The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 760. VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 385.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1848.

WAGNE & WEBBER, Proprietors,
No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper, (one year in Advance).....$12 00
Country Paper, Semi-weekly, (one year).....5 00

In addition to the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertising—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month and charged accordingly.

Advertisements 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, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

☞ The public are informed that a BULLETIN Board is placed at the entrance into our front office No. 82 Chartres street, where the arrivals, clearances, ship news, names of consignees, &c., may at all times be found.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 6, 1848.

South Carolina.

The Legislature of South Carolina assembled on the 27th ult., at Columbia. Gov. Johnson sent in his message the next day. It is rather a long document, and mainly occupied with local affairs. The revenues of the State are sufficient to meet the demands upon the Treasury. The question of closing the bank of the State is waxing up in the concerns, is argued at some length, and its impolicy and inexpediency are demonstrated.

The South Carolina College, under its able President and Professors, is in a condition of increasing prosperity and usefulness. It numbers 175 students. On the other hand, the Free Schools are in a wretchedly defective state, and require radical reorganization. The Governor suggests the appointment of an agent to visit every part of the State and collect detailed information in relation to the vices of the present system and the best remedies to be applied.

The message has some sensible observations touching internal improvements, and suggests that legislative encouragement be given to various projects having for their object the connection of the mountain districts of the State with the seaboard.

After alluding to other topics of local interest, the message refers to the slavery question, which it treats somewhat in the Carolina vein, but with less virulence, on the whole, than we looked for. Gov. J. is of opinion that Mr. POLK would have vetoed the Wilmot Proviso, inasmuch, we presume, as he has already approved it in the Oregon bill, but expresses no opinion as to the course that Gen. TAYLOR may pursue. He thinks, however, that the Southern States cannot be brought to act together, to anticipation of any wrong which his party may inflict upon them, and therefore concludes, sensibly enough, that the present time is unpropitious for action. Still, the Governor holds that means should be adopted to unite the southern-holding States, when the occasion will arrive, and recommends, as tending to promote that object, free discussion and interchange of opinion. A Southern Convention he believes to be the most practicable means of obtaining success. He concludes by acknowledging that South Carolina can do nothing alone—an avowal that argues a spice of sanity still left, for that State cannot, by any mode she can do every thing alone.

NORTH CAROLINA.—THE DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—After a week spent in caucuses and management, the Legislature of North Carolina, on the 25th ult., was fully organized, Calvin Graves, Esq. Democrat, having been elected Speaker of the Senate. This result, we learn, was brought about by a compromise—the Whigs electing to the Democrats the Speakership and the latter agreeing that the old officers should be re-elected, and that the Committee on Elections should be composed equally of members of both parties, who, in case of a tie, shall report the facts in the case of the contested election from Orange to the Senate.

The contest between Messrs. Waddell and Boyd, combined the violent and protracted struggle for the Speakership of the Senate. That body is now united, as also the House of Commons. So that, in the event of Mr. Waddell's gaining the seat, the Whigs will have a majority on joint ballot.

DEATH OF JUDGE LOWER.—The Red River *Republican* announces the death of the venerable Seth Lower, of Rapides. He died at his residence in Pineville, in the 85th year of his age. He was a District Judge of this State for many years, and was esteemed as one of the best jurists of the Louisiana Bench of his time. Never ever bore a more exemplary character, or was more highly respected and honored for eminent sterling virtues and superior abilities. In many the esteem he deserved in the community in which he lived. At his own request, he was buried with masonic rights, and attended to the grave by a large concourse of citizens.

THE ELECTORAL MESSENGERS.—The electors, as elected each State, after having balloted for President, choose a messenger to carry one copy of their doings to Washington. Heretofore, this has been an office of considerable emolument, but at the last Congress, the pay was reduced somewhat, and is now 12 1-2 cents per mile, actual travel.

☞ The Electors of Louisiana meet to-day to cast their votes for President and Vice President of the United States. We presume they will be unanimous, as in the State House.

A FREE SOIL STATE.—The election in Wisconsin seems to be a free soil victory. The Legislature so far stands thus—Free Soilers 20, Democrats 17, Whigs 9.

☞ Under the head of telegraphic intelligence, we find in the Mobile *Advertiser*, of Monday, the following paragraph, dated Washington, Dec. 1st:

"Letters received at Washington by Gov. Brown of Mississippi, from F. F. Claiborne, of New-Jersey, relate a conversation said to have taken place between General Taylor and S. D. Boyd, since the election, in which the General is represented as having earnestly declared, that when the North attempted to interfere with the slave question, he was for drawing the sword and throwing away the scabbard.—This report is published in the northern papers, and causes great excitement."

Not content with circulating a thousand falsehoods respecting Gen. TAYLOR before the election, the Locofocos seem still busily engaged in the same work—possibly in the hope of inducing some of the northern Electors to throw away their votes on a third candidate. Who Mr. S. D. Boyd may be, we know not, but have no hesitation in denying that General TAYLOR ever used the language ascribed to him. It is altogether foreign to his habits to engage in controversies on the slavery question, and he is the last man in the world to commit himself by intemperate and sweeping declarations. So cautious has General TAYLOR been in the expression of his opinions upon this agitating topic, that there is not probably an individual in the country who is fully capable of stating what those opinions are. Moreover, let Gen. TAYLOR's personal views be what they may, he is pledged to respect the action of Congress, so long as it does not infringe the Constitution.

We do not believe one syllable of this pretended conversation between Gen. Taylor and Mr. S. C. Boyd.

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY FOR THE SOUTH.—The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, having given a table showing the electoral vote for the two principal candidates for the Presidency, says:

"It will be noted that Cass has exactly as many States as Taylor. He has also the same number of slave holding States. *Cass carries the North-West entire*—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. *All the territory covered by the ordinance of 1787 has signified its preference for him.*"

Is it not passing strange, asks the Richmond *Times*, that General Cass should have carried all the Wilmot Proviso region, if he had been so "true to the South," as we have been constantly told in this quarter? Can it be seriously believed that "the North-West entire" would have voted for him had they distrusted his loyalty to the ordinance they value so highly?—For our part, we consider it the most auspicious aspect of the election, that General Taylor is chosen our President, with the votes of Ohio and South Carolina—the political extremes of the Union—thrown against him. That circumstance alone is a strong guaranty of his ability to preserve our institutions from internal disaster.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—HERITAGE ANDRY, Esq., an aged and respected citizen, died yesterday morning, after a short illness, he was a veteran of 1814-'15, and doubtless the survivors of that gallant band will pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of their comrade.

The Legislature.

SENATE.—After the presentation of petitions and memorials, the Auditor of Public Accounts, transmitted a report showing that he had settled the accounts of certain State creditors, in accordance with an Act of the Legislature, and likewise that he had contracted a loan of $9,000 with the Bank of Louisiana, for the payment of expenses connected with Public Education.

Mr. Bell presented a bill providing for the correction of the Assessment Roll of New Orleans, for the years 1847 and 1848. Read once. Also a bill appropriating $90,000 for the reimbursement of Taxes, erroneously addressed. Passed.

Bills were introduced appropriating $50,000 for the relief of teachers of Public Schools for the years 1846 and 1847, and $15,000, for the Public Schools of New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Bryce's resolution, fixing the adjournment for Saturday next, was taken up and adopted, after some discussion.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Warfield offered a resolution allowing every member of the House, to receive eight papers. Adopted.

The same member also submitted a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary, to enquire into the expediency of changing the mode of judicial advertising. Adopted.

House.—A bill changing the term of holding the Supreme Court in Opelousas and Alexandria, so as to do away with the long recess, was submitted, and, by a dispensation of the rules, finally passed. It throws both terms into the month of September.

A bill to amend the 10th Article of the Constitution, relative to the qualification of voters, was submitted, and read once. It reduces the required term of residence in the parish from one year to six months. Referred.

An amendment to Article 5th of the State Constitution in favor of annual sessions of the Legislature, was submitted, and referred.

Mr. Philips introduced a bill similar to the one presented in the Senate by Mr. Waddill. Read once, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Duplantier submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with profound sentiments of regret that this House has heard of the death of the Hon. Alexander Mather, of St. James.

Resolved, further, That as a tribute of respect for his memory, and as a sincere manifestation of the feelings of his colleagues, the members of this body will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, further, That as an additional mark of respect for the memory of the dead, this House do now adjourn until to-morrow.

The House adjourned.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—Capt. Sanuichson, of the schooner *Regina Hill*, who left San Juan de Nicaragua on the 19th inst., says that much sickness prevailed at Grenada, and that the people were greatly distressed for the want of medical aid. A gold mine is said to have been discovered in the neighborhood of Salt Key, or Creag, belonging to Capt. Sheppard, Governor of San Juan. Provisions scarce at San Juan.

BRITISH STEAMERS AT MOBILE.—The Register of Monday, publishes the following letter, by which it will be seen that the Royal Mail Steamers will hereafter stop at Mobile Point, instead of Ship Island:

Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
No. 55 MOORGATE STREET.
London, 9th November 1848.

COL. S. GRIFFITTS FISHER, Mobile, U. S.

SIR—I am instructed to acquaint you, with reference to the subject of the past interviews between the Corporation from Mobile and the Directors of this Company, that it has been decided that the arrangements for substituting Mobile Point for Ship Island as a rendez vous for the Royal Mail Steam Packets, shall be commenced by the Steamer leaving Southampton on the 2nd of January, 1849.

Your ob't serv't.,
E. CHAPPELL, R. N., Sec'y.

NEW ORLEANS AND LAFAYETTE DIRECTORY.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that all persons whose names may have been omitted in the Directory, are requested to send them in by Saturday, as the work will then be put in the hands of the printer, so as to be ready by the 15th January. As the number of copies is limited, and the edition will comprise as many copies as there are subscribers, all who are desirous of securing this useful and valuable publication, should subscribe at once. A failure to do so now, will preclude the possibility of obtaining copies hereafter. We have seen the entire plan of this Directory, and are free to say it will be unquestionably the most perfect and complete ever published.

☞ Thanks to the steamer *Belvidere* for late Louisville and Cincinnati papers.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2, 9 P. M.

COTTON.—The sales to-day, amount to 2000 bales at 5 to 5 3-4c; principally at 5 3-8 to 5 3-4. Prices have declined 1-8c. Highest point of the week and fully fair, 5 5-8 to 5 3-4 cts.

[This message was received in Mobile, direct from Charleston. It is the first time that Mobile has been able to converse directly with that city.—*Advertiser*.

TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship *Palmetto*, we received our files of papers to the 1st inst.

The Western *Texian*, published at Bexar, of the 17th ult., has the following:

ANOTHER INDIAN SKIRMISH.—By a letter which we have been permitted to peruse, from Capt. H. Warfield, who is at present stationed on the Arroyo Saco, to Col. P. H. Bell, we learn that of the morning of the 12th instant, Lieut. Knox with twelve men was directed to go into the passes most frequented by the Indians. The same evening the party encamped for the night in the Canon Pass, where Indian signs were discovered, and a night attack was apprehended, precautionary measures were taken to prevent the same. About five o'clock next morning, however, the guard was fired upon and a spirited charge made on the camp by a party of some ten or twelve Indians, and an attempt made to "stampede" the horses, which was not effectual. A skirmish ensued, but the firing lasted only a short time, the Indians breaking immediately to the mountains, which were near at hand, and being on foot, evaded all pursuit. The loss on the side of the rangers was, private Wesley Deer, one of the guard, killed, and private John Saddler, wounded, but not seriously, by an arrow. The Indians lost one Chief, whom they left on the ground, and two or three supposed to be badly wounded.

The Indians were supposed to be a party coming down on foot for the purpose of stealing horses; but to what tribe they belonged is not known. It is conjectured they are Lipans.

An affray took place in Commerce street, opposite Mr. Hummell's gunsmith shop, on Wednesday last, between three soldiers belonging to the U. S. Infantry, now encamped on the Salado, and Lieutenant John J. Glanton, of Captain Hill's company of Texas Rangers, in which one of the soldiers received a mortal wound, of which he died shortly after, from a pistol fired by Lieutenant Glanton. We are not apprised of the orgination of the difficulty, and as Mr. Glanton surrendered himself immediately to the officers of the law, and the affair is now undergoing legal investigation, we forbear for the present all comment.

We find nothing else in the papers worth extracting.

LOW PRICE OF COTTON.—The Locofocos told the cotton planters that a Protective Tariff was prejudicial to their interests. And the cotton planters believed what the Locofocos told them. As proof of their sincerity, they elected Mr. Polk, and he urged through and signed a bill repealing the tariff of 1842. From that day to this the price of cotton has been steady on the wane, until it is now lower than it has ever been known. They have a bill approximating to Free Trade, and with it prices which have bankrupted one half their number, and nearly beggared the remainder.—*Albany Journal*.

City Intelligence.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—*Tuesday evening*, Dec. 5, 1848—The Treasurer's report for the last two weeks shows:

On hand at last report,	$193 83
Received since,	19,284 46
	19,478 29
Disbursed,	19,575 98
Balance on hand,	$96 37

The Treasurer reported that he had deposited $2,572 95 in the Bank of Louisiana, to credit of the sinking fund, in accordance with the law requiring the deposit of one-fourth of the Levee taxes.

A communication from the Council of the borough of Freeport, requesting the Council to aid in forcing the Canal & Banking Company to provide drainage for the water in the rear of their premises. Second Municipality, &c., was referred to the appropriate committee.

A message was read from the Mayor, relative to the destruction of the house of Engine Company No. 8, and the desecration of the tomb of the Company. On motion of Alderman Stockton, $250 was appropriated as a reward for the discovery of the incendiaries, and the sum of $500 was appropriated for the relief of the Company.

A petition was received from J. Cohen, agent of Jno. Bernard, asking compensation for the burning of his house, occupied by Chris. Lilly.

On motion of Alderman Penure, the Treasurer was authorized to dismiss the notes obtained for the farming of the markets.

The petition of Chris Lilly, asking compensation for his property destroyed by the fire on the night of the 30th December last, at the corner of Circus and Perdido streets, was referred to the Attorney of the Municipality.

Resolutions were adopted that a flag with the Mexican Eagle, be placed on Circus street, opposite the Presbyterian church; 30 lamp posts placed on Bourbon, between Canal and Common, and on Gallier-an Place, now being erected.

A Capital Hit.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, furnishes that paper with the following admirable sketch of the great battle of the 7th of November. It is written with infinite spirit and preserves a military tone throughout, in perfect keeping with the object of the sketch. It is too good a thing to be lost, and as the paper in which it is published will not probably be seen by many readers in this quarter, we republish it for the amusement of our Whig friends. The opposite party themselves may peruse it without a grimace, for its wit and humor carry no heart-stain away with them:—

The Battle of the 7th November.

HEAD-QUARTERS WHIG "ARMY OF OCCUPATION."

November 20th, 1848.

Messrs. Editors—In the absence of the official report of the great battle fought on the 7th instant, I propose furnishing you with such facts as came under my own immediate observation, together with details gathered from others who participated in the fight. As Commissary General of the Whig army, my post, during the greater part of the day, was upon an adjacent height, called "Capitol Hill," which completely overlooks all parts of the field. I shall not attempt to describe, with technical precision, all the movements and positions of the contending armies—my object being merely to describe some particular phases of the fight, by way of doing justice to a few of the many distinguished officers to whom the army is indebted for an achievement, at once the most brilliant in its execution—the most important in its results.

The battle, as is well known, was fought upon the plains of Pennsylvania—now called the "*Cock-pit of the Union*;"—the Whig army on one side, commanded by Major General Zachary Taylor; the Locofocos, commanded by Major General Lewis Cass, on the other. The former was drawn up in battle-array on a hill called "*No Vote*," the latter on the crest of a corresponding height, known as "*Free Trade Hill*." Our leader's order of battle was of one grand, simple and imposing. His calm and manly bearing as he rode slowly along the lines, on "Old Whitey," elicited the loudest and most heart-felt cheers.

At 8 o'clock, on the 7th Nov., the signal for action was given, and the battle commenced by a movement against the enemy's left. The New Jersey and Delaware regiments of sharpshooters under Cols. Emerson and Hampton, were thrown forward in skirmishing-order, engaging the enemy's Texas, Iowa and Wisconsin light troops.

As our riflemen moved down the slope, Captain Forney's loco-foco battery, the "PENNSYLVANIAN," opened on them. Major McMichael & Bird's magnificent battery of "North American" 24 pounders was ordered to reply, which it did in such a perfect storm of round shot as soon silenced the enemy—dismounting his guns, and rendering them unserviceable for the rest of the day.

Midway between the hostile lines stands a strongly-fortified building known as the "White House." This was in possession of the enemy—garrisoned by the "house-hold troops" (some 75,000 salaried dependents) commanded by Gen. James K. Polk, and Colonels Buchanan, Marcy and Johnson. Being regarded as the key of the whole position, Gen. Taylor at once determined to storm the work. This duty was assigned to the troops of our centre, composed of the Maryland, New York and Connecticut regiments under Gens. Kennedy, Johnson, Wool, Seward and S. D. Hubbard, the whole under the command of Brevet Major Gen Millard Fillmore. The division pushed forward and gallantly made the attack. Soon after a heavy column, composed of the enemy's 69th, 93d, Missouri, Indiana and Maine regiments under Brig. Gen. Hannegan, in attempting to outflank us, were met by Brig. Gen. Willie P. Mangum, at the head of the brave North Carolina, Kentucky and Vermont regiments, and, after a sharp conflict, defeated with great loss.

The battle now became general. The *coup* and *fous* hills of Pennsylvania fairly rocked and trembled under the repeated explosions of artillery. Our brave old leader, surrounded by his staff, moved, unscathed, amid the thickest of the fight, giving his orders, "calm as a summer's morning," and refusing into his followers a portion of his own indomitable spirit. In the period of the battle, Gen. Cass made a demonstration against our right, via Bradford county ravine, detaching for this purpose the regiments of Michigan, Illinois, Mississippi, New Hampshire and Arkansas Volunteers under the command of Brig. Gen. Levi Woodbury. This officer, (himself an *aspirant* for the post of Commander-in-Chief,) pausing for an opportunity to distinguish himself, carried forward his column with steady bravery, notwithstanding the terrible *plunging* fire of our batteries of Lancaster, Alleghany, Somerset, Erie, Lebanon, Dauphin, Blair, Union and Philadelphia *sausage-artillery*, until he encountered the Delaware, which were posted the Georgia, Rhode Island, Florida, New Jersey and Louisiana Volunteers, under Colonels Toombs, Cranston, Cabell, Fenner and Bullitt. These brave fellows stood with "shouldered arms," until the enemy came within point-blank range, when they opened their fire with a tremendous volley, thrown in with so much coolness and precision that the enemy's columns became, as it were, convulsed by the shock, and staggered under the effect.

Notwithstanding their officers placed themselves conspicuously in front, encouraging their men by word and example to "stand firm," our fire was so well sustained and so rapidly destructive that the columns became panic-stricken and fled in confusion. In this charge the enemy lost Colonels McAllister, Dorr, Yule and Shidell, killed; and Majors Colquit, Soule and Vroom, desperately wounded. At the Southern angle of the enemy's citadel, in charge of the battery called, "*The Union*," was stationed the venerable Captain Ritchie, gallantly animating his men. As the hot shot and shell came from Messrs. Gales & Seaton's "*Intelligencer*;" Capt. Moerly, "Richmond *Whig*;" "Captain Jones," Augusta *Chronicle*;" Capt. Gales, Raleigh *Register*;" Capt. Harby, "New Orleans *Sea*;" and Capt. Langdon, "Mobile *Advertiser*"—batteries went blazing and crashing thro' the building, every taint heart was cheered with the assurance that the victory would be theirs. "Like nor I Pennsylvania's favorite son" himself assured you that the very moment Col. Knox with twelve men was directed to go into the passes most frequented by the Indians. The same evening the party encamped for the night in the Canon Pass, where Indian signs were discovered, and a night attack was apprehended, precautionary measures were taken to prevent the same. About five o'clock next morning, however, the guard was fired upon and a spirited charge made on the camp by a party of some ten or twelve Indians, and an attempt made to "stampede" the horses, which was not effectual. A skirmish ensued, but the firing lasted only a short time, the Indians breaking immediately to the mountains, which were near at hand, and being on foot, evaded all pursuit. The loss on the side of the rangers was, private Wesley Deer, one of the guard, killed, and private John Saddler, wounded, but not seriously, by an arrow. The Indians lost one Chief, whom they left on the ground, and two or three supposed to be badly wounded.

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NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE.

Domestic and Foreign Stationery.

J. M. STEEL, 14 Camp street.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his numerous customers in the city and country, that he is now receiving a very large and extensive assortment of all kinds of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, and would call the attention of merchants and dealers to the following list of articles, which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices:

BLANK BOOKS.

Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books; Order, Cash, Letter, Note and Receipt Books. Also, Blank Memorandums, Copy, Pass, Bills of Lading and Bills of Exchange Books, Indexes, Pocket Letters, &c.

WRITING AND LETTER PAPERS.

Imperial, Super-royal, Medium, Demy, Folio Post and Foolscap Paper; white blue, hot-pressed or plain. English, French and American Pocket Post and Letter Papers, thick and thin; best laid Record Paper.—All the above ruled or plain.

SEALING WAX.

Royal Victoria, Irish Harp, fine scarlet, black, fancy colored and perfumed, gold-spangled and bronze Sealing Wax.

WAFERS.

Best English, scarlet, red, Notarial and transparent Wafers, of all sizes.

INKS.

Maynard & Noyes Black Ink; Arnold's English and German Copying Ink; Stephens's unchangeable light blue Print, and his brilliant Red; best French Carmine Ink.

INK-STANDS.

Cut Glass, Gessey, Agate, Patent India-Rubber, Screw, Bronze, Pocket, Cork and Pewter Ink-Stands, of all kinds.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Porcupine Pen-holders;
Leather Pen-holders;
Quill Pen-Nibs, in boxes;
Fancy Wafers; Mucilage; Chess-Boards;
Highly ornamented Cigar and Card Cases, various kinds;
Patent Spring Tape Measures;
Enameled Slates, in cases; Folders;
Rotary Cards; Time Table; Pump Tube;
Gold Pens; Pearl and Pearl Pen-holders;
Desk and Paper Weights; Wafer Stamps;
Cushion Boards; Blotting Blanks, of all descriptions;
Rowland's and Perry's Imported Tablets;
Porcelain, Watch and Long Slates;
Blue Enameled Square Paper, of sand's colors;
Lead Pencils, of all kinds;
Mother-of-Pearl, fancy Metal and Wood Penholders;
All kinds of Mineral Paper;
Swan, Quappa and best manufactured Quills;

SPLENDID ANNUALS OF THE SEASON, 1849

Three elegant illustrated works, got up with surpassing skill and beauty, expressly for the approaching holidays.

Also, a splendid assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, &c., together with a choice collection of rare and beautiful Books, admirably adapted for presents.

JUVENILE ANNUALS, Books, &c., in great variety, are now ready for examination.

Call at the New Orleans Stationery Warehouse.

n6 J. M. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

Fine, Ready-Made Clothing.
No. 15 Camp Street.

THE subscriber has in store, and is constantly receiving, a large and splendid assortment of ready-made clothing. As the stock is very extensive, and the season somewhat advanced, he now offers it at the lowest wholesale price. His stock consists, in part, of—

Superior full cloth black cloth Cloaks;
Black, brown and plaid cloth Drivers' Coats;
Superior Mulberry cassimere do;
Black, blue and brown Cloth Dress do;
Black, brown and olive do; Sack and Paletots;
Black, blue and brown do; French Coats;
Brown and gold mixed Tweed Sack and Paletots;
LAMARTINE Sack, a new and beautiful article, made expressly for this market;
Extra fine black Doeskin cassimere Pants;
Super. fancy plaid and striped do;
Black and fancy do (Poniac);
Black and fancy do (Polka);
Black, embroidered and fancy cassimere do., &c.

n6 1m M. BARNETT, 13 Camp st.

MANTELETS.—The undersigned will open on THIS DAY, 6th December, his stock of fancy MANTELETS—viz.

National MANTELETS;
Parisian do;
Boston do;
Venetian do;
Heredes do;
Laurance do;
For sale by
D. S. MACARTY, 126 Bourbon st.

OLIVE OIL—500 baskets, on ship Mohomet Ali, for sale by GEO. GREEN & BRO., 89 Gravier st.

FRUITS—14 cases Brandy Fruits; 11 do preserved Fruits, for sale by GEO. GREEN & BRO., 89 Gravier st.

LANDING per ship California, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—
80 casks red Wine, and ordinary; 70 half do white Wine; 300 bushels olive Oil.
d6 9 and 10 Bellevue st.

THOMASTIN LIME—1000 bbls landing and for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
d6 89 Magazine st., and 11 Red Store, 3d M'y.

ROSIN—237 bbls landing from sch'r Mary, and for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
d6 89 Magazine st., and 11 Red Store, 3d M'y.

HAVANA SUGAR—200 cases different qualities, in store and for sale by CUSTA & CO.,
d5 5 Front Levee.

COFFEE—100 sacks green Havana Coffee, for sale by CUSTA & CO.,
d5 5 Front Levee.

CIGARS—200,000 Cigars, divers brands, in store and for sale by CUSTA & CO.,
d6 5 Front Levee.

Removal.—The subscriber has removed his store to No. 84 Old Levee.
d4 A. MOLIER.

Removal.—A. FAVILLIER has removed his French Dry Goods Depot to No. 49 Chartres st., up stairs, C. J. Simpson's house.

Removal.—JUAN Y. DE BIANA, has removed to his office No. 20 Old Levee, to No. 47 Bienville street.

MR. G. BOYER—Respectfully informs the public that he will devote all his time hereafter to the duties of his profession. Office, Exchange Alley, No. 146 Conti st.
n12 1m

F. FEYTEL,

HAS the honor of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large assortment of new articles which he offers for sale up to the 5th proximo.

The articles consist in part of—
Fine English Patent Watches;
Do. French do do;
Do. do do do, for ladies;
Fancy Clocks of every description;
An assorted selection of Jewelry, viz:
Ladies' and Gents' Chains;
Gold Pens;
Finger Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, &c;
Silver Ware; do Filagree;
Do. Desert Goblets;
Umbrellas, &c.

F. FEYTEL takes this opportunity of soliciting the former patronage which he has received in repairing Watches and Clocks, and begs to inform the public that he will make every exertion to deserve a continuance of their patronage.
d5

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—63 cases, now landing from ship Middlesex and for sale by
d5 R. G. HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st.

STORAGE.—The undersigned having long been engaged in the Storage business, are prepared to receive on Storage, in their spacious fire proof houses, all kinds of goods, on the most reasonable terms.
d5 EMERSON, THORNE & CO., 136 Tchoupitoulas st.

WINDOW GLASS—1000 boxes superior quality Window Glass, landing from ship Hero, and in store, for sale by
d5 NATHAN JARVIS & CO, Corner Commerce and Magazine st.

FOULARDS and SILK STOCKINGS—6 cases Foulards, 36 inches, entitled to drawback; 4 do Silk Stockings, rose color, for masked balls, entitled to drawback. For sale by
H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
d5 21 Magazine st.

ZINC! ZINC—19 barrels Zinc in stores; 7 dito for Zinc Nails, for sale low to close an invoice, by
H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
d5 21 Magazine st.

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Caldwell, from Bordeaux, 40 casks St Julien Red Wine; 20 do do do. DUBUCH BROTHERS, 77 St. Louis, d5 Between Royal and Bourbon sts.

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Talma, from Bordeaux, 30 casks Blending and St. Julien Red Wine. DUBUCH BROTHERS, 77 St. Louis, d5 Between Royal and Bourbon sts.

ALCOHOL—30 barrels 90 per cent, 10 do 86 per cent, highly rectified Alcohol, now landing, for sale by NATHAN JARVIS & CO.,
d5 Agents of Ohio Laboratory.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—36 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, landing and for sale by NATHAN JARVIS & CO.,
d5 Cor. Magazine and Common sts.

HAY—600 bales Western prime Hay, landing from flat boat, opposite Julia street, and for sale by
d5 F. SANCHO & CO., 6 Front Levee.

SALT—Liverpool fine fish salt and in store, for sale by C J WHEELER, Broker,
d5 5 Bank Place.

SALT—A cargo of Turk's Island Salt, for sale, to arrive, by C J WHEELER, Broker,
d5 5 Exchange Place.

GUNNY BAGS—400 bales, and 60,000 in bundles, now 2½, landing, for sale by C J WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.
d5

WINE—100 half casks White Wine, Stent Sauterne, landing ex ship Talma, for sale by V. MAIGNAN, 87 St. Louis st.
d5

BLACK BERRIES, for Tailors—6 cases, received per ship Victoria, for sale by
d5 H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Magazine st.

SUSPENDERS—6 cases Elastic, landing per ship Anna, for sale by
d5 H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Magazine st.

LINSEED OIL—30 barrels, first quality, for sale by NATHAN JARVIS & CO.
d5 Cor. Magazine and Common.

GUNNY BAGS—1,000 second cut, in bales and bundles, for sale by C J WHEELER, Broker,
d5 5 Bank Place.

CUBA TOBACCO—300 bales Wrappers and Fillers, landing from ship Lafayette, for sale by
d5 CHAS. A. JACOBS, No. 38 Bank Place.

For sale on reasonable Terms,
PROPERTY, situated on Bagnois street, between Crops and Gravier streets, measuring 20 feet, 1 inches front on Bagnois street by 120 feet, 3 inches in depth. Said lot is well fitted up, and has a wooden building erected thereon, divided into two rooms, with chimneys, a cabinet, gallery, a shed divided in two, privies, &c. Terms of sale, $1500 cash, balance on a credit of 1 and 2 years. Apply on the premises.
d6 1m

For Sale,
A GROCERY STORE, situated in Crops street, between Union and Bagnois. Apply on the premises.
d6 1m

BEAUVALET & CO.
50 Chartres street.

Woolen and Fancy Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received, by the last arrivals from Havre, a large assortment of seasonable Goods, among which may be enumerated the following articles: Mixed, Plaid and Fancy Satin and Velvet Vests, Cloaks, Talma, Lasses, Crapes, Jewelry, white and colored Bodices, and many other Woolen and Fancy Goods.
d5-3m

BLANKETS—10 cases 4-4, 11-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Gray Wool Red Blankets;
2 cases Gray and Red Blankets;
2 cases Gray and Red Blankets;
2 bales Gray Union, Negro heavy Blankets, just received and for sale by
d5 BOOTH, PRICE AND BRIGHAM—63 Camp st.

LANDING, ex ship Childreth, from Bordeaux—
1000 baskets common and fine Amposte;
25 cases Pandies, in brandy;
25 do Apricots, do;
25 do Pears, do;
25 do Prunes, do;
100 do Cherries, do;
50 cases Madeira Wine, of 1846;
25 qr casks and 50 Octaves Cognac; 4 do Alcohol;
5 large baskets Orange Flower Water;
5 do do;
200 baskets Guignolet;
25 do Champagne, of Michel Estate;
100 cases green Olives; 200 do Abrycots;
1 bbl Prunes, in brandy;
1 do Pandies do; 1 do Pears do, for sale by
F. BOUMIEU, 99 St. Louis st.

IN STORE—and for sale, in the Customhouse Stores:
4 4 pipes Holland Gin;
8 barrels Peach Brandy;
5 do Monongahela Whiskey;
1 do Irish Whiskey;
6 do Cherry Brandy, fine and superior;
200 cases redcurrant Cordial, fine and superior;
25 barrels Animal Black, in powder and grains.
50 cases Kentucky;
Old Tennessee Bacon;
Also—Madeira, Sherry, Peppermint, and all kind of articles for Coffee-houses.
F. BOUMIEU, 99 St. Louis st.

COTTONADES, SEERSUCKS and STRIPES, &c.—
15 cases assorted styles Cottonades;
10 do fancy and plain Drillings;
15 do Twill and Seersucker Stripes;
3 do New York White Cottonades;
2 do cotton and wool Linsey. In store and for sale by
d5-3w McDOWELL & PECK, 56 Gravier st.

BROWN and BLEACHED SHEETINGS—
25 bls 4-4 Lonsdale Bleached brown Sheeting;
25 do do do do do;
25 do do do do do;
25 do do do do do;
10 cases 7-8 Oplers unbleached do;
10 do do Bleached do;
10 do do Brown and Nankin do;
10 do do Mediterranean and Canton do;
10 6-4 do do do;
10 cases Bed Ticks, just received and for sale by
d5 McDOWELL & PECK, 56 Gravier st.

PRINTED GOODS, for the Mexican Market—
20 cases 7-8 Printed Lawns;
10 do do do Chintzes;
10 do do do Furniture;
4 do Real Irish Chintz Furniture;
4 do French Silk Robes;
2 do French Silk Pleated do;
do light and fancy colored Printed Calicoes, just received and for sale by
d5 McDOWELL & PECK, 56 Gravier st.

LINENS, for the Mexican Market—
15 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Linen Pantaloon;
10 do do do Sheetings;
5 do do do Shirtings;
5 do do do Linen Lawns;
10 do do do Linen Lancaster;
10 do do do Bibbs and Shaw