. The poor, silly Whigs who lent their aid and names to assist in forming the Democratic ticket, at last find out that they have only been used as tools by designing and intriguing politicians, for the advancement of a party whose tenets they contemn and abhor, and are now looking for escape from the meshes of the net in which they were so easily caught.

The Democratic party, seeing the utter folly of attempting to defeat the American ticket by fair, open and honest means, has resorted to their usual expedients of tricks and wire-pulling. But in this instance it will not do. "The mountain labored" but did not even "bring forth a mouse." The mongrel ticket hatched by them, of Democrats, old fogies and renegades from the American party, whose first born was Democracy, will not be gulped down by the people quite so readily as they at first imagined. Unfortunately for them, they have chosen a bad champion in Major Beauregard, and others who is most unpopular with the working classes—Major Beauregard. His exertions to have every white laborer and mechanic employed on the Custom-House removed, and negroes employed in their stead, is still fresh in the minds of the people, and they will reward him for it in the proper manner on the 7th of June.

We asked some intelligent and unimpeachable authorities, mechanics of the laborers and mechanics here-before employed on the Custom-House, were removed by order of Major Beauregard, and their places supplied by negroes. We will not say that the negroes so employed are the property of Major Beauregard, but we do say that they are owned by his personal friends.

When asked to assist in elevating this man to the chief magistracy of the city, the mechanics and laborers will most undoubtedly reflect upon his past course towards them, and reply, "when asked for bread, he gave us stones," let him look to his negroes for support!

We do not know whether the allegations above made that Major Beauregard has discharged poor white laborers from the Custom House, and supplied their places with slaves owned by his friends, at white man's wages to be paid by the Government, are founded in the state facts or not, and therefore give them for what they are worth. If they are not true, they can be easily disproved. If they are true, the matter is a serious one, and will array every white mechanic and laborer in the city, who has any conception of his own dignity as a free man, or the honor and usefulness of the avocation he pursues, against Major Beauregard. Negroes are very well in their way, in their proper place and position; but when white men are overslaughed by them by order of a government official, and that official, without resigning either of the lucrative federal offices he holds, presents himself before them as a candidate for the chief municipal post in the community, it would be well enough for the ostracised classes to remember the fact, and govern themselves accordingly.

But we do know that the political party to which Major Beauregard belonged, previous to his remarkable transformation into an independent candidate for Mayor, on the terms and conditions prescribed by himself, and of which he is to be the exclusive judge, in case of his election, did so for that party was represented by the Louisiana State Senate, *note down*, two or three sessions ago, an amendment to a bill, offered by Senator Darlington, of East Baton Rouge, *prohibiting* the labor of convicted and sentenced felons in the Penitentiary from being brought in competition with the labor of the honest, industrious and skillful mechanics of the State! The amendment referred to was defeated by an overwhelming majority—a majority almost as large as the majority of the dominant party in that body. Thus, so far as the Senate could do it, the products of the toil of honest mechanics were placed on a par with the products of the penal toil of convicted, incarcerated villains. Here is a fact the laboring classes would do well to remember, without they are prepared to court continuely and embrace insult and wrong.

The action of the Senate in seeking to expose honest labor to the competition of villain labor, and thereby bring disrepute upon the mechanical and industrial callings, if such a thing were possible, which it is not, was worse than the alleged action of Major Beauregard in discharging white men from work on the Custom-House to make room for slaves, for the slaves, no doubt, were honest, and far superior in all decent and moral characteristics to the soul-diseased reprobates whose incarceration within the four walls of a prison the safety and well-being of society imperatively demanded. There is not an honest man in the community who would not a thousand fold prefer to work by the side of a decent negro than be exposed to the contact of an outlawed felon. We do not suppose there is a mechanic, operative, laborer or worker, in the whole broad land who will not fully coincide with us in the correctness and justice of the above remark.

"CABINET" CHAMPAGNE.—Of the champagne of Mrs. Sohlke & Co., having repeatedly sampled it, we can truly state, that a more delicious wine of the kind we have never had the pleasure of tasting. The Mrs. Sohlke's brand has long been a favorite in Louisiana with those who prefer an article which possesses all the spirit and effervescence of such wine, without the heartburn peculiar to some brands, which sour and leaves a headache. The "Cabinet" brand of the above famous house, received this year, far exceeds that of previous years, and is the very perfection of all champagne—a clear light, sparkling, and heart-gladdening and effervescent, with a aroma and a delicious pungency of smack which the connoisseur's palate at once detects as the Nectar that kind of wine should be. This wine is the first prize wine at the Exhibition of French Manufactures of 1853, and has the preference over all others, not only at some of the European Courts, but among hotel-keepers, restaurateurs and others, in this country, who make it their business to supply their patrons with the choicest to be had. The agency in New Orleans is at Southern Thomas & Co.'s, No. 8 Gravier street, where orders for the wine to any extent will be received.

LADIES' AUCTION.—This popular institution for the benefit of the ladies is about closing for the season; we therefore advise our lady friends to take advantage of the time yet remaining to secure bargains. Regular sale this day, commencing at 11 o'clock, at 135 Camp street.

BLUFF CITY, FOR OUACHITA.—This favorite, fast and reliable Ouachita packet, in command of Capt. Lewis Snapp, is off for Ouachita and all intermediate points on Ouachita and Black rivers, on Tuesday evening, 1st June, at 5 o'clock. Shippers and passengers please note the fact. Her agents are Messrs. Muss & Bro., 3 Front street.

METALLIC WORK.—To steamboatmen, planters and builders, in want of any kind of sheet iron or copper work, we take pleasure in commending our friends Messrs. Haller & Logan, No. 247 Tchoupitoulas street and No. 2 Telegraph Buildings. They have had long experience and a large patronage, and do all their work well, quickly, and cheaply. See their advertisement.

SECOND HAND FURNITURE.—Mr. Samuel Falbre, No. 7 Dauphine street, pays the highest cash prices for second hand furniture, carpets, etc.; also has the same to sell or exchange, and does all kinds of furniture repairing. We call attention to his card in another column.

MAILLARD'S CLOSING OUT.—The most magnificent French furniture, carpets, curtains, lamps, ornaments, china, glass, plate, etc.—everything requisite to fit out a housekeeper in princely style—are to be had now at a very great reduction in prices of F. Maillard, No. 67 Royal street. Mr. M. intends leaving the Francisco, and will be happy to take contracts for the furnishing of those who with special styles of household are and adornment. See his advertisement.

THE TWO THOUSAND DOLLAR PIANO.—Mr. E. Morgan, No. 103 Poydras street, is rapidly disposing of his magnificent stock of fancy goods, so great is the desire to obtain chances in his still more magnificent piano. The attractiveness of the piano takes all; for after making a purchase, and by that purchase securing a chance in the piano, a gift of some kind is added to the purchase besides. Go and look at the piano and the goods, and you will find it hard to resist the temptation of investing.

SKELETON SKIRTS AT SIX BITS.—Mr. S. B. Churchill, at the corner of Apollo and Keate streets, has on hand a lot of tempting bargains for the ladies—among them some skeleton skirts, (just the thing for warm weather,) at 75 cents; gaiters at a dollar; heeled slips at a dollar and a half; muslin robes at a dollar and a half, etc. See advertisement.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DRY-GOODS.—The inducements held out to buyers of dry goods by Messrs. Benthuysen, Lewis & Co., No. 115 Canal street, are unparalleled. Their stock includes everything in the line, suitable to the season, and is being cleared off at prices which might be deemed fabulous, were it not so easy to acquire correct knowledge of the fact. Those ladies who may be in need of dry-goods of any kind, should visit the establishment without loss of time. A perusal of the advertisement, with prices appended, in another column, ought certainly to stimulate them to be early in their calls.

FIRST AND ONLY CHANCE.—To procure a splendid first class piano at a great reduction—at cost—there has not been any such opportunity offered as that now offering by Messrs. P. F. Werlein & Co., No. 8 Camp street. Owing to the number of pianos on hand and the lateness of the season, they are being offered at figures which should induce all who desire a splendid instrument to go and see Messrs. W. & Co. at once. See advertisement, headed as above.

WALL PAPER, ETC.—A fine selection of wall papers, upholstered blindings, burning fluid, etc., is offered to the housekeeping community by Messrs. Heath & Miller, No. 79 Camp street. See the advertisement elsewhere.

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WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1858.

Wisdom will certainly die with us of the thirty-fifth Congress. Here we are within two weeks of the close of the session, fighting foolishly over the admission of the representatives of Minnesota. The Blacks want the Campbell and Vallandingham case settled first. "No," says the unterrified Democracy, "Minnesota must be settled first—our way or none." "Then," said the Blacks yesterday, "let us postpone the matter until to-morrow, and take up the private calendar"—a fair enough proposition. The unterrified would not hear to this, and so the squabble went on until 3 o'clock, when the house adjourned; thus wasting the entire day. An excellent method, this, of letting alone the immense mass of private business which accumulates day by day only to remain untouched.

The Richmond Whig publishes in full and cordially endorses Spratt's report to the Southern Commercial Convention on the subject of the revival of the slave trade. A more important issue was never brought before the country. And now that it is fairly inaugurated, we may see in the Democratic opposition to it the future attitude of that party clearly foreshadowed. It sounds incredible, but we have lived to see the day when the Democratic party assumes to itself, and not without a show of propriety, the title of the conservative party. As contrasted with its first-born first—the Black Republican party—it is conservative. But, alas! there is danger lest the chip of the old block prove too strong for its aged and impotent daddy.

Sooner or later, and for reasons the most conservative, the slave trade will be revived; but it is well enough to have a sturdy opposition to check and regulate a movement so fraught with temptation to the excessive cupidity of Northern ship-owners. Unless we combat European with African immigration, Southern equality in the Union, already lost, can never be regained. Dissolution is inevitable.

I find this very argument urged with vigor and repeatedly urged by a newspaper in north western Virginia, in a county heretofore supposed to be semi-abolition in its tendencies. This is, at least, one good sign among a thousand bad ones.

Within a day or two past, we have nothing new in the way of British outrages upon the coast of Cuba. Old Cass has instructed Mr. Dallas to demand instant and signal reparation from the British Government for these atrocities. But this does not seem to satisfy public feeling in the navy. Although under the present regulation of the navy, gallant action does not entitle either officers or men to promotion, there are hundreds of middies and lieutenants pining to do some deed whereby they may receive the poor pittance of a vote of thanks, or a gold medal, and praise in the newspapers. I heard one say a night or two ago that he wanted no greater favor of the Government than permission to bring the Styx in as a prize. And this is the sort of thing that would satisfy the public. We have had, in time past, enough of the rustle of parchment and the snarling of diplomatists; we want to smell gunpowder and hear some of Bull's bones cracking.

The movement for increasing the pay of the officers of the navy and for placing them on the same footing with the army officers as respects promotion for merit, is not likely to succeed at present. The proposition now agitated is retrospective, and asks two per cent. increase upon the pay of all the naval officers, dating the increase from the time they were severally commissioned. This feature will have to be abandoned. Promotion for merit, and an increase of 30 per cent. upon the present pay, will be granted by a future Congress.

Because the fishing bounty swindle has at last been exploded in the Senate, it is inferred that Royce's resolutions looking to future free trade will be acceptably sustained. This is more than doubtful. If the Democracy, with the deplorable results of their financiering before the country, shall be able to choke off a high protective tariff, they may thank their stars and be content. More than this they cannot do. Direct taxation, and the restoration of the old quota system, are a long ways off.

I neglected in my last to mention an animated debate in the House, upon the subject of custom-houses and post-offices, in which Messrs. Letcher and Garnett of Virginia, Eustis and Davidson of Louisiana, and others, participated. Letcher was much exercised because the custom-house in New Orleans had sunk several inches, and Eustis was pertinent and happy in asking who was to be held responsible for the nature of the soil of Louisiana. The debate was very lively, and ought to be printed in some of your city papers.

These rascally Democrats are enough to make a dog laugh. Now that they are compelled to acknowledge the truth of the recent news from Utah, how do you suppose they announce it? Thus: "Brigham shows the White Flag. Success of the Administration Policy!!" Was there ever such impudence! But there is the ten millions of dollars? and is this to be the fixed minimum price of every success of the Administration? Then let us try a Black Republican Government; it can't be costlier and it may be cheaper.

Andy Johnson has made his big speech on the Homestead bill. Myself, the Vice President and Mr. Seward constituted his audience. Andy held that his bill was equal to Rodway's Ready Relief, a cure for every social and political evil. At this point I absconded.

Green wants to pay the war bills of Washington and Oregon, and some fellow in the House wants to borrow ten millions of dollars to settle up pension debts. Deduct these items from the new loan of fifteen millions, and where will the Treasury be? Cobb might as well own up and say he wants a hundred millions down on the nail, and can't get along with less.

Preston King has revived in the Senate the younger Blair's madness about colonizing Central America with niggers. Utter bosh! Jeff. Davis has written a letter in favor of the English bill, and that's all the late news from Kansas. Ex-Governor Smith has introduced his bill for the formation of Nevada territory and of Western Utah; it won't pass this session. The Union of this morning joyfully announces the reception of a copy of the Crescent which was only *four days and ten hours en route!*

MALOU.

STRAW HATS FOR EVERYBODY.—Messrs. Johnston & Turner, under the St. Charles Hotel, are still receiving supplies of straw hats of all kinds, for gentlemen, ladies, boys, girls, and children, and are selling them at very low prices. They are at the same time well stocked with all the other kinds of fashionable hats for gentlemen—silks, castorers, felts, and real French beavers, as well as sporting and traveling hats and caps of all kinds. Go to Johnston & Turner if you want a hat at a hat. See their advertisement.

THE LILLIE SAFES.—The unrivalled excellence of the Lillie safes in resisting the attempts of burglars, as well as the ravages of fire, should commend them to the special attention of all merchants and business men. They have been repeatedly tried, and never found wanting. The agent in this city is J. G. Nuttemeh, No. 30 Camp street. Read the advertisement and certificate in another column.

EMERY'S PATENT CORN-HUSKER.—This is one of the greatest labor-savers yet invented for farmers and planters. No one having any use for such a machine can see it in operation without wishing to possess it. Mr. A. Campbell, No. 30 Camp street, will exhibit the machine to all who call, and dispose of the same at a reasonable price. See his advertisement.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. West, No. 112 St. Charles street, should be remembered by all who may be unsound in their dentals, or minus the same. He has now principle of setting teeth by self adhesion, in which neither wires nor springs are used, is highly recommended by those competent to judge of such matters, whilst his long experience in this city, is ample a guaranty of his ability to acquit himself, in all operations on the teeth, to the satisfaction of all who may need such service. We call attention to Dr. West's card in this morning's Crescent.

HOUSE TO RENT.—A residence of six rooms, with cistern and hydrant, on Franklin street, is offered for rent at $25 per month. See advertisement.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—The summer attractions in the clothing way at F. Stringer & Co.'s, No. 25 Camp street, should be seen by all who wish to dress themselves comfortably and elegantly. Every description of clothing, underclothing, and furnishing goods for gentlemen, is included in the stock. We refer to the advertisement in another part of our paper.

CARPETINGS AND MATTINGS.—Carpetings, mattings, oil cloths, rugs, etc., in every variety, are to be had at low prices of A. Brousseau & Co., No. 19 Chartres street. We refer housekeepers and others to the advertisement.

JUVENILE BOOKS AT WHITE'S.—At Mr. T. L. White's, No. 105 Canal street, in addition to the usual large stock of scientific, historical, and literary books in general, may one be found a large assortment of books for children—illustrated and humorous works, in all of which instruction is so blended as to take a fast hold upon the youthful mind. We call attention to the advertised list in another part of this morning's Crescent.

MORNING STAR CIGAR STORE.—At this popular little nook, No. 10 Camp street, are always to be had the best cigars and tobacco. Mr. De la Cruz prides himself, and justly, upon the excellence of everything he offers his patrons.

KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

KEY WEST, May 23, 11 A. M.

Messrs. Editors—The American ship Clarendon, of Boston, Capt. Bartlett, from Sagua la Grande with a cargo of 1,100 hhds. sugar, was lost on the Double Head Shot Key on the night of the 9th. She was bound to New York. The following account of the disaster is taken from the master's protest: We ran upon a reef of rocks six miles S. S. W. of Double Head Shot Key light on the night of the 9th; got out anchors, but could not stir her; found the current E. S. E., five miles per hour. At daylight sent a boat to the light-house for assistance, but could get none. On the 10th, the first mate and a boat's crew were sent to Key West for aid. Several vessels hailed the ship, but could get none of them to communicate with the Nassau wreckers and get their assistance. Worked the pumps all of the 11th, and the following night. Water gained on her a little; ship, in the meantime, striking heavy. At 7 P. M. wind shifted to S. E., causing a heavy sea, and the ship soon hilged and filled with water, her stern being in thirty and her bows in fourteen feet of water; the ship laying over, very much in danger of turning over; cut away fore and mainmast to ease her; sea so high that no one could communicate with the shore. On the 12th commenced moving cabin stores, etc., to the light-house, fearing the ship would break up if the wind should continue. At 4 P. M. the Key West wreckers came to our assistance; got on board all the materials and sixty-two hhds. sugar, and came over to Key West, where we arrived on the 15th. The U. S. Marshal has sold the cargo and materials for $4,900. Salvage not declared. Consigned to A. F. Tift.

The ship Sultan, Berry, from New Orleans for Liverpool with a cargo consisting of 2,300 bales of cotton, 7,000 bags corn, and 6,000 staves, ran upon the inside of Grecian Shoal on the night of the 10th. We have seen the protest, and copy from it the most important portion: Left New Orleans with a cargo of cotton and corn for Liverpool on the 10th, at 11½ P. M.; made Carysfoot Light, supposing it to be Gun Key, and headed accordingly; at half-past 12 A. M. ship struck, going through the water at twelve knots. She was drawing seventeen and a quarter feet, and drove up into fourteen feet. Received assistance from wreckers who, in the morning, came alongside and took out cargo. The wreckers had to lighten her of about 1,500 bales before they could get her off, which was accomplished on the 14th. She struck heavy nearly all the time she was ashore, and received considerable damage. The wreckers brought her to this city. On the 15th a survey was at once held, and her discharge recommended, and that she be then hove out for examination. The divers report the copper torn off in various parts; the false keel and a part of the main keel gone, and the planking body cut into by the rocks.

The ship will be discharged at once. Capt. Berry goes North to advise with owners and underwriters. The ship can be hove out here, and receive if necessary a new keel and as much planking as would make it safe to finish her voyage. Consigned to A. F. Tift.

The Admiralty Court have awarded the salvos of brig Monserrate and cargo the sum of $3,116—$3,000 on cargo, and $116 on vessel. Appraised valuation of same, $18,700.

The Spanish brig Juniata, chartered for $3,500 to take her cargo to Bordeaux, sailed on the 20th inst.

The ship Rockland has been sold for $9,700; purchaser, Capt. Brown, her former master.

The ship Suffolk, Capt. Field, has finished loading with cargo from ship Richmond, and sailed the 22d for Boston.

The ship Richmond, Capt. Gookin, is repairing, and will sail about the 20th inst. for Boston, in ballast.

The ship Commodore has been chartered to take the dry cargo saved from ship Rockland to Boston. She is daily expected.

The brig Huntress, Brown, from Matanzas, arrived on the 12th, reported to be in a leaking condition. Subsequent procedures on the part of those on board induce us to believe that she was destined for the slave trade. She has been taken charge of by the Custom-House authorities for informality in entrance and papers. We hear that the Admiralty Court will soon decide the case. The U. S. Marshal is about to seize her.

Capt. Yorke, of the Light-House Department Service, has succeeded in erecting a platform on the famous Rebecca Shoal, and will soon commence putting down the foundation piles of an iron beacon, to be one hundred and fifty feet high. We trust he may succeed in finishing it. This, we believe, is the third attempt. It was defeated before by the rough weather.

Arrivals—11th, brig Lydia Francis, Daggett, New York.

12th, brig Huntress, Brown, Matanzas.

15th, ship Sultan, Berry, England.

17th, schooner Polly Price, Price, Philadelphia.

19th, steamer Atlantic, Talbot, New Orleans.

20th, steamer Matagorda, Morgan, Wilmington, Delaware.

Sailed—11th, brig Tavarin, Whitty, New York; yacht Oriental, Hoyt, Nassau.

12th, U. S. steamer Walker, Lt. Sands, from New York.

14th, brig Lydia Francis, Daggett, Minatitlan.

17th, schooner Liberty, Ray, Attakapas.

20th, steamer Matagorda, Morgan, New Orleans; schooner Polly Price, Price, New York.

21st, schooner Laura Keene, Jacksonville.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.—"Time and tide wait for no man," and M. R. Haggerty & Bros.' dry goods won't wait even for the ladies, at the ridiculously low prices they have been marked down to. Messrs. Haggerty & Brother intend moving themselves from their old stand, and this is the very best method of moving off their goods—and that is by invoking the aid of the ladies, and securing their aid by putting forth their stock—and a large and magnificent stock it is—at cost and less than cost. Haggerty & Brothers, it will be remembered, is at No. 108 Canal street, and Nos. 3 and 12 Royal street. See the advertisement.

MACHINERY.—Messrs. D. C. Lowber & Co., No. 98 Magazine street, have on hand a large assortment of machine bolts, nuts, washers, iron pipes and fittings, lead pipes, brass cocks and valves, rubber hose, nozzles, couplings, etc., which they offer on liberal terms. See advertisement in another column.

SPLENDID ORGANDIES AT FIFTEEN CENTS.—As a specimen of the cheapness of Messrs. D. P. Scanlan & Co.'s dry goods, which they are now closing out, with a view of winding up the business, the ladies have only to know that they are offering the most beautiful china-colored organdies at fifteen cents a yard. The stock is a magnificent one, and is being closed out at the most extraordinarily low figures. Read the advertisement, ladies.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND RETAIL CROCKERY DEALERS.—Messrs. P. R. Fell & Co., No. 17 Camp street, this morning announce that they are retiring from business, and with that view offer the whole of their stock at cost prices, either wholesale or retail. The stock is a most extensive one, comprising not only every description of china, glass and crockery ware, but the multifarious other articles used in housekeeping—iron, wood and tinware, lamps, ornaments, etc. Here is an unusually fine chance for a profitable investment of money. We refer all to the advertisement in another column.

CARPETS.—The most beautiful carpets, mattings, etc., are to be had, as over, at the lowest prices, at A. Brousseau's carpet warehouse, No. 19 Chartres street. We call attention to the advertisement.

BEAUTIFUL, EXPEDITIOUS, AND CHEAP.—These three adjectives characterize all the printing done by Messrs. Clark & Brisbin, of the Excelsior Job Office, No. 70 Camp street, third story. Their facilities for plain and fancy job printing are unsurpassed, and they are in every respect worthy the first attention of all who want any kind of printing done. We recommend them to our legal and mercantile friends in particular.

DR. CRANE'S INSTITUTE.—Sufferers by consumption or other pulmonary complaints, or chronic diseases, such as rheumatism, gout, etc., cannot do a better thing than go to Dr. Crane's Institute, No. 148 St. Joseph street, and submit themselves to the Doctor's treatment of vaporous inhalations and magnetic baths. He has cured a great many cases previously believed to be hopeless, and has established a wide reputation by his uniform success. We call attention to his advertisement in another column.

FURNITURE WORTH LOOKING AT.—If you would see some furniture really worth looking at—furniture which you may buy without fear of after reproach by family or conscience in respect to false economy or bad taste in your purchasing—just take a walk out the shady side of Canal street some fine afternoon, and when you get opposite Nos. 171 and 173, and see the name of Wm. H. Stewart on the door-post, stop and look in.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.—Our readers will notice a change of schedule on this road, by reference to the advertisement, in another column.

ALL OF THEM INVALUABLE.—Old Dr. Vanderveer's Medicated Gin, or Real Schiedam Schnapps, is invaluable as a strengthener of the system and general preserver of health; the Prussian Powder is invaluable for driving off moths, roaches, ants, and other insects destructive about a house; and Jones' Spanish Lily White is invaluable to the ladies in preserving their beauty. All are to be had of J. Wright & Co., Nos. 21 and 131 Chartres street. See the advertisements.

WINES AND BRANDIES.—Large importations of the best French brandies, port and sherry wines, and olive oil, have just been received by Messrs. Gratian, Commagere & Co., No. 23 Customhouse street. See advertisements.

Later from California.

Advices from San Francisco by the Philadelphia are to the 7th instant. We extract from the Alta California the following summary of intelligence:

STATE.—The Legislature adjourned on the 26th ult., after enacting a number of important laws.

A. R. Melony, appointed State Comptroller by Gov. Weller, has filed his bond. It is understood that Mr. Whiteman will do his best to keep the position, and that Mr. Melony will do his best to get it; and a lawsuit will be the consequence.

R. E. Doyle, late of San Francisco, and G. H. Giddings, of Texas, have purchased the contract for carrying the U. S. mails between San Diego and San Antonio, awarded to James E. Birch, who was lost on the Central America.

Senora Guadalupe Romero died in the valley of the Santa Ana, Los Angeles county, on the 18th ult., at the age of 115 years.

Six robbers armed with shot guns, stopped the stage from Nevada, bound for Sacramento, with $21,000 in gold dust belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co. No resistance was made, and the robbers took the dust.

Col. Fremont arrived in Bear Valley, Mariposa county, on the 16th ult., and was welcomed by all with the greatest rejoicing. Public respect was shown by the lighting of huge bonfires on Mount Bullion, and the firing of quicksilver flasks heavily charged with powder, in lieu of a cannon. Festivities were kept up until a late hour.

Ice from the San Antonio mountain has been introduced in Los Angeles.

The overland mail arrived at San Diego, about two weeks ago, in twenty-four days from San Antonio, and the Diegueños had burned some powder in glorification over the speed attained.

There is much excitement in the valleys of Plumas county, on account of a rumor that the Indian tribes in that vicinity have banded themselves together for the purpose of making war on the whites. The Indians have taken some stock, and the whites are preparing to fight them. It is said that the Indians have been much abused by unprincipled white men, who have taken their squaws and treated them in a brutal manner.

Chas. Wilson, mail carrier between Los Angelos and Kern river, is missing, and it is supposed that he has been murdered by Indians from the vicinity of Owen Lake.

Jas. P. Whitton and ——— Horner had a fight on the 23d ult. at Table Bluff, near the southern end of Humboldt Bay. Whitton had a revolver and Horner a knife. Horner was shot through the thigh, and Whitton received a stab in the abdomen, from which he died in twenty hours.

James Steel, John Tinkler and Wm. McGlatchen, were drowned in Trinity river on the 26th ult.

George Chapman, a special policeman, was shot dead in Sacramento by some unknown person on the night of the 24th ult.

D. B. Branch, formerly of Sacramento, was murdered in San Diego county about a month ago.

Two miners, named Lewes and Feldbusch, were murdered near Whiskeytown, Shasta county, on the 19th ult.

Frank Lane and S. Baldwin, of Knight's Ferry, were killed on the 21st ult., in San Joaquin county, by horse thieves, whom they were trying to catch.

J. Lacey was murdered in Santa Clara county, near San Francisquito creek, on the 21st ult. Mrs. Lacey and a Mr. Downing have been arrested and held to answer for the crime.

J. Goodspeed was crushed to death by a bank-fall, at Barnard's Diggings, in Sierra county, on the 27th ult.

CITY.—Mr. John C. Cabanis, a coal dealer and prominent capitalist, committed suicide on the 24th of April, by taking strychnine. The act was caused by pecuniary difficulties of the deceased. He was a native of Virginia, and aged about fifty years.

Several months since, the schooner Palestine left this port on an exploring expedition in search of guano islands. On the 22d of April, they returned with specimens from an island, which they allege to have discovered on the track between the Sandwich and Ladrone Islands, containing over one million tons of guano. Arrangements are being made to send several vessels to load, and the proprietary interest has been secured according to law.

Mr. L. P. Huff, one of the party who started several weeks ago to cross the continent from San Diego, in opposition to the steamship monopoly, was sent back on the 25th of April, in the steamer Senator, in a state of insanity. He had gambled away his money on the passage down from this city, and being unable to meet the expenses of the contemplated trip overland, and seeing his companions starting, his reason was destroyed by the despair of the moment. He was sent to the Stockton Asylum.

McThomas Donald, a native of Scotland, was gored to death in the public streets, on the 23d of April, by one of a dozen of wild cattle, which were being driven through the city. He was buried on the 25th.

Daniel Dean, one of the employees of the Alta Express Company, was detected on the 26th of April, in purloining money from the packages of treasure entrusted to his care. This "weeding" operation has been going on for three months, during which the culprit had abstracted some $1700. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $2000.

The American theater, Melodeon, and the Lyceum are in full blast, and are generally doing a good business. Mr. and Mrs. Wood and Mr. and Mrs. Wallack are playing in some of the interior theaters.

"The Alleghanians," a troupe of vocalists, arrived from New York on the steamer Sonora.

The weather has been dry and windy since the last rains, and the summer gales may be said to have commenced.

Ripe strawberries, new potatoes, green peas, and asparagus are in the market.

A company has been formed in San Francisco, whose object is to purchase up the depreciated coin of the Republic of Honduras, that Government having offered to redeem it for such purposes, in order to institute a new currency.

News from Frazer's river, in the British Possessions, confirming the late extraordinary accounts of the gold discoveries, has been received. Several steamships, loaded with miners from all parts of the country, have started, and the rush is expected to increase as soon as the news from those who have gone there first shall be received. The mines extend over a great expanse of country, and are "placer" or surface diggings, similar to those found in the early days of California. They reach across the line into American territory to an unknown distance. Specimens of gold are exhibited at various places in this city.

A painting, said to be original, by Annibal Carracci, has been discovered in this city. It is similar to one in the Boston Museum, which represents Christ meeting St. Peter on the Appian Way. The matter has excited some attention among foreign amateurs.

The pilot boat Fanny was chartered by the Chief of Police on the 30th March, and sailed for Cape St. Lucas, Lower California, to recover $16,000 in Mexican dollars, which had been buried there by the captain and mate of the brig Cornelia. The brig had been cutlassed at sea by her officers, and the treasury stolen. On their arrival at this port the police got wind of the affair and obliged them to disclose what they knew. The result was the fitting out of the Fanny, on board of which were officers Lees, Sayward and Chappelle, the captain and mate of the Cornelia, and Mr. Selim Woodworth. They landed at the Cape, dug up the treasure, and arrived with it on the 25th of April. There are several disputes in relation to the amount of salvage to be allowed.

The clipper ships Twilight and Andrew Jackson have arrived from New York—the former in 100 days and 20 hours, and the latter in 100 days and 16½ hours—the two best passages this year.

The great race over the Pioneer Course, by Jack Powers, took place on Sunday, May 2. He used twenty-four horses, all of California stock. The stakes were $2,500 a side. He was to ride 150 miles in 8 consecutive hours. The distance was easily accomplished in 6 hours and 43 minutes. A great deal of outside betting was done, and several thousand persons were present.

Oregon.

We have dates from Portland to the 19th ult. The National, Federal, or Eugene City wing of the Democratic party met in State Convention at Eugene City, on the 8th ult., and nominated the following ticket for State officers: For Congressman, J. K. Kelly; Governor, E. M. Barnum; Secretary of State, E. A. Rice; State Treasurer, J. L. Brumley; State Printer, James O'Meara.

Out of 17 counties in the State, 7 were unrepresented in the Convention.

A lump weighing 57 ounces was taken out at Althouse Creek, in Southern Oregon, on the 20th ult.

The Indians at the mouth of Rogue river murdered a young white man, named Stephen Taylor, and the whites are determined to punish them; so we may look for a little war. There are only forty warriors in the offending tribe, but it is feared that they will be joined by fugitives from the Umpqua reservation.

Washington.

We have dates from Port Townsend to the 27th ult. A great excitement prevails about the Frazer river mines, but there is great difficulty in getting to them. There are three or four hundred men in Port Townsend who have no money and cannot get away, and cannot get any work to do.

Sonora.

Capt. Stone, of the Sonora Surveying Expedition, has recently left Fort Yuma for Guaymas. The inhabitants of Sonora, especially the rancheros and landholders, are greatly excited against his survey, and it is believed that the lives of the whole party will be sacrificed should they attempt to go into the interior of that State.

A large caravan of families was to start about the 1st of March for Los Angeles, where they hope to live with more peace and comfort.

Later from Central America.

From the Panama Star and Herald we extract the following intelligence:

Guatemala.

We have files of the *Gaceta de Guatemala* from March 25th to April 18th.

The Government of Guatemala has made a contract with Juan Sergiers & Co. for the establishment of a line of clipper vessels between the port of San Jose and San Francisco, California. Certain concessions are made to the company and a monthly subsidy given of four hundred dollars. The line to commence on the 1st of April.

Private advices inform us that the cholera has again broken out with great violence in various parts of the republic and has proved more fatal than formerly; in Esquinala 150 had died; in Amatitlan it raged violently, and on the 23d it broke out in the capital.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at the port of San Jose on the 24th of April, it lasted about a minute. Our correspondent says, "it was nearly strong enough to knock a man down."

Nicaragua.

Our files of papers from the Republic are to the 11th April. They contain no news. A correspondent writes to say that M. Belly denies having any political mission, and only visits Central America as a private individual. He adds: "If this be so, it appears very strange that he should be so well received by President Mora and Martinez, whose experience of private adventurers ought to lead them to receive such characters with caution. It is generally believed here that Belly is entrusted with a secret mission from the Emperor Napoleon." M. Belly, it is said, is engaged in negotiating for a transit route (this is a favorite scheme of Louis Napoleon's) for which he says 60,000,000 francs are subscribed in France. It is reported he has offered a French protectorate to Nicaragua, but how can this be, if he has no diplomatic mission? President Mora and Belly visited Nicaragua to prevent the ratification of the treaty with the United States and also to make a treaty offensive and defensive between Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, Col. Negrete acting on behalf of the latter Republic. President Mora has recommended to Martinez, in case of another filibuster invasion, to destroy the river navigation. Col. Schlesinger did not take home the ratification of the treaty. He induced Gen. Lamar to believe so, and the General is mad at being "sold." He is sick at Granada.

A severe earthquake was experienced in Granada on the 25th; several houses were thrown down and great consternation prevailed among the inhabitants. This is the first earthquake of any severity that has been experienced in these parts for eight years.

[By telegraph from Aspinwall, May 8, 4:30 P. M.

The British steamer Trent, just arrived from Greytown, reports that, on the 25th of April, Col. Kinney, with men armed to the teeth, hauled down the Mosquito flag, hoisted in its stead the Nicaragua colors, forced his way into the Mayor's house and forcibly dragged him out as a prisoner. The citizens were up in arms directly, and a message was sent to Capt. Kennedy of the Jamestown for assistance, who came on shore immediately with an armed boat's crew.

Mr. Carlos Tomas, intriguing to support Kinney and gain the support of the Jam