The New-Orleans Bee.

No 249: VOL V.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1844. VOL XVIII.—WHOLE NO 1475

Steam Packets.

☞ GREAT TRIAL OF SKILL.—20 Between FORD and O'DONNELL, come off to-morrow. The steamboat OSCAR will leave the First Municipality Steam Ferry Wharf, opposite St. Anne street, to-morrow morning, Tuesday February 20th, at 7 o'clock in the morning, with the party on board and proceed to the place selected for the above. Be punctual to the hour—it is only a short distance from the city and the boat will return with the passengers in the course of the day.
Tickets for the trip $1, to be had at all the principal Coffee-houses and at the Ferry.
☞ Go get your tickets early to-day, as there are only a limited number for sale. f19

FOR ATTAKAPAS—Via Plaquemine—The splendid first class double engine steamer NEW BRAZIL, C. Johnson, master, is now receiving freight at the foot of Canal street, and will positively leave as above on her regular day Tuesday 20th inst. at 12 M. taking freight and passengers for St. Martinsville, New Iberia, Provost's Landing, Franklin, Centreville, Pattersonville and all intermediate landings, including Berwick's Bay, and the Bayou Boeuf. For further particulars apply on board or to JOHN HALL, 1 Front Levee.
f19
N. B.—The New Brazil has splendid accommodations for passengers, with good capacity for carrying, besides being of unusual light draught, no possibility of delay or necessity for reshipping or lightering can exist. She will run in the trade during the whole season, carrying freight and passengers as low as any other good boat in the trade.

STEAMBOAT CONGRESS for LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI—The fine fast running steamer CONGRESS, Capt. Marsh, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Tuesday, the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras
f19

FOR ST LOUIS—The splendid steam packet ALEX SCOTT, Capt J C Swon, is expected to arrive on Tuesday, 20th inst and having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras.
f19

FOR WHITE RIVER, Arkansas, touching at Batesville, Powhattan and Pocahontas—The fine, light draught steamer POTOSI, Capt. W E Saltmarsh, will leave as above on Wednesday the 21st inst at 4 o'clock, P M. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board or to JNO R SHAW & Co, Agents; 24 Poydras st
f19

Splendid passenger steamer ECLIPSE Capt James W Goslee, for St Louis—This well known and fast running steamboat will leave for St Louis on Saturday 2d March, at 4 o'clock, P M, taking freight as usual for Memphis, Randolph and all intermediate ports. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
f19 JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras

FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI & PITTSBURG.—The fine fast running passenger steamer LOUDESS OF LIBER TY, C G Pearce, master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on Monday, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock a m. For freight or passage apply on board opposite Lafayette street, or to HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras
f17

Splendid passenger steamer ECLIPSE Captain James W Goslee, for ST LOUIS This well known and fast running steamboat will arrive in port about the 27th inst., and will leave for St Louis on Wednesday the 6th March, at 4 o'clock P M, taking freight as usual for Memphis, Randolph and all intermediate ports. For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
f15 JOHN R SHAW & Co Agents, 24 Poydras

A CARD
The Steamboat MISSOURI MAIL still continues to perform her regular trips from New Orleans and Thibodeaux, every Monday and Thursday at the usual hour, 10 o'clock, A. M.
Being important to all, it is earnestly requested that shippers send their freight all to the boat by quarter before ten, as none could be received after that time.
This boat having no fine tarpaulins to cover sugar, will load them to any merchant or planter intending to ship on board of her.
☞ The Picayune will please copy six times.
f13—6t

Regular Weekly Packet for BREAUX'S BRIDGE and GRAND POINT.
The regular packet steamer LITTLE ROCK, in connection with the barge HERALD, will take freight for the above and intermediate landings—leaving New Orleans every Sunday morning. Shippers by this conveyance will avoid all expense of storage and re-shipping as the Barge will always be in readiness at St Martinsville to receive the cargo of Little Rock on her arrival.
A responsible person connected with the Little Rock will be on board of the Herald to take charge of all freight shipped by her. For further information apply on board of the steamer Little Rock, or to A B BEIN, 14 Gravier.
f8

Passenger Packet Steamer MISSOURI MAIL, M. Lefevre, Master.
[Prepared with Evans' Safety Guards to prevent explosion.]
This fine new boat, for the accommodation of planters below Donaldsonville on the Bayou Lafourche, will extend her trips to Thibodeaux, leaving New Orleans, as usual, on every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock A M. Returning will leave Thibodeaux every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A M and Donaldsonville on her usual day, at 10 o'clock, A M, as heretofore, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock A M.
Feeling confident such a packet is wanted in this trade for the speedy conveyance of passengers, the proprietor, will remain in the trade during the summer, and [if encouraged] will build a small light boat to run in conjunction with the Mail to Donaldsonville, and will pledge himself to do [if supported] to carry freight and passengers at the most liberal prices during the whole year.
Having such inducements will be favorably noticed by the planters and public in general, the proprietor will abide the future success of his boat by untiring exertions to please and accommodate in all cases. For particulars, apply to BEAUD & LANDRY, New Orleans, MOLAIR & GAUDIN, Donaldsonville, M DAUNIS, Thibodeaux.
d27

NOTICE.
REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS, BALIZE and intermediate ports.
The fine steamer FAME, Jourdain Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will recommence her regular trips as formerly. The Fame will sail from New Orleans every Wednesday at 9 o'clock a.m.; and from Balize every Friday, at 7 a.m., and arrive at New-Orleans on Saturday. Captain Jourdain requests passengers and merchants sending freight, to have their goods on board in time, as the boat will positively leave at the hour fixed.
Captain Jourdain hopes that merchants and planters will favor him with a continuance of their patronage.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board or to JACQUES LAROSE, Agent, 71 Old Levee.
o18
P. S. Captain Jourdain Martin, having sold one half of steamer Fame, to Mr. Jacques Larose, informs the public that they will spare no exertions to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boat will resume its regular trips

U. STATES MAIL STEAMER BRILLIANT. WEEKLY PACKET FOR THE COAST Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Waterloo, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee and Tunica.
Capt. J. Hart having made arrangements with the Chapman to carry the Mail on Sunday, the splendid double engine steamer BRILLIANT, will hereafter leave New Orleans every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Bayou Sara every Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrive in New Orleans early next morning. The rate of passage, &c. &c. is the same as charged by all good packets running the coast. For freight or passage, apply on board or to WM H AVERY, 80 Gravier st
n29

SAMUEL TOBY, *Commission Merchant*, New York.

ADVANCES made on consignments of Cotton, sugar and other produce to my friends in New York, Boston and Baltimore. j24 WM MURE, 30 Camp st

ADVANCES made on cotton and other produce to my friends in Havre and Antwerp. WM MURE, 30 Camp st
j24

ADVANCES made on cotton, tobacco, &c. to my friends in Liverpool and London. WM MURE, 30 Camp st
j24

☞ REYNAUD & FALLON have removed to No. 34 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite the National Hotel. n29—2m

☞ CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.—Liberal cash advances will be made by the subscribers on shipments of produce to our friends, Messrs Howes, Godfrey & Robinson, New York, or Joseph Greeley, Esq. Boston. n29 PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras.

EMILE JOHNS. *Commission Merchant and importer of West-India Produce.*
COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SEGARS.
Keeps—A constant supply of the above for sale.
Also—A superior assortment of choice wines—Rhenish, Madeira, Champagne, Claret, French white wines, &c, &c. at No. 30 Gravier st
j31

COFFEE—Havana green, in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee
f19

BAGS—50 bales gunny bags, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras.
f19

PORK—100 bbls prime for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras.
f19

CANDLES—50 bxs mould candles in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras
f19

LARD—50 bbls prime leaf lard in store for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras
f19

RICE—100 tierces in store for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 40 Magazine st
f19

INDIGO—10 serons Spanish flote indigo; 5 cases Manila do, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee. f19

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—Rum, gin and brandy, R. B., in store, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee f19

CARTON MATTING—75 rolls, 4-4 and 6-4 in store, for sale by f19 TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier

STARCH—20 boxes Vale starch, in store, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier
f19

HAVANA PRESERVES—In store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee
f19

TOBACCO—Havana leaf tobacco, in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee
f19

SUGARS—Havana white and brown in store for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee
f19

LARD—120 kegs prime leaf lard in store and for sale by PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras
f17

BEEF—100 bbls prime beef at Bozant's inspection and for sale by f17 PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras.

BLANKETS—5 point Granier blankets, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 80 Gravier
f17

BEEF—40 casks for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 80 Gravier
f17

BLANKETS—5 point French blankets for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville
f17

MADEIRA WINE in bottles for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville.
f17

BROWN ROLLS—Suitable for canvassing hams, for sale by f17 SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville.

LARD—100 kegs strictly prime leaf lard for sale by DITTRICH & Co, 141 Magazine.
f17

WHITE HAVANA SUGAR—25 boxes for sale low by L CANTIN, 44 Gravier
f17

PIG LEAD—Just landing on the Levee for sale by J MAUER, 22 St Louis st
f17—3t

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, for sale by MERLE, BEILLE & Co, 40 Old Levee.
f16

LARD—50 kegs suitable for family use, for sale by G & E BUCHANAN & Co, 88 Tchoupitoulas
f16

TALLOW—6 bbls landing from flatboat and for sale by L V HUBBARD & Co, 93 Tchoupitoulas
f16

PALM LEAF HATS—10 cases assorted qualities for sale by WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee
f16

HATS—15 cases assorted fur hats, for sale by WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee
f16

CASTOR OIL—20 bbls, first quality, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co.
f16

WINE—Woodhouse Brothers' Sicily Madeira wine, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co. f16

SUPERIOR LARD—75 kegs, in store, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez st
f16

LARD—[illegible] kegs, a prime article, for sale by [illegible], HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras
f16

[illegible] on plantation, for sale by [illegible] WYLIE & Co, 86 Bienville
f16

[illegible] gallons winter and fall bleached, for sale by f16 [illegible] FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY, 19, 1844.

CLAY CLUB.

A meeting of the members of the Clay Club will be held at their room (No. 25 Exchange Place) on Monday evening, the 19th day of February, 1844, at seven o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

ALFRED ROUSSEAU, C. C. WILLIAMS, ALPHONSE CANONGE, } Secretaries.

☞ The SEGUINS are doing a good business in Mobile. They are playing operas to crowded houses.

CLAY CLUB.—We hope that there will be a full meeting at the Club to-night to make arrangements to bring forward a candidate for the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Hon.

WHIG DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

Municipality No. One.—At Manuel Blasco's, Condé st. An assembly of the Members will be held on Tuesday, 20th instant, at 6 o'clock in the evening. A punctual attendance is required, as business of great importance will be transacted.

(Signed,) F. BUISSON, President.
DAVID, L. HERMANN, } Secretaries.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPALITY NO. THREE.

☞ A meeting of this Association will be held on Monday, 19th inst. at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. at the Association's ordinary room, at the corner of Marigny and New Levee streets, in order to concert with the delegates appointed to represent the Municipality No. 3 to the State Convention of the 22d inst.

Every whig is particularly requested to attend to said meeting.

By order. DE MARANS, Secretary.

WHIG MEETING IN ASCENSION.

The whigs of the Parish of Ascension held a meeting at Donaldsonville on the 14th inst., at which Dr. ED. DUFFEL was appointed president, ED. GAUDIN, Sen'r., Dr. PROVOST and S. R. TILLOTSON, vice presidents, and Dr. J. P. BINGAY and ADOLPHUS MACKIN, secretaries.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Convention:

Narcisse Landry,	Dr. E. Duffel, Jr.,
Alex. Braud, Sr.,	Henry McCall,
W. H. Gilbert,	Dr. Prevost,
Julien Landry,	John Boyd,
Dr. Bingay,	Ls. Bourdier,
P. G. Dannequin,	M. Hein,
V. Maurin,	Ursin Babin,
J. B. Latorey,	W. R. Taylor,
F. Dugas,	F. Ferris,
Ad. Maurin,	Alph. Berregeay,
F. Lefort,	H. Treille,
P. Yancio,	J. Robertson,
Jno. Dominique,	A. Bridges,
Valley Landry,	Dr. Jones,
Jas. Gonzales,	E. F. Nicholls,
J. B. Edwin,	E. Poursine,
Alex. Krockman,	Phil. Key,
J. A. Landry,	J. B. Molliere,
N. Tillotson,	C. A. Johnson,
H. W. Miller,	J. Whaley,
J. B. Marchand,	Ro. McCall,
P. M. Mann,	J. C. Barthelemy,
Dr. Tusson,	Jas. Waters,
H. Duffel,	R. W. Nicholls.

The delegation was instructed to meet the delegation from the parishes of the second congressional district, and select a proper person to represent them in the U. S. Congress.

The Hon. R. W. NICHOLLS was recommended unanimously as the most suitable person in the district, to be nominated on the congressional ticket.

PROGRAMME—WHIG CONVENTION—22D FEBRUARY, 1844.

The Whigs of the First Municipality will meet at the Place d'Armes; those of the Second, at Lafayette Square; and those of the Third, at the Rail Road Depot. From those points the Whigs of the respective Municipalities will march in procession, with banners and music, to the Levee, at the foot of Canal street, where they will concentrate for the purpose of meeting their fellow Whigs from the country Parishes.

After our friends from the country have effected a landing, a grand procession will be formed in Canal street, under the superintendence of the Grand Marshall and his Assistants, in alphabetical order, as follows:—

1st The Parish of	Assumption,
2nd " " "	Ascension,
3rd " " "	Avoyelles,
4th " " "	Bossier,
5th " " "	Calcasieu,
6th " " "	Caddo,
7th " " "	Caldwell,
8th " " "	Concordia,
9th " " "	Carroll,
10th " " "	Catahoula,
11th " " "	Claiborne,
12th " " "	De Soto,
13th " " "	East Baton Rouge,
14th " " "	East Feliciana,
15th " " "	Franklin,
16th " " "	Iberville,
17th " " "	Jefferson,
18th " " "	Lafourche Interior,
19th " " "	Livingston,
20th " " "	Lafayette,
21st " " "	Madison,
22d " " "	Natchitoches,
23d " " "	Orleans,
24th " " "	Ouachita,
25th " " "	Plaquemine,
26th " " "	Point Coupee,
27th " " "	Rapides,
28th " " "	St. Bernard,
29th " " "	St. Charles,
30th " " "	St. John the Baptist,
31st " " "	St. James,
32d " " "	St. Helena,
33d " " "	St. Tammany,
34th " " "	St. Landry,
35th " " "	St. Martin,
36th " " "	St. Mary,
37th " " "	Sabine,
38th " " "	Terrebonne,
39th " " "	Tensas,
40th " " "	Union,
41st " " "	West Baton Rouge,
42d " " "	Washington,
43d " " "	West Feliciana.

The procession, when formed, will proceed up Magazine street to Poydras—down Poydras to St. Charles—down St. Charles to Royal—down Royal to the lower side of Esplanade—down Esplanade to Condé, and up Condé to the Place d'Armes.

Arrived at the Place d'Armes, the Convention will be called to order by ——— who will nominate a President and Secretary, *pro. tem.* Upon the motion being made, the President pro. tem. will appoint a committee of one from each parish to nominate a President, four Vice Presidents and four Secretaries, which being done, the Convention will proceed to the business before it.

Boats arriving on the morning of the 22d inst., with delegates to the Convention on board, are requested to land at the foot of Canal street, at half-past 10 o'clock, *precisely.*

RANDELL HUNT,
Chairman of the Com. of Arrangements.

The *Courier* has stereotyped a paragraph from Mr. CALHOUN'S address, and keeps it standing at the head of its columns, (on the French side) by which a general remark which from the context seems to have been levelled at Mr. VAN BUREN'S friends in Congress, is made to assume a deliberate accusation against Mr. CLAY of being an abolitionist. Now if the remarks of Mr. CALHOUN were in fact a specific and direct charge, they would only prove the infatuation of the author. But this is not the first time his language has been made to assume a meaning not intended; as that gentleman felt himself constrained to complain bitterly of the use to which a letter of his to Col. NICHOLAS of this State, was applied, by publishing it with certain words *italicised* and others in CAPITALS, to make it convey a meaning which the language did not imply. Mr. CALHOUN was so scandalized by this liberty with his epistle, that he complained of it in a formal letter to the Richmond *Enquirer*, denying the constructions put upon it and reprobating the license taken in distorting the text by typographical devices.

We would not however, have recurred to the paragraph, which the *Courier* is pleased to cite as Mr. CALHOUN'S opinion of Mr. CLAY, but that it may be instructing to contrast the modes of dealing with Mr. CLAY by the Northern and Southern democracy (!)

The Manchester (N. H.) *Democrat*, a northern ally of the *Courier* in the locofoco cause, contains this pregnant warning to the voters of that State—(the italics, capitals and marks of exclamation are all its own:)

"*Be it remembered!*—That *HENRY CLAY*, the farmer of Ashland, cultivates his fields by *SLAVE LABOR*, and that the sound of the *LASH UPON THE BACKS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN* is daily heard on his premises, and the toil and sweat of of his *SLAVES* enables him to pass his days and nights in one continued scene of *GAMBLING and DEBAUCHERY!*"

Would not the Manchester *Democrat's* solemn appeal, make a pretty foil to the *Courier's* stereotyped quotation from Mr. CALHOUN'S address? The Northern and Southern locofoco press are emulating Love's prerogative in joining contrasts. They would render their labors more conspicuous if they would but interchange the courtesy of mutual quotations, and let their lucubrations appear simultaneously in their columns.

LETTERS FOR THE STEAMER.—The delay of the steamer Britannia at Boston by the ice until 11 o'clock on Saturday, was the means of saving many letters which would otherwise have been left behind. The following mails reached Boston at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, viz: New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to the 31st, Washington 30th, Richmond 27th and 28th, Norfolk 27th, Wheeling 28th and 29th, Cincinnati 27th, Charleston S. C. 25th, St. Louis 20th and 22d, Natchez 2th, Mobile 16th and 17th, and New Orleans 13th, 14th 15th, 16th and 17th, containing nearly 6,000 letters. The Britannia's mail, this trip, is the largest ever carried across the Atlantic, containing over thirty thousand letters.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Montezuma*, Capt. LOWBER, arrived at New York on the 5th inst., bringing London papers to the 7th ult., and Liverpool to the 8th, both inclusive. We copy the following summary of the news from the *New York Journal of Commerce*.

Ship Wales, Capt. Wells, from Manilla, for New York, with a cargo of Hemp and Sugar, was lost in August in the China Sea. Insured in Wall street for $43,000.

The sum of £230,618 is to be applied towards the reduction of the British National Debt, during the quarter ending 1st of April next. Every little helps.

Little Vic met with a slight accident, on the 5th ult. having been tipped up against a hedge, in consequence of one of the wheels of her carriage very improperly running into a ditch. The only damage was, that she had to ride home in a small pony car, which was loaned her for the occasion by a faithful subject.

The average amount of bullion in the Bank of England from October 7th to December 30th inclusive, was £12,855,300; circulation £19,698,000; deposits, £11,751,000; securities, £21,067,000.

The Marquis of Westminster has transmitted a contribution of £500 to the Anti Corn Law League.

At ten o'clock in the evening of the 21st ult. a somewhat violent shock of earthquake was felt at Giromagny and the environs, in the Haut Rhin. Its duration was two seconds, and it was preceded by an electric light, which overcame all the lamps and candles.

The Berlin Gazette states, that an order has been issued by the Court of Russia, forbidding the public functionaries of the Russian provinces of the Baltic to wear either beard or mustachios.

The Augsburg Gazette states from Rome, Dec. 22, that the Papal government has ordered a levy of men for the army, for the purpose of placing it on a footing to resist any attempt that may be made to disturb public order.

Reduction on the Duty on Tea.—This important subject is at present engaging the serious consideration of the different commercial associations connected with India and China. The East India and China Association of this town has forwarded a memorial on the subject to the Lords of the Treasury, praying for a reduction of the duty to 1s. per pound, on the principle of its leading to a great increase in the consumption of tea, independently of the political and commercial results to be derived from the proposed diminution.
[*Liverpool paper.*

The Tobacco Trade.—From the result of the interviews had by the deputation of the tobacco trade with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is inferred that no reduction of duty is contemplated, but that there will be an alteration in the excise law affecting the article.

The Revenue.—On the whole the account of the revenue, (to Jan. 5th) is satisfactory, both with respect to the quarter and the year.

That for the quarter just ended exhibits an increase over that of the corresponding quarter in 1843 of £725,670, while, on the year just ended, as compared with the preceding one, there is an increase of £3,712,078; the revenue for the year ending January, 1843, being £44,329,865, that for the year which has just expired, £50,071,943.

The item which exhibits the principal increase, as might be expected, is the income-tax, the returns for which, in the last financial year, were only £571,056, while in the present, they are £5,219,260. Under the head of Customs, there is a slight decrease on the year, but on the quarter an increase of £352,879; and the Excise presents the gratifying aspect of an increase both on the quarter and the year: on the former of £8,763; on the latter of £387,582. This leads us to indulge a hope that the condition of our laboring classes, so surely tested by the consumption of exciseable articles, has improved within the last twelve months, and is still improving. We sincerely hope that the stimulus which has recently been given to the work of our artisans will not be without its proper effect on wages and its consequent purchase of commodities.

The Post Office exhibits a trifling increase on the quarter, and a decrease on the year; on the quarter an increase of £2,000; on the year a decrease of £11,000.
[*Times.*

London, Saturday evening, January 6, two o'clock.—This is the first private transfer-day at the Bank of England, and, as the stock has been rather pressed on the market, there is a slight decline in prices. We could not call the market flat, but merely fluctuating from an increase of business. The Stock Exchange will remain open until 4 o'clock to-day, owing to the continuance of transfers at the Bank till the usual hour. No purchase has yet been made for the Savings Banks. Consols have been 96 7-8 to 97 1-8 both for money and time. Exchequer bills have obtained 67s. to 69s. premium; and East India Bonds 79s. to 81s. prem; Bank Stock has been to 196 to 197; and India Stock to 272 and 273; Reduced Three per Cent Annuities have been 97 5-8 to 97 7-8; the Three and a-Half per Cents 102 1-2 to 101 3-8; and the New ex-dividend, 101 1-2 to 101 3-4.

The Foreign Market is quiet.

The Island of Ascension.—We stated a day or two since that the Tortoise was fitting at Chatham as a guard and store ship for the Island of Ascension. From the position of this Island in the South Atlantic, and its great importance as a midway station between Madeira and the Cape of Good Hope, and as a rendezvous for ships of war on the Coast of Africa and the South American station, the government have been induced to put their establishment at that place on a different footing than hitherto. A naval officer is to be the governor, and a marine officer the commandant. We understand that the Tortoise will be fitted with the ground draught, and that Commander William Finlaison, R. N. (1820), is to be the governor, and Capt. John Fraser, R. M., the commandant.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—Mr. O'Connell has been making triumphant progress through some parts of Ireland, previously to the commencement of the trials. On Tuesday night, he arrived in Cork. On the following day, a deputation of the citizens waited upon him, accompanied by the Mayor, who invited him to attend a public dinner on any day he should please to name, after his acquittal. Mr. O'Connell said he would accept the compliment the moment Baron Pennefather would give his permission. The acquittal depended more on the sort of jury than on his guilt or innocence, and, if an impartial jury were struck, the whole affair would not last forty-eight hours.

On Thursday, Mr. O'Connell arrived at Clonmel, where it had been previously arranged he was to be entertained at a sumptuous banquet. He was met by an extensive procession, and escorted into the town, where he addressed the meeting from Hearn's Hotel, giving them excellent advice as to their future conduct, exhorting them to be peaceable and avoid secret societies.

Mr. O'Connell, on his health being drunk, went over the usual topics—the cruelty, injustice, and weakness of England; the number of her enemies; the impossibility of her governing Ireland by force or resisting her demands, and concluded as follows: "The period is coming when the income of Ireland shall be spent in Ireland, when the proprietors of the soil will be resident in Ireland, and when no man out of Ireland should have an estate in Ireland; when our domestic manufactures will be encouraged by a domestic legislature; when our commercial advantages will be made available for the people; when the country that God had blessed more than any others by the genial nature of its climate, will be happy and prosperous, when Ireland, by honest, peaceable, legal, holy, and sinless means, shall pass from the night of darkness and bondage, and shine forth one of the most glorious lights in the world." (Loud cheers.)

On Friday, Mr. O'Connell arrived at Kilkenny on his way to Dublin. The Mayor, bailiffs, and officers, with the civic paraphernalia, met him in state and escorted him to the hotel, where he addressed the multitude, telling him that they must remain peaceful whatever were the result of the trials.

FRANCE.—On New Year's day, the corps diplomatique, the two chambers, the clergy, and other public bodies, delivered congratulatory addresses to King Louis Philippe. The addresses were destitute of political allusions; but lauded the King in the most emphatic terms for the order and tranquility of France, and its increasing commerce and manufactures; and felicitated him on the marriage of his son, the Prince de Joinville. The clergy also alluded with satisfaction to the visit of Queen Victoria to Eu. The King made suitable replies, rejoicing in the aspect of peace at home and abroad.

The *Journal des Debats* announces that Queen Christina has determined to return to Madrid in the month of February, nominally to take charge of her second daughter, the Infanta Louisa, but substantially to aid Queen Isabella in fulfilling the arduous duties devolved on her by the declaration of her majority.

LONDON, January 6.—The first occurrence of the Parliamentary year in France—namely, the appointment of the members of the Committee which draws up the Address, has given the Ministry a larger majority and a more complete victory than had been anticipated by its most sanguine adherents. Each of the *bureaux*, or standing committees, into which the Chamber of Deputies is subdivided, nominates one member for the Committee of the Address; of these nine voices, seven are on the side of the Government, only two on that of the Opposition. M. Thiers, M. Tocqueville, and M. Duvergier de Hauranne, were among the defeated candidates.—*Times.*

A REAL MANDARIN COMING.—It is now positively stated, that a Chinese Ambassador, "a real live China mandarin," deputed by his Celestial Majesty, the imperial brother to the sun and cousin-german to the moon is about forthwith to exhibit his *pig-tail* and *five-clawed dragon*, his *peacock's feathers*, and *red button*, among the *blue ribbands, black rods, white sticks* and *garters* of the court of her Majesty Queen Victoria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17.—Serious riots have for some time taken place at Mossoul between the Kurds and the Nestorians—the latter suffered much from their rivals. The Porte, on being informed of this, and wishing to do justice to whom it is due, as well as to ascertain the truth of the affair, has just decided to despatch Kemel Effendi to Mossoul, in the quality of a commissioner, to inquire into the events alluded to.

IRELAND.—The process of striking a Special Jury for the trial of Daniel O'Connell, commenced, on the 3d. On the 5th the process was completed.

Great complaints are made that the Crown should have struck off every Catholic that turned up from the ballot-box, which is considered equivalent to packing a jury, as the traverser will now be tried by a jury composed entirely of Protestants.

Mr. Steele has given instructions to have Sir James Graham, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Lyndhurst, immediately summoned to give evidence on his trial. Sir James Graham is his principal English witness, we believe, in consequence of the fact that Mr. Steele was a member of the Birmingham Political Union, when the present Secretary for the Home Department was a Whig. No decided is Mr. Steele's purpose of compelling these four ministers of the crown to undergo his personal examination, defending himself as he did before without counsel, that, notwithstanding his perfect knowledge of the extent of English prejudice at present against O'Connellites and Repealers, he will, after examining Lord Plunket, offer to go to London and take his trial before a jury of Englishmen if the Cabinet Ministers should try to deprive him of justice by evading coming to Dublin.

It appears, from the *Dublin Evening Post*, of Saturday, that the Catholics are grievously offended at the insult which they conceive has been offered to them, and that, in the course of the week, a requisition will appear for an aggregate meeting of the whole Catholic body, for the purpose of denouncing this alleged grievous wrong.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Tuesday last, in the Conciliation Hall. Mr. J. O'Connell announced the amount of the Repeal Rent for the week as £289 2d., remarking, that the average receipts this time twelve months were £70 or £80 a week.

SPAIN.—By the last arrival it was mentioned that the Spanish Cortes had been prorogued preparatory to their dissolution. This event took place on the 27th December, and appears to have been wholly unexpected by the members. The plan of action which ministers have made known to their friends, is thus described in the London Morning Chronicle:

"1. It [the Cabinet] will continue to receive the contributions which are indispensable for the service of the State.

"2. It will publish by decree, a law, wisely concocted, respecting the Ayuntamientos and the Provincial Deputations; and it will provide in a like manner for the definite organization of the National Guard.

"3. After these measures, which are of great interest, it will again assemble the Cortes in order to obtain a sort of bill of indemnity to what the Ministry may have found it necessary to do for the good of the country.

"4. If the Cortes do not grant a bill of indemnity, it will be dissolved."

The ministers are also said to have purchased the adhesion of the Infant Don Francisco de Paula, by giving him a colonelcy of cavalry and each of his sons a lieutenancy in the navy. These proceedings have united against the Moderados all sections of the liberal party.

It is now certain that Olozaga has taken refuge in Portugal, as he entered Castello Branco on the 19th December.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Our accounts from Madrid of the 29th ult. state, that Messrs. Olivan, Posada, Nocedal and other deputies chosen by the Moderado majority of Congress, waited, in the evening of the 23th, on M. Gonzales Bravo, to demand an explanation of the programme which the Government intended to act upon. M. Bravo assured them that the cabinet had no idea of violating the constitution, and that the session of the chambers had been suspended merely to enable the government to prepare various projects of law of the highest importance—such as those on the municipalities, the provincial deputation, and the organization of the national guard. He added, that it would require from 20 to 25 days to complete those preparatory labours, after which the chambers should again be convoked, and the ministry would demand, and hoped to obtain, a bill of indemnity for its conduct. The deputation, it appears, declared itself satisfied with this explanation, and withdrew.—*Times.*

STILL LATER.

The ship Republic arrived at Boston, on the 6th, having sailed from Liverpool on the 11th January. The New York Herald contains a synopsis of the news.

There appears to be some probability of the conviction of O'Connell. The State trials were to begin on the 15th.

Cotton was in good demand, and prices had a tendency to advance.

DOTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

WASHINGTON, February 8th, 1844.

GENTLEMEN:—I have very little of interest to report to-day of the proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. In the Senate Mr. Woodburry continued and concluded a speech which exhibited industry and research, and which exhibited adroitness and tact in setting in strong and bold relief those points and arguments which the uninformed mind is most apt to seize upon, and with which it is apt to be satisfied. Mr. Woodburry is an indefatigable "gatherer up of inconsiderate trifles," and having collected them, is equally laborious in piling them up in regular order, and with nice care.

Mr. Huntington obtained the floor when he had concluded, and will speak to-morrow.

In the House the debate upon the question of the right of the general ticket members to hold their seats, was continued to a late hour, the locofocos having determined to close the discussion soon upon this most important question. Why have they allowed the debate upon the rules, involving the right of petition to go on for weeks and almost months, without even indicating a desire to take a note upon it—the House acting in the meantime under temporary rules, and yet when so vital a question as that involved in the subject now before the House, they show a restiveness under debate, and an unwillingness to have the country enlightened upon it by hearing the arguments upon both sides? Mr. Schenck well remarked, however, the other day, that if they did not choose to have so important a question debated in committee of the whole in the House, the whigs would discuss it before the committee of the whole *people*, and let them decide it. They are the ones to say whether they will elect their representatives by districts, each district electing one member, and being thus able to know who they are voting for, or whether they will elect by general ticket—each voter giving his ballot for as many persons as the State, of which he is a citizen, is entitled to send as members to Congress, and of course voting for men whom they neither know, nor have any agency in nominating.

The single district system, it must be admitted, will be admitted to be the only true democratic system, and the only one by which the larger States can be prevented from annihilating the power of the small States; for let each State elect by general ticket, and let a smaller number of the large States unite, as New York and Pennsylvania, or these two and Ohio, and they can rule all the rest with perfect ease. To every man at all conversant with the machinery of party politics, it must be known that the nomination of the candidates to be placed before the people, upon the general ticket, are generally the work of a few most unscrupulous leaders; a single master spirit, so that the elections of all the members from New York for instance, might be controlled and brought about by a single individual, who could, of course afterwards control and dictate to them how they should vote on any given question.

Mr. Van Buren and Col. Benton both strongly and warmly advocated the adoption of the district system, in 1826, and so did the whole Jackson party. They never said they ought to "break up the consolidated strength of the large States, by the establishment of the District System. It is in vain, therefore, for gentlemen to be, or to affect to be, in favor of Mr. V. B.'s election from the House, unless they are willing to do that also, without which the leading object of it, if elected—without that, all is empty profession. We must make all the States in the same way, which would be the effect of the District System, and then and then only, can we give the election of President and Vice President to the People, preserve the purity of the system, and, in reality, restore the balance of power among the States to the footing on which it stood when the Constitution was adopted." And yet, the party now oppose this very District System, because the Whigs adopted it, and declare the apportionment law unconstitutional. What absurdity is too great for reckless, unprincipled men, acting upon party impulse solely. Numerous and strenuous efforts were made about 4 o'clock, to adjourn, and were continued until past 5 before they became successful, and then they only succeeded by a quorum not being present.

Mr. Binney concluded his powerful and masterly argument in the Girard Will case, at half past two o'clock, having spoken nearly four days, and delivered an argument which, for research, learning, force of reasoning, clearness, and compactness has seldom been equalled, probably never surpassed by any one ever before delivered in that chamber. The great subject of investigation was, the law and the doctrine of charitable uses and trusts. The ground of opposition to the Will is, that the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, is not competent to take and execute the trust imposed upon them for the College, and that the objects of the charity, namely, white male orphan children, between the ages of sixteen years, are vague and uncertain. If the first ground, which is mainly relied on, should be held good, it would upset almost every charitable institution in the city of Philadelphia, and hundreds, in other parts of the Union. One objection to the will is, that it is anti christian, because it prohibits clergymen of all denominations from being employed in the College as teachers. Mr. Binney, in reply to this said, the heirs would defame their relative and benefactor by denouncing him as an anti christian; and they made a stalking horse of religion to steal away the bread of the orphan.

Mr. Sargeant commenced his argument upon Mr. Binney's closing, and spoke an hour before the Court adjourned. His exordium was very appropriate and his argument, thus far deeply interesting, having traced the law of charity up through its d ep and broad channel, to its introduction into England with the Civil Law, in 1188, according to Judge Story, and then to its introduction into the civil law at the time of the conversion of Constantine to Christianity, according to some authors. He contended, however, that it was essentially the law and the spirit of christianity, and with christianity was introduced into Rome, that is, in the time of the Apostles, and with it also, into England not later than A. D. 590, but probably, much earlier. This was the law, he contended, upon which rested charitable uses; and wherever this law prevailed, they were held sacred, cherished, and encouraged. These two eminent "Philadelphia Lawyers," will have piled Pelion on Ossa, in the way of argument and authorities, and have given Mr. Webster a task which will tax his gigantic powers to their utmost. It is delightful to escape from the tempestuous whirlpool of the House where pigmies wrangle and exhibit their will rather than their ability to do each other harm, into the Forum of the Supreme Court, where power is felt in its effects, not exhibited in noise, and where conflict is perceived to be not inconsistent with courtesy.

I have lately seen several letters from well informed men in Ohio, giving the most encouraging accounts, and indeed the strongest assurances, of the great progress of the Whig cause in that State, and the shattered condition of the Locofoco party there. The rule of the "rogues and royalists" in that State is at an end, or nearly so; they are broken to pieces, and every one begins to distrust and accuse his neighbor. God send them success in that. "When rogues fall out," &c. the proverb is rather old.

Rumor has it, that Mr. Wilkins is to be appointed Secretary of War, and R. M. Saunders of N. C. Secretary of the Navy. Nothing is certain however, but uncertainty.

HAWKEYE.

DOTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1844.

GENTLEMEN:—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Henry A. Wise, as minister to Rio, in the place of another member of the "general guard," whose nomination was a short time ago rejected. Mr. Wise will now leave the country, and the house will be rid of one who has done as much to create confusion, disorder and disgraceful scenes in it as perhaps any other individual, for the last ten years. The vote stood 30 to 10, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Dayton not voting, and Mr. Benton voting in the negative, and the only locofoco who did so, I understand. The debate upon Mr. McDuffie's bill was postponed to enable the Senate to go into Executive Session, where nothing but the action on Mr. Wise's nomination, however, was done.

The house continued the consideration of the report of the committee on elections till a late hour, several members speaking upon the subject. Among those who addressed the house was Mr. Stevens of Ga., a young man of brilliant imagination, a clear, logical mind, and a very good delivery. He came preceded with a high reputation for eloquence and argumentative powers, but having neither failed, or I should say come short of expectation, in two instances in which he was early an exemplification of the old saying that every woman is handsome until she comes in contact with one who is handsomer. But Mr. Stevens exhibited powers to-day, which convinced all who heard him, that he need not fear coming in contact or conflict with the ablest men upon the floor. He went into an elaborate examination of the opinions of the framers of the constitution upon the subject before the house, of the debates in the convention, in the convention of Virginia which adopted it, and other cotemporaneous expositions of the intentions of the convention, and sustained the constitutionality of the law in a most triumphant manner.

The centre of attraction, if not of gravitation, was, as it has been for some days, in the Supreme Court, where Mr. Sergeant continued and concluded his able, interesting and touching argument in support of Mr. Girard's Will; not a strictly *argument*, but going more upon the broad and comprehensive law of charity, as enjoined by the New Testament, as enjoined by religion, and as enjoined by the best feelings and the good of man, and as encouraged by every court and every tribunal of man; at least in countries upon which the light of christianity has shed its benign rays. He planted himself upon the firm doctrine that charity was the favorite offspring of revealed religion—of christianity; that it was itself a part and parcel of the revealed law, and that the revealed law was a part of the common law, which looked upon charity with peculiar favor. This kind of investigation, namely: what is the law of charity, divine and human, opened a wide field of most interesting research; a field, too, never before so thoroughly examined, and its riches gathered. Mr. Sergeant's mode of investigation, and the subject under examination rendered his argument as intelligible and interesting to the audience, which was very large, a very considerable number of ladies being present, as to the bar and the court. Mr. S. concluded about three o'clock, and the court adjourned. Mr. Webster will commence his argument to-morrow, and as his powers are strongly tasked, and has an immense fee, as is said, contingent upon the amount to be recovered by the heirs, he will probably put forth the whole strength of his mighty intellect.

Mr. Webster's letter to his New Hampshire friends, declining to allow them to present his name to the Baltimore Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, will have reached you ere you receive this. It is the letter I mentioned some weeks ago he had written and was about to send. Without mentioning Mr. Clay's name, he says all that is necessary for him to say—all that is required from him, to indicate his course. He desires to remain, and will remain in the whig fold, upon terms such as he has heretofore constituted a part of that fold, except that he returns a prodigal son with out partaking, or claiming to partake, of the fatted calf. Mr. Webster has gone astray—wilfully, with his eyes open—designedly, and I fear, with bad purposes. He failed to accomplish those purposes; he found himself alone, severed from his friends, whom he had unjustly censured and chided—he found that without them "he was nothing, and less than nothing"; and that they had too much firmness and self-reliance, and too strong an attachment to the whig cause, over which he had been the means of casting a cloud, though a temporary one, to be terrified or dictated to. Well, as the mountain would not go to Mahomet, Mahomet must come to the mountain. So let it be; and let bygones be bygones.

It is pretty well understood now, that the majority in the House of Representatives, intend representing the present Tariff Law, or greatly modifying it, as a boon to the Calhoun men of the South, and as a condition upon which the latter are to support Mr. Van Buren; so you see, nothing is to be constant but change and nothing permanent but fickleness.

Our country has no fixed policy and never can have as long as every thing is made subservient to the interests of party and the success of a single individual.—The country is to be again agitated on this subject, and the hue and cry raised of utter ruin to the South, deserted fields, depopulated towns, bankrupt communities, war, pestilence and famine through the entire South, notwithstanding the renovation of business and the general improvement of all branches of industry throughout the land under the operation of the present Tariff.

I do not know when I have witnessed a more severe and disagreeable winter than the present,—cold, snowy, blowey, freezy, breezy. HAWKEYE.

The following is the long looked for letter of Mr. Webster to his New Hampshire friends. It is calm and thoughtful in its tone, but manly, direct and decided:

MR. WEBSTER'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1844.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your letter, requesting "permission to present my name to the people as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, subject to the future wise deliberate action of the Whig National Convention of 1844."

It would be disingenuous to withhold an expression of the grateful feeling awakened by a letter, containing such a request, so very numerously signed, and coming from among those who have known me through life. No one can be insensible to the distinction of being regarded, by any respectable number of his fellow citizens as among those from whom a choice of President might be made, with honor and safety to the country.

The office of President is an office the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. Its whole influence necessarily extends to a great influence, not only on all the domestic interests of the country, on its foreign relations, and the support of its honor and character among the nations of the earth, but on that which is of the very highest import to the happiness of the people, the maintenance of the Constitution itself, and the prosperous continuance of the Government under it.

Our systems are peculiar, and while capable, we expect, under wise and cautious administration, they are, nevertheless exposed to peculiar dangers. We have six and twenty States, each possessing within itself powers of government, bound only by the Constitution of the United States; and we have a General Government, of which are confided high trusts, to be exercised for the people of all the States. It is obvious, that this division of powers, itself the result of a novel and most delicate political operation, can be preserved only by the exercise of wisdom and pure patriotism. The Constitution of the United States stands on the basis of the people's choice. It must remain on that basis, so long as it remains at all. The Government can only be maintained by wise, prudent, impartial, and parental administration; by, on the other hand, they will be diminished by every administration, which shall cherish local divisions, devote itself to local interests, seek to bend the influence of the Government to personal or partisan purposes, or which shall forget that all patriotism is false and spurious, which does not look with equal eye to the welfare of the whole country, and all its parts, present and to come. I hardly know what an American statesman, should so much deprecate, on his own account, as well as on account of his country, as that the Constitution of the United States, now the glory of our country and the admiration of the world, should become weakened in its foundations, perverted in its principles, or lower and sunk, is a nation's regard but a nation's hopes, by the own follies, errors, or mistakes.

The Constitution was made for the good of the country, this the people know. The people will themselves defend it against all foreign power, and all open force, and they will rightfully hold to a just and stern account those to whose hands it shall be committed, and in whose hands it shall be found to be shorn of a single element of its honor or deprived of a particle of its capacity for usefulness. It was made for an honest people, and they expect it to be honestly administered. At the present moment, it is an object of general respect, confidence and affection.

Questions have arisen, however, and are likely to arise again, upon the extent of its powers, or upon the line which separates the functions of the General Government from those of the State Governments; and these questions will require, whenever they may occur, not only firmness, but much discretion, prudence and impartiality in the head of the National Executive. Extreme counsels or extreme opinions on either side, would be very likely, if followed or adopted, to break up the well adjusted balance of the whole. And he who has the greatest confidence in his own judgment, or the strongest reliance on his own good fortune, may yet be well diffident of his ability to discharge the duties of this trust in such a manner as shall promote the public prosperity, or advance his own reputation.

But, gentlemen, while the office of President is quite too high to be sought by personal solicitation or for private ends and objects, it is not to be declined if proffered by the voluntary desire of a free people.

It is now more than thirty years since you and your fellow-citizens of New Hampshire assigned me a part in political affairs. My public conduct since that period is known. My opinions on the great questions now most interesting to the country are known. The constitutional principles which I have endeavored to maintain are also known. If these principles and these opinions, now not likely to be materially changed, should recommend me to further marks of public regard and confidence, I should not withhold myself from compliance with the general will. But I have no pretensions of my own to bring forward, and trust that no friends of mine would at any time use my name for the purpose of preventing harmony among those whose general political opinions concur, or for any cause whatever but a conscientious regard to the good of the country.

It is obvious, gentlemen, that at the present moment the tendency of opinion among those to be represented in the Convention is generally and strongly set in another direction. I think it my duty, therefore, under existing circumstances, to request those who may feel a preference for me not to indulge in that preference, nor oppose any obstacle to the leading wishes of political friends, or to united and cordial efforts for the accomplishment of those wishes.

The election of the next autumn must involve in general the same principles and the same questions as belonged to that of 1840. The cause, I conceive, to be the true cause of the country, its permanent prosperity, and all its great interests; the cause of its peace and its honor; the cause of good government, true liberty, and the preservation and integrity of the Constitution; and none should despair of its success. I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of sincere regard, your obliged and obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs. John Haven, John P. Lyman, and others.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SENT DOWN.—James Clarke, David Brown alias Daniel Madden and James Torrence, were brought before Recorder Baldwin upon the charge of being dangerous and suspicious persons, and in default of finding vouchers for their future good behaviour, were sentenced to thirty days imprisonment each in the Workhouse.

☞ James Monteith was examined on Saturday before Recorder Baldwin, charged with having forged a note on L. C. Gardette for $63, and in default of bail, was sent to the Parish Jail to await his trial before the Criminal Court.

The Court of Errors and Appeals in Criminal Matters on Friday last delivered their opinion in the case of Bill, a slave belonging to the Carrollton Rail Road Company, who was found guilty on the 1st of February, 1844, by a jury of freeholders under the Black Code in the Prish Court of the parish of Jefferson, held in the city of Lafayette, of having committed the crime of rape upon a child six years of age, in a house in the city of Carrollton, and sentenced to be hung on the 19th of February, (this day.) The court affirmed the verdict of the Jury, with the exception of the time of execution. It was ordered that the court and jury again convene to appoint another day for the execution of the culprit.—The court also affirmed the decision of the lower court of the 6th district, parish of St. Landry, in the case of Jacques Charton, f. m. c., found guilty of larceny, and sentenced to two years hard labor in the Penitentiary.

☞ Levi Sprague and N. Chamberlain were sentenced by Recorder Genois, on Saturday last, to thirty days imprisonment each, in the Work-house, as dangerous and suspicious persons. Adolphe Hinds, arrested under the same charge, was sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment in the same institution.

☞ The proclamation of Governor Mouton ordering an election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. ALBERT HOA, will be found in our columns.—The election will be held on Monday the 26th inst.

MAINE.—The Augusta *Age* (loco) has returns from all the towns in the district but three, and if these go as before, Robinson is elected by three majority. The *Age* intimates that the Madawaska vote will be thrown out and Robinson's election defeated.

☞ George Williams arrested for stealing two pair of shoes from the store of Mr. Benedict, on Chartres street, was examined on Saturday, before Recorder Genois and sent to the Criminal Court for trial.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The attention of the court on Saturday last, was occupied in the trial of William Enos, charged with being an incorrigible vagabond. It appeared from the testimony that Enos arrived in this city a short time since from Philadelphia on board the ship *Cincinnati*, and that two days after his arrival he was arrested and sentenced by the Recorder of the First Municipality, to fifteen days imprisonment in the Work house, as a vagrant. On the fourth day after his discharge, he was again arrested and sentenced by the Recorder to three months imprisonment on the same charge. The counsel for the accused, E. K. Johnson, Esq., contended that the accused had not been at large a sufficient time to form a character for vagrancy. Upon the case being submitted, to the Jury, they returned a verdict of not guilty.

Sentence was passed upon the following persons viz:

Terrence Brady, for larceny; (second offence) two years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

John Tory, larceny, twelve months imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

Edward Birt, larceny, (first offence) fifteen days imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

William Stewart, f. m. c. for assaulting an another f. m. c.; eight hours imprisonment.

Thomas Blyth, for resisting a watchman, twenty-four hours imprisonment. (The accused had been two months in prison awaiting his trial.)

His Honor, the Judge, delivered his written opinion in the case of James D. May, found guilty of assaulting with a dangerous weapon, and over-ruled the motion for an arrest of judgement.

The Grand Jury found true bills against the following persons:—

John Williams and Bernard McQuaid, for assaulting and beating with a dangerous weapon, Noah W. Clark a watchman of the Second Municipality.

Jose Domingo, for shooting Ralph Depas, with intent to kill.

Michael Martin, for forging two recipts in the name of L. E. Pascal.

Jack Nesbet and Samuel Edwards, for highway robbery upon the person of John Finley; and Dr. Vincent Clark, for forgery, (having in his possession over sixty thousand dollars, in counterfeit money.)

☞ Gabriel Martinez, charged with stabbing with intent to kill a man named John Morris on the 30th of November, near the Old Basin was brought before Recorder Genois on Saturday last and held to bail for his appearance before the Criminal Court to answer to the charge.

PARDONED.—Governor Mouton on the 15th inst. pardoned John Coyle, who was sentenced on the 21st of June 1842, to two years imprisonment in the Parish Prison for wounding Daniel ——— with a knife.

E. Planchard, who was sentenced to two months imprisonment on the 13th of January for assault and battery, was also pardoned by His Excellency on the 7th instant.

THE CATHEDRAL.—In the case of the Church Wardens vs. the Bishop, the Judge of the Parish Court on Saturday morning rendered his opinion on the exceptions against the pleadings, and put the case out of court. We understand that it will be carried to the Supreme Court.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, for a report of the minority of the committee on elections.

[illegible]

This day, at [illegible], the great [illegible] of Christ [illegible] will be open at the St. Louis Cathedral. We hope to see better weather for visitors than that which has hitherto existed during the long stay of the picture in the Cathedral Municipality. The French population have been eager in pursuit of seeing this extraordinary work—doubtless their better taste will lead them to repair to admire the noble structure of art in which can be seen embodied all the variety of expression from the meanest and fiercest of the passions to the most exalted emotions. Also, nearly all the variety of feeling—for a deadly sub-rage, accompanied by every species of mind and condition, from the [illegible] companion of John to the mighty [illegible] [illegible] from authority and respectability [illegible] fit to the [illegible] and slave, but they are all inferior though their [illegible] to the interest and illustration of the principle figure, the heavenly beauties of whose [illegible] [illegible] and the simple grandeur of whose character shine through clouds of the deepest grief and sorrow.

☞ Purify the blood by the use of Dr. Chinese Blood Pill prepared expressly for this purpose and warranted; None have had or will ever [illegible] the blood will cleanse it of humors [illegible] these pills operate not only [illegible] effectually, without pain. To be had at 32 Magazine street.

☞ Green's Agne Mixture is for sale at 32 Magazine street and is warranted to effect a perfect cure in any case of ague or [illegible] Fever and Ague, or the purchase money refunded at 32 Magazine street.

☞ Mothers! Mothers! an article mothers ought never to be without—32 Magazine street. The [illegible] will be sure to give relief [illegible] its efficacy is astonishing. Few are sensible of the [illegible] to posterity by the relief it gives at such critical times.

☞ Lounsen's Cordial Premium only at 32, where is also kept Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil for deafness, a great blessing to people who are compelled to talk to deaf persons—at 32 Magazine street.

DIED.—On the 8th instant, at the residence of her father, in Charlestown, Mass. Mrs. ADELAIDE S. RE[illegible], wife of Thomas Rea, of this city.
☞ North Carolina papers will please copy.

BY AUTHORITY.

A. MOUON, Governor of the State of Louisiana, To the Judges of the Parish of Orleans, and whom these presents shall come.

WHEREAS, by the death of the Hon. Albert Hoa, his seat in the Senate of Louisiana has become vacant; I therefore issue this writ, directing that an election be held in the aforesaid Parish, at the usual places of holding elections, on Monday the twenty sixth instant, to supply the vacancy occasioned as aforesaid, and that said election be conducted according to law.

L. S.—Given under my hand and the Seal of the State, at New Orleans, the eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-eighth.

A MOUTON
ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, Secretary of State. f19

☞ The packet ship UNION, Captain J G Russell, from New York, will commence discharging this day opposite the Vegetable market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
f18 FOSDICK & [illegible], 74 Camp st

☞ NOTICE—Ship SOLDAN, Capt. Shaw, from Boston will commence discharging this day at [illegible] Post [illegible] Municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp street
f19

☞ CARD—For Louisville and Cincinnati—The fine fast running steamer GODDESS OF LIBERTY, Capt. Pierce, will leave for the above and intermediate landings, this day at 10 o'clock A. M. positively, at which hour passengers will please be on board.
f19 HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, Agents.

☞ NOTICE—Messrs E M Bradbury, W m L Cushing, J Jefferies, E Reeves, Ambrose, Smith & Douglass, Parbutt & Fray, and the consignee of 83 cases and 110 bales marked R B Bowler Mass, Cincinnati, per ship SOLDAN, Captain Shaw, from Boston, will please make themselves known to the clerk on the levee, or their goods will be stored at their expense and risk.
f19 S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 19 Feb., 1844.
THIS Bank will be closed on Thursday the 22d instant. Notes and Bills falling due on that day will be payable on Wednesday 21st, and notes for discount to be offered on Tuesday. WM F LEVERICH, Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, 17th February, 1844.
THE following resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors of this institution, viz:
Resolved, That the Cashier give notice that the Union Bank of Louisiana will, from this day, discontinue receiving deposits, and that depositors are requested to withdraw their funds from this institution, also that all foreign institutions or individuals for which this Bank may have had collection accounts, be notified forthwith that the Union Bank will decline any further business of that nature, and as soon as it is practicable to transfer the same to some other institution.
By order of the Board.
f18 FRED FREY, Cashier.

LOST OR MISLAID—The following drafts on Messrs Payne and Harrison of this place and by them accepted, each dated, the 24th of February, 1844, and payable on the 15th January, 1845, (drawn jointly) and severally by ——— Powell, of the district Vicksburg, Mississippi and Wm. Reading, of said district, Vicksburg, Mississippi, in favor of Wm. Rushing and endorsed by him for $1314 [illegible] and $860.
The public is hereby cautioned from receiving or negotiating for the same as the acceptors will not pay either of them but to the rightful owner thereof. f19

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public that although no longer inspector of Weights and Measures, he will continue as heretofore, to furnish all kinds of Weights, and will dispose of all articles pertaining to his business at the most moderate price.
FRANCOIS LAFARGUE.
P. S.—He will also have on hand Scales and Standard weights and Measures. His Store is situated No. 60 St. Ann street, between Condé and Royal. f19

NOTICE—Fifty Eight bales Cotton, marked as follows, taken up yesterday by the undersigned, in the river Mississippi opposite the parish of St John the Baptist. The owner can obtain them by proving property and paying charges and salvage, apply to Francois Henry, on Old Levee, [illegible] [illegible] D. [illegible]
FRANCOIS HENRY.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Feb. 7	London	Jan. 9
New York	Feb. 8	Liverpool	Jan. 10
Philadelphia	Feb. 8	Paris	Jan. 6
Washington	Feb. 9	Havre	Jan. 5
Baltimore	Feb. 10	Mexico	Jan. 20
Charleston	Feb. 11	Tampico	Dec. 9
Cincinnati	Feb. 11	Vera Cruz	Jan. 23
Louisville	Feb. 13	Houston	Jan. 26
Havana	Jan. 31	Galveston	Feb. 10

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, SUNDAY NIGHT,
February 18, 1844.

Advices from England to the 11th ult. were received by to-day's mail. After the departure of the last Steamer the Liverpool Cotton-market was quiet, and sales were made in some instances at a slight decline; but on the 9th and 10th January there was a sensible improvement in the demand, the sales for the two days having amounted to 13,000 bales at very firm prices.

Our own market yesterday was excessively flat, and barely 1,000 bales were disposed of. There is no change in prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Tennessee and N. Ala.*	
Trash and inferior	7 @ 7½	Trash and Inferior	00 @ 00
Ordinary	8 @ 8½	Ordinary	00 @ 00
Middling	8½ @ 9	Middling	00 @ 00
Middling Fair	9½ @ 9¾	Middling Fair	00 @ 00
Fair	9¾ @ 10	Fair	00 @ 00
Good fair	10½ @ 10¾	Good fair	00 @ 00
Good and fine	11 @ 00	Good and fine	00 @ 00

Exchanges are dull. We quote London, 8½ @ 7 ℘ cent. premium—Paris, 5 37½ @ 5 40.—New-York, 60 ds, 2½ @ 3 ℘ cent. discount.—Checks, 1¼ ℘ cent discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK MONEY-MARKET—Feb. 8, 1844.

The transactions at the Stock-Exchange this morning were to a fair extent. Indiana Bonds advanced ½, Kentucky Sixes, ¼; Illinois, ¼; Paterson Railroad, ¼; Long Island Railroad, ¼; Auburn and Rochester, ¼; Harlem Railroad, ¼; North American Trust, ¼; Bank of Commerce, ¼; and Farmers' Loan, ¼; Ohio Sixes closed at yesterday's rates; Ohio Sevens fell off ¼ ℘ cent.

At the Public Stock Exchange, Illinois Bonds improved ¼; Indiana, ¼; and Ohio, ¼.

Southern Exchange was in fair demand. A slight improvement has taken place in Alabama funds other descriptions remain as before noticed.

Foreign Exchange is firm and the supply limited. The demand however is moderate, as the sailing of the Liverpool packet is deferred until Friday next.

London is at	10¼ @ 109;
Paris	5 2[illegible];
Amsterdam	40
Hamburg	35
Bremen	78¾ @ 79

Notwithstanding the high rates of Exchange on Europe, no movement has been made in Specie, although it is expected that shipments will be made, should an active demand for Sterling or Francs arise.

The Jefferson Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 ℘ cent, payable on the 19th inst.

The receivers of American Insurance Company have declared a second dividend amounting to fifteen ℘ cent; equal to $7½ per share, payable on the 7th inst.

NEW-YORK COTTON-MARKET—Feb. 6.

On Saturday last about 2,000 bales of Cotton were sold. Since then the market has been dull and heavy. The operations of the last three days amount to 6,100 bales, generally at a decline of about ¼ cent ℘ lb. Upland and Florida, ordinary to middling, 8, @ 9½; middling, fair to fair, 9, @ 10¼; good fair to fine, 10½ @ 11—Mobile and New Orleans, ordinary to middling, 8½ @ 9¼; middling fair to fair, 10 @ 10½ cents

FLOUR remains without alteration either in demand or rates.—Western is sold as wanted at $4 81¼ @ $4 87½. Georgetown, $5, Richmond City Mills, $5 75 @ $5, ditto Country, $5, Alexandria, $4 87½; Rye Flour, $3 37½ @ $3 50, Corn Meal, $2 56¼ @ 2 62½.

Corn is rather dull; the last sales were at 50 cents.

We have no material alteration to notice in salt Beef. The demand is limited.

PORK has declined 20 cts Mess and Prime sold at $9 50 for the former and $7 50 for the latter; 500 bbls were also sold at the same price, deliverable at the option of the seller within 90 days.

WHISKEY—100 bbls sold at 23¼ @ 23c, which is a decline on previous sales.

COFFEE—250 bags Rio Coffee sold at 7 @ 7¼; 250 bags Cuba, 7¼; 175 bags Maracaibo, 7½, and 300 bags green Java, at 8½c, on the usual credit.

SUGAR—50 bbds New Orleans Sugar, sold at 6¾ @ 6½ cts; and 300 boxes brown and white Havana, on terms not made public. Messrs. Woolsey and Woolsey have reduced the price of their refined sugars to 11 @ 11½ cts for loaf, 11 @ 11½ cents for crushed, and 11, @ 11½ for powdered.

MOLASSES—100 bbls and tierces New Orleans Molasses, sold at 30 @ 31 cts and 40 bbls to 31 cts, at 4 ms.

New-York, Feb 7 p m.

The sailing of the Liverpool and Havre packets having been postponed until Friday next, no transactions of importance have taken place in Foreign Exchange. A few bills on London were negotiated at 109, @ 1.9¼, and on France at 5 27½ @ 5 25.

The City Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. payable on the 12th inst.

The Cotton-market is quiet, the sales this morning were too small to particularize—prices are heavy.

FLOUR is in moderate demand at former rates. Genesee at $5 a $5 6¼; Georgetown and Michigan, $4 81½; Brandywine $5 8¼; [illegible] and Richmond Country, $5; Alexandria, [illegible] $4 87½; Richmond City Mills, $6; Rye Flour $3 37½ @ $3 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET—Jan. [illegible]

During the early part of the week a very large business was done, [illegible] by the trade and speculators, at an advance of fully ¼d @ ⅜ in the current qualities of American; but during the last [illegible], the demand has been more moderate and prices [illegible], the week closing heavily, with very little [illegible]. The week's quotations [illegible] sales of the week, amount to 64,820 bales, including 17,000 American, [illegible] Egyptian, 100 Pernam; and [illegible] on speculation, and [illegible] for export.

[illegible] New Orleans [illegible]

Our market to-day has been quiet, the sales not exceeding 5,500 bales. These consist of 300 Pernam, 600 Surats, [illegible] Egyptian, [illegible] American. Speculators have purchased 500 Egyptians and 150 Americans. There is no change in prices.

January 10.—The sale on Thursday last were 7,000 bales, and [illegible] speculation; Friday, 5,000 bales, and [illegible] speculation. The sales of the week in the early part of the week the market had lost that buoyancy of feeling and the advantage of the [illegible] [illegible] yesterday and to-day the market has again hardened, owing to the speculative demand, and it closes at full prices current during the past week. The import of the week amounts to 16,117 bales.

HAVRE COTTON-MARKET—JANUARY 3, 1844.

As was to be expected, the advices from England and the United States have had an effect upon our cotton-market. It was very firm yesterday, and 2,000 bales were sold. The holders would have been larger if the holders had not generally insisted on a greater advance. The price for United States cotton has improved 2 to 3 centimes—that is, from one to three centimes on each pound below 70 francs and [illegible] on each above. The demanded advance is met to this extent, but buyers hesitate to go beyond, and there is less activity this morning. Nevertheless sales have transpired to the extent of about 700 bales.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of St. Bernard—Court of Probates—Succession of L G Hingsberg.
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested to show cause if any they have, within ten days from this date, why the provisional tableau of distribution, presented by the testamentary executor of the deceased, should not be approved and homologated, and the funds paid in accordance therewith
By order of the Court.
f19—3t1c4 O R ROUSSEAU, Judge Court of Probates.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana—Present the Honorable Theo. H. McCaleb—February 16, 1844.—In the Bankruptcy of Francois Dimbert, F B Conrad, assignee—Petition to sell.
Upon reading the petition of the said Assignee, to sell the property surrendered by the said bankrupt, consisting of—First: three pieces of ground in the parish of Plaquemine. Second. the undivided half of four squares of ground, situated in Hancockville, parish of Plaquemine—Third: three lots of ground, situated in the new suburb Marigny. Fourth: a square of ground, situated at Mandeville. Fifth. the half part of a square or islet in the suburb Washington, and the accounts and notes mentioned in the bankrupt's schedule, filed in this court.
All of which is particularly described and set forth in the schedule of the assignee, and annexed to his petition. It is ordered, that a hearing of the said petition be had on Thursday, 29th February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. when and where the creditors of the bankrupt, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.
Copy, test, N R JENNINGS, Clerk.
f19—3t 1bis
☞ The Courier will please copy this advertisement twice in French, in ten days.

LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY.—The Life and Speeches of the Hon. Henry Clay, in two beautiful volumes, compiled and edited by Daniel Mallory, with engravings; the only good and perfect edition published. Just received and for sale by WM McKEAN, Bookseller and Stationer cor Camp & Common
f19

SUNDRIES—100 packages assorted Teas; 100 boxes assorted Dutch, Russia and American, 20 bris domestic Brandy and Gin; 200 baskets of Heydsieck Champagne, direct importation; 250 cases Sardines; 100 pounds Nutmegs; 10 cases Currants; and 2 cases Manilla Indigo; 200 bags old government Java Coffee, in store for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 40 Magazine st
f18

UNDERWOOD'S PICKLES—A full supply of Underwood's pickles, catsups, sauces mustard, capers, &c. per steamer, &c., just received, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier st
f19

WHISKEY—60 bbls landing from steamer Duke of Orleans and for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras street
f19

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—1000 cases comprising a complete assortment of fresh and seasonable goods for sale by R G HOBBS, 12 Customhouse.
f19

BACON—30 hhds hams and shoulders, Cincinnati cured, in store for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras.
f19

STARCH—100 boxes Proctor & Gamble's starch, landing and for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras street
f19

RIO COFFEE—2000 bags very superior prime green Rio in store for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 40 Magazine st
f19

WESTPHALIA HAMS—A lot just landing and for sale by LOREIBLE & Co, corner Royal and Customhouse st
f19

BRANDY CHERRIES, from Groeland Brothers, Paris just recd, for sale by LOREIBLE & Co. corner Royal and Customhouse st
f19

TRUFFLES, Green Peas, Soups in Oil. Salmon in boxes and kegs newly imported, for sale by LOREIBLE & Co. cor Royal and Customhouse
f19

ASSORTED FRUITS in cordials from Italy for sale by LOREIBLE & Co, corner Royal and Customhouse st
f19

SPERM OIL, &c.—650 gallons winter bleached sperm oil; 6,000 do refined whale oil; 200 boxes sperm candles, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee f19

RAISINS—1,000 Boxes Malaga bunch raisins; 70 boxes Sicily lemons; 200 drums fresh Smyrna figs, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee f19

MANILLA CORDAGE—150 coils assorted sizes from 1 inch to 4 inches landing from ship Soldan for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier
f19

CODFISH—447 boxes in prime order landing, and in store, and for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier
f19

TOBACCO—James Thomas, Jr, brand, in small boxes a superior article, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier
f19

GOSHEN CHEESE—[illegible] boxes prime Goshen cheese just received for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier st
f19

SALES THIS DAY.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.
WILL be sold this day, Monday 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his Auction Store, No. 133 Chartres st:—
An invoice of crockery-ware.
—ALSO—
Dry goods, hosiery, fancy goods, &c., and a quantity of furniture, Bordeaux wine in casks, &c., &c. f19

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY FERNANDEZ & SAUCIER.
WILL be sold on Tuesday, 20th inst, at 10 o'clock A M, at their Auction Store, corner Chartres and St. Louis street, 50 cases Shoes, forming a complete assortment. These articles are lately landed and the whole will be sold without reserve. f19

BY JOHN M BACH & VAN WINKLE & VINCENT.
WILL be sold on Wednesday, February 21st at 10 o'clock A. M., at the auction Mart in Chartres street, for a. count and risk of the underwriters. Seven casks twine imported per ship Nashville from Havre. f19

BY JOHN M BACH AND VINCENT & VAN WINKLE.
WILL be sold on Wednesday, February 21, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Mart in Chartres street, for account of the underwriters.
One box of damaged goods imported by the Nashville from Havre, and at the same time, several boxes of ladies, ready made clothing, crockery, glassware, and a variety of other articles
Terms—cash. f16

BY JOHN M. BACH.
Office No. 7, Chartres street.
WILL be sold on Saturday, February 24th, at 12 o'clock, M., at the St Louis Exchange,
14 lots of ground in the faubourg Boulogny, in square No. 21 joining the residence of J. M. Bach. These lots are only 4 squares from the river, are very high, and situated in a neighborhood where the commerce increases daily.
Terms—One-fourth cash, and the balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, notes drawn and endorsed with mortgage.
Acts before J Agaisse, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. f16

CITY BANK,
New Orleans, Feb. 10, 1844.
THE Board of Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital thereof, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on Monday, the 4th March next.
f12 R J PALFREY, Cashier

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, New Orleans, Feb 2d, 1844.
AN election for Six Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking house, on Monday, the fourth day of March next, between the hours of eleven A M and two P M. f3 JAMES SAUL, Cashier.

DANCING ACADEMY,
102 Royal Street.
BY M J DEVOTI.
CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, from half past 12 o'clock to half past 3 o'clock.
Class for Gentlemen every Wednesday and Friday, from to 9 o'clock, P M., at which time he may be seen on any business.
M. DEVOTI has always continued giving lessons in several public institutions, and has besides, entered into new engagements to teach dancing at the following establishments:
Mrs. Granet's, 86 Bourbon street;
Ainsworth's, corner Carondelet and St. Joseph sts.;
Boque's, 76 Toulouse st. f1—lm

ARTICLES FOR FISHING, &c.
RECEIVED by the undersigned, and for sale at 76 Chartres street
Seines and hand nets, small interstices, twine for seines of all sizes and thread of every kind; and
Assorted lines and fishing rods
Velvet, satin and wire masks
Rennes & Echevaux thread of all colors, &c.
Black silk cords different numbers
Kid, cotton and silk of Ecosse gloves
Dark colored linen and linen cambric handkerchiefs, at very moderate prices
Knitted cotton suspenders, gum elastic and other do.
Thread and cotton socks various prices.
Percussion caps of every size and stamp.
Perfumery, Creme de Perse.
Articles for billiard tables; playing cards, &c.
Boston boxes, chess boxes, draughts, &c.
Fine ivory combs, imitation and genuine buffalo do, 12 and 24 qualities.
Buttons of all sizes.
Teeth and nail brushes
Articles for hunting, and game bags à la Creole.
Assorted powder boxes for the use of ladies.
Hooks and eyes of all qualities
Lamp wicks assorted, and foot and suspension lamps.
Linen table cloths and fine sheets.
Sponges of all qualities.
Saucepans, kettles and kitchen utensils of every description.
Fans of all kinds.
Snuff boxes, pipes, metallic pens, quills.
Fly brushes of all sizes.
Masonic ornaments for every degree.
Articles for fencing schools, and a quantity of other articles too numerous to mention.
f18—3t P. LEVERRIER.

LOST OR STOLEN, a bill of $180, to the order of Louis Amiot, drawn and endorsed by Mr. Soubry. The payment of it having been stopped, the person who has found it is requested to return it to the office of
f17 CHS DUFOUR, 11 Conti st.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ——— will please to present them within one month from this date, 21 No. 20 at [illegible].
f17—6t F JOHNSON.

MALLORY'S EDITION OF THE LIFE & SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY—A few copies of the above work for sale at this office.

MR DESMAZILLES, having arrived from Paris, in the ship Nashville, has the honor to inform the amateurs of the Daguerreotype, that he has brought with him all the requisite apparatus and completed plan his has also a large assortment of plates, &c. of the best products necessary for the exercise of Daguerre. He practices likewise. As he intends returning to Europe shortly persons wishing his services would do well to embrace the opportunity. He gives lessons also in Hyotechny or the art of painting on ivory or [illegible] the process proper for [illegible] the [illegible]. Apply at his office [illegible] Royal street.

THE UNDERSIGNED offer for sale, Everything in Store, being 17-29 the [illegible] of the Steam Tow Boat PANTHER. For full particulars apply to JOHN BEEBE, [illegible] Levee at below the Vegetable Market.
f17—5t

STRAYED to my Premises a small BAY HORSE, not shod, with black feet and a few white spots on the back. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away or he will be sold to pay expenses. H M O'DRISCOLL, cor. St. Joseph and St. Charles.

DETAINED at the Police Jail of the Third Municipality, since the 11th [illegible] negro named ISAAC; says he belongs to Mr Francois Pelletier living on Bayou Grosse Tete. He is from 27 to 28 years old, 5 feet 5 [illegible] high, reddish skin and [illegible] [illegible] of the thumb of the left hand [illegible]. He has so abundant [illegible] speaks English
The owner is requested to pay the expense of this notice, at the office of this paper, to claim said slave at the Recorder's office conformable to law.
f 14 16t MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr. Jailor

VOR HERBET, Bookseller, successor to Ferd. Demoullin, office furniture and fancy articles, 10 Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Louis:
Has just received per ship Nashville, from Havre, a new assortment of paper hangings, which he offers for sale at reduced prices.
Common paper 15 to 37 cents per roll; ordinary do from 20 to 50 cents; fine glazed from 40 to 75 cents; imitation bordering from 75 to $1 50 cents per roll; velvet do, from $1 to $15 per roll. Bead screens, plain and figured of every color. Colored landscapes and pictures for parlors and coffee houses, of varied designs, this assortment of new French works. English and French prayer books, richly bound in velvet, with gold and silver clasps. A large assortment of fancy articles. Gorgeously bound books for holiday presents. Children's books in English and French. An assortment of metallic pens and quills. Pocket books, French and American Registers. Maps and mathematical instruments. Celestial and terrestial globes. Paper of every kind and ink of every color, &c. &c.

IRISH LINEN—The subscribers offer for sale by the package, a full assortment of Irish linen in whole and demi pieces, low priced to extra fine, also 4-4 diaper and 5-4 damask in the piece; 6-7 and 10-4 damask cloth, 5-4 and 5-4 damask napkins, damask table covers; French napkins; bird's-eye diaper, 3-4 and 4-4 Russia diaper; 6-4 cambric handkerchiefs, 3-4, 9-4 and 12-4 linen sheeting, &c. &c.
114 WM PREIN & Co, 56 Customhouse.

HOLBROOK'S HERPETOLOGY!!—North American Herpetology, or a description of the Reptiles inhabiting the United States, by John Edward Holbrook, M. D. with colored plates, in five volumes, 4 vols. just received and for sale by WM McKEAN, Bookseller and Stationer, corner of Camp and Common.
f14

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale by the subscribers, 1000 boxes sardines in oil, boxes and half boxes; 100 baskets sweet oil, of the Pizzatol and Pomel, in bottles and half bottles; 100 baskets champagne, superior quality; 200 half boxes truffles; 200 boxes claret wine; 100 boxes vermouth; 100 boxes de Curaçao and Maraschino; 100 assorted cordials; 100 red wine, assorted; 60 do olives; 60 [illegible] French soap; 25 [illegible] orange flower water; 100 baskets [illegible] and superfine salmon, 30 do empty bottles, 178 100 corks; 50 casks good table wine. KUD MOLLER, No. 50 [illegible].

NEW POPULAR CATHOLIC BOOK—Symbolism, or, Expositions of the doctrinal differences between Catholics and Protestants, as evidenced by their symbolical writings, by John Adam Moehler, D. D., Dean of Wolfsburg, and late Professor of Theology at the University of Munich translated from the German, with a memoir of the author, preceded by an historical sketch of the state of Protestantism and Catholicism in Germany for the last hundred years, by James Burton Robertson, Esq—complete in one volume.
Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Emporium for Standard, Miscellaneous, Spice and School Literature. J B STEEL, 14 Camp st
f10

RIO COFFEE—16,700 bags Rio coffee, cargoes of ships Victoria and Bombay, prime qualities, in store and on board, now afloat, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO. 80 Gravier street
f10

NAVAL STORES—200 bbls tar; 50 bbls pitch; 80 bbls spirits turpentine, cargo of sch Love,—will be sold to arrive—apply to S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp.
f17

COCOA—A few bags Laguayra and Caracas, on very low terms, to close consignment, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas
f17

LEATHER—Sole leather, country made, and calfskin, imported from France, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas.
f17

SEGARS—A large assortment of the most favorite brands imported from Havana and Principe, always on hand and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas
f17

BROGANS, BOOTS, &c—130 cases comprising a great variety of boots, shoes and brogans, for men and women, boys, children and negroes, in store, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 78 Magazine
f17

HARDWARE PAPER—60 reams large size Hardware paper for sale by FROST & Co 10 Magazine
f17

RUSSETT BROGANS—A further supply now landing from ship Isaac Newton and for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine
f17

CORN—1500 sacks landing from steamer Goddess of Liberty, in fine order, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 94 Tchoupitoulas
f17

WINDOW GLASS—French window glass of all sizes for sale by SCHMIDT & Co. 86 Bienville
f17

COFFEE—Laguayra coffee of new crop, a superior article, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville.
f17

HOLLAND GIN—Swan brand, Orange and Stag brands Holland gin, of superior quality, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville st
f17

FLOUR in large lots, of choice brands, clean and in excellent shipping order, from store or from flat boat, for sale by f17 DITTRICH & Co, 141 Magazine.

WHISKEY—Unrectified and rectified of superior high proof, just landing and for sale by DITTRICH & Co, 141 Magazine.
f17

SUGAR on plantation at 17, 18, 40 and 42 miles above the city, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas
f17

SUGAR—Havana box sugars, yellow in cups, and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas