The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily Paper for one year in advance... $12 00
Country Paper... [illegible] one year [illegible]
In all cases [illegible] one week's [illegible]
A [illegible] for every TEN lines [illegible] the first insertion, and [illegible] each subsequent one. [illegible] for less than one column [illegible]
A [illegible] specified as to time will be [illegible] and charged accordingly.
A [illegible] inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

JOHN O. WOODRUFF & Co.
No. [illegible] Camp street.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Agents of the [illegible] and New York line of packets. [illegible]

CHARLES A. BARRIÈRE,
DEALER IN
French, British and American DRY GOODS.
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Canal street.

F. F. BOURNOS, Surgeon Dentist, 95 [illegible] o'clock, A. M. [illegible] 5 P M

WM MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Musson's Buildings, [illegible] Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS, Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German [illegible] and Toulouse streets. f 3

BRITISH CONSULATE.
New Orleans, 3d December, 1846.
STERLING BILLS may be had at this office for [illegible] not under £5 00 say five pounds. d5

DE FOREST & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and agents for the [illegible] Manufactured Goods, No 20 [illegible]

MAURIAN & LAMBERT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Office No 154 Royal st.

J. B. STEEL, No. [illegible] Camp Street, Importer [illegible] Domestic [illegible]

LEWIS & BERMUDEZ,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW [illegible]

J. F. MERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants [illegible]

WM. E. TALBOT,
No. 20 Moreau st., 3d Municipality.
NEGROES.
[illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE ST. LOUIS PERPETUAL INSURANCE COMPANY [illegible] Insurance [illegible]
A. FROTHER, Agent.

Coal on the Levee at 80 Cents.
A BOAT [illegible] now discharging [illegible]

Selling off to close Consignment. [illegible]

J. FEYTEL. [illegible]
Watches [illegible] Mantel Clocks [illegible]
Jewelry [illegible]

NOTICE. [illegible]

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY.
[illegible] GENERAL AGENCY [illegible] Exchange Passage [illegible]
They will settle accounts every Monday. [illegible] 9 o'clock A. M. [illegible]
M. BERTUS.
F. F. DE GOURNAY, Collector.
No. 11 Exchange Passage
WILL undertake the collection of accounts [illegible]
J. A. Beard, A. Bonsignac,
W. L. Vigers, J. R. Jennings,
J. H. Ashbridge, J. A. Barelli,
Brig & Smelser, A. Mazureau,
Th. and A. Augustin, Dr. J. L. Landreaux,
J. A. Baptist, Dr. [illegible]
J. D. [illegible], Dr. C. [illegible]
OFFICE OF RECORDER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS,
Exchange Passage, near Bienville street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths for the Parish and City of Orleans, [illegible]
Act approved March 6, 1819.
[illegible]
F. M. CROZAT.

Southern Daguerreotype Portrait Gallery and Furnishing Establishment.
CORNER OF CAMP AND CANAL STREETS, New Orleans.
CITIZENS AND STRANGERS are invited to examine the NEW AND IMPROVED STYLE OF PORTRAITS. [illegible]
[illegible] T. WHITE & Co. New Orleans.

TO RENT. [illegible] The Three Story [illegible] New Levee st. between [illegible] and St Joseph ste. [illegible]
[illegible] 75 Canal street.

HAVANA AND TURKISH TOBACCO SEED, fresh and of superior quality, for sale at the Seed Store of d18 WM DINN, 11 Common st.

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS.—Now landing from ship Auburn and in store—1500 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, [illegible] FROST & Co. 10 Magazine st. j16

REMOVAL.—A MAZUREAU, Notary Public, has removed his office to No. 93 Royal street, between Conti and Bienville streets. a18

HAVANA SUGAR.—1900 boxes White, Yellow, and Brown, for sale by L. CANTIN, 43 Gravier street. ja27

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, February 5, 1847.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR STATE SENATE.
JAMES P FRERET.
FERGUS GARDERE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—3rd Dis.
RANDELL HUNT.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Yesterday's Mail brought us full accounts by the steamship *Hibernia*. She reached Boston about half-past 7 o'clock on the morning of the 25th ult., bringing advices from Liverpool to the 5th and from London to the 4th.

The Liverpool cotton market has been agitated in a most extraordinary manner and the fluctuations in prices have been very great. We refer our readers to the monthly report of the State of the Market, which will be found in another column.

The Corn markets continue animated and prices are well maintained, notwithstanding the large supplies of all kinds of bread-stuffs from the United States.

The depression of trade in the manufacturing districts continues. The accounts from Manchester describe the breaking down of the cotton speculation, and the consequent recession of prices.

Parliament was to meet on the 19th for the despatch of business.

The Bank of England still continues its rates unaltered. A very large amount of Bullion, it was anticipated would be sent to the United States, and as a loan to the Bank of France had been negotiated, it was expected that money would be scarce in the English market.

The greatest distress continues to prevail throughout Ireland, and deaths by starvation are of daily occurrence. It is stated that thousands of poor persons are preparing to emigrate to the United States, even in the midst of winter.

In Scotland, the poor are suffering incredible privations. The severity of the distress in the Highlands is beyond all precedent.

The general European news is not particularly important.

Two overland mails from India have arrived in London, but the news from the East is uninteresting.

The Cracow question still continued a topic of discussion with the British and French journals.

The affairs of Portugal remain in much the same state as they were when we last heard from that country.

In France distress is universal amongst the poor. Food is scarce and dear. The domestic news is unimportant.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the 30th ult. She experienced very heavy fogs and unfavorable weather. Her news was in a great degree anticipated by the arrival of several packet ships.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 16th ult. She encountered throughout the run a series of strong gales from the east.

The President's Message excites a good deal of angry comment in the British journals—particularly those passages which refer to the possession and occupation of Mexican territory, and in fact the entire justification of the war with Mexico. The following paragraph from the London *Chronicle*, will serve as a sample of the tone and temper of these articles:

Our columns of yesterday gave a lion's share of our paper to the Presidential Message of Mr. Polk. It opens with an elaborate defense of the aggressions against Mexico. Imagine a note of Russia that took an hour in the reading, and that retailed the insults, the aggressions, the outrages, and the oppressions of Turkey against the patience of the equitable Muscovite; or one that spoke of the dangers arising from the vicinity of a powerful Mahomedan principality; or, lastly, one that reviewed the history of its own territorial acquisitions, and wound up with a pharisaical encomium upon its own moderation towards the world in general, and towards Turkey in particular. Such a document would be but a type of Mr. Polk's eulogium on the forbearance of America.

It seems a monstrous thing that mouth of man should run on thus, that it should parade hypocrisy in the day-light; that it should insult the understanding of a world. It seems incredible—incredible, not as a matter of principle or partnership, as a matter of right or wrong, as a point of honesty or falsehood. We lay the morality of the thing aside. We place it in the limbo of things lost on earth, and which will not be found in Heaven—with the oaths of lovers, the truth of epitaphs, the *entente cordiale* of Guizot, and the bonds of Pennsylvania. We deal with the exposition of such gross fallacies as those of Mr Polk's speech simply as a matter of advocacy, as a question of wise or foolish, of clever or stupid, of policy or of folly. To what end make statements that will deceive no one, and which will undo so much credit for the future.

From Willmer & Smith's Times, Jan. 4.

Commercial Review.

The month that has elapsed since the sailing of the steamship Cambria has been one of the most remarkable ever known in the history of Cotton trade. On the 4th ult., we stated that the market was in an excited position, and gave it as our opinion that the advices which the steamship Britannia had brought home a few days before did not warrant the advance which had taken place in the value of the article. The operations during the greater part of December exhibit an unusual amount of speculation; but the most excited time by far was up to the 16th ult. The chief reasons given for such undue speculation were the known deficiency of the new crop in America, the shortness of the supplies to the shipping ports on the other side of the Atlantic, and the corresponding insignificant stock on hand in the United Kingdom. These considerations had been influencing the mind of the trade for some months; but it was not until the arrival of the Britannia with advices from Boston to the 18th of November that the workings of a wild imagination on the part of the speculators became peculiarly visible. The Britannia arrived on the 1st, and the excitement commenced the following day, and continued up till the 16th, the sales from the 1st to that date reaching the enormous number of 250,270 bales. The excitement reached its climax on the 14th of December. On that day no less than 45,000 bales changed hands, of which 30,000 were taken by speculators. With such an excessive demand, prices at once rose far beyond the calculations of the most sanguine. Since the 16th the market has been more quiet, but occasionally speculators have come forward and augmented the sales, as well as preserved prices, which assumed a declining tendency, from finding their former level. The business done during the last fortnight of December amounts to 53,150 bales. The total sales of the month, therefore, amount to upwards of 300,000 bales, and the advance in prices as compared with those quoted on the 4th ultimo, are for bowed Georgia, 3-4d to 1d. per lb; Mobile 1-2; Alabama and Tennessee 1d. to 1 7-8d., New Orleans 3-8 to 1-2d.

Next in importance to Cotton is the Grain trade. The supplies from the United States have latterly been of a most extensive character but stocks being previously reduced to a very low amount, the liberal arrivals that took place here seemed to have no effect, and the value of the American Wheat, Flour, and Indian Corn, have been gradually rising; so that, comparing our present with the quotations of December 4th, we find the rise to be as follows:—Wheat 1s. 6d. per 70 lb; Flour 5s. 6d. to 7s per barrel. Whilst writing, accounts have reached us, stating that, at the market held in London yesterday, a rise of 3s. to 4s per qr. in Wheat on the rates current on the 28th ult. took place.

An advance of 3s. to 4s. was offered for Indian Corn for future shipment. We are not prepared to say whether present prices can, or will be maintained. The supplies, to equal the demand which will prevail for some months, must be enormous. We altogether depend for these from America. In fact, if Ireland continues in such a state of famine, we need not fear lower prices, but on the contrary, expect higher rates.

Loss of Weight in Cotton.—The American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool has adopted the following resolution:—"Complaints having been made of the frequent loss of weight on cotton imported from the United States, and it having been represented that in many instances this loss arrises from invoicing Cotton at the weights ascertained when it is first received from the planter, without having it re-weighed on shipment or delivery, it was resolved, that with the view to remedy this evil, it be recommended to persons importing Cotton, that in all cases they should instruct their agents abroad to have the Cotton re-weighed on delivery."

From Willmer and Smith.

Ireland.

In no former period of her history has this part of the United Kingdom exhibited such a miserable and alarming aspect as at the present time. Starvation of the most dire description stalks throughout the lenght and breadth of its provinces—disease and death are hurrying their victims from off the stage of time, and millions of a brave but misguided people know not how, and where, to brave the awful misery which haunts their noonday walks and midnight visions. So great and unparalelled is the amount of destitution now prevailing that the efforts of Government to abridge and mitigate the sufferings of the distressed prove unequal to the emergency. Private benevolence starts back at the horrifying picture of misery which daily demands relief. In fact, in many instances the Irish cabins are little better than charnel houses, where the dead—uncared for, unburied—lie festering by the side of the dying. Day after day are the details of wretchedness and suffering laid before the public through the medium of the Irish journals. Liverpool has a practical proofs of these statements. Her charitable finances have been swallowed up of late in awarding temporary relief to the innumerable number of Irish paupers who frequent the port. The accounts which have reached us since the sailing of the last packet state that the labourers in the neighborhood of Bantry are mowed down by famine, and those who are yet able to brave starvation look gloomily forward to the day, not far distant as they believe, when they will be found either on "fields or on mountains without the consolations of clergy or the comfort of friends." A magistrate of the county Cork has addressed a letter to the Duke of Wellington, which contains a dreadful catalogue of the familiar horrors of the time. Is it possible such things can be, in the nineteenth century, in the midst of a gigantic and prosperous empire, proud of its charity and wealth! We fear that fault is to be found with some party or other, for in many instances the commonest precautions seem to have been neglected. We hear of remote districts where journies of 40 or 50 miles, including the going and return, are made by the poor man before his family can be supplied with their slender provision of Indian meal.

France.

The French Government has protested against the suppression of the Polish Republic, and it appears, though the precise terms are not known, that the protest is a harmless affair, much softer and honied than that of the British government.

Report has it that Mons. Guizot proposed to take high ground and to declare to the three powers that if the suppression were persisted in, France would consider herself free to violate the treaty of Vienna, whenever it might suit her purpose, but the King backed by a majority of the Cabinet would not hear of this on any account, and accordingly the protest was shorn of all energy, and made as mild as the mildest milk and water.

Italy.

Rome, Dec. 24.—The Pope does not proceed with his proposed reforms with all the activity that could be desired, but nevertheless he is advancing, and that is something.

His letter to the Bishops of Christendom is not at all the document that was expected from so enlightened a man.

It is full of denunciations against phylosophy, against questioning the Pope's infallibility, etc.

A remarkable demonstration was recently made against Austria, by the lighting up bonfires on the anniversary of their being driven from Genoa by the exasperated populace a century ago.

Turkey.

Letters from Mossoul state that Bedherh Bey is continuing his ravages. A tribe of pastoral Nestorians, called the Khozani, who had hitherto escaped the savage fury of the Kurdish chief, have been his last victims. Bedherhan Bey demanded 25,000 sheep of the dunga, or head shipheard of the Khozani. The dunga, in the hope of inducing him to moderate his demand, repaired to the Kurdish camp, and offered half the number. Bedherhan Bey, so far from accepting the proposition, had the dunga seized and flung down a precipice; then with the bleeding and mangled body borne before him, he marched into the territory of the Khozani. In a few days the whole country was laid waste with fire and sword. Sixty-seven villages were pillaged and then burnt. At a place called Khabour he murdered 800 persons in cold blood. The most horrible cruelties were every where perpetrated by these monsters. Mar Johannal, the second patriarch, was impaled alive. Several Nestorians, particularly the priests, had oil poured over their bodies and were then roasted before a slow fire, amidst the jeers and savage yells of their tormentors.

The French prisoners who have ben so long in the power of Abd-el-Kader, have been liberated, 30,000 fr. having been paid for their ransom.

The Great Western steam ship Company have filed in their offices no less than 460 plans, which they have received from various quarters, for floating off the Great Britain.

By a decree of the Dutch minister of finance, Cotton, dye woods, and tortoise shell, imported direct from the coast of Guinea, in Dutch vessels, are to be admitted free of duty.

La Presse states that the adoption of free trade principles by France would deprive 3,600 French ships of employment, and make the English and Americans universal carriers for the world.

The Gazette of Tuesday, Dec. 22, contained a notice of the prorogation of Parliament from the 12th January, to Tuesday, the 19th January, when it is to meet for the despatch of business.

Samples of sugar cotton, and wool, of excellent quality, grown in the Sandwich Islands, have been forwarded to Liverpool, and they formed objects of considerable attraction at the underwriters rooms last week.

A pension of £100 a year has been offered by the Government to Father Mathew.

The suffering population in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland is estimated at 100,000.

Several slight shocks of earthquake have lately been felt in the neighborhood of Marseilles.

The negotiations for a commercial treaty between Brazil and the Zollverein, are stated to have failed.

The Pope has reduced the duty on the export and import of grain into the Roman dominions.

Mr O'Connell is looking feeble, and is said to be fast assuming the characteristics of extreme old age.

The cholera was still raging at Tabreez, in Persia, at the end of October. It is said that from the 11th to the 27th of that month, 10,000 persons had died, and that the number of deaths daily, when the account left, was 200.

The Turkish Government has had several varieties of cotton seeds, and men competent to superintend their culture, recently brought from America, for the purpose of trying the experiment of cultivating the American varieties of cotton in the different provinces of the empire, in which every kind of climate exists.

More tea is annually consumed in Great Britain than by all the nations of the earth together, except the Chinese.

Commercial Excitement in New York.—The Philadelphia *North American*, has the following:

At a late hour last night, we received from our ever attentive and reliable New York Commercial correspondent, the information that 12,000 bbls Flour had been sold upon the receipt of the steamer's news, at $6,25 to $6,50, closing at $6,37.

There were sales also of 20,000 bushels Corn, at 87 to 90 cts.

For Wheat $1,37 was freely offered, but holders were generally firm at $1,40.

Pork $10, and $12,50 asked. No takers.

5,000 bales of cotton were sold at a half cent advance.

Flour freights to Liverpool 6 shillings paid; Grain 21 pence asked.

Congressional.

In the Senate, on the 26th ult., the consideration of the Treasury note bill was resumed. Mr. Niles' amendment, to strike out of the 4th section the authority to borrow money upon a pledge of the notes, and insert, in lieu thereof an authority to exchange the notes for gold and silver at par, was adopted, after a slight amendment by Mr. Westcott.

Mr. Huntington, moved to amend the 31st section to limit the period for which power is conferred to issue Treasury notes to 18 months. Lost, 23 to 26.

A number of other amendments were moved and rejected, by a majority of one and two votes. In the course of the debate, Mr. J. M. Clayton noticed the insinuations thrown out from time to time—that there was a disposition on the Whig side to embarrass the Administration, and oppose a vigorous prosecution of the war, and challenged an examination of the daily records of proceedings, which would show the utter falsity of such a charge. The gentlemen on the other side had the majority in both Houses, and could adopt their measures at any moment, and upon them must rest the responsibility of the delay in bringing forward measures to sustain a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House, the debate was continued on the bill to increase the pay of the Army. The leading feature in the discussion was a speech by Mr. Wick, who declared that he addressed the Committee for the purpose of inflicting summary chastisement, upon the party in power, of which he was a member. He denounced his own party as showing an incapacity for government, by its divisions upon the floor. There were low, dirty, groveling, paltry, contemptible persons, who brought these vile questions from their constituents—local questions, like slavery and anti-slavery—which were introduced here to distract the Democratic party.

Then Mr. W. followed with an assault upon the majority for not putting a tax upon tea and coffee, as recommended by the Administration. Then, too, the party had refused to give the President a Lieutenant General, which he had asked for, and he would say, cost what it might, that the leaders in Mexico should not be Whig leaders, but Administration men. The President should have a leader in Mexico. He (Mr. W.) had great misgivings in regard to the war. It was plain it would *fizzle out*, &c., &c.

The bill was adopted, with two amendments: one to increase the pay to $10 a month, (or $3 increase) and the other moved by Mr. Holmes, proposing that, instead of lands, the soldier receive, at his discharge, a certificate of stock of the value of $100, bearing interest, and payable in twenty years.

A substitute was proposed to the whole bill but the Committee rose, and the House adjourned, without acting on it.

Kentucky U. S. Senator.—The Legislature of Kentucky balloted several times, on the 26th ult., for a United States Senator, without effecting a choice. The principal whig candidates were Messrs. Letcher and Underwood.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

Thursday, February 4th, 1847.

Yesterday's proceedings of the Senate were void of interest. The only important bill which that body passed, was the act establishing an insane Asylum in the town of Jackson, parish of East Feliciana.

The balance of the sitting was taken up with the transaction of some unimportant business.

The Senate then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Reed, from the Committee on Public Education, introduced an act authorizing the payment of certain school funds.—Read three times and passed. The same member asked leave that said committee be authorized to sit during the meeting of the House.—Granted.

Mr. Stark introduced an act prescribing Rights of Action in certain cases.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wiltz introduced an act supplementary to an act equalising representation in the Municipal Councils of the city of New Orleans.—Referred to a committee composed of the delegation of the 3d Municipality.

Mr. Benit introduced an act to create an additional auctioneer for the sale of horses, mules, cattle, &c.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Conrad introduced an act to enable the Judge of the 3d Judicial District to interchange with the 1st Judicial District.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Jones introduced an act supplementary to an act regulating election of constables in the parish of Jefferson.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The act to regulate the duties of Notaries Public was taken up and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Shiels resolution providing for the meeting of this House, at 10 o'clock, A.M., was called up and passed.

Order of the Day.—The two resolutions reported from the Committee on Contingent Expenses were called up. The first provides for the discharge of all extra clerks, except those employed by the Enrolling Committee, and the second provides that the office of reporter be abolished. The former was laid on the table, and the latter referred to the Committee on Printing.

The following bills were taken up and passed through their 3d reading: "The act appropriating $12,000 for the purchase of machinery for the State Penitentiary and for other purposes." "The act to provide for the disposal of the Internal Improvement lands." "The act to provide for the retrenchment of the expenses of this State, and for the reduction of the salaries of certain public officers.

The Speaker submitted before the House a message from the Governor, enclosing a communication from the Judges of the Supreme Court, praying the Legislature to pass an act defining the boundary line between the First and Second Municipalities, at the foot of Canal street. Said communication was referred to a committee of five members.

The bill making an appropriation of $2,500 for the improvement of the navigation of Bayou Terrebonne, passed through its second reading, and was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

City Intelligence.

Stabbing.—Yesterday, at about 3 o'clock P. M., an altercation took place in the Quarter Master's office, on Conti street, between Mr. Duran Byrd and Mr. Lallande Ferriere; the former having been twice slapped in the face, drew a dirk-knife and inflicted several wounds on the person of his adversary, two of which are considered very dangerous.

U. S. Circuit Court.—The trial of Francis D. Newcomb, charged with forgery, was yesterday resumed. The case was not yet submitted to the jury last night at a late hour. Thomas G. Durant Esq., U. S. district attorney, for the prosecution; John R. Grymes for defence.

Habeas Corpus.—Bennett B. Simms, sentenced to ten days imprisonment in the parish prison, by the House of Representatives, for committing an assault upon one of its members, inside of the Hall, was brought up yesterday, before the First District Court, on a writ of habeas corpus, filed in his behalf by Mr. Lyons, of the West Feliciana Bar. The Court, after listening to the arguments, ordered that the writ be set aside, and the prisoner remanded, on the ground that the House of Representatives had full power, by virtue of the Constitution, to punish by imprisonment not exceeding ten days, "*any person not a member, for disrespectful and disorderly behavior in its presence.*"

Highway Robbery.—William Tracy, and John Sacon, alias Spanish John, charged with knocking down an individual, night before last, at the corner of Basin and Bienville streets, with intent to rob him, were brought up yesterday, before Recorder Genois and partially examined. They were remanded for further investigation.

Burglary.—One James McMaster, arrested for feloniously entering Mr. Martin Nean's premises, on Wednesday night last, and carrying away an article of small value, was committed, yesterday, by Recorder Genois, for trial before the First District Court, on a charge of burglary.

We are indebted to the officers of the Fort Wayne, for late river papers.

Public Meeting.—A numerous and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at the New Exchange, in St. Charles street, for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the poor of Ireland, threatened with starvation. Governor Johnson was called to the Chair and was supported by a host of Vice Presidents. Henry Clay was present, and was vigorously called upon to address the audience. His speech was warmly and enthusiastically applauded. He was followed by Mr. Prentiss, and also by our fellow citizen C. K. Johnson.

After the appointment of a Committee to collect subscriptions, the meeting dispersed.

The Concert of Messrs De Meyer and Burke was well attended on Monday evening, and the performances of these celebrated artists excited the highest admiration. The peculiarities of De Meyer's style are so well known as to require no description. He exhibited as usual extraordinary buoyancy of touch, rapidity of fingering, and a brilliancy and power of execution unsurpassed, if equalled by any living pianist. Mr Burke is a violinist of very fair pretensions. His execution of the fantasia from the Pirate and the Carnival of Venice was very fine—in the latter he was particularly happy. Mr. Burke's style of playing is not perhaps as large and vigorous as the highest school of art may demand, but it is imbued with sensibility and soul, and carefully formed from the most approved models.

Commercial Review of the South-West.—Our thanks are due to the editors for the February number of the Review. It is very able and interesting, embracing several contributors of great practical value. The leading article is by the Hon. Wm. Grayson, of S.C., and is entitled "The Merchant, his character, position, and duties." Then follow, "Contests for the Trade of the Mississippi Valley; the Batture Formation in front of the City of New Orleans; the Mississippi River in the Olden Time; Geology of the Mississippi; Commerce, Resources, &c., of Ohio; Mercantile Biography; Railway Systems and Projects in Europe and America; The Post System; Commercial Jurisprudence; The relations of Man to Society; Sub-Soil Ploughing.

Another Transatlantic Steamer.—Wilmer's *Times*, announces that the new iron steam ship *Sarah Sands*, will take her departure from Liverpool for New York, on Monday, the 18th January. Her cabins it is said are fitted up with unusual splendor, and the rate of passage is fixed at 25 guineas, and one guinea steward's fees.

The Washington *Union* of the 26th inst. contains the private letter of Gen. Taylor, with the remark, that "uncontradicted rumor points to Major Gen Gaines as the friend to whom it was addressed, and by whose permission it was published.

Tonnage.—The official records of the Treasury Department show that since the passage of the Tariff of 1842 the amount of tonnage in the United States has increased from 2,092,399 tons in 1842 to 2,562,084 tons in 1846—an increase of more than twenty-two per cent, while the increase of the five years previous to the Tariff Act of 1842 was not five per cent, the tonnage being 1,995,639 tons in 1838 against 2,092,399 tons in 1842.

[From the Baltimore American]

New York, Jan. 26, 10, A. M.

Loss of a Baltimore Ship.—The ship Washington, Wylie, of and from Baltimore, for Belfast, Ireland, was abandoned at sea. (no date given) crew saved, and carried to England—[The W. cleared on 16th Nov. and went to sea on the 20th; her cargo consisted of 1003 bbls. flour and 18,382 1-2 bushels corn.]

Philadelphia, Jan. 26, 9, P. M.

Cotton has advanced fully a half cent.

Flour is held at $5,75 a $6. Corn Meal $3,75 per barrel.

Groceries and provisions unaltered.

Monroe Edwards, the great forger, who was committed to the State Prison, at Sing Sing several years ago, and whose name has become familiar to all who know anything of the history of crime in our country, is now in a rapid consumption and can hardly live more than a few weeks at best. The prison physician has relinquished all hopes of his recovery, and his death at any moment would not be a matter of surprise.

A Fire occurred at Chilicothe, (O.) about two weeks ago, which destroyed a whole block of frame buildings known as Hollow's Row.

Santa Fe.—A correspondent of the *Liberty* [Mo.] *Banner* writes from Santa Fe, under date of November 29th, as follows.

About four hundred of the Mormon troops left this place for California, under command of Col. Cook, on Sunday, the 18th inst. The residue, amounting to about one hundred and twenty-three women, were sent back to Fort Pueblo, on the Arkansas, by order of Col. Doniphan as the inclemency of the season rendered it impracticable for them all to complete their march to the Pacific this winter. The Mormon battalion is composed of five companies, and numbers five hundred men, twenty-five women for laundresses, and some boys and girls. They are well drilled troops, and were apparently in good condition when they arrived here, and also when they commenced their march for California. The men composing the 2nd regiment under Col. Price, and also the extra battalion, under Lieut. Col. Willock, have not enjoyed as good health since their arrival here as they did upon the march. More than one man is buried per day.

The first regiment will march against the Navahoes forthwith. The first battalion is already on the march. Capt. Morin's company from Platte is ordered to proceed against the Apache Indians on the head waters of the Rio Mora. They are said to have killed one or two men and driven off some stock. The Indians are much more troublesome here than the New Mexicans. They sally forth from the gorges of the mountains, and commit murder and carry on predatory warfare upon the plains and so soon as an armed force is sent against them they fly back to their inaccessible retreats and lurking places.

Council of Municipality No. One.

Sitting of Monday, February 1st, 1847.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The members present were, the Hon J Genois, Recorder.

Aldermen.—Jackson Duplessis, Cyprien Dufour, A Derbes, J G Fabre, J F Faurès, E Giquel, R Hogan, Z Latour, P Shiels, and E Wiltz 10

Absent.—James H Marks, J F Slingerland—2

The reading of the minutes were postponed till the next meeting.

The following messages from the Mayor were read:—

Mayoralty of New Orleans, January 28th, 1847.

To the Hon. the President and members of the Council of Municipality No One.

Gentlemen.—I beg leave to call your attention to the necessity of causing repairs to be made, without delay, to the roof of the Municipality Hall of this Municipality. The last spell of rainy weather has shown that unless these repairs are made immediately, the whole building will go to destruction. I am informed that this subject was laid before you at your last sitting, but was not acted upon; allow me to recommend it to your serious consideration.

From the enclosed copy of a resolution of the General Council, you will perceive that the sum of $228 60, is to be paid by the several Municipalities for the bodies of Colonel Watson, Major Ridgely, and others. The proportion of Municipality No. One, is $91 60.

I am respectfully
Your obedient servant,
A D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
General Council
Sitting of the 20th January, 1847.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and sixty cents, be paid to Gen John L. Lewis, pro rato by each Municipality, according to the quota as fixed by this Council, the same being for expenses incurred for the reception of the bodies of Col. Watson, Major Ridgely, and others.

(Signed) D Stickney, President.
Approved 22d January, 1847.
(Signed) A D CROSSMAN, Mayor.
A true Copy, A. Mazureau, Secretary.

On motion of Mr Wiltz, the rules being dispensed with, the resolution introduced by Mr Shiels relative to the repairs to be made to the roof of the Municipal Hall, was taken into consideration, and was adopted after being amended by Mr Latour, and with an additional article offered by Mr. Dufour.

Whereas, The roof of the Municipal Hall is leaking every where, and is entirely out of repair,

Resolved, That sealed proposals will be received by this Council till Monday 15th inst., for the erection of a new roof covered with slates, to be erected over the Municipal Hall, according to the plans and specifications which will be made by the Surveyor and accepted by the Improvement Committee, the whole payable in notes of this Municipality at twelve months, bearing six per cent interest per annum—the work being completed and accepted by the Surveyor. Said work to be done under the superintendence of the Improvement Committee and Surveyor.

Resolved further, That the Improvement Committee is requested to confer with the Church Wardens in order to induce them to improve the court-house on the same style and plan with the City Hall.

On motion of Mr Fabre, the resolution of the General Council was referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Mayoralty of New Orleans, February 1st, 1847.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Council of Municipality No One.

Gentlemen.—I beg leave to appoint by and with the advice and consent of your honorable body, in conformity with the 7th Section of the act of the *Legislature* approved 29th January, 1847, entitled "*an act to equalize representation in the Municipal Councils of the City of New Orleans*," Messrs. J F Stephenson, E A Michel, and Lucien Dubuc as Commissioners to make out complete lists of all persons and of all qualified electors of the several wards of Municipality No. One.

I avail myself of this opportunity to call your attention to the 3d section of an ordinance passed by the General Council on the 13th January 1847, providing that the Council of each Municipality shall appoint on the first Monday of February in each year, a collector of taxes on dogs.

Enclosed I hand you a communication from Mr H. R. Denis, relative to one of his slaves in the police jail. I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

On motion of Mr. Latour, the first paragraph of said letter is laid on the table till next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Wiltz, the second paragraph is laid on the table subject to the call of the Council.

The letter of Mr. Denis relative to his negro boy Antoine, now in the police jail and for whom the jailer claims $145 96 after being read was referred to the Police Committee.

Call of Committees

Mr. Faures, chairman of the finance committee presented the following weekly reports of the treasurers. Balances as follows:

Treasurer of Public Works Department,	$1576 62
Treasurer of Police Department,	21478 28

The rules being dispensed with, Mr Fabre presented the following documents

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
General Council, Sitting of the 13th January.

Resolved, that the account presented by Dr. Kerr, amounting to three hundred dollars, be paid, prorata by the several Municipalities, as follows:

Municipality No One,	$120 21
" " Two,	147 65
" " Three,	34 14

(Signed) Th. Zacharie, Pres.
Approved, 14th January,
A D Crossman, Mayor.
A true Copy, A. Mazureau, Secretary.

Mr. Fabre introduced the following resolution, which, on motion was adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

Be it resolved, that the Treasurer of the Police department be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to Dr. J. E. Kerr, the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, twenty-one cents, in accordance with the resolution of the General Council, approved January 15th.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
General Council.—Sitting of Wednesday January 20th 1847.

Resolved, by the General Council, that the Treasurers of the three Municipalities pay the amount of seven hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-one cents to John L. Lewis, Sheriff, on the warrant of the Mayor, payable pro rata.

(Signed) D Stickney, Pres.
Approved 22nd January 1847.
A. D. Crossman, Mayor.
A true Copy, A. Mazureau, Secretary.

Mr. Fabre introduced the following resolution which, on motion was adopted, the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved, that the treasurer of Police Department pay upon the warrant of the Mayor to John L. Lewis, sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the sum of two hundred and eighty-nine 39-100 dollars, being the prorata of this Municipality for the maintenance of prisoners in the parish prison for the quarter ending 31st December last as per resolution of the General Council at their sitting of the 20th January ultimo.

Mr. Duplessis, chairman of the Police Committee, presented the following resolution which on motion was adopted, the rules being dispensed with, after being amended by Mr. Shiels:

Resolved that sealed proposals will be received until Monday the 15th inst., for raising and relaying the pavement of the police jail and work-house, also for laying new floors in the basement of said building. The whole to be done under the supervision of the Surveyor according to specifications to be seen at his office.

Mr. Fabre, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, presented the following resolution, which on motion was adopted the rules being dispensed with, be it

Resolved, that the Treasurer of the Police Department be, and he is hereby authorized, to return to Mrs. Marie Boulard, the sum of fifteen dollars, paid by her through error to this Municipality, in the year 1845, for the tax on a certain lot situated in the First Ward of this Municipality.

Mr. Hagan, Chairman of the Committee on Education, presented a donation from the young men's Free Library Association, to the constituted authorities of the First Municipality, of their Library containing some 1300 volumes.

On motion of Mr. Hagan, said donation was accepted and referred to the Committee on Education, with instructions to report at the next meeting, where said Library may be located.

Mr. Latour, Chairman of the Special Committee, to whom was referred a letter from Mr C Pollock, presented the following report which on motion was adopted:

The Special Committee to whom was referred the letter of Mr C Pollock, contracter for the cleaning of the Third District, offering as his securities Messrs P Suzeneau and G H Gaudy, beg leave to report—

Your Committee having taken the necessary informations respecting the sufficiency of the securities offered by Mr C Pollock as aforesaid are of opinion that the same are insufficient and cannot be accepted by the Council.

New Orleans, 25th January, 1847.
Z Latour, Chairman,
J L Fabre,
A Derbes,

Mr Latour, Chairman of the Special Committee to whom were referred the letters of Messrs C Pollock and F Jacobs, submitted the following report and resolutions which on motion were adopted, the rules being dispensed with.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the letters of Messrs C Pollock and Felix Jacobs, the former being the Contractor for the clening of the streets of the 3d District and the latter, the Contractor for the cleaning of the streets of the 2d District. Mr Pollock submitted to the Council a statement showing the profits which he may possibly be able to realize at the end of each month to be the sum of fourteen dollars, represents that by employing only five carts, it will be impossible for him to comply strictly with his contract and further asks for an additional compensation of $10 per month in order to enable him to employ another cart. Mr Felix Jacobs represents his utter inability to continue his contract, alleging as his principal reason, his ignorance of the existence of the ordinance compelling him to have the streets cleaned before ten o'clock A M and concludes by asking the Council to annull his contract and offers Mr Oscar Lavaudais in his stead with an increase of $40 per annum upon his original contract.

Your Committee have taken both the aforesaid letters into consideration and are unanimously of opinion, that it would be establishing a bad precedent to permit persons to offer sealed proposals and make contracts with the Municipality, and when after more mature reflection they find they will inevitably be the loosers, to authorize them to withdraw, without incurring the least responsibility, if such a course was to be sanctioned, it would only have the effect to impede the good administration of the affairs of this Municipality which is specially intrusted to our care. Your Committee consider, that all persons who, by virtue of a previous resolution have thought proper to offer sealed proposals are, and must be bound by their offer, whenever the same is accepted by the Council, they are to make their reflections in due time, that is to say, before making their offer, and common prudence must teach them the necessity of making themselves fully acquainted with the obligations they are about undertaking to perform. Your Committee are therefore, of opinion that both the letters of Mr C Pollock, as well as that of Mr. Felix Jacobs, ought to be entirely disregarded by the Council, and each of them held to the strict compliance with their contract, and in as much as both Messrs Pollock and Jacobs as well as Mr Kelty, who has contracted for the cleaning of the first district as your Committee have been informed have not yet signed their respective contracts and furnished the security required, with the view of compelling said Contractors to do so. Your Committee will take the liberty of offering the following resolutions

Be it Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to write letters to Messrs J Kelty, C Pollock, and F Jacobs, putting them in default and requiring them to sign their respective contracts for the cleaning of the 1st 2d and 3d districts of this Municipality and give the securities required, to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee, who are by these presents authorized to receive the same between this and Saturday next the 6th day of February, 1847, at 12 o'clock M or in default thereof the Council shall proceed on Monday the 8th day of February to receive separate sealed proposals for the cleaning of the streets of said 1st 2d and 3d districts at their risks, and in case of any deficiency they shall respectively be made liable to pay the same, as well as all other damages which may result to the Municipality in consequence of their neglect or violation of their contract.

Be it further resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to advertise immediately in the official gazette of this Municipality that the Council shall proceed to receive at its sitting of Monday the 8th February 1847, separate sealed proposals for the cleaning of the streets of the first, second and third districts of Municipality No One, for and during the one year to be computed from that day, the contract to be signed in conformity with the ordinance adopted by this Council at its sitting of 21st of December last, and further, that in said advertisement the Mayor be, and is required to add that said sealed proposals will only be received by the Council in the event that said J Kelty, C Pollock and F Jacobs, who have already contracted for the cleaning of said districts have neglected to sign their respective contracts and furnished the security required.

New Orleans, 29th January, 1847
Z Latour, Chairman,
J L Fabre,
A Derbes.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr Z Latour presented the following resolutions, which, on motion were adopted, the rules being dispensed with

Resolved, That every owner, tenant, lessee or keeper of any house or building, yard, lot or any other place, fronting on the streets, or public way or adjoining thereto within the limits of Municipality No One, shall on every day before nine o'clock A M, cause all the rubbish, dirt, filth, and kitchen offals in their respective houses yards and lots, excepting chips, shavings, dung or manure and feculent matter to be brought out and placed near the gutter of the foot way, contained in tubs, hampers or baskets, under the penalty of a fine of ten dollars for each omission or contravention, which said fine will be recovered in the name of Municipality No One, for the use of the poor, to be distributed by the Committee on Charity among the several wards in the same proportion established by the existing ordinances.

Be it further Resolved, That in order to give the greatest publicity to the above resolution and for the purpose of carrying the same more effectually into execution, the Mayor be and he is hereby required to cause the same to be published in the official gazette of Municipality No One, during one month; and moreover that said Mayor be also required to cause a sufficient number of copies of the above resolution to be printed and the same to be distributed in the different houses etc, by the commissaries in their respective wards.

Mr Derbes moved for a dispensation of the rules to present a resolution, the vote being taken, it appeared that Messrs Dufour, Derbes, Fabre, Latour, and Wiltz, voted in the affirmative, 5 yeas; and that Messrs Duplessis, Faures, Giquel, Hagan and Shiels, voted in the negative, 5 nays. Said motion was rejected.

Letters and Petitions.

A letter was received from C Suzeneau, police officer, praying the Council to order the payment of a sum of $22 50, deducted from his salary on account of sickness.

On motion, said letter was laid indefinitely on the table.

A letter was read from Mr A. Morel, tendering his resignation as corporal of the police post for the fourth ward.

On motion, said resignation was accepted, and the Police Committee instructed to appoint to-morrow evening, a corporal to fill the vacancy.

A petition was read from Thomas Hutcham for permission to build a blacksmith forge in Rampart street, between Barrack and Hospital streets.

A petition was read from many citizens of the 5th ward, against granting permission to build a blacksmith forge, in Rampart street, between Barrack and Hospital streets.

On motion, said petitions were referred to the Police Committee, with power to act.

A letter was read from J Community, relative to the old draining steam engine. Referred to the Improvement Committee.

Letters were read from Messrs D Cronan and Wood, against having Customhouse street opened for the use of the public; and a petition was read from many citizens, praying that Customhouse street be immediately opened, and all obstructions removed.

Mr Derbes moved that said letters and petitions be laid on the table, subject to the call of the Council.

Mr Dufour presented a resolution ordering the Surveyor to open the whole of such part of Customhouse street as in his opinion will appear safe.

The rules not being suspended, said resolution was made the order of the day for the next meeting.

A letter was read from Mr F. Oxnard, praying the Council to authorize the substitution of a fixed annual duty of $50, instead of the ordinary wharfage duties paid by steamboat *Wave*, employed in transporting merchandise from the Louisiana Sugar Refinery to the city. On motion, said letter was laid on the table.

A letter was read from D Augustin, Brigadier General commanding the Legion, relative to the ordinance prohibiting the introduction on the Place d'Armes of mounted artillery.

On motion, said letter was referred to a special committee. The chair appointed on said committee,

Messieurs Dufour, Fabre and Derbes.

A petition was read from P Lacroix and others, complaining that tables are placed outside of the Meat Market by the Farmer.

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr Fabre, the rules being dispensed with, the Council took up the resolution repealing all ordinances prohibiting the game of Keno in the First Municipality, which resolution was made the order of the day for this sitting.

The vote being taken, it appeared that Messrs Duplessis, Dufour, Faures and Hagan voted in the negative—4 nays, and that Messrs Derbes, Fabre, Giquel, Latour and Wiltz voted in the affirmative—5 ayes.

Therefore said resolution was adopted, as follows:

Be it Resolved, That all ordinances or parts of ordinances prohibiting the game of Loto in the First Municipality, be and they are hereby repealed.

Resolved, further, That the owners of all houses in which the aforesaid game of Loto will be played, shall pay an annual tax of five hundred dollars, in advance, in the hands of the Treasurer of the police department.

A letter was read from Mr E Blanc, for permission to examine a document deposited in the archives of the Council—signed by Lason Tredeau.

On motion, said permission was granted.

A petition was read from F Leon for permission to build in Dauphin street between St Philip and Ursuline streets, a house bricked between posts and slated.

On motion, said permission was granted.

A petition was read from Claude Tournier, praying the Council to settle for the work done in faubourg Treme. Referred to the Improvement Committee.

On motion of Mr Giquel, the rules being dispensed with, the Council took up the resolution for the appointment of a Corporal. The rules being dispensed with, said resolution was adopted after being amended by Mr Fabre:

Resolved, That the Police Committee be and is hereby authorised to appoint a Corporal for the Night Watch, for the post in suburb Treme, whose duties it shall be to keep an English record, where all the reports shall be entered, and to transmit every day a copy of the same to the Honorable the Recorder, at the opening of his Court.

Resolved, moreover, That it shall be the duty of the said Corporal of the night watch, to remain all night at said post of suburb Treme, and shall receive as a full compensation for his services a monthly sum of forty dollars. It is well understood that the watchman now doing said duty shall no longer be considered as being a member of the watch of this Municipality.

A letter was read from Mr B Marigny, Register of Conveyances, transmitting two accounts for certificates furnished to the Board of Assessors.

On motion, said accounts were referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

A letter was read from J W McNamar, informing the Council that the Surveyor refuses to give him a certificate for any of the work done at the wharf.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Surveyor be and he is hereby authorised to receive the work done by Mr J W McNamar and to settle with him.

A letter was read from Messrs J Goultz and Wm Bell, informing the Council that the water works now erecting will be completed in two or three weeks, and wishing to have the management and running of the engine for one year.

On motion said letter was referred to the Improvement Committee.

Mr Hagan presented the following resolution which, on motion, was adopted, the rules being dispensed with

Resolved, That the contractor of the Water Works be empowered to repair the pipes that are now laid between Canal and Esplanade sts, and running along Old Levee street, so that water may be discharged at each corner of all the streets running to the rear of the First Municipality, said repairs to be done under the supervision of the Surveyor

A letter was read from Mr D Cronan, informing the Council that he has hired a lot for the purpose of depositing his sand, and praying the Council to allow him an opportunity of having it taken away at his own expense.

On motion, Resolved, That the Council of Municipality No 1, grant to D Cronan till the first of March next, to have all his sand taken away from the Levee—if said sand is not removed at the specified time, said D Cronan shall pay a fine of $20 for each and every day said sand shall remain deposited on the Levee.

A letter was read from John DeBuys, asking a compensation for work done.

On motion said letter was referred to a Special Committee. The Chair appointed on said Committee, Messrs Fabre, Hagan and Wiltz.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr Derbes presented a resolution relative to the History of Louisiana, by Gayarre.

On motion, the roll being called, it appeared that the only members present were C Dufour, A Derbes, J L Fabre, R Hagan, Z Latour, and E Wiltz—6. There being no quorum, the Council was adjourned until Monday next, the 8th instant, at 5 o'clock, P M.

JH REYNES, Secretary.

We call the attention of the public to the sale of valuable Real Estate, within the 1st Municipality, and Louisiana State Bank stock, which will take place on Monday next, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the City Exchange, by the Sheriff, in order to effect a partition. The terms are very liberal.

We be pleased to announce Mr. CHARLES FORSTALL, as a candidate for Representative of the Fifth District, in place of Lucien Pr. Menvis, resigned, and that he will receive the undivided support of [f5]2 ALL HIS FRIENDS.

LATEST DATES.

New York	Jan 26	London	Jan 3
Washington	Jan 27	Liverpool	Jan 5
Charleston	Jan 29	Havre	Jan 3
Cincinnati	Jan 29	Havana	Jan 24
Brazos St Jago	Jan 31	Vera Cruz	Jan 25
Galveston	Jan 31	Tampico	Jan 2[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY EVENING.
February 4, 1847.

The letters were delivered at so late an hour to-day, that parties could not make up their minds to operate, and the sales of Cotton were restricted to 1300 bales, at prices ruling very near in accordance with the very highest point of the market.

Sales of Sugar amount to about 300 hhds. with rather a dull market.

In Molasses about 400 bbls at 27c ₽ gallon.

FLOUR.—There was a great deal of excitement in the Flour market to-day, and sales of some 30,000 to 40,000 bbls were made at prices ranging from $5 93¾ a 6 75, the market closing firmly at the latter rate.

CORN.—The excitement in this article was equally intense and about 40,000 bushels changed hands at from 85c. a $1 00 ₽ bushel, all in market now held at the latter rate.

PROVISIONS.—Nothing of consequence was done in provisions to-day.

EXCHANGE.—No change in Exchange to-day.

FREIGHTS.—An advance is now demanded for Freights. 9-16d paid for Cotton to Liverpool and 16d for Grain. Much higher rates are asked.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Jan. 4.

For the week ending Dec. 24.—We closed last week with an advance of 1/8d per lb on all classes of American, the last two days being dull and quiet. That quietness has continued in a greater or less degree to the present moment, and under its influence nearly [illegible] has been conceded in price. The business transacted since Friday has been by no means [illegible] in some instances forced sales have been made at 1/8d and even 1/4d decline. Such a course of impulsive proceeding is not unusual after so great and rapid an advance. This morning, however, and yesterday also, more uniformity in prices, with a regular demand from the trade, has been, and still is, in existance and our market is assuming accordingly a character of steadiness, and even firmness. Other descriptions than American may be considered as less changed and influenced than those kinds, whether in the direction of the late advance or present decline; and we therefore regard Surats, Brazil and Egyptians as having been less depressed than the common run of short-stapled American. Since the above was written, an active speculative demand has sprung up; 10,000 bags are said to have been sold, and prices are replaced to within 1/8d per lb of their highest position of last week. 12,670 American, 1,300 Surat, and 300 Egyptian have been taken on speculation, and 50 American for export. The sales for the week are 21,340 bales.

For the week ending Dec. 31.—The price of American cotton is 1/4d higher than the circular quotations of Thursday, 24th inst. This advance was nearly all gained in the latter part of that day, by a renewal of a smart speculative demand; and as this renewed demand was kept up with much spirit on Monday, the advanced rates were firmly supported, and have been steadily maintained up to the present moment. Tuesday we had later dates from N York, by the Ashburton and this morning the letters by the Boston steamer of the 16th have been delivered, bringing nothing new with respect to our staple article. With regard to the extent of the crop, it is thought by the writers of these advices that we may have fully as much cotton from the Atlantic States as we had estimated; but the aggregate quantity of the entire crop is not raised higher than before, viz. two million of bales. The shipments going on to this country are very light. So far, therefore, another fortnight of time has passed over without disturbing the reduced estimates of our supply from the United States. This morning the summing up of the actual stock of cotton in this port has been made and published; and all that need be said of it is, that it comes out to corroborate most exactly the various items and statistics published each Friday in the brokers' circulars. From Manchester and the manufacturing parts of the country, we have nothing encouraging as to these active speculative proceedings and advancing prices, although there is more reconciliation to some advance in price. Nor is there any thing in favor us in the state of the provision market and the consuming power of the people. Our advanced position therefore must be considered to rest almost entirely upon the conclusion, that the future supply will be inadequate to the consumption. Of the present stock in Europe, there can be no doubt that it is lamentably too small for the heavy demands that must be daily made upon it; especially so, when the most favorable calculations that can be made, cannot show the spinners of this country to hold on the average a greater amount of the raw material than will suffice for three weeks of three and a half weeks consumption. 18,000 American, 300 Bahia, 400 Surats, and 400 West Indian, have been taken up on speculation, and 300 Surats for export.

The sales of to day are supposed to be 12,000 bales, two thirds on speculation, including 100 Pernams at 7¼d to 7½d. The total sales of the week are 31,000 bales.

Jan. 1.—The sales to-day amount to 6,000 or 7,000 bales, the greater part being taken by speculators. Prices continue firmly supported.

Jan. 2.—The market to-day has been firm and steady; the sales estimated at 10,000 bales, principally on speculation. Prices firm; the chief part of the cotton sold was American.

Jan. 4.—Ten thousand bales exchanged hands to-day, of which about 6,000 or 7,000 was taken on speculation. Prices unchanged. The business included 200 Surat at 4½d to 5d; 70 Sea Island 19d; and American 7¼ to 7⅞d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

The trade since the 4th ult, has been rather buoyant, and prices for most articles have advanced considerably.

On the 29th wheat in active demand, and considerable advance in price took place (6d per 70 lbs?)

Both Canadian and United States flour were sold at an advance of 2s per sack, and 2s to 2s 6d per bbl, both free and bonded. Indian corn had a steady sale, at very full prices. Last market was held here on 31st when wheat rose 2s per 70 lbs, over the rates of the 29th.

Considerable sales were effected in bonded flour at 37s 6d to 38s, the market closing firm at the latter prices. Indian corn was in moderate request.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

Jan. 2.—The grain trade has been in an animated and sometimes excited position since the sailing of the steamship Cambria on the 4th inst. Prices have also advanced considerably beyond our quotations on that day. For barrelled flour the inquiry has been active, and rather extended sales have been paid for free; whilst bonded parcels have, in anticipation of a demand for France, risen quite [illegible] per barrel.

In the course of the week ending [illegible] [illegible]

The business done on the 29th ult. was to a good extent, and prices of wheat rose 2s to 3s on the currency of that day week. Flour rose also, 2s per sack, and foreign 1s to 2s per barrel. Higher prices for both these articles were obtained at the markets held on the 30th ult. and 1st inst. From present appearances there is certainly little prospect of prices losing for a time the high figure at which they are now quoted.

LONDON TOBACCO MARKET.

[From the Liverpool Times, January 5.]

With a comparatively dull, heavy market last month, sales were 1180 hhds, consisting of 90 hhds Virginia leaf, 60 hhds strips, 340 Kentucky leaf, and 700 hhds. strips, the latter taken chiefly in parcels. The majority of buyers have purchased with considerable reluctance and to limited extent, on the supposition that prices have not reached their minimum; and although holders have given way ¼ to ½ per lb in some descriptions, the market remains very languid and depressed.

HAVRE—Dec. 7.

Cottons—Our market has, during the past week been laboring under the unfavorable influence of the advices from the United States, received by the Britannia steamer of the 16th ult., the demand has again been of a very restricted nature, and transactions have been merely from hand to mouth. The announcement of large shipments to our port added to the discouraging nature of the accounts from our interior districts, have weakened the confidence of dealers as well as importers and led to a depreciation in prices, which, although it had already begun to manifest itself at the close of our preceding circular, had not assumed a sufficiently decided character to warrant our then making any change in quotations. A decline, however, has since been established, which may be written at from 1 2 [illegible] American cottons and several lots, delivered in January and February, have even been [illegible] under the previous rates.

Dec. 15.—From the downward tendency exhibited in our market at the date of our previous report, we were far from anticipating the complete reaction that has since taken place, for although the advices from the United States, brought by the steamer of the 16th ult. had been favorably interpreted in Liverpool and created a speculative feeling there, a contrary effect was produced here, and prices experienced a considerable decline. Within the past week, however, things have assumed quite a different aspect. The demand has therefore been characterized by a considerable degree of animation, which has been gradually increasing, and has led to an advance of f7 to 8 on all American cottons. But although the transactions have been very extensive, our stock has not been very materially reduced, speculators having been the principal operators, and directed their attention chiefly to cargoes for delivery. The demand for consumption has been comparatively moderate, which could hardly be otherwise at the present high rates and it will probably continue to be restricted, so long as they continue to predominate. We are now waiting the receipt of the advices by the Great Western, and there will probably be little doing until they have reached us.

Dec. 21.—Up to the close of last week, our market was characterised by a considerable activity in the transactions, but more especially on Wednesday, when the accounts received from Liverpool gave an extraordinary impulse to speculation, and 7000 bales changed hands. The sales were chiefly in cargoes to arrive, and delivery up to next March, and such was the spirit displayed in the transactions, prices rapidly advanced f5 on our preceding quotations. Since the commencement of this week however, the demand has been one very restricted, the intelligence from England where symptoms of a reaction had begun to manifest themselves, has created a corresponding effect here, and after the considerable operations that have taken place, this might have been anticipated. The advices of the 24th and 30th ult. by the two last steamers from the United States, having produced no new feature in our market, it is obvious that the excitement is to be ascribed solely to the intelligence from the other side of the channel, consequently the course of things with us will depend mainly on the news from thence. After a long lapse of time, our stock which was reduced to 7000 bales, received an accession by the successive imports within the last two days, part of which had been sold previous to arrival, and is now in the hands of speculators.

Dec. 31.—Yesterday, owing to the intelligence from the other side of the channel, where a fresh impulse was given to the market, large transactions took place, and prices advanced f2 a 3, recovering the ground they had previously lost.

Wheat and Flour.—We have to record a sale of 1200 sacks American wheat at 130 50 per 200 kil. Flour remains quoted at f40 to 41 per bbl in bond. The imports were 14,106 bbls flour, and a parcel of wheat by several vessels from the U States.

Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor.

THE original, and only genuine, always has the *written signature* of the proprietor "H. DAILEY," on the wrapper of each box. General Depot 2?? Broadway, New York. Southern Depot 151 Chartres st. New Orleans. j26 1f

Cutaneous Affections, Salt Rheum, Sores upon the face, and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, may be cured by the use of COMSTOCK'S SARSAPARILLA, at the trifling cost of 50 cents per bottle, or $4 per doz. There is no Extract of Sarsaparilla which can equal this—It is more highly concentrated than any other preparation. It is a powerful alterative to the system, expelling from the blood all its unhealthy particles and those humors which attack the lungs, stomach and strength to the bowels, promotes digestion and never leaves the bowels in a costive state. Sold only at 36 Poydras street. ja26 2w

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Office 16, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, January 17th, 1847.

IRISH RELIEF ASSOCIATION FOR THE DESTITUTE PEASANTRY.

Being a re-organization of the Association formed during the period of famine in the West of Ireland, in 1831.

PATRONS

The Duke of Manchester.	Lord George Hill.
Marquis of Downshire.	The Hon. S. M[illegible]
The Earl of Devon.	The Hon. Ch[illegible]
The Earl of Roden.	The Hon. T. V[illegible] M.P.
The Viscount Lorton.	G. A. Hamilton, Esq. M.P.
Lord Farnham.	Edw. [illegible] Esq. M.P.

TRUSTEES

The Earl of Roden.	Lord George Hill.
The Viscount Lorton,	G. A. Hamilton, Esq. M.P.
Lord Farnham.	Wm. D. La Touche, Esq.

COMMITTEE

Major Adams,	Richard Armit, Esq.
Alexander Boyle, Esq.	Henry Bewley, Esq.
Richard Cane, Esq.	W. H. Carroll, Esq.
Wm Edington, Esq.	R. R. Guinness, Esq.
R. S. Guinness, Esq.	Henry C. Hoare, Esq.
W. D. Hull, Esq.	Sir J. K. James, Bart.
Wm D. Latouche, Esq.	P. J. Major, Esq.
Thomas Parnell, Esq.	Wm Traill, Esq.
Robert Wilson, Esq.	

HONORARY SECRETARIES.

Lord George Hill,	Rev. C. H. Minchin.
Sir Edmund Waller, Bart.	Henry John Porter, Esq.

TREASURERS.

Messrs Latouche & Co. Dublin.

The Committee, feeling deeply the increasing amount of destitution which each post announces, would again appeal to public benevolence, and submit a brief statement of their proceedings up to the present date.

A schooner laden with meal for the supply of Westport and that extensive district, has reached its destination. The expense of this cargo, exclusive of freight, amounts to £542 10s 6d.

A second schooner was despatched last week to Killibegs, with a cargo of meal, whence portions of it will be conveyed by revenue cruisers to the most destitute districts of the counties of Donegal and Mayo, with the valuable aid and co-operation of the Coast Guard, whose services at the present moment cannot be too highly appreciated. The expense of this cargo, exclusive of freight, amounts to £[illegible] 5s. These cargoes are to be sold at a rate somewhat under first cost, except in peculiar cases where it may be necessary that gratuitous aid should be afforded.

Several grants for the purchase of provisions, amounting to £1,567 5s 6d, have been made chiefly to relief committees in inland districts, where the local resources cannot meet the destitution.

Upwards of £200 has been expended in boilers of a large description, with a view of promoting the establishment of Soup Kitchens and the committee have received many gratifying communications from various quarters, which encourage them to proceed with increased energy in this department of their labors, more especially as they are convinced that under existing difficulties, soup must necessarily constitute a material part of the relief to be afforded.

The amount of funds which have as yet been placed at their disposal is £[illegible] 15s. When, however, they compare this sum with the numerous and increasing claims for relief which daily come under their notice, they are tempted to exclaim, "What are these among so many?" but they entertain a hope that the words of Him who once said, in reference to the famishing multitude, "Give ye them to eat," will find a ready response, and that the Lord will open the hearts of many, and constrain them to minister to the necessities of their destitute and famishing fellow creatures,

A few extracts from the hundreds of letters received by the committee, from persons of known respectability, will suffice to prove that a painful necessity exists for making this public appeal:—

"I see from day to day, men, women and children, who two months ago were in health and spirits, now reduced to living skeletons, pining to death."

"On behalf of the starving hundreds around me, I plead not want, no, gentlemen, I plead starvation—a plea that involves life or death. Many have died, many more are dying, and unless immediate relief be procured, what must inevitably be the result? Dysentery has for some time prevailed, and I regret to say that typhus fever is making rapid strides among those suffering creatures."

"There is a uniformity of wretchedness in the parishes along the sea coast. On the list of absolutely destitute persons, I have at this moment 1,380, and to meet this mass of want, there is only employment given to seventy-five men upon the public works."

"Thirty deaths in this week!!!—Fever Hospital overflowing—many of these died on coming into hospital after getting food—one poor fellow dropped in the hall."

The Committee entered upon the arduous work in which they are now engaged, from an earnest desire to do what they could, with the Divine blessing, to alleviate and check, if possible, the progress of a calamity which baffles all description. Their object is simply, to be instrumental in carrying out at this trying moment, an extensive and impartial plan of benevolence throughout Ireland, and they humbly trust that funds adequate to the occasion will not be wanting, to enable them to fulfil the trust they have undertaken.

It is the intention of the Committee to charter a steamer with provisions as soon as practicable, and arrangements are at present in progress having that object in view.

GEORGE A HILL,
EDMUND WALLER,
C H MINCHIN,
HENRY J PORTER. } Hon Secs.

December 17th, 1846.

Contributions will be received by the Trustees, the Committee, and the Honorary Secretaries, at the Office of the Association; by Sir Edward Borough, Armit and Co.; Messrs Cane and Co. Dublin; and by the following Bankers:—The Bank of Ireland and its Branches; Messrs. La Touche and Co.; Messrs. Ball, Doyne and Co.; Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pim and Co., Dublin. Sir R. [illegible] Glyn Bart., Halifax, Mills and Co.; Messrs. Coutts and Co.; Messrs Drummond and Co; Messrs Herries, Farquhar and Co; Messrs. Puget, Bainbridge and Co. Messrs. Hoare and Co; Messrs. Cox and Co; Messrs. Barclay, Bryan, Tritt and Co. London. The Commercial Bank of Scotland and its Branches; Messrs. Hall, West & Co., Brighton. Messrs. Vivian and Kitson, Torquay. 5th

Grain for the Army.

I WILL receive sealed proposals to be endorsed "Proposals to furnish Grain," until 1 P M of Friday, the 5th inst, to furnish

25 000 measured bushels best OATS,
8 000 measured bushels best White CORN.

The grain to be put up in good new gunny bags of two measured bushels each, at the expense of the seller. No separate charge to be made for the bags. Bids will be received for the Oats and Corn separately, and no bid for less than *four thousand bushels* of either will be considered. The whole to be subject to inspection by a person or persons whom I may name. To be delivered at such times and in such quantities, within ten days if required, as I may designate. I reserve the privilege of rejecting all the bids if too high.

THO F HUNT,
Lieut Col & Dep'y Q M G.

New Orleans, Feb 3, 1847.

Avenir Ben Mutual Insurance Co.
New Orleans, January 29, 1847.
[illegible] the profits of Thirty-two and [illegible] on the business of the year [illegible] to the parties entitled to [illegible]
L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Louis Ball Room.

BALL

COMPLIMENTARY TO H. RUFFIER.

THIS Ball will take place this evening, Friday the 5th inst. Gentlemen wishing tickets will find Mr. Ruffier at the office of the Room during the whole day. The ATTENDANTS OF THE MASKED SOCIETY are informed they can obtain invitation tickets on application. fe5 1t

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.

HEADS OF FAMILIES' BALL AND SUPPER.

THE Subscription list to the above Ball to take place on Saturday the 13th inst, is now open at the office of the room where Gentlemen wishing to subscribe will find Mr. H. Ruffier daily.—The Subscribers will attend a meeting for the election of Managers on Sunday the 7th inst., at 11 A M. fe5 [illegible]

STONE & McCOLLUM'S Mammoth Great Western Circus.

AFTER a brilliant series of representations given by this talented troop the past four weeks in Mobile, the manager proposes opening for a few days on the Congo Square, 1st Municipality, commencing next Wednesday evening Jan. 13, 1847, in the new and enlarged pavilion 100 feet in length, impervious to rain and capable of seating 2300 persons.

A portion of the seats will be reserved expressly for the free colored population.

Admittance 25 cents to all parts of the house. Doors will be open at 6½ and the representations will commence at 7. The very efficient police that was in attendance during the companys previous visit have been engaged.

ja13 S. Q. STOKES, Manager.

THE MENAGERIE

NOW OPEN IN BARRACK STREET,

[Between Old Levee and Conde sts.

HOURS OF EXHIBITION.—On Thursday from 6½ to 9½ P. M. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday from 11 A. M. to 9½ P. M. Price of Admission—50 cents; Children under 10 years of age, and servants, half price.

The following is a list of the animals contained in this extensive establishment, viz:

One female Elephant,	One Lioness,
One Grecian Buffalo,	One Grizzly Bear, from the Rocky Mountains,
One S. American Tapir,	
One Brazilian Tiger,	Two American Bears,
One Cinnamon Bear,	Two Spotted Hyenas,
One Santa Fe Beer,	One Ocelot,
One S. American Panther	Pair Ichneumons or Egyptian Weasels,
One Black Wolf,	
One male Camel,	One Pecarry,
One Bush Deer,	One Kaird.

Besides a number of Monkeys.

BIRDS.

One American Eagle,	Three splendid Macaws,
One Plowed [illegible],	One West India Parrot,
One silver Chinese pheasant,	One pair Pegoe Owls,
One Golden Pheasant,	One Anaconda Serpent,

Besides a number of minor Animals.

The only celebrated and unrivalled Mr Alonzo Hiriart, the Greatest Herculean in the World, has been engaged and will appear for a few nights only.

Mr N. Ranions and his Extraordinary Band of Minstrels will also appear nightly at 8 o'clock.—They stand unrivaled.

Sports of the Ring, by the celebrated Dandy Jim, and his diminutive Pony, *Lady White*, to commence at one quarter before 8, P M each day.

Mr Jacobs's Brass Band will be in attendance daily, and will enliven the entertainments with some of the most fashionable airs.

An efficient Police will be in attendance, who will enforce order and decorum. fe4

Pontchartrain Railroad Ball Room

Cor. Moreau & Elysian Fields sts., 3d Municipality.

THE Proprietors respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that the above Room is now open for the season. Grand Dress and Masked BALL will be given EVERY SUNDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, and for QUARTEROONS every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, until further notice.

The visitors may rest assured that the most strict order will be required, and a sufficient police will be in attendance to enforce it. The Ball will commence at 8 o'clock.

Admittance to the Ball Room—Gentlemen $1, Ladies gratis.

A superior Orchestra is engaged, and there is also a good Restaurant and Bar, where all kinds of refreshments may be had. d9 F TRIGANT, Manager.

Private or Public Sale of the Estate of Mr. Etienne Trepagnier of the Parish of St.-John the Baptist.

THE undersigned being far advanced in age and being desirous of disposing during his life time of his real estate, offers accordingly to sell at Private sale during all next month, otherwise he will cause it to be exposed at Public Sale and Auction, by the competent officer, on Monday, the 1st March next coming, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, the hereinafter described property, on the following Terms, Conditions and Securities, to wit:

Description of the Property.—1st. Sundry movable effects, Household Furniture, a certain quantity of Corn, and several other articles.

2nd. A certain Sugar Plantation, situate in the Parish of St. John the Baptist, on the left bank of the river Mississippi, consisting of the two following Tracts or Strips of Land, viz: The first and upper Tract, measuring four arpents more or less in front having a large Batture and a double concession, bounded above by the property of Mr. Sosthen LaBranche, and below by that of widow Jacques Leoche.

The Second or Lower Tract measuring six arpents and a half fronting on the river, having also a great extension, and a Double Concession, opening more or less in the rear, bounded above by the property of Widow Jacques Leoches and below by that of Mr. Joseph Clement, together with a two story dwelling house, Sugar House with a steam engine, Kitchen, Hospital, Stable, Corn House and Corn Mill, Negro Cabins, Implements of Husbandry, Cattle, Horses and Mules, one hundred and ten arpents of Ratoons, and forty arpents of Seeds-Cane, and all the improvements thereon, and appurtenances there unto belonging.

3. The Slaves thereunto attached and thereon employed, all of them field-hands, averaging Forty Six in number, Twenty Eight whereof are grown up men, Eighteen grown up women and Four children, some of them Creoles.

Terms and Conditions of Sale.—The moveables payable 1st March next coming. The above described Plantation, with the whole gang of Slaves, the Improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging, payable twenty-five thousand dollars cash, and the balance of the purchase money payable in Two and Three annual instalments reckoning from the date of sale.

Purchasers to execute their promissory notes, duly endorsed by and satisfactorily endorsed, payable at the office of the Recorder of the Parish of St. John the Baptist, bearing special mortgage reserved on the premises, and eight per cent interest per annum after maturity until paid, without the privilege of a special payment.

Parish of St. John the Baptist, Jan. 30, 1847.

For proposals or information, apply to my Agent, EDMOND TREPAGNIER, Of the Parish of St. James.

f-5 2w

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away again, This day at 11 o'clock from his master, the Mulatto Boy John, about 14 years old, speaking French and English, chesnut curling hair, with a scar on one of his cheeks. He had on when missed blue clothing, and a cloth cap. The above reward will be paid to whoever will arrest and bring him to No 101 Chartres street.

fe5 New Orleans, February 4th, 1847.

Mexican Gulf Rail-Road.

THE Mexican Gulf Railway being now completed to within four miles of its terminus on Lake Borgne at Proctor's Shell Bank, and the work advancing rapidly under contract; to provide for the due progress of the works and the additional means of transport required, the President and Directors of the Company hereby give notice, agreeably to the provisions of the 9th section of the charter that on Monday the 15th day of February, 1847, the *Subscription Books to the Capital Stock of the Company* will be opened from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. at the office of the Company, No 70, Exchange Alley near Bienville street, under the superintendence of Messrs. Alexander Gordon, Laurent Millaudon and William More, and shall remain thus open during the space of twenty days (sundays excepted), say until the 9th day of March next inclusive.

Office of the Mexican Gulf Railway Company, New Orleans, 4th of January, 1847.

PETER CONREY Jr., President,
M. Musson, Ass. Comptroller, j11—tmr10

BE it enacted, &c., that the Commissioners are appointed to select a site and superintend the erection of the public buildings for the use of the State at Baton Rouge, be and they are hereby authorized to advertise three months for plans and propositions for the State House, and select such as in their judgment may be best adapted for the objects intended. Provided that such alterations may be made by said Commissioners in the details of said plans, so as to adapt in the same building to be erected for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, all offices and rooms required by the State.

In accordance with the foregoing Act, the Commissioners hereby give notice that they will receive at the State House, in the City of New Orleans, on Mondays, Wednesday's and Friday's, at 9 o'clock, A.M., for ninety days from the date hereof, from Architects and Builders, proposals and plans for the erection of the above mentioned buildings.

(Signed) MAUNSEL WHITE, Ch'mn.
G. COOK.
WALTER BRASHEAR.
j13—90

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
Wednesday, 3d February, 1847.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank, have this day declared a dividend of three per cent, on the capital paid in, which will be paid to the Stockholders on or after Wednesday, the 10th inst.

fe4 3t RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK
Monday, 25th January, 1847.

THE annual election for directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking house on Monday, the 8th February next, between 10 o'clock, A M and 2 P M. ja25 3w RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

To Tailors.

MERCIER & DRILLINGS, a fine assortment of twilled and figured Merinos and a few bales of fancy Drillings, received per last arrivals from France, for sale cheap by LORNE & FROIS, 84 Chartres street.

Army Supplies.

I WILL receive sealed proposals, to be endorsed proposals for any supplies until 1 P. M. of Saturday, the 6th inst to furnish

[illegible] Wall Tents, with 1 Flye, 1 set of Poles and 20 Pins for each tent.

[illegible] Common Tents with 1 set of Poles and 15 Pins for each tent.

1000 "Collins" or "Hunts" Hatchets with handles.
[illegible] do do Axes.
[illegible] Camp Kettles.
1000 Mess Pans—Iron.
4000 Tin Canteens with straps.
1000 Knapsacks do do

Separate bids will be received for each of the above named articles. Samples will be shown at my office, 14 Common street; the whole to be delivered within ten days, subject to inspection by persons to be named by me. I reserve the privilege of rejecting the bids if too high. New Orleans, Feb 3d, 1847.

[illegible] T. F. HUNT, Lt. Col. Dy. Q. M. Gen.

[illegible] Havana Coffee, landing ex brig [illegible] for sale by [illegible] J CABALLERO, 38 Old Levee.

[illegible] Coffee, in store, for sale by [illegible] J CABALLERO, 38 Old Levee.

[illegible] CAPS—10 cases, for sale [illegible] & CO. 31 Magazine st.

[illegible] & HALL, 16 Magazine st.

[illegible] for sale by J CABALLERO, 38 Old Levee.