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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 30, 1850.

THE INAUGURAL.

This is an unpretending document, exceedingly homespun in style, and containing nothing particularly novel in matter. As Gen. WALKER is careful in the outset, to inform his readers that he is unfitted by habit and pursuits to play the orator, his plea in abatement must be deemed an apology for the lack of clearness, vigor and elegance of diction in his inaugural address.

The topics touched upon are not numerous, but they are among the most important that can be submitted to the consideration of the general assembly. The Governor is frank and explicit in advocating the application of the elective franchise to the choice of all judicial officers. The Convention that framed the present Constitution willed otherwise, and in distrust of the principle, Gen. WALKER to the contrary notwithstanding. Let any one read the debates, and particularly the speeches of Messrs. DOWNS, SPLANE, SOULE, and other shining lights of Democracy, and he will be convinced of the fact.

The subject of education is treated at some length, and here we heartily commend the suggestions of the Inaugural. The Legislature is bound not merely to frame, but to perfect a system of Public Education. Until this is accomplished, the General Assembly cannot be said to have fulfilled the imperative mandate of the Constitution. The remarks of Governor WALKER on this point comprise the best and ablest passages in the document.

The protection of the State from the dangers of inundation is said to make the special duty of a general [illegible] of the State Engineer and other talented and experienced persons, who, [illegible] together with [illegible] estimates of the cost of the works which [illegible] may recommend. Connected with this question is that of internal improvements. The message recommends that our means be first applied to objects of paramount importance, and then gradually extended to other works, until every portion of the State shall have derived benefit from the fostering hand of Legislation.

The Slavery question is, as a matter of course, [illegible]. The Governor loves the Union, but [illegible] the Wilmot Proviso. He [illegible] We are in hopes [illegible] Southern Convention. [illegible]

The Governor [illegible] to appoint to office none save competent persons, and ends with an expression of thanks to the people for having elected him.

Altogether the address is a passable document, neither better nor worse than the majority of such productions. There are many other points to which we might have adverted, but an Inaugural, little more than a general statement of principles is to be expected.

THE STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] over and above [illegible] the past year. In former years, when [illegible] a larger difference than 5 or 10,000 bales [illegible] the magnitude of the mistake [illegible] to require any notice. And here by the [illegible] we may add as a well deserved tribute of praise to the correctness and care with which the tables of the New Orleans Prices Current are compiled, that rarely, even in seasons where the receipts have gone up to nigh 1,200,000 bales, has the counting of the stock on the 31st August, shown a difference of more than 2 5 10 bales either way.

It has been reserved for the boasted accuracy of English statistics, and at a time too when the stock of Cotton for weeks past was reduced below 400,000 bales—to discover that there is a slight error of 50,000 bales in the estimates, or in other words, no less than *twenty five per cent!* Of course, no one on this side will for a moment believe that the mistake was unintentional. The blunder is altogether too glaring, and too transparent also to admit for a moment of so charitable a construction. However, much the learned and acute committee of the Liverpool brokers may desire to stultify themselves by the admission, we will come to their rescue and relieve them at once of the accusation. But, whilst perfectly willing to enter a *nolle prosequi* on this particular charge, we do not hesitate to accuse them directly, or those whose duty it may be to prepare the Cotton tables, with having wilfully, maliciously and designedly falsified the statistics in question. Their object evidently was to spring a mine upon the trusting community—to take advantage of the effect of such a startling piece of information, and to buy at the depression which they inevitably thought would ensue on the promulgation of the corrected stock.

It may be argued that we should await an explanation of this discrepancy of 50,000 bales, before animadverting in such severe terms on parties who may have something to offer in excuse. So perhaps we ought, but if the telegraphic despatch is correct, we repeat it again that there has been dirty and contemptible work somewhere.

As to the immediate effects of this discovery, there is no doubt [illegible] on the market to the extent of 1 8d; in other words, it such an excess of stock [illegible] itself, prices [illegible] have advanced 3-8d. instead of 1-4d.—But this is mere [illegible]. The two following steamers will [illegible] with improved estimates reduced from 200 to 250,000 bales—as a [illegible] we should [illegible] to the 80,000 bales error discovered in Liverpool, and the effect of which will be [illegible] prices to [illegible]

MISS KIMBERLY.—The inclemency of the weather, on Monday evening, prevented a large number of persons from participating in the pleasure of listening to Miss Kimberly's reading of "As you like it." Those who were present, however, enjoyed an intellectual entertainment of an elevated character. Miss KIMBERLY's recitations exhibit polished taste and an admirable appreciation of the great dramatist's conceptions. Her voice was rendered hoarse and husky at times by a sudden cold; still its power and flexibility were evident. Her style of reading is quiet, easy, natural and full of feeling. She appears to have studied SHAKSPEARE to good purpose, and possesses, to an extraordinary extent, that imitative faculty by which she is enabled to individualize and embody the various personages of the drama. We hope to hear her to-morrow evening in "Romeo and Juliet," under more favorable circumstances than those which attended her first appearance.

☞ The types made sad work of a part of our leader yesterday. The wife of SOCRATES was a very "*queasy*" personage, but not to our knowledge a "*greasy*" one; and the articles in the *Union*, though generally "*inane*," can hardly be considered "*mane*."

MR. CALHOUN, at the last accounts, was slowly recovering from a very sever attack of pneumonia.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(By the Southern Line.)

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

Further Details by the Steamer.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27, 1850.

The papers and letters by the *Niagara* have been received, and all agree in quoting 1/8d. to 1/4d. advance on all descriptions of Cotton, except in fair Orleans, and that only 1/8d. Sales for the preceding two weeks 94,280 bales. Fair Upland and Mobile 6 1/4d., fair Orleans 6 3/8d. The total stock in the kingdom 589,000 bales, of which 317,000 American. The total of imports 1,897,000.

The business in the manufacturing districts is unusually active.

HAVRE, 10th Jan.—Sales during the week, 12,800 bales. Stock on hand, 44,000 bales. The market was active, and had advanced two francs. Uplands 81 to 97; Mobile 87 to 96; Orleans 86 to 99 (?) francs.

Coffee very active, and had advanced six pence in Liverpool and ten pence in London. Sugar had advanced 1s 6d. Tobacco was advancing. Rice improving. Breadstuffs were quiet. Pimento rapidly advancing, and also Naval Stores.

Russia was more settled, but Austria still disturbed with formidable insurrectionary movements.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Saturday evening, Jan. 26.—The private letters are much more favorable for Cotton. Sales of 2,000 bales, at full half a cent advance since the steamer's news; sales of the week, 30,000 bales. Rice, Flour and Grain improving. Provisions steady. Rio Coffee, 11c. Other articles unchanged.

CONGRESS.

The SENATE was not in session on the 19th.

In the HOUSE a long discussion arose on a proposition made by Mr. CLINGMAN, to postpone the further execution of the order for the election of officers, until the 1st March, 1851. After considerable debate the motion was adopted by a vote of 100 to 98. Pending a motion, by Mr. ASHMUN, to reconsider the vote, and then to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, the House adjourned.

The proceedings of Monday, the 21st, are briefly given by the Petersburg Intelligencer, to which paper they were transmitted by Telegraph. In the SENATE, Mr. FOOTE's resolution providing for the admission of California into the Union, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. CASS made a speech in which he defined his position on the Slavery question, and declared his intention not to vote for the Wilmot Proviso.

In the HOUSE, Mr. ASHMUN's motion to reconsider the vote postponing the election of Doorkeeper and other officers until the 1st March 1851, was taken up. The resolution was laid on the table—Ayes 106; Noes [illegible].

Mr. BURT moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms act as Doorkeeper.

The Speaker ruled that the resolution was in order.

An appeal was taken and the Speaker's decision overruled, by Ayes 101, Noes 102.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President in reference to California. After the reading of which, the House adjourned.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

[illegible]

[illegible], Monday, Jan. 28, 1850.

Your reporter has nothing to communicate of interest to your readers.

In the Senate nothing was done, except a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives [illegible] best exertions to have a survey made [illegible] practicable route [illegible] from Vicksburg to the Pacific, by way of Shreveport. After passing a resolution of thanks to Lieut. Gov. Landry, the Senate adjourned to the Methodist Church, where the oath of office was administered to Governor Walker and Plauche, by Chief Justice Eustis. I send you a copy of the Inaugural. The city [illegible] with strangers, who came here to witness the Inauguration, and the day's proceedings will close with a ball at the Barracks.—John C. Larue, from the Third District, will resign his seat in the House to-morrow and be [illegible] Attorney General. To-morrow I will [illegible] Winder's bill for the city.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A large number of [illegible] were introduced to-day; the only worthy of note for the city, were from the Second Municipality Council, in regard to the levee question, and from the Commissioners of the General Sinking Fund, praying that a special tax might be levied for the purpose of paying off the debt. The last petition was referred to a committee of nine—three from each Municipality. A resolution was adopted appointing Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer. Mr. Winder also introduced [illegible] bills, notices of which I sent you in [illegible] day's proceedings.

FROM THE FAR WEST—*Interesting News from the Valley of the Salt Lake.*—A despatch from St. Louis, Jan. 18, says:

A letter has been received in this city, dated at the City of the Salt Lake, Oct., 18th, which states that a number of Mormons have returned from the California gold diggings, bringing with them a large amount of treasure.

In the city, all kinds of merchandize was scarce, and commanded the most exhorbitant prices.

There were only two small stores in the valley to supply 15,000 persons.

Messrs. Livingston and Kinkead, traders at the Salt Lake, cleared $200,000 in two weeks, having sold all their merchandize in that time.

Mr. Rose, a trader from New York, sold $5,000 worth of goods in four days.

The grain crop has been good, and the country was in a prosperous condition.

The snow on the mountains, all round the valley, and at the South Pass, was four feet deep.

A rumor prevailed, that the Missouri emigrants had killed some Snake squaws in the mountains.

The Snake tribe were consequently very hostile, and committing depredations whenever an opportunity offered. Subsequently this tribe had a battle with another party of emigrants.

RHODE ISLAND.—A State Convention of the Whigs of Rhode Island was held at the State House at Providence on Thursday, HENRY Y. CRANSTON presiding. The following nominations were unanimously made:

For Governor, Henry B. Anthony, of Providence; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Whipple, of Coventry; Secretary of State, Christopher E. Robbins, of Providence; Attorney General, Joseph M. Blake, of Bristol; General Treasurer, Stephen Cahoone, of Newport.

DISSOLVING THE MARRIAGE VOW.—At the last session of the Indiana Legislature, a member introduced a proposition that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so changing the law, both civil and ecclesiastical, as to make the marriage covenant to extend no longer than during the consent of the parties, and that they may abandon each other at pleasure.

POPULATION OF PITTSBURG.—From the return of taxables, the Pittsburg Gazette estimates the present population of that city and its immediate environs at 96,276. The population of the whole of Allegheny county is estimated at 162,068.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BRIG GANYMEDE.—We learn from Capt. Smith, of the schr. Mystic, arrived at the New Basin yesterday, that the British brig Ganymede, from Jamaica, bound to New York, ran ashore on the night of the 19th inst., on Matecumba Reef. Her cargo consisting of coffee and pimento, was saved and carried into Key West. The brig a total loss.

Captain Smith also informs us that the brig Josephine, of Portsmouth, which had been ashore on Carrysfort Reef, was discharging and undergoing repairs.

The schr. Sonoro, of Baltimore, also repairing, had been ashore, on the Reef, but got off without assistance after throwing overboard her deck load.

The bark Ann Bridges, which had been ashore on the Tortugas, had got off, and was to sail for Key West first fair wind.

The U. S. steamer Monmouth, from Tampa Bay, arrived at Key West, on the 24th, and sailed next day for Miamia River.

THOMAS BUTLER KING.—The Free-Soil papers have bitterly assailed Mr. King, charging him with having gone to California as the agent of the Administration, and for the purpose of influencing the people of that territory to admit slavery into their constitution. The southern allies of the Free-Soilers, the ultra slavery men of Georgia, have introduced resolutions into the Legislature of that State, denouncing Mr. King as guilty of "moral treason" to the slave States, because he has aided in excluding slavery from the new territory.—*Prov. Jour.*

☞ We feel indebted to our friend, Mr. Henry Bier, for the early transmission of a copy of the Governor's Message yesterday morning.

GOV. WALKER'S INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

A usage, which dates from the foundation of our National Government, requires that the person, in whom the Executive power of the State has been vested by the suffrages of the people, should acquaint you, before entering on the discharge of the duties imposed on him by that high trust, with the principles by which he designs to be guided in fulfilling it, and give expression to the views entertained by him, on some of the questions that, in his opinion, deserve and will be likely to receive a share of your attention. It is well known to you, that neither the pursuits of my early life nor the habits of my later years, have fitted me to play the orator, and now, after taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution, in your presence, and in that of our assembled fellow-citizens, I shall, in conformity to that usage, only aim at mentioning with distinctness such subjects as seem, from their importance, to merit your particular and grave consideration.

Four years have now elapsed since the adoption of the present Constitution. That instrument made many changes in our organic law.—The Constitution, which it superseded, was framed upon the principle, that, although all power resides in the people, it was expedient that it should be exercised by them immediately, only in those instances, in which it was impracticable to delegate it to particular persons.—There can be no such thing as a Republican Government, in the true sense of the term, unless the people themselves retain the control of the sovereign power in some one of its departments. In that Constitution this end was attained by leaving in their hands the choice of the persons entrusted with the exercise of the Legislative power. It is true they voted directly for the magistrate to whom was confided the supreme Executive power of the State; but their will was not, in this instance, sovereign. It was subject to be defeated by the decision of the two Houses of the General Assembly.

With these exceptions, the various officers, engaged in the administration of our affairs, were selected without any direct agency on the part of the people. The Judges of the different Courts—Justices of the Peace—Sheriffs, and a long list of other officers, employed in the discharge of functions connected with the multiplied operations of the business of the public or of individuals, were appointed by the Governor. And whilst none of those office holders were directly amenable to the people by depending on them for a re appointment, a large portion became, from the moment of their appointment, altogether independent, not only of the people, but of their agents to whom they were beholden for their places, because they held them for life.

The people, speaking through their delegates in the Convention which framed the existing Constitution, repudiated the principle recognised in the provisions of the old one relating to the exercise of the appointing power, and declared, in effect, that it was expedient that they should, by themselves, make choice, where it was practicable, of all public agents and that by limiting in all instances the term of office, they should be more directly responsible for the manner in which they discharged their duties. The articles embodied in that instrument, which provide for the election of Sheriffs, Clerks of Courts, and Justices of the Peace, were the result of this determination of the people. [illegible] however, to particular circumstances, and not from any distrust of its correctness, the new principle recognized by the people was not fully carried out by the Convention. The change made in our system by the articles alluded to was great, but the principle was not, perhaps, pushed quite far enough, and it was believed by many, that it would be well for the people to become accustomed to the exercise of the power, which they took into their own hands for the first time, with respect to those officers, before they were called to make a choice of others whose duties are of a higher order.

That reason no longer exists. At two elections the people have voted for themselves and [illegible] whom the Governor [illegible] their respective parishes, a great number of officers, and I am justified in saying that the experiment, an experiment that can be tried, which rests on a great and true principle—has been eminently successful. It is admitted, I believe, on all hands, that the people have, in these two elections, chosen far better men themselves than those who had heretofore chosen for them. Under these circumstances I do not hesitate to say, that the time has arrived when the principle that "the people should, by themselves, make choice, when it is practicable of all public agents," should be fully carried out, and that steps ought at once to be taken to amend the Constitution so that all Judges may be hereafter selected by them. Judges can be made elective only by a change of the Constitution; but there are many offices now filled in a different manner which may be made so by the mere action of the Legislature. It will be for you to decide upon the propriety of taking that action.

It is not my purpose—nor do I think it would be appropriate—to [illegible] to enumerate and speak of all the subjects deserving your attention at your legislative capacity. There [illegible] your position with respect to [illegible] permit me to pass by in silence. I refer to the subject of Public Education. Article 134 of the Constitution declares that the Legislature shall establish free public schools throughout the State, and shall provide means for their support by taxation on property, or otherwise. Previous Legislatures have, in obedience to this mandate, devised a system which is now in the course of being carried into effect. From the nature of the undertaking, it is certain that, under the most favorable circumstances, no new plan, so extended and comprehensive as that contemplated by the Constitution, could have been at once, and with success, put into operation throughout a great extent of territory. When the people are familiar with the management of such concerns, it will not be a considerable change is made in the mode of administration, there is always some difficulty in conforming to the new provisions. Time is necessary; for nothing is more requisite than that their meaning should be understood by those who read them. The people who are interested in the administration must understand them, and become accustomed to their working.

The difficulty alluded to, is one incident to all changes. In the instance under consideration, we were subjected to others of a graver kind; we were not making changes—we were creating a system, and were without experience. Our territory is extensive; and in most parts of it the population is thin and scattered; and besides this difficulty—which in itself is a serious one—we have another which is almost peculiar to ourselves. The mass of our population is made up of different races; and in portions of the State containing a majority of the people, instruction must be given in two languages. When all this is remembered, it is not surprising that we have not yet succeeded in doing all we desire—but rather that we have, in so short a time, accomplished so much.

The success of a great enterprise of this description can never be achieved by a single effort. Imperfections in the general plan, or in the details, will be discovered from day to day when it is tried by experience; and it will require years of labor and patient supervision to adopt a system co-extensive to the wants of a people so peculiarly situated as our own. Your predecessors have done much in obedience to the mandates of the Constitution—that mandate is of perpetual obligation. The duty imposed by it is not discharged by the mere devising of a plan and putting it into operation; it extends to a constant supervision, and to the adoption of such changes and amendments as may be found necessary from time to time, until the great end aimed at—the education of all the children of the State by the property of the State—shall have been completely attained.

In my view this is the most important mission you have to fulfil. The care of material interests and the prosecution of schemes directed to the acquisition, or increase of national or individual wealth, has hitherto almost entirely monopolized the attention of the legislative power throughout the world. But there are other concerns of a more elevated character, and of far greater consequence than these, both to society and to nations. The highest aim of the Statesman should be to promote whatever is favorable to the growth of happiness and virtue. This does not only does not depend on the possession of riches, but it is rather prevented by the policy which encourages its undue accumulation in a community. The source of the most prominent evils which afflict society is to be found in the unequal distribution of wealth among its individual members. I am no believer in the propriety of attempting to remedy these evils by the adoption of extraordinary measures, or by violating in the slightest degree any of the rules established for the protection of individual rights to property. There are other means of attaining the same end. Whatever will have the effect of putting the different members of succeeding generations most nearly upon a footing of equality when they enter upon the voyage of life, will, slowly, it is true, but surely, tend strongly in that direction, by removing the greatest obstacle, to a more equal distribution of the gifts of fortune.

It is this conviction which makes me attach so much importance to the proper and equal education of children. It is the greatest means we can, at present employ to benefit those who come after us; and I do not doubt that the permanent establishment and success of the system proposed, would, by its gentle, continued, unnoticed, and almost insensible operation on youthful minds, produce a greater effect, in a single generation, in ridding us of evils resulting from the disparities of condition in social life, than the clamors of reformers and the schemes of grown up politicians would be likely to do in centuries. Entertaining, as I do, these views, I can only express the hope that, by your action in correcting errors in details, and in supplying omissions, which may have been discovered by experience, you may be able to give an additional impetus to the good work so happily begun.

I refer you to the able report of the Superintendent of Public Education, for all the details connected with this subject. He merits our gratitude for his untiring efforts in the cause of education.

The disasters, which, in the course of the last year, under the dispensation of Providence, have visited many portions of the State with ruin and desolation, are still present in many a painful recollection. I do not think, therefore, that I am trenching upon suggestions, which have legitimately come from other sources, when I most earnestly add my recommendations on this subject—one to which a very large number of our fellow-citizens have their minds most anxiously and painfully directed. I allude to the liability to great loss of property and sacrifice of lives, from the inundations of the Red River and the Mississippi. It is so important, that whatever is done should be well and efficiently done. There is, in a matter of this kind, so great a tendency to error, attended with a wasteful expenditure of money and other serious consequences, that it seems to me, it should be taken up with the utmost caution. With this view, I would recommend that the whole subject be referred to a Board, composed of the State Engineer and other talented and experienced engineers to be found in the State, who should be required to report what they deem the most expedient plan, with full estimate of the costs of the works which they may recommend. This question of the periodical overflows of our rivers is obviously connected with the kindred question of Internal Improvements. I trust, therefore, that a passing allusion from me, to the subject, may not be looked upon as irrelevant.

Shaped by the hand of Nature, for all the facilities and rewards of cultivation; favored with a richness and diversity of soil, adapted to the various agricultural pursuits of our people; traversed by rivers and bayous, running through every section, and watering a surface approximating to a plain; in no State of this Union, more advantageously than in Louisiana, could the surplus wealth be applied to proper objects of Internal Improvement. We owe it to every consideration of safety and prosperity, to devote all our disposable means to the drawing out of our vast resources, which are yet awaiting the prosecution of works, necessary to their development. This necessity, therefore, would seem to point to the propriety of reviewing our system of Internal Improvements, in such a way, as to concentrate the funds, appropriated for that purpose, and to apply them thriftily to those objects, deemed of first importance, until they shall have been accomplished.

This, it seems to me, obvious policy, dictated by prudence, should control the energies of our system of improvements which should not be made imperative by the great diffusion of means which, under the best aspects, are in no way adequate to our wants. The results obtained would then serve as starting points for gradual advances to other works, connected with the first, until, as far as practicable and to the extent of our means, which must go on increasing with the pace of improvement, we will exert their influence over every portion of the State. Ever keeping in view a due regard for the amount of taxation, imposed on the people for the administration of every branch of their affairs, I shall be happy to co-operate with the General Assembly, in any proper and economical scheme of public works bearing upon those all important objects. The present is, perhaps, not the proper time to enlarge on this subject, the importance of which must ever commend itself to the enlightened solicitude of the General Assembly. Yet feeling that less, I could not say, in view of that very importance. I leave all suggestions of mine, on that head, for a future and fitter occasion, and for the present, refer the General Assembly to the able report of our estimable State Engineer.

In general, I should be unwilling to address your attention to matters not within the ordinary scope of State action; but circumstances which have recently transpired elsewhere, make it proper that I should do otherwise. The anti-slavery agitation, in the Northern States, which had long been a source of irritation to the South, has, within the last two years, taken such a shape, that fears are entertained, by some, that it is about to reach a crisis unavoidable to the stability of the Union. I must confess that I have never shared in those fears. There has been much said, it is true, in different States and in Congress, connected with this agitation, which was calculated to aggravate the South, and must have been deplored by all lovers of our confederacy. But in every instance the [illegible] of the actors and their supporters, to party questions and to parties, have been such as to persuade me that the heat and fury of the movement were intended and displayed by the design, for the attainment of selfish party ends and petty ends; and that no large proportion of the population of the North was influenced by [illegible] hostility to the peculiar institutions of the South.

The recent difficulty in Congress, as to the election of a Speaker of the House of Representatives, has not weakened my conviction on this subject. The loudest and most violent among the alarmists, could have removed the apple of discord at any moment, by voting with one of the great parties for a Southern man. Why they did not do so, is best known to themselves. Whatever may have been the motive, I think we have a right to conclude that it had no real connection with the interests of the South, inasmuch as they are precisely the persons who, in the previous Congress, joined to defeat a fair and satisfactory compromise of the very question which is now made the stalking horse of disunion.

But whilst I believe that the Union is not as yet in immediate danger, I think the attitude, taken by some of our sister States, affords a proper occasion for admonishing our Northern brethren that it may be endangered by the continuance and extension of the agitation. The people of Louisiana yield to none in attachment to the Union. They take pride in a national [illegible], the prosperity they now enjoy. But [illegible] kindness [illegible] the confederacy, and it was [illegible] Government [illegible] as the first [illegible] It was formed [illegible] of discordant elements [illegible] by each of its members, for the common good. It is [illegible] spirit of concession and compromise, and on that spirit alone can they be preserved and perpetuated.

Situated as we are, I think, we owe it to ourselves—to our sister States of the South—and to our Northern brethren—to declare that, if, unhappily, the anti-slavery agitation, which has so long been allowed to insult our feelings, should be carried to the point of aggression upon our rights—if the equality between all the members of the confederacy, established and guaranteed by the Constitution, should be destroyed or trenched on by the action of the General Government, then we are prepared to make common cause with our neighbors of the slave-holding States, and pronounce the Union at an end. For myself, I do not hesitate to say that I should look upon the dissolution of the Union, as the greatest calamity that could befall us;—but that, great as this calamity would be, I am certain there is not one of our citizens who would be willing, for a moment, to weigh it in the balance against the dishonor of submission. Under these circumstances, concurring in the patriotic views of my predecessor, I deem it my duty, as the chief magistrate of one of the States, whose vital interests are called in question, by the boldness of prejudice and the lawlessness of faction, to invite your attention to the resolves of the people of Mississippi, and to suggest to you, the expediency of Louisiana's co-operating with them, in an expression of sentiments, firm, determined and unmistakable, at the proposed Convention, to be held at Nashville, in June next.

You were informed, by my able and talented predecessor, when you first came together, of those matters which his experience enabled him to point out, as requiring your immediate attention. It will, therefore, be unnecessary for me to recapitulate them to you; but as the public business, entrusted to my care, will be the constant object of my solicitude, I shall hereafter, from time to time, lay before you, in your respective Houses, whatever it concerns you to know, for the public service, as it occurs to my mind, or is brought to my notice by others.

In the exercise of the appointing power vested in me by the Constitution, I shall endeavor to select such persons only as unite to integrity and capacity, those habits of industry and application to business, as will be most likely to ensure an efficient and prompt, as well as faithful discharge of official duty. This trust is reposed in the Chief Magistrate, not for his personal gratification, but for the public service, and in discharging it, I shall never be unmindful of its object and character.

To this I will only add that it will be at all times my pleasure, as it will be my duty, to co-operate with you, within the sphere assigned to me, for the advancement of the interests and the protection of the rights of the State.

In entering upon the duties of the high place to which I have been elected, by my fellow citizens, I cannot refrain from expressing my sense of the honor they have done me, and returning to them, through you, my heartfelt thanks for this manifestation of their confidence. I distrust my ability to realize the expectations entertained by them, and only hope to justify, in some degree, their kind partiality, by devoting myself to the best of my effort in their service.

THE FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.—The loss of Mr. Sloat, on his saw mill, &c., by the fire at Kensington, mentioned on Saturday, was $43,000; insurance $13,000. Souder, Blank & Co., sash-makers, lost $1000; Sikes & Burton, wool-spinners, $4000, and Joseph Pickering & Co., brush block-borers, $5000; Roberts & Collins, cotton carders, and Mr. Tatman, turner, lost all their machinery and stock, amount not ascertained. On the wharf 50,000 feet of lumber, belonging to Heron & Martin, were destroyed.—*Baltimore Sun.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Col. Schouler, editor of the Boston [illegible], is honored with a seat in the popular [illegible] of the Massachusetts Legislature, has submitted [illegible] that body a bill providing that Electors of President and Vice President shall henceforth be chosen by a plurality vote—in other words, if the constitutional number of candidates have more votes respectively than any other candidates, shall thereby be chosen. Hitherto a majority of the entire vote cast has been required to elect, in default of which the election devolves on the Legislature, by which the last (Taylor) electors were chosen. We trust this bill will pass. Electors will then be chosen in Massachusetts in the same manner as in nearly every other State.

The same bill provides that on the second trial a plurality vote shall suffice for the election of members of Congress—a majority being still required to choose on the first trial. We trust this, too, will pass. For the want of it, Massachusetts has now one member short in her delegation, as she very often is.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Henry D. Maxwell, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Trieste, in Austria.

James Wright Gordon, of Michigan, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Pernambuco, in Brazil.

Highly Interesting from Central America.

THE BRITISH BLOCKADES—MR. SQUIER'S TREATY.

The brig September, Capt NICKERSON, arrived at Boston on the 16th, from Truxillo, which port she left on the 18th December. The Boston Journal learns that the seizure of Truxillo and other ports on the coast by the British Squadron, had created much excitement in Honduras:

It appears that the commander of the British squadron, before making his demand upon the Government of Honduras for the payment of the claims of the British subjects, took measures to ascertain the amount of every claim which could be trumped up against the Government and succeeded in swelling the sum to $111,061, exclusive of the proportion of the foreign debt of Central America, for which the State of Honduras is responsible to the amount of $315,710. A portion of these claims were well founded, but the greater part were based on the most frivolous grounds.

Capt. Nolloth, of H. M. S. Plumper, formally presented his claims to the Commandant at Truxillo, and, as was of course anticipated, failing in receiving satisfaction, took possession of the town and fort. The inhabitants, by great exertions, succeeded in raising the sum of $1,200, which they tendered to Capt. Nolloth, who accepted it towards the liquidation of the debt, and left for Jamaica.

A proclamation was subsequently issued declaring the whole coast in a state of blockade, and warning all vessels to leave the coast. The re-appearance of the British squadron to enforce the blockade was expected when Capt. Nickerson left.

The inhabitants of Truxillo entertained the most abject fear of the British. Capt. Nickerson states that on his arrival out, having a few Roman candles on board, he fired them off, when a large portion of the inhabitants, thinking another English vessel had come, fled to the mountains in perfect dismay, the soldiers at the fort crying out that the English were firing bombshells at them. The next morning the terrified creatures came back into town, bringing their packs on their backs, containing such things as they had gathered up in their fright.

Capt. Nickerson states that the British remained in possession of Tigre Island on the 30th November, and had fortified the place.

The inhabitants of Honduras implicitly rely upon the United States for protection against British aggression, and the feelings in favor of Americans amounted to enthusiasm. Even annexation was talked of, and the utmost anxiety was expressed lest the United States Government should entertain of feelings [illegible] the State for sympathizing with Mexico in the late war.

The Commandant at Truxillo had issued a proclamation protesting against the outrages of the British, which concludes as follows:

(Translation.)

Hondurians! Notwithstanding our want of resources to treat advantageously in defence of the integrity of our country and the dignity of our governments, we ought not to suffer the unjust treatment with which we are oppressed, since the "Ultima ratio" will waver in our seas to aid us to vindicate our rights and protect us it in new trouble. Yet that [illegible] giant with glory, and sustained by the immense power of a kind of wave, will be that which by virtue of solemn compromises, will give the security which we now want, and which it has generously tendered to us. With the identity of our principles and the being children of the same continent united, let us, then, confide in its resources, and in those which once our interests, Long live republican governments! Long live the descendants of the immortal Washington!

General Ministry of the government of Honduras. J. MARIA MONCADA.

The American Charge, Mr. Squier, was expected at Truxillo, and great results were expected from the treaty [illegible] the despatches from Mr. Squier to our government.

By the same arrival, the Boston Journal has obtained a copy of the proclamation of the Governor of Honduras, which contains the treaty negotiated by Mr. Squier. Subjoined is a translation of the treaty:

General Ministry of the Supreme Government of the State of Honduras.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Tegucigalpa, October 9, 1849.

TO THE POLITICAL CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT:

The President, in whom is vested the Executive power of the State of Honduras, inasmuch as the 26th September last there was ratified between a company of citizens of North America and the Government of Nicaragua, a contract for the construction of a canal in the isthmus, for the common benefit of mankind, to remove all fear that the island of Tigre, situated in the best position in the Bay of Fonseca, should become occupied by some foreign power, which might place obstacles to, or entirely prevent the execution of the work contemplated, and to assure, with the integrity and independence of the territory of Honduras and the sovereign rights of the same, the said island of Tigre, has decreed as follows:

Art. 1. The government of Honduras cedes to the government of the United States of North America, for eighteen months, reckoned from the publication of this decree, the said island, which cannot be ceded, alienated, in the rectification, and to the approbation or rejection of the general agreement, a treaty signed in the city of Leon de Nicaragua on the [illegible] September last, by the [illegible] governments.

Art. 2. In consequence of the preceding cession and by virtue of the present decree, the general diplomatic agent of the United States, resident in Central America, or whoever may represent him, may take immediate possession, in the name of his government of the said island, and adopt whatever measures he may deem expedient to secure the object expressed in the preamble of this decree.

Art. 3. None of the foregoing articles shall alter or impair the present laws and regulations established in the said Island of Tigre.

Art. 4. The present decree shall be printed and circulated in the territory of Honduras, and shall be made known to the other governments of Central America, and to the diplomatic agents and foreign consuls resident therein.

Given in Tegucigalpa, at the Government House, this 9th October, 1849.

JUAN LINDO.

To Senor Don J. Maria Moncada.

The which I communicate to you for your information and government, trusting you will advise me of its receipt, and receive my assurances of esteem. J. MARIA MONCADA.

The Boston Journal adds:

"The treaty was concluded by Mr. Squier, without instructions from our government and the act may have been a judicious one. But we think that when all the facts in the case are fully known, any indiscretion which our representative may have committed will be attributed to a zealous desire to promote the interest of his country under circumstances when a little stretch of authority was pardonable. There is no doubt that the treaty was negotiated under the belief that the British Government had determined to take possession of the island, and with the knowledge that if this design was to be frustrated, no time was to be lost in communicating with the government of the United States. It will be seen that the cession was provisionally made, and is, of course, not fully completed until the treaty is ratified by the Senate."

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Baltimore Sun has been favored with the following extract of a letter received in that city, from an American at Constantinople, dated December 5th. It contains important intelligence relative to the Refugee Question:

"The Refugee Question, which recently so agitated the civilized world, has been brought to a satisfactory solution by the arrangement which took place on the 24th ult. According to that arrangement, all refugees, either Austrian or Russian subjects, who are in Turkey without passports, shall be located in the interior, for a term not exceeding one year. This term is required by Austria, which Court stated that her internal dissensions cannot be possibly quieted before that period. To all such as are furnished with necessary papers, *no matter what nature*, will be allowed free exit from the Ottoman Empire to the country of their predilection. The Poles who have embraced the Mahomedan faith, are completely screened from the Austro Russian fury by existing treaties.

"Diplomatic relations have not yet been opened. Negotiations and intrigues, however, are as active as ever.

"As it is such an easy matter, in Turkey, to procure Teskerche, or Passports, either from the Turkish authorities or the Chancelleries of the different Embassies, represented near the Sublime Porte, under the present capitulation, *all* the Hungarian refugees within the Turkish dominions, who are desirous of quitting the country, will be enabled to do so.

"The English and French fleets still remain at anchor, the former at Besikas Bay, (at the mouth of the Dardanelles) and the latter at Ourlac. The Egyptian fleet is cruising between the Islands of Samos and Rhodes. The Russian government continues its warlike armament at Sevastopol, and is still levying recruits in the interior of South Russia.

"The Turkish fleet will not enter into the harbor this winter, but will occupy its summer station in the Bosphorus, extending itself beyond the Seraglio Point and the Sultan's new palace of Cheragan.

"[illegible] newly appointed Minister, Mr. Marsh, [illegible] reached his post, but was daily expected.

"[illegible] Samuel Colt, the inventor of revolving [illegible], was there. He had been presented [illegible] the Sultan, Abd-ul-Mejid, and [illegible] of the Court, by all of whom he [illegible] a most flattering reception."

G A P.

City Intelligence.

BREWER'S PANORAMA.—This magnificent series of grand moving Panoramas, representing the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, with its wonderful and gorgeous windings, the Falls of Niagara, the Natural Bridge of Virginia, the vast prairies of the West, &c., continues nightly to attract a large concourse of visiters. Indeed, we know of no place of amusement in the city where an hour or two can be more pleasantly and instructively whiled away than in gazing on these great wonders of the American continent. The artistic examination of these panoramas is most faithful, and commends itself at once to those who have visited these extraordinary monuments of nature. In addition to the evening exhibitions, the proprietors have also decided on giving day exhibitions on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock. This is a great convenience for families who live at some distance, and are precluded from attending in the evening. The first exhibition of the kind will take place to-day at 12 o'clock, at the Armory Hall.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—Mrs. C. Howard, one of the most indefatigable as well as one of the most agreeable performers attached to this establishment, takes her benefit this evening. The fine comedy of the "Belle's Stratagem," together with a Grand Ballet Divertissement, and the farce of "The Object of Interest," will be performed on the occasion. We trust that the friends of the fair beneficiary will give her a bumper.

CORRECTION.—We were in error yesterday in stating that Mr. Baker had been arrested for stealing cotton samples from Mr. Lawrence's office.—There is in reality no such charge against the party, although a warrant for his arrest had been issued under a mistake.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—A man named Charles Parker, was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, on the charge of having assaulted one Daniel McCarthy with intent to kill. The latter went on board the steamboat [illegible] to collect a bill, when he was assailed and wounded without any provocation. Recorder Genois committed him for trial before the First District Court.

ROBBERY.—An affidavit was made yesterday before Recorder Genois, by Henry Willing, residing at the corner of Customhouse and Bourbon streets, setting forth that on the evening previous, at about 9 o'clock, his bureau was broken open and robbed of $75 in silver, a gold watch valued at $150, a diamond pin of the value of $75, three gold buttons, and two rings. He accuses a servant named Mary with having perpetrated the robbery, and a warrant has been issued for her arrest.

BURGLARIES.—On Monday night the premises of Mr. Warner, in Barracks street, were broken into, and robbed of some silver plate.—On the same evening the house of Mr. Forstall, in Rampart street, was broken open, and robbed of some silver [illegible] and other articles.—And on the same evening, also, a house in Esplanade street was entered, and robbed of some silver ware.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—A man named Johann [illegible] yesterday before Recorder Genois, [illegible] having attacked one Manuel [illegible] street, on the night previous with intent to rob him. The accused [illegible] which he [illegible] Fortunately [illegible] to the First District Court.

FORGERY ASSAULT.—A man named G. E. Spotford, was arrested on the charge of [illegible] He was [illegible] for further examination.

COMMITTED.—Thos. McGrath, charged with having committed an assault on Robert Meyer, who keeps a [illegible] in the market, and also with breaking his table and chairs, was sent yesterday by Recorder Genois, for trial, before the First District Court.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29.

[illegible] Sales were [illegible]

The weather having cleared up, [illegible] this morning, and the sales amounted to [illegible] bales, at steady prices. [illegible] were sold at a range of [illegible]

[illegible]

Exchanges remain as last reported.

Freights are very dull. Cotton to Liverpool has been taken at 5-16d. [illegible]

The New Orleans Female Seminary.

DIRECTED BY MRS. VAN NOOTEN.

Transferred to Plaquemine, Parish of Iberville La. will reopen for the reception of Boarders, and Day Scholars on the 10th February, prox.

MRS. VAN NOOTEN, having [illegible] [illegible]

In Plaquemine. / *In New Orleans.* [illegible]

Notice to the Public.

SIG. VITO VITI, just returned from Europe, and will be shortly in town to hold a public sale of his rich, splendid and extensive assortment of fancy articles, consisting of Bronze, Tables, Alabaster, in Marble, Groups, Figures, Busts, Fountains, Monuments, Vases for ice, Paper mache from Birmingham & Sheffield, Tables, Portfolios, writing Desks, Holders, Chairs, Work Boxes, &c.; great variety of other articles, &c. Elegant Japan Ware, consisting of Japan Boxes, Waiters and patent shower Baths, &c. French China, tea, breakfast, dinner, desert and toilet Sets; flower Vases, Figures, Candelabras, &c. Bronze Groups, Figures, Lamps, Regal Lights, &c. Bohemian Glass of every description, Oil Paintings, and a great variety of articles which will please the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city.

The genuine packages will be opened in this city.
CAUTION.—As there has been some person who has represented himself as the agent of the undersigned, and as such has obtained Goods intended for him, this is to caution the public that any one representing himself as such deserves no credit, and that no merchandize or goods of any kind intended for the undersigned, should be delivered or entrusted to any person not furnished with a written order. Also, the undersigned does not recognize any European relation in America for some particular reason, on this lawful attorney.

j30 VITO VITI.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY BONDS, for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by PIERRE POUTZ, 92 Customhouse st. j30

LANDING ex ship Arendal, Capt. Eyde, from Bordeaux—12 casks St Julien, Medoc, 1844; 12 do, Haut Brion, do; 25 bbls. Haut Sauterne white Wine, for sale by B. TALAMON, 182 and 186 Royal st. j30

BRANDY—19 1 4 and 15 1 4 pipes old Cognac, H Salton, 1st proof, 1800; 50 1 4 do do 1831; 50 do do Martell, 1832; 15 1 2 and 30 1 4 do J J Dupuy, 4th proof. In store and for sale by B TALAMON, 182 and 186 Royal st. j30

WHISKEY—puncheons old Whiskey, superior quality, landing from ship Herald, from Glasgow, and for sale by DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., 25 Natchez st. j30

BURGUNDY WINE—20 boxes old Burgundy Wine, Chambertin brand, for sale by DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., 25 Natchez st. j30

CORKS—25 bales ordinary and fine Corks, for sale by DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., 25 Natchez st. j30

HAVANA SUGAR—400 boxes White Havana Sugar, landing ex brig P. Soule, from Havana, and for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 36 Old Levee. j30

HONEY—18 casks and bbls Cuba Honey, landing ex brig P. Soule, from Havana, and for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 36 Old Levee. j30

SALT FOR SALE—5,000 bushels Coarse Salt, now afloat and for sale. Apply to L. H. GALE, 93 Common st. j30

BUTTER—15 kegs extra Goshen, for sale by H A NORCROSS & CO., in liquidation, 68 Magazine st. j30

SALERATUS—75 cks and bbls for sale by H A NORCROSS & CO., in liquidation, 68 Magazine st. j30

MALAGA WINE—75 bbls sweet and dry, for sale by H. A. NORCROSS & CO., in liquidation, 68 Magazine st. j30

CODFISH—50 boxes, for sale by H A NORCROSS & CO., in liq., 68 Magazine st. j30

SALMON—40 kitts No. 1, for sale by H. A. NORCROSS & CO., in liquidation, 68 Magazine st. j30

TEA—300 packages fresh Tea, for sale by H. A. NORCROSS & CO., in Liquidation, 68 Magazine st. j30

PIMENTO—50 sacks, for sale by H. A. NORCROSS & CO., in Liquidation, 68 Magazine st. j30

BRANDY—25 half pipes, for sale by H. A. NORCROSS & CO., in liquidation, 68 Magazine st. j30

MACKEREL—50 kitts Nos. 1 & 2, for sale by H. A. NORCROSS & CO., in liq., 68 Magazine street. j30

NAILS—50 kegs, for sale by H. A. NORCROSS & CO., in Liquidation, 68 Magazine st. j30

ABSYNTH—250 boxes, L. R. Jeanneret brand—175 do Kerschwasser, 10 Gruyere cheese, for sale by B TALAMON, 182 and 186 Royal st. j30

HAVANA CIGARS—[illegible] of all prices and descriptions, in store for sale by J N RECULPI & Co. [illegible] Common st. d19

CHEESE—200 boxes prime Cincinnati, for sale by GEBOOMS & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st. j16

HAVANA SUGAR—56 boxes white Sugar, for sale by MITCHEL & MASENDORFF, [illegible] Poydras. j10

AT THE DRAWBACK—[illegible] blue ribbon; 30 cases Absynth [illegible] Olive Oil, 94 ounces; 200 do St Julien Claret, [illegible] PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO. j11

CIGARS—95,000 Havana Cigars, [illegible] Adams Grey from Havana, and [illegible] J. M. CABALLERO, [illegible] Levee. j3

[illegible]—25 casks Pauillac and St Estephe; [illegible] Chateau Citran, 1844; 25 do St Cer [illegible] 1844; 6 do Milon Pauillac, 1846; 3 do Gran [illegible] Leoville; 150 bls Haut Sauterne White Wine [illegible] Claret, sundry brands; 150 do Haut Sauterne do; 500,000 fine regular Corks; 20,000 painted, [illegible] cases of 1000; 50 boxes dry Prunes, Capers, Olives, Pickles, Anchovies, Olive Oil, Orange Flower Water, Kirsch, Swiss Absynth, Sardines in boxes, Liquors, Rocker's Bitters, Muscat Wine, for sale by B. TALAMON, 82 Royal st. j30

EXCHANGE on Genoa, at 30 days' sight, for sale by DOMINIQUE LANATA. d1

SUNDRIES.

MONTEREY HOTEL, AT MONTEREY, MEXICO.

TRAVELLERS going to MONTEREY or MEXICO are informed that a splendid Hotel has just been opened in Monterey, under the designation of MONTEREY HOTEL. The owner of this establishment has neglected nothing for the comfort of his boarders. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated, and the table offers all the delicacies afforded by the country. j29

Hotel of Commerce,

No. 100 O'reilly street, HAVANA.

THIS HOTEL, located in the most fashionable part of the city, near the port, The Plaza d'Armes and promenades, has been well known at HAVANA for several years. Mrs. Dallier, the owner, has done every thing to render this Hotel agreeable to travelers. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated, and the numerous testimonials of satisfaction she has received from the boarders, give her the right to recommend her table to travelers intending to stop at Havana. j25 3taw3m

Earthen Ware, China, GLASS, BRITANNIA WARE, GIRANDOLES, WAITERS, WATER TANKS, &c. &c.—

JOHN COULON informs his friends and the public, that he will follow the same business at No. 24 St. Philip street and at No. 130 Old Levee street.

Prices as low as at any other house.

j23 3t JOHN COULON.

14th February—14th February. VALENTINE'S DAY.

At the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse, No. 14 Camp street.

AN exquisite assortment of VALENTINES has been provided for the young and gay, the humorous and jocose, and to suit every variety of human wit and sentiment, for the approaching memorable 14th February. These light and airy messages of Cupid have just been received from the Northern cities, selected with extreme care and by a tasteful mind. They will be found eminently deserving the notice of the youthful portion of the community.

LOVE will recollect that this is 1850—the half hundred in the chronicle of time, and peculiarly favorable for progressing in their suit.

"It is the time when Cupid keeps his court, Unto the which all lovers do resort."

Also—A large and beautiful assortment of VALENTINE ENVELOPES and VALENTINE LETTER WRITERS. For sale by J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st. j26

Mr. Henry Deron

78 Royal street, between Conti and Bienville, At the Daguerreotypian Gallery,

RESPECTFULLY informs families that besides his lessons at the St Louis Institute, and others, he disposes of some hours which he can apply to private lessons in French, either at the residence of pupils, or at his own room, in Royal st. j19

MRS. F. FRYER informs the Ladies that she has in store—a splendid assortment of Balls and Soirees Dresses, in velvet and silk of every description, and color, white watered Dress, Pompadour do extra rich Lace Dress; embroidered Lace and Tarlatane, Flowers, Dress fancy Feathers gold and pearl Flowers. j25

Grand Action Piano Forte. D'ERARD.

Sent to Mr. A. Perier, in New Orleans, in order to be played by M. Strakosch.

A. PERIER, No. 299 Royal street, respectfully informs the public that he offers for sale the splendid Grand Action Piano of Erard, played by Strakosch, at his Concert in New Orleans. Said Piano is recommended in every respect, and has been acknowledged by amateurs as the best instrument sent to New Orleans. j2

China Ware, Glass and Hardware STORE.

Corner St. Philippe and Conde streets, No. 21 St. Philippe street, and 68 Conde street.

TUMBLERS 40c, 60c, $1 and $1 75; China Plate [illegible] restaurants, $4 50; do do [illegible]; $7 50; Bowls, for restaurant, Coffee Cup and Breakfast Cup, at $2 50 and $3 00; Dishes, at 37 1/2, 50, 75 [illegible] $1 00, $1 50 and $2 50; [illegible] mustard, pepper, salt, and cream Cruets; China Ware Cruets, Candlesticks, Chandeliers, Hair Brooms, Dusters, Fancy Cuspidors, [illegible] lamps, moderator [illegible] Frying Pans, Buckets, [illegible] Knives, Washes, Ropes, [illegible] and Shovels, [illegible] Forks, tea, coffee, and mustard Spoons, &c.

Window Glass, Looking Glasses, Percussion, [illegible] and tooth brushes, and several other articles. FRANCIS COULON.

No. 27 corner of Conde and St. Philippe sts.

☞ FRANCIS COULON informs the public that his brother, John Coulon, has withdrawn from the partnership, and that henceforward he will have the exclusive control of the affairs remaining. Mr. John Coulon will pay the debts and recover the claims of the partnership. j25 15t

LEECHES.

LARGE assortment of Austrian and Hungarian LEECHES, just arrived per ship Austerlitz, from Havre. For sale by PROVOST, corner of [illegible] Dumaine & St Ann. j6 6m

Tennessee Sugar Kettles.

A FULL assortment of Sugar Kettles and Grate Bars from the Stewart & Dick Foundry, Tennessee, just arrived by the James Dick and for sale by J. C. LAVILLEBEUVRE, 150 Carondelet st. d15

WINES, OLIVE OIL, &c.—In store and of late importations from Marseilles and Bordeaux—100 casks Red Wine, St. Julien 25 do Saint Emilion; 100 bbls do; 100 do Madeira; 10 do Oporto; 10 half pipes La Rochelle Cognac; 1000 baskets Olive Oil; 100 boxes Claret, St. Julien and Oute; 500 boxes Sardines, [illegible]; 100 do Vermicelli and Macaroni, 50 do [illegible]; 100 do Orange Flower Water, 100 [illegible] Marseilles Soap; [illegible] creole Champagne Wine, 20 boxes Absynth, 100 [illegible] Bottles, 22 ounces, 15 bales [illegible] For sale by PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO., 97 St Louis st.

LANDING—Ex ship Arendal, from Bordeaux—160 casks Claret, Montferrand, 24 do do St. Julien, Arena, Chateau Pez, Haut Brion and Pauillac; 10 half casks Claret, Chateau Pez and Arsumac; 100 do do White Wine, Haut Sauterne; 340 cases Claret, St. Estephe, Margaux and La Rose; 36 half casks White Wine Vinegar; 50 baskets Sweet Oil; 50 boxes do do, 50 do Absynth; 25 do Kirsch; 25 do Brandy Fruits, 4 do 72 pots Mustard; 10 do dried Prunes; 14 do Fruits, in their juice; 10 do Sardines, whole, half, and quarter boxes; 20 baskets empty Wine Bottles; 500 boxes do do, 18 bales Corks; 113 boxes White Wine, Barsac and Haut Sauterne; 20 do Vinegar Fruits; 10 do Brandy Cherries; 8 do Truffles, Green Peas and Mushrooms; 60 baskets Champagne; for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St Louis st. j26

BRANDIES—32 half, 54 quarter, and 134 eighth pipes Brandy, of the following brands: Pb. Godard, Castillon, 1845, 40 do; Castillon 4th proof, Martell & Co., Otard, Dupuy and Prost Castillon; Lafontaine, Camus Dupuy, Menier Freres, A. Seignette; Saint Charles; for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St Louis st. j26

CHAMPAIGN—510 baskets of the following brands: Blue Angels, Ruinart Pere & Fils, Tower, Double Crown, Rose, Swan, Crescent Ship, for sale by EUGENE ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis street. j29

LANDING ex ship General Taylor, from La Rochelle—5 1-2, 10 4 and 10 8 pipes St. Charles Brandy, dark; 5 1-2, 10 4 and 10-8 pipes St. Charles Brandy, pale; 5 1-2, 10 4 and 10 8 pipes A. Seignette Brandy, dark; 5 1-2, 10 4 and 10 8 pipes A. Seignette Brandy, pale; 60 1-4 and 60 1 8 pipes A. Camus Brandy, pale; 20 cases, 24 1-4 boxes each, Sardines; 80 cases, 50 1-2 boxes each, Sardines;—for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis st. j25

WESTPHALIA HAMS—150 Westphalia Hams, superior quality; 100 pounds Brunswick Sausages; 50 kegs Dutch Herrings; 30 do Sardella in salt; 50 do Lampreys; 40 boxes Dutch Cheese; 100 do Sapsego Cheese; 20 do pate gras de foie; 50 doz. Seltz Water, just filling; 30 kegs Caviar, just arrived and for sale by DUNTZE & IKEN, corner Royal and Conti sts. j25

BORDEAUX CLARET—Receiving per ship Bengal, from Bordeaux—20 casks Claret St. Estephe, 1846; 20 half do, do, do. For sale on the Levee, by DUNTZE & IKEN, corner Royal and Conti st. j25

HAVANA CIGARS—32,500 Cigars, landing ex brig Titi, from Havana, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee. j29

HAVANA CIGARS—A large assortment of choice Cigars always on hand, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee. j29

BROWN COTTONS—60 bales 4-4 Brown Cottons, Cabot, Portland, Globe and Vernon, for sale by DUFOUR, DURAND & CO., 25 Chartres st. j19

AT the Customhouse Store, and for sale by the subscriber—42 baskets Champaign; 50 do Swiss Kirsch, of Pernod's brand, entitled to drawback. HENRY NOEL, 105 Royal st. j29

CHALK—50 tons Chalk, landing from ship Ontario, Capt. Cheever, at Post 26, Second Municipality, and for sale by L. H. GALE, 93 Common st. j29

CEMENT—500 bbls Newark and Rosendale landing—300 bbls do in store. Also, 1000 bbls Nelson & Brown's Rosendale; 200 do Louisville and 200 do Roman. For sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores. j29

HAIR—20,000 bushels Plastering Hair, in bbls and sacks, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores. j29

PLASTER—300 barrels Newark and Rosendale—100 do. Croton Landing—500 do. of various brands, to arrive, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st. & 11 Red Stores. ja29

STAR CANDLES—100 boxes 6's, Gross & Deitrich, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores. j29

FIRE BRICK—150,000 English and Pensacola, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores. j29

LIME—Cargoes of brigs Alvaco, Palo Alto, Geo. E. Prescott and Argo, landing and for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores. j29

SUGAR LIME—300 bbls Extra; 300 do St. Genevieve do, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores. j29

PALM OIL—10 casks, landing; 10 do in store, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores. j29

SPERM OIL—5000 gallons pure, bleached and unbleached Winter Sperm Oil, for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO., Cor. Magazine & Lafayette sts. ja28-tf

WINE IN CASKS—40 casks Margaux Medoc; 20 casks St. Julian Medoc; 500 boxes St. Julian Claret, landing ex ship Arendal, from Bordeaux, and for sale by J. & J. TARDOS, 21 Old Levee. ja28

CHAMPAIGN WINE—[illegible] baskets, [illegible] 1st quality, in large and small bottles, landing ex ship [illegible] and for sale by J. & J. TARDOS, 21 Old Levee. j28

WINES IN CASKS—[illegible] Wine, [illegible] Sauterne White Wine, [illegible] from Bordeaux, and for sale by J. & J. TARDOS, 21 Old Levee. j23

PISTACHIOS—[illegible] bbls fresh Pistachios, landing, and for sale by J. F. BERCIER & CO., 33 Old Levee. j24

WANTED, LOST, &C.

LOAN on Mortgage.—Wanted, a Loan on Mortgage of $27,000 on a property situated at 3 miles from the city, measuring 2 1/2 arpents, fronting the Mississippi river, by 80 arpents deep.

A fine Dwelling House, with out-houses, and a Brick Yard in full operation, having three furnaces and every other apparatus to keep them employed. Also—25 Slaves and several children.

☞ Apply at THIS OFFICE. j30

FEMALE TEACHER.—A female Teacher capable to teach the French and English languages and the Piano, will find a situation by applying to the subscriber. Best references wanted.

j28 3t H. GILLY, 84 St. Louis st.

To Sugar Planters

A GENTLEMAN who has had great experience as a Sugar Planter in Jamaica, and possesses a thorough knowledge of distillation, is desirous of entering into an engagement as Manager of a Sugar Plantation in Louisiana, in which capacity he feels confident he can give unqualified satisfaction. The best of references given and required.

A line addressed to "N." Box M. 7, Post Office, New Orleans, will meet with prompt attention. d31—w&d15feb

Direct Importations.

D. H. HOLMES, No. 114 Canal street, between Bourbon and Dauphin—Just landing per ships Viola and Buena Vista, the following seasonable Goods:

Printed Grenadines, new style; plain do, all colors; black and half-mourning Grenadines; Bareges, very rich; plain colors do; embroidered do, quite new, muslin Robes.

—Also—

A complete assortment of Irish Linens—such as 12-4 Irish linen Sheeting, 10 4 do do; 13-4 half bleached Scotch Sheeting; 10 4 do do; 12 4 French, linen do; 5 4 do do. Together with 6 4, 8-4, 10-4 linen table Damask; 6 4, 8-4, 10 do Diaper; 5-8, 3-4, 7 8 4-4 damask Napkins; 12, 18 and 24 French table Services; 11 Fever Real Bearse do; 12 do plain linen do; colored bordered linen Towels; French Scotch and Irish Linens.

Linen Lawns—Toile de Paris; Platillas, 3 4, 7 8, 4 4; Estopillas of all qualities; Counterpanes of all sizes; toilet Quilts for lits de repose; do do cribs and cradles; linen Netting for mosquito bars; mouslin Jacquards, do do.

—Likewise—

A general and complete assortment of plantation Goods. j22 tw

IN Store and for sale, to close sundry consignments—

30 boxes old Haut Sauterne White Wine, Chateau d'Yquem;
40 do old Cantenac Red Wine, in bottles and hf do;
40 do old Latour do;
100 do Gruad Larose, Latour & Leoville do do;
5 do Branne Mouton, in bottles and hf do;
20 do Chambertin Burgundy Wine;
20 casks old Pauillac Wine, 100 baskets Champaign;
100 boxes Perigord Truffles, 200 boxes and hf boxes Green Peas, 20 do Mushrooms, 20 do Raspberry and Peaches, in their juice.

For sale by DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., 25 Natchez st. j22

OPENING, and for sale at reduced prices, an assortment of SPRING GOODS, at wholesale and retail—

20 cases Irish Linen, 10 do Platillas, of every size;
5 do Sheeting Linen, 6 to 12-4, 10 do Ticking;
50 do English printed Jaconet;
9 do St. Mary twilled, 2 do Scotch Cambric;
100 do Spring Prints; 2000 doz Cambric Hdkfs;
200 doz Scarfs, assorted colors;
10,000 doz Spool Thread, white and colored;
2 boxes Cloths, superfine;
10 do Alpaccas; 3 do Table Cloths;
10 do White Hose; 2000 pieces Musquito Bars;
3000 pieces Musquito Bars, 3 4 & 2 yds, 1st quality;
6 boxes embroidered Curtain Muslin;
6 do fancy Barege, do;
5 do Counterpoints; 6 do French Cottonade;
4 do Gingham pure Thread;

A splendid assortment of Perfumeries, China Ware, and sundry articles.

For sale by P. P. COMER & CO., 65 Chartres street, cor. Bienville. j7

SUNDRIES—100 casks Claret;
30 cases White Wine;
80 bbls French Vinegar; 100 cases Absynth;
150 baskets Guignolet;
15 cases Brandy Cherries;
25 cases assorted Cordials;
25 baskets Champaign;
5 cases superior Anisette;
500 boxes Sardines, in oil;
500 boxes do;
1500 half boxes small Peas;
300 1/2 boxes do do;
300 1/4 boxes Truffles. For sale by
TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., 92 Customhouse st. j15 15t

Spring Goods.

RECEIVED per ships Manchester, Radius, and Viola, from Havre—

10 boxes Organdies, Doucis, Ming & Co;
2 do Printed Albarine;
2 do black and colored plain Barege;
4 do black Italian Silk 21, 25, 30 pieces;
1 do printed Barege;
1 do Lace Capes & Berthes;
1 do white and black Lace Veils;
1 do black and colored Crape;
4 do white and black pant Gloves;
1 do plain assorted color Satin Ribbon, 1 & 12;
1 do Taffetas Ribbon, 1 & 12;
1 do Mourning Fans, and others;
1 do Embroidered Muslin Dress;
1 do Linen Cambric Hdkfs;
10 do Plaid Muslin, 4 4 and 6 4;
10 do Plain do, 4 4 and 6-4;
6 do Dress Flannels; 2 do Jacquard do;
2 do plain assorted quality;
8 do French Madras Hdkfs. 4 do pure & white;
4 do white and black, 4 do cambric, 4 do white and colored embroidered corners;
2 do India Hdkfs; 4 do Gentlemen's Shirts;
2 do Embroidered Muslin Curtains;
1 do Black Cloth and Satin Vests;
2 do Black double Satin;
2 do Gentlemen's Silk Hdkfs;
6 do Umbrellas—22, 24, 26 & 28 inches;
2 do Parasols and Ticking;
1 do Cotton Listados, 1 do Suspenders;
2 do Black Silk Cravats.

For sale by FREDK. BONIS, 29 Conti st., opposite Louisiana Bank.

FOR SALE, landing ex ship Bengal, from Bordeaux—10 cases, of 100 half bottles, Sardines; 20 cases, of 100 fourth boxes, Sardines in oil; 13 boxes Peaches in their juice; 20 do assorted Fruits, do do; 4 cases Mushrooms, [illegible] boxes and half boxes; 2 cases Mushrooms natural, 2 do Truffed Pies. For sale by DUFOUR WILLIAMSON & CO., 25 Natchez st. j30

FOR SALE, by the subscribers, at the store corner of Moreau and Mandeville streets, Third Municipality—wholesale and retail—10 qr. pipes Cognac Brandy; 10 one eighth pipes; 40 doz 12 pure Holland Gin, Brandy and Gin from the North; Oporto, Madeira and Whiskey. BOYER FRERES. j30

LANDING ex ship Arendal, from Bordeaux and for sale by the subscribers—51 half casks Haut Sauterne white Wine, 1st quality. BOYER FRERES, corner Moreau and Mandeville, 3d M's. j30

RED WINE in casks, lately received—60 casks sundry brands, and good quality for family use; 100 boxes St. Julien Claret, for sale by BOYER FRERES, corner Moreau and Mandeville, 3d M's. j30

SLATES—67,000 best Jestimog States, assorted sizes, received per ship Virginia, from Liverpool, and for sale on liberal terms, by J P WHITNEY & CO., 61 Camp st. j22

WINES—130 casks Red Wine, sundry qualities; 40 casks White Wine; 500 boxes Claret; landing ex ship Arendal, from Bordeaux, and for sale by G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville st. j22

New Bareges!

JUST opened at C. M. SIMPSON'S, 28 Chartres street—3 cases new and rich Bareges; amongst which are 3000 yards, at 25 cents per yard, superior quality, all wool, and new styles. j23

Winter Goods Reduced.

REGULAR WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.

THE undersigned, with a view to make room for a large and early spring business, has reduced the prices of all kinds of WINTER GOODS, (in some instances,) below the Northern markets, viz: Woollen Flannels, Plaid Linseys, blue and mixed Jeans, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, blankets, Kerseys, &c.

ALSO—More than 2000 pieces of dark printed Calicoes. j10 J. H. PALMER, 56 Gravier st.

Positive Liquidation.

THE subscribers leaving business and wishing to sell their stock of Dry Goods with the shortest delay, inform the public that they have reduced the price of all the goods in their store, and solicit those who wish to buy cheap to give them a call.

PAUL ALDIGE & CO.

j4 6w Red House, between the two markets.

COGNAC BRANDY—19 half pipes Brandy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., 1846, 4th proof; 10 qr casks do do do do; 5 half pipes do do, 1844, 3d proof; 5 hf do do do, 1840, do, landing ex ship Arendal, from Bordeaux, for sale by LEOPOLD JEANNET & CO., 22 St Louis st. j26

Selling off at Cost.

E. VALMONT & CO. will, for one month to come, be selling off at cost, to liquidate all their stock, previous to closing up their store.—Every article of their extensive assortment will be offered at the exact cost, without reserve. Their prices will of course admit no abatement, and be altogether for cash.

☞ Call and see.

E. VALMONT & CO., 50 Canal st., between Chartres street and Post Office Alley.

SILKS and LINEN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS at COST. j29 7t

JUST RECEIVED from Bordeaux, per ship Bengal—68 1-8 pipes Cognac, Larochelle, 4th proof; 500 boxes Claret, St Estephe Medoc; 18 hf casks Claret, do do; 72 casks Claret, St Caprase; 9 bbls White Wine, Haut Barsac; 20 cas Claret; Queyries; 20 do St Estephe; 20 do St Emilion; 60 do Cote de Bourg; 20 do Montferrand; 200 White Wine, Barsac; 200 do Claret, St Julien; 15 boxes Sardines; 10 do Absynth; 2 boxes containing 24 doz Calf-skins. For sale by Fdo. de FUENTES & CO., 22 Old Levee. j29-4t

IN STORE—2,000 boxes Claret, different brands; 400 do Claret, very superior article; 46 casks Bordeaux Claret, Montferrand; 10 do real Cantenac Medoc; 6 half casks real Cantenac Medoc; 10 bbls White Wine Vinegar, 6 casks superior Claret, for family use; 25 quarter pipes Cognac, J. J. P. & Co; 25 do do, E. H. F.; 50 eight do do, Eagle's brand; 4 boxes French Record Paper; 4 bales Paper, for paper mill manufactories; 10 half piped old Madeira; 2 pipes Holland Gin, Pine Apple brand;—for sale by Fdo. DE FUENTES & CO., 22 Old Levee.

SUGAR CANES—Just received from Tampico, per bark Marie—4,000 Sugar Canes, for sale by Fdo. de FUENTES & CO., 22 Old Levee.

HAVANA TOBACCO—Just received per brig Titi, from Havana—[illegible] bales leaf Havana Tobacco, very superior, for sale by Fdo. de FUENTES & CO., 22 Old Levee.

HAVANA BEES WAX—4 bales white Havana Beeswax, in store and for sale by Fdo. de FUENTES & CO., 22 Old Levee.

SARDINES—1500 boxes and quarters of the real [illegible] brand of Dollie & Co. of Nantes, now landing, in cases of 100 each, and for sale by J F BERCIER & CO., 33 Old Levee.

D[illegible] of 5 gallons each; [illegible] J. F. BERCIER & CO., 33 Old Levee.

300 [illegible]

F[illegible]

[illegible] J. LANDRY, [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the succession of Catherine Bernard, widow by first marriage of Pierre Mioton, and by second marriage of Christophe Le Prevost, are hereby requested to present the same to FRANCIS M. MIOTON, at No. 43 Exchange Alley; and those indebted to said succession, will please call and settle within ten days from this date. j30 10t

NOTICE.—The subscribers, Administrators of the succession of Max Block, inform the debtors to said succession, that money must be paid to one of them only, or to their Agent, C. Hanson, near the Bakery, and that any other payment will be null and void.

j30 3t JOHN KAUFMANN & PHIL. GEHLBACH.

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans 29th January, 1850.

THE Board of Directors of this Institution has this day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 4th February next.

Also, an extra dividend of ten per cent out of the surplus profits, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of May next.

j29 R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, 28th January, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Bank that the annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 11th February next, between 10 and 2 o'clock. RICHARD RELF, Cashier. j28, 29, 30, f4 & 11

MESSRS. A. E. ROMAN, J. L. WIBRAY and DOMINIQUE BOULIGNY will be supported at the next election of three Directors of the Citizens' Bank, by

j24 2t MANY STOCKHOLDERS.

ROBERT W. OGDEN holds my Power of Attorney during my absence from the city, as per act passed before Achille Chiapella, Esq., Notary Public. C. M. SIMPSON.

New Orleans, Jan. 22, 1850. j23 1m

Succession of Joseph Gavandan

THE Creditors of the succession of Joseph Gavandan, are notified to present their accounts, duly sworn to, at the office of Louis T. Caire, 59 Exchange Alley. j18 10t

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans Jan. 10, 1850.

THE Annual Election of Directors by the Stockholders of this institution, will be held at the Banking House on Monday, 4th February next between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 2 o'clock P.M. FREDERICK FREY, Cashier. j11 td4

City Bank.

New Orleans, January 5, 1850.

NOTICE.—With a view to the speedy withdrawal from circulation of all the notes of this Bank the charter of which will expire on the 1st day of May next, the holders of the notes are requested to present them for redemption at the counter of the Bank as early as practicable.

By order of the Board, R. J. PALFREY, Cashier. j5 3m

AGENCY FOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company has an invested capital of more than one million of dollars after paying off the scrip issued in 1846, of $267,000—and actual assets of more than seven hundred thousand dollars.

Marine River and Fire Risks continue to be taken at the office corner of Camp and Common streets.

January 1st 1850. L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the name of OGDEN & DUNCAN, in the city of New Orleans and in the District Court of the Parish of Jefferson. ROBERT N. OGDEN, GARNETT DUNCAN.

☞ Office No. 2 St. Charles st. [illegible]

THE undersigned having taken in partnership Mr. M. N. Borde, will continue business under the firm of Leopold Jeannet & Co. from this date. January 1st, 1850. LEOPOLD JEANNET.

THE undersigned, having associated with him his brother, Julius Cramer, will continue the same business as heretofore, under the firm of Cramer & Co. jan1-1m A. CRAMER.

Removal.—J. A. LANAUZE & CO., Importers of Hardware, have removed their store to No. 52 OLD LEVEE, between St. Louis and Conti sts. j26-1m

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignee of British bark ISABELLA STEWART, Captain McKenzie, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said vessel. L. H. GALE, 93 Common st. j30

☞ Consignees per ship ONTARIO, from London are requested to call at the subscriber's and sign the average bond. L H GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The ship ONTARIO, from London is discharging opposite the Water Works, Second Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods in the Levee, and to take their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores. L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The ship STATESMAN, Captain Sampson, from Havre is ready to discharge cargo at Post 4, 2d Municipality. Consignees will please receive their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee. All goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the Public Stores at the risk and expense of the owners thereof. J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 61 Camp street. jan26

☞ The consignees of the following Goods, per ship HUDSON, Captain White, from New York, will please call at the office of the undersigned, [illegible] J. W. STANTON & CO., corner Magazine and Lafayette sts. j26

☞ The ship HUDSON, Capt. White, from New York, is now discharging at St Joseph street wharf. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk. J. W. STANTON & CO., Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts. j26

Penmanship.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING ACADEMY, Chartres street, opposite [illegible] P. M. Assembly [illegible] corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets, [illegible] years, [illegible] RUFUS DOLBEAR. j21

For Sale—a Creole Cook.

A First Rate Creole Cook, aged 27 years, a good Washer and Ironer, with her two children, aged 5 and 2 years, fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law. The attention of planters is directed to this. Inquire at No. 9 Bienville st. j30 1t

DETAINED, in the parish of St. Charles, the slave ROBIN, belonging to M. Coulon, [illegible] the Baptist [illegible] aged about 30 years, measures 5 feet 7 inches, and has an iron ring on his right leg. The owner is hereby requested to claim said slave according to law. Parish of St. Charles, Jan. 11, 1849. N. T. MARTIN, Sheriff. j14 1m

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the undersigned, MARIE AMELIE, a negro woman, of rather light complexion, with a prepossessing appearance. She speaks French and English, is about five feet high, and of slender proportion, with wild looks, holes in her ears for rings, flat nose, ordinary mouth; this arm and the scar of a wound inflicted with a whip near the left eye. She had on a gown with white foliage pattern, a silk shawl with red trimmings, and a small garnet ring mounted on gold. She was seen several times at burials, near the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, near the Lafayette cars at the turning of Baronne street, at the Poydras Market, and at the Vegetable Market of the First Municipality.

The above reward will be given to the one who will bring her back to No. 10 Chartres street, or lodge her in one of the city jails. j30 6t

Caps! Caps!! Caps!!!

The undersigned has just received on consignment a lot of Cloth, Silk, Plush and Glazed CAPS—latest fashions, which he offers for sale at moderate prices for cash.

j19 1m M. BARNETT & CO., 13 Camp st.

CAPS—CAPS.—For hair, seal, cloth and glazed Caps and Wool Hats. For sale by FROST & CO., j1 10 Magazine street.

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS.—32 cases landing from ships Geo Green, Michael Angelo and Kentucky, for sale by j21 12t R. G. HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—200 cases, now landing from ships Wave, Geo. Green and Michael Angelo, comprising an assortment of fine and common goods, for sale by j14 G. W. DUNBAR, 20 Customhouse st.

WOOLEN SOCKS.—100 dozen country knit Woolen Socks, for sale by FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st. j1

CANVASS HATS—50 doz. canvass covered Hats, just received and for sale by FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st. d11

DITCHING BOOTS—100 cases prime Ditching Boots, for sale by FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st. d1

FOR SALE—A Sugar Plantation, of four teen arpents front on Bayou Lafourche, by forty in depth, at twenty miles below Thibodauxville. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., 25 Natchez st. j23

Cheap Fruit Trees, PLANTS AND SHRUBBERY.

THE subscriber has on hand a large stock of Plants and Shrubbery, which he will sell lower than any other house in this city.

Orders for Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubbery from the celebrated Nursery of Fourneret & Reichbursailles, will be promptly attended to.

WM. DINN, Agent, 29 Canal st., New Buildings on the Levee. d14

Seeds, Flowers, &c.—The subscriber has just received per ships Oxenbridge, Caledonia, Brander and Hero—20,000 Giant Asparagus roots, 3 years old; 300 roots fine double Dahlias; 200 Rhubarb roots; 4 varieties Northern seed Corn. Also—50 bushels best English Peas, consisting of Early Washington, large Marrowfat, Blue Imperial, and Double blossom Early Frame Field Seeds, consisting of Millet, Red Clover, White Clover, Herd grass &c. D. MAUPAY, Seedsman, 65 Camp st., near Poydras. j14

Garden Farms, and Flower Seeds.—Warranted the Growth of 1849—The very best quality of fresh Seeds, of direct importation, put up in assorted boxes for plantations, and sold by the pound and bushel for market Gardeners, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand papers for retail dealers, all guaranteed.

Also, all kinds of Plants and Shrubbery, at lower prices than any other house in the city. Apply at the Seed Store, No. 29 Canal street, new buildings on the Levee. WM. DINN, Agent. d29 3m

Cauliflower and Radish Seed.

THE subscriber has just received, per ship [illegible] from Havre, a lot of superior Cauliflower seed. Also, 500 lbs [illegible] Radish Seed, consisting of Long, Round, [illegible] For sale in lots to suit purchasers. D. MAUPAY, Seedsman, [illegible] Camp st., near Poydras. j7

[illegible]

[illegible] GASDEN [illegible]

M[illegible] prime Onions, for sale by [illegible] & CO., 70 Tchoupitoulas st.