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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE, GENERAL COUNCIL, FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL, AND BOARD OF LIQUIDATORS.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 8, 1852.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday beyond Stevenson. Five or six back mails are now due.

INTERVENTION BY RAILROADS.

Listening to the eloquent speech of Mr. Benjamin before the South Western Railroad Convention we were forcibly impressed with the truth and beauty of his peroration. The idea of propagating the principles of Republican free institutions, not by the sword, but by the peaceful and gradual progress of enterprise, is singularly felicitous and strictly practicable. It is, moreover, in perfect consonance with our institutions, national character, and our mission. The American people are a hardy, adventurous race [illegible] are never satisfied with the present, let its aspect be ever so smiling. They restlessly seek new fields for their industry, new channels [illegible] commerce, new avenues to wealth, power and influence. The complicated machinery of interests with which they are rapidly [illegible] the whole country, enables them to accomplish these objects, gives stimulus and energy to their boding energies, and must eventually prove a most successful and efficient agent in the extension of their political institutions. Wherever the railroad passes, there follows population. Every mile of wilderness opened to view by the axe of the laborer, becomes peopled by the offshoots of the Anglo-Saxon race. Every depot starts a village, ever [illegible] swells gradually into a city. American enterprise, American love of enterprise, American [illegible] the railroad into the most [illegible] the spread of civilization. This has been time and again illustrated in the history of our country. Millions of acres of [illegible] forest, or the vast solitudes of the [illegible] have been rescued from primitive desolation and made the sites of thriving towns, [illegible] civilization and a crowning population waxing larger and more prosperous beneath the protecting aegis of law regulated liberty. Whole sections of States, which but a few years since were the abode of the savage [illegible] the precarious shelter of sparsely settled [illegible] educated white men, hardly superior to their savage neighbors, have, by the magic [illegible] communication, been transmuted [illegible] where schools and churches and courts of justice give evidence [illegible] with others which boast the growth and refinement of centuries. Take the Western parts of New York and Pennsylvania; take Michigan and distant Wisconsin; take Northern Illinois and behold the marvellous agency of the railroad in making the desert to blossom like a rose.

Such is the inevitable and glorious result of this policy in our own land. Extend its sphere of influence, and the fruits will be neither less certain nor less precious. Wherever the American plants his vine and fig tree, the habits of the true republican, the love of freedom, hatred of tyranny, reverence for law, accompany and dwell with him. This would seem to be a part of a mission, which he instinctively performs, and could not, if he would repudiate. He emigrates to Chagres and Panama, and in the course of a year or two, the miserable hovels of the half-naked New Grenadian give way to substantial and comfortable mansions; roads are opened; trade is built up; public order is observed; and silently and almost imperceptibly [illegible] American democracy transforms the slavish and ignorant inhabitants into a civilized and peaceful community. He wanders to remote California, where a handful of Mexicans had long striven to secure a home amidst surrounding hostile savages. There his [illegible] unquenchable energy find full scope. The country becomes settled [illegible] wealth explored and brought to light [illegible] institutions are established; the Indian is driven from the frontier, and the new born State, almost with the briefness of a dream, assumes a respectable position among her sister confederacies. These are the triumphs of intervention—not such as is contemplated by the madcaps who are led away by the seductive eloquence of Kossuth, or are allured by deeper [illegible] of conquest and aggrandizement, but the intervention of progress, of the plough share and the steam engine, of enlightened brains contending with and subduing obstinacy, prejudice and error. These are victories ten thousand fold more splendid, than those of the most blood-stained conqueror the world ever saw.

Who can question with the light of reason and experience before him, that when a line of railway shall bring the Pacific into close proximity with the Atlantic, every community through which it passes, will be gradually fashioned and formed into the likeness of the American freeman? Central America will then learn the true meaning of the word Republic, and will [illegible] contiguous nations. America can colonize without *pari passu* with American enterprise, and American institutions will follow as unerringly as the flower springs from the germ. This is a mission worth all the armed intervention of crack brained diplomacy. And even, if we were unable to diffuse these blessings to foreign nations, do we not possess at home sufficient claims upon our resources and our public spirit? Our mission, in the language of Mr. Benjamin, is to convert the vast wastes and wildernesses of our country into smiling pastures and fertile fields. The whistle of the steam engine is more consonant to the ears of the people, than the trumpet of war. The example of our country will be a more efficient intervention than that of the sword, and will do more to effect the spread of republican principles than all the cartridge boxes in the universe.

THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

This is the anniversary of one of those memorable events in history which occupy prominent places [illegible] story—we [illegible] themselves, like Marathon and Thermopylae, [illegible] in their consequences like Actium and Waterloo, and Yorktown. It is meet and proper that a victory so signal and brilliant as that gained by the hero JACKSON, on the plains of Chalmette, should be commemorated by those who dwell in the land which was rescued from danger by his valor. Let his fame be immortal, and let Louisiana to the remotest posterity set apart the anniversary of this great achievement, as a day of special rejoicing and jubilee.

Storm in Bayou Sara.—On the 30th ult. Bayou Sara was visited with a very severe storm, which did considerable damage. The residence of Dr. Dickson was completely prostrated. No injury was done to his family, they having taken refuge in the cellar. The gable end of the sugar house of the Messrs. Perkins was also blown down. Mr. Ashley Perkins, who had taken refuge from the storm immediately in the rear of the building, received great injury from the falling bricks. Hopes are entertained for his recovery. The gin house on the plantation of C. S. Farrar, Esq. was laid low by the boisterous element in its wild course, and last though not least among the damage [illegible] property in this section was the complete destruction of the Rail Road bridge.

Education in the United States.—There are 120 colleges proper, 13 theological, 17 law and 37 medical schools. The number of volumes contained in the libraries of the colleges is, as far as estimated from imperfect returns, 971,800. Of the colleges, 13 are under the direction of the Baptists, 8 under Episcopalians, 13 belong to the Methodists, and 12 to the Roman Catholic Church.

In Advance of the Mail.—We are indebted to some unknown friend for a copy of the New York *Evening Times*, of the 27th December, which is one day later than the papers of that city received by mail. It contains, however, but little which has not been anticipated from other sources. We take the following from its columns:

Release of Mr. Seymour.—The mischievous [illegible] by a reckless person [illegible] to Hezekiah C. Seymour, Esq. the State Engineer, we took occasion to contradict [illegible] the other day. Mr. Seymour [illegible] from Canada, and as will be seen by reference to the telegraphic head, has resumed his place at the Canal Board. There is now little doubt that the succeeding Board will be relieved of all trouble about the disposition of the contracts.

Kossuth's speeches to various deputations in Philadelphia, occupy much space in the *Times*; but we have recently had so much of these demonstrations, that it is not worth while lumbering our columns with details.

☞ An Ohio paper says there is a Postmaster in the town of Palestine so green that he does not know the use of postage stamps. When asked what they are for he replies that they are "merely a city ornament." An individual having correspondence in that place has ascertained that he has charged five cents on all letters sent from there, and which were prepaid—making eight cents on each letter.

☞ A project is on foot in the southern and central portion of Illinois for the establishment of an industrial university, in which the science of agriculture and the principles of mechanism shall be practically taught. The fund for this purpose, now at the command of the State, has accrued from the action and foresight of the constitutional convention assembled at Kaskaskia, in August 1818, in accepting certain propositions of Congress in relation to certain lands for school purposes.

☞ Flour dealer's attention is respectfully solicited to the sale of 1,197 bbls. of Flour to be sold by Beirne & Levine, This Day, at half past 10 o'clock, on the Levee, foot of Poydras street.

Kossuth and Colonel Webb.—The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, Col. Webb, and Kossuth are at daggers' points. Colonel Webb has addressed "Gov. Kossuth," to know whether he intended to refer to the Courier in the extract which was suppressed in his speech at the New York press banquet, but which got into one of the papers. The answer was by Pulsky, as follows:

"The copy sent to your office was the same which was sent to all the other papers. The Governor answers for what he has said, but gives no explication about what he has not said."

This is equivalent to telling the Colonel he does not intend to be catechised about the matter, but the pugnacious Colonel doesn't seem disposed to let the great Magyar off so lightly, and follows the matter up with a note from Mr. Spaulding, who delivered Webb's note to Kossuth, when the latter (Spaulding says) "remarked that in order to answer the inquiry, he would have to make a comparison between the articles in the Courier and Enquirer published in the spring, and the manuscript in his keeping, and expressed his willingness to do so."—The manuscript referred to is the one Kossuth received from Vienna while in Turkey, and which reflected on Hungary. The Courier adds:—

"In order that the distant reader may clearly understand the foregoing, it is proper to say, that on the 12th of April last, we wrote and published in the Courier and Enquirer, "a History of the late War in Hungary," every word of which, with the exception of the extracts from historical and other publications, *duly credited*, was written by us within the thirty-six hours preceeding its publication. This is the only article, to our knowledge, which ever appeared in a New York newspaper, giving a history of the war in Hungary, unfavorable to the Magyar cause."

The Herald intimates a challenge and a repetition of mahogany stocks and percussion caps; and the Times defends Kossuth against the Courier, and says that the article in the Courier of April last, alleged to have been alluded to by Kossuth, was identical in spirit, if not in language, with the one sent from Vienna to Kossuth at Kutahia, with intimation, that its counterpart would soon appear in an American journal.

And now, says the Baltimore *Sun*, it would be a pity to crush the hopes of Hungary by Col. Webb shooting her noble leader through the head just at this time.

☞ Thomas U. Walter, Esq., the architect of the Capitol at Washington, has, in compliance with the request of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, at the instigation of the Secretary of the Interior, made an examination of the burned premises, from which it appears that the fire was caused by a defective flue connected with a wood fire in one of the Committee Rooms. A timber entering the wall from the Library, exactly where the fire was first discovered, was found also to enter the flue, and was thoroughly charred. There are indications also that the chimney uniting with the same flue had been on fire. The timbers were too far above the fire place to be set on fire in any other way than by the burning of the chimney, and such an event could not have occurred at any time without communicating fire to the Library. The alcoves of the Library were formed of timbers filled in with "brick nogging." The horizontal pieces were let into the walls for the purpose of strengthening the structure, thus affording the means of communicating the fire to the vertical scantling, one of which was placed against the wall in each partition. Mr. Walter also states that the evidences of the fire having occurred in this way are too conclusive to admit of a doubt, and are sufficient to remove all censure from those who have charge of the building. No human forethought or vigilance could, under the circumstances, have prevented the catastrophe.

☞ In the local column of the Philadelphia Ledger, of Tuesday, we find the following interesting paragraph. It is headed "Rum and its effects."

Within the past forty-eight hours, an Alderman of the District of Southwark has been arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the street, a member of the bar taken to the Hospital, seriously hurt by a fall in the street, while intoxicated; and a young man, formerly a candidate for the Legislature, fined by the Mayor for drunkenness, which has lately become habitual to him.

A Verdict for Virginia.—The Locofocos, as is well known, have carried Virginia, but the Western part of the State, where Mr. Summers, the Whig candidate for Governor, resides, and which is usually democratic by a heavy majority, has given him a highly flattering vote.—The annexed vote in sixteen counties, of which two or three only are generally Whig, shows the estimation in which that distinguished gentleman is held:—

Kanawha,	1200	Raleigh,	247
Mason,	788	Fayette,	267
Cabell,	102	Nicholas, about	300
Putnam,	72	Braxton,	200
Wayne,	29	Mercer, about	200
Logan,	97	Giles,	100
Boone,	97	Monroe,	132
Wyoming,	73	Greenbrier,	830
	1907		2220
			1907
			4127

Murder and the Escape of the Murderer.—A melancholy and unfortunate affair occurred at Easton Point last Saturday afternoon. A party of gentlemen from town were down at the Point skating, amongst whom were Theodore R. Loockerman, who took occasion to pick a quarrel with a free negro man, named John Reason, who was crossing the river at the Point and without cause or provocation, [illegible] with his fist, then with a [illegible] and finally struck him a blow over the [illegible] with a heavy oak paddle, cutting his head very badly and mortally wounding him. On Sunday night a warrant was issued against Loockerman and placed in the Sheriff's hands, who arrested him early on Sunday morning, and he was held to bail by Justice Wheeler in the sum of $4,000. On Sunday about noon the man died. In the meantime Loockerman had taken advantage of his liberty, and put out for parts unknown. A State's warrant was immediately issued against him and placed in the hands of Sheriff Clark, who summoned a posse and pursued him towards Delaware; but as Loockerman had about three hours start of the Sheriff, and was on a very fleet horse, it is not probable that he has been taken. Justice Wheeler held a jury of inquest over the body of the negro on Sunday evening, who rendered a verdict "that his death was caused by a blow on the head with an oak paddle, inflicted by Theodore R. Loockerman."—*Easton (Md.) Star.*

[From the Concordia Intelligencer.]

A Curiosity.—We received an exchange, this week, from one of the *Dutch* counties of Pennsylvania, which deserves to be classed among the Curiosities of Literature. It would be a treasure to Mons. Vattemare, and when the Historical Society in New York, and the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, shall make our their files of all the newspapers in the country, to be preserved for posterity, this one should [illegible] among them.

There are so many specimens of etymology in it, both among the original articles and the advertisements. One man advertises *logou Conyl* [illegible] for sale. The proprietor of the Washington Hotel lends his "Notice to the Public" with a woodcut of Gen. Jackson. The letters published as remaining in the post-office, are all for Baffenmeyers, Brubakers, Shoemakers, Hers, and Hosts; the advertisements are all signed by such worthy personages as Adam Koser, Tobias Stouffer, Samuel Enssinger, John Brubey, Peter Pritz, *et id omne, &c.* One Hoerebobler proclaims, in flaming letters, the excellence of his fashionable Tailoring establishment, and, *credat Judaeus!* read the following, which is taken *verbatim et literatim et punctuatim*, from the first page:

MARTIN W. INLY,

HAS opened a BARBER SHOP in G. Shaffner's Oyster Saloon, where he can be found every SATURDAY afternoon and evening to attend to all who want a clean chin and smoothe face.

Shade of Diedrich Knickerbocker! We always thought that the barber who lived in an oyster shop, and who was suspected by his customers of opening oysters with his razor, was only a fictitious character, existing in the brain of some clever paragraphist, but here he is as large as life, and ready to shave his friends *once a week*. Alas! that they must submit to the operation so often.

In the same paper we find, under the heading of "Quill and Scissors," the announcement of the marriage of William Schwarzenwealder to Harriet, daughter of Baron Vanderkeaderbur [illegible] late of Vienna, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Schmoel. Whether this is intended by the editor for a joke or not, we do not know but if [illegible] a practical one, leveled at his own readers, [illegible] deserves to be taken down and burnt in effigy.

Should any one doubt that we have in our possession a specimen of the newspaper kind, a faint inkling of some features of which is given above, his doubts may be removed by calling at our office, where we have it carefully preserved. We await the orders of Barnum!

Rapidity of Thought in Dreaming.—A remarkable circumstance, and an important point of analogy, is to be found in the extreme rapidity with which the mental operations are performed, or rather with which the material changes on which the ideas depend, are excited in the hemispherical ganglia. It would appear as if a whole series of acts, that would really occupy a long lapse of time, pass ideally through the mind in one instant. We have in dreams no true perception of the lapse of time—a strange property of mind, for if such be also its property when entered into the eternal disembodied state, time will appear to us eternity, the relations of space, as well as of time, are also annihilated, so that while almost an eternity is compressed into a moment, infinite space is traversed more swiftly than by real thought. There are numerous illustrations of this principle on record. A gentleman dreamed that he had enlisted as a soldier, joined his regiment, deserted, was apprehended, carried back, tried, condemned to be shot, and, at last led out for execution. After all the usual preparations a gun was fired; he awoke with the report, and found that a noise in the adjoining room had, at the same moment, produced the dream, and awakened him. A friend of Dr. [illegible] dreamed that he had crossed the Atlantic, and spent a fortnight in America. In embarking, on his return, he fell into the sea, and awaking in the fright found that he had not been asleep ten minutes.—*Dr. Winslow's Psychological Journal.*

South-Western Convention.

THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, January 7, 1852.

At half-past eleven the Convention met; ex-Governor Mouton in the chair.

Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, announced the arrival of General C. Y. Clay and Joseph R. Anderson, delegates from that State, and as Dr. McDowell had left the city, he suggested the gentlemen just arrived fill his place in the [illegible] Committees. The motion was approved.

Gen. [illegible], of Mississippi, introduced the annexed resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That it is alike the duty and interest of the South Western States to foster and build up the cities on or along the Atlantic seaboard; and that in the opinion of this convention, no policy is better calculated to effect this great object than a liberal and enlightened system of internal improvements, connecting every important section of the aforesaid States by leading railroad communications.

Resolved, That for the more certain promotion of this desirable object, it is respectfully recommended to the above mentioned States, to adopt a uniform system in the construction of their railroads, by which means all delays in the conveyance of produce, merchandise and passengers from one State to another will be avoided.

Resolved, That the policy of granting the public lands to private persons, as lately argued in Congress, is unjust, not only to the old States, but to many of the new, and is [illegible] not only to divert population from the South West, but to diminish still farther the power of the slave holding States.

Resolved, That even-handed justice requires that Congress should cede respectively to the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri, at least six millions of acres in the public domain, for the construction of railroads within their limits, and that the Senators and Representatives from said States in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to procure said donations as soon as practicable.

Mr. Burwell, from the Committee on Routes, to which was referred the resolutions and report introduced by Col. Walter, relative to improvements in the State of Mississippi, a copy of the resolutions was incorporated in our report of the proceedings of yesterday, reported favorably on the subject.

Mr. Fowler, of Arkansas, submitted resolutions in favor of a railroad running westward from the Mississippi, and several papers relative to the project, all of which were referred to the Committee on Routes.

Mr. Ray, of Louisiana, presented the subjoined resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Routes:

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, representing the States represented in this Convention, be requested to use their exertions and influence to obtain from the United States a survey of the proposed railroad route from the Mississippi river via Shreveport, west, with a view to the relative advantage and practicability of this route as the eastern terminus of the contemplated Pacific railroad.

Resolved, That said Senators and Representatives be also requested to use their exertions and influence in obtaining the repeal of the duty on railroad iron imported into the United States.

Col. Mills, of Texas, presented a paper containing, he remarked, some resolutions relative to the withdrawal of the Texas delegation from the Convention, and he asked that the resolutions be laid on the table without being read, to be taken up to-morrow morning.

The delegation from Texas, he said, were in an anomalous position in the Convention, and he would observe that it was somewhat ominous that there was not a single representative on the floor from the part of Texas interested in the projected Opelousas road. Mr. Benjamin had said he (Col. M.) acknowledged his great abilities as a speaker and as a lawyer, as well as his thorough knowledge of the affairs of the people of New Orleans—Mr. Benjamin had said in his speech last evening that New Orleans could afford no aid to local railroads. To the mind of Col. M. it was difficult to determine what local railroads were, for each local road was, in his opinion, a part of a grand system.

Mr. Benjamin had also said that at present there were but two routes that could receive the aid of New Orleans, so neither of which was Northeastern Texas, the only part of the State represented in the Convention, interested. If these were the objects of the Convention, the few delegates from Northeastern Texas had no business in it; they had no right to vote on questions only affecting other States.

Mr. Walker, of New Orleans, conceived the gentleman had misinterpreted the remarks of Mr. Benjamin, and in order to dispose of this delicate matter at once, he (Mr. W.) moved that the resolution be taken up and acted on forthwith.

Col. Mills was happy to hear from a gentleman who appeared to understand the remarks of Mr. Benjamin better than he (Col. M.) did, say that he misconceived their purport and tendency. He had supposed that Mr. Benjamin had said that New Orleans could now only afford to aid two roads, the Opelousas and the Jackson roads, the former of which only concerned Texas.

Now this road was projected to run through the extreme southern part of Texas, and the people in the north and northeast had no interest whatever in it. His constituents asked nothing of New Orleans, or of Louisiana, but to give them a road to the State line. Thence the farmers and planters of Northern Texas—might all contributions to the contrary,—would build the road, without a recent aid through Texas. He had lived in Texas some twelve years and travelled over as much of the State perhaps as many in it, and his observation was that the country proposed as the route for the Opelousas road was the poorest in the whole State. A large portion of it produced nothing but salamanders and prickly pears, which as articles of commerce, the mention of them to the market reports had thus far escaped his attention. [Laughter.] Whilst on the other hand a road through the Red River country in Louisiana and northeastern and Northern Texas to El Paso, there to meet the great Pacific road, it would pass over a soil unsurpassed, in its whole extent, in fertility. Another matter to be considered was that New Orleans or Louisiana met neither with rivalry or opposition on this route, whereas taking the southern route, there were Galveston, Matagorda, and San Antonio to contend with, who would instinctively oppose the project, inasmuch as it jeopardized their own prosperity, if not their very existence.

The interests of North Eastern Texas were identical with those of New Orleans and Louisiana, and the whole northern part might be made equally tributary by the construction of the road he suggested. New Orleans was their mart, and they were willing to bear a great deal and contribute as their mart. But gentlemen should bear in mind that the people were grumbling loudly; that besides the difficulties of reaching this market, there were other matters of serious complaint. One fact he would mention as an illustration; and what he said, he did not vouch for the truth of, but mentioned it as a matter generally talked of and grumbled at: Above the White Oak Shoals on the Red River, it was a well known fact that only two steamboats had ever been wrecked, whilst below the Shoals casualties were of frequent occurrence. Yet the people above the Shoals complained that they were charged by the New Orleans people more for insurance from above the Shoals than was charged for the whole distance below. Thus insurance to Shreveport was one and one-half per cent., to the Shoals, two and one half or one per cent; and above the Shoals four per cent. And this, too, when the Boston offices insured goods by sea from that city, to above the Shoals, taking not only marine and river hazards, but also the risks of ox-cart navigation through, for one and the half of one per cent.

And whilst on this subject he would speak of other matters, the people in the country were talking much about, and in mentioning them, he wished to say that he spoke to the merchants and people of New Orleans as a friend—as one who wished her to be prosperous. He did not know whether the things so freely talked about were so or not, but they were very generally spoken. The cotton merchants of New Orleans, it was said, from the great competition among the presses, paid no expense whatever on the cotton consigned to them from the moment it was landed on the Levee—the presses drawing and storing it gratuitously to secure the compressing, which was paid by the purchaser or shipper. Yet, when the planter looked over his account sales, he found drayage, he found storage; and when he asked the factor why drayage, why storage? was answered that the matter was regulated by the Chamber of Commerce. It might be so, he (Col. M.) did not know to the contrary. It might be law in Louisiana, but the people in his country did not understand this way of making a living. [Laughter.]

He desired it to be understood that he did not say these things for himself. He liked New Orleans; he had had a great deal of fun in his annual visits to it, and had no idea of getting a fight on his hands by putting forth the statements as his own. [Laughter.] He had simply repeated what the farmers and planters said.

Now although Yankeedom did charge somewhat less for insurance, the people of North eastern Texas felt that their interests were tied up with those of New Orleans and Louisiana, and all they asked was that Louisiana should send a railroad to the line. Let this be done, they would give New Orleans drayage, storage and steerage. [Great laughter and some applause.] He had now made his speech, and would withdraw his resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Garland, of New Orleans, the report of the committee on Routes on the resolutions and report of Col. Walter, of Mississippi, was taken up, and Mr. G. moved the adoption of the resolutions.

By request of the Convention, Col. Walter addressed it on the subject of the resolutions.—His discourse was brief and to the point. He took up each work proposed in his resolutions, and examined them seriatim, showing the advantages that would be derived from them locally, and how they would constitute important links in the grand scheme of improvement this Convention was assembled to put on foot.

Mr. Parham, of Alabama, supported the resolutions in a vigorous and telling speech, one of the very best made to the Convention. In the contest of the North and the Atlantic States against the Southwest for the trade of the Mississippi Valley, his sympathies and those of the people about him, in northern Alabama, Western Georgia, Eastern Tennessee, and Western Mississippi, were all with the Southwest, and it was the earnest desire of that people to see such a system of railroads built, connecting them with the Gulf of Mexico, as would secure the flow of the whole trade of the Mississippi Valley in that direction. He had nothing to do with secession, nor disunion, but if we did not build railroads we should go out of the Union, not by amputation nor by snuffing, but by going—[Here the gentleman pointed his finger significantly to the earth.]

Mr. Yerger, of Mississippi, advocated the resolution next, and by request addressed the Convention from the platform. He likewise pointed out the general and local advantages of the works proposed by the resolutions; advocated again taxation of property to build up a system of improvements, and closed by moving that the resolutions be adopted, together with Col. Walter's report in relation to them, and incorporated in the general report of the Committee on Routes.

The resolutions were unanimously approved.

Mr. [illegible], of St. Louis, [illegible] resolutions and papers, relating to roads [illegible] which were referred to the Committee on Routes.

Col. Mills, of Texas, presented resolutions [illegible]

lative to a railroad from the Mississippi, at some point below Memphis, to Texas. Referred to the Committee on Routes.

Mr. Simms, of Point Coupee, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to memorialize Congress to have a corps of engineers appointed by the General Government, to ascertain the best route for a road from the Mississippi to the Sabine, to meet the great Pacific road. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Hyams, from Natchitoches, offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Routes to inquire into the practicability of having a rail road constructed from Caddo, at the Texas line, through Shreveport, to unite with the Opelousas road. Adopted.

Mr. Blevius, of Mobile, with a few prefatory remarks to the effect that he was a merchant, and no politician, and knew not therefore whether he was touching upon debatable ground in politics, introduced a series of resolutions pledging the exercise of the influence of the Convention to the removal—in whatever State such influence might be necessary—of all constitutional and legal impediments to the incorporation of banks and chartering of railroad companies, and the establishment of manufactories. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Yerger, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a report on resolutions relative to railroads in Arkansas, &c., and the report was adopted. Part of the resolutions were disapproved, and others referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Routes.

The Convention then adjourned to 6 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met last evening at 6 o'clock, Ex-Governor Mouton in the chair.

The President stated that he had received an invitation from Col. J. B. Walton, Grand Marshal, asking the members of the Convention to join in the celebration of the 8th of January.

Col. Tarpley, of Mississippi, desired to call up the resolutions presented last evening by Col. Lathrop, expressive of the necessity of the Legislature altering the restrictive constitution which prevents Louisiana at present from engaging in any extended system of Internal Improvements and also pointing out several important projects which the Convention ought to foster.

The resolutions having been read Mr. Lathrop offered another set as a substitute which do not differ, however, materially from those previously presented. After Mr. Lathrop had spoken briefly in support of his resolutions, Col. Tarpley arose and spoke eloquently in their behalf, touching also the important objects for which this Convention had assembled. He commenced by observing that he did not expect to shed any new light on the subjects before this body, yet he was willing to contribute his humble mite in the great cause which had brought us together.

He came before the Convention as an humble advocate of those improvements which tended to advance human happiness, to increase the rewards of labor, and to diffuse prosperity, wealth and comfort amongst the masses of the country. Col. Tarpley here alluded to the cold response with which his previous efforts had been met by the citizens of New Orleans, when he attempted to arouse them to the necessity of perfecting a railroad communication with Mississippi and thence westward. Two years since only a few persons could be gathered together to council on these important matters, but thank God, a great change had taken place. The small stone which had then been set in motion had now grown into a mighty mountain which was carrying everything before it in favor of Railroads and Internal Improvements.

Colonel Tarpley then took occasion to refer to the charges brought against some of the merchants of N. Orleans, by Col. Mills, of Texas. For many years past he (Col. T.) had been engaged in the cultivation of cotton, and had shipped his crops both to New Orleans and Liverpool, and he was free to confess that the gentleman was mistaken. On the contrary, he had always found the New Orleans merchants most liberal in their dealings—far more so, indeed, than those abroad. He had not come, however, for the purpose of removing the imputation cast upon a worthy portion of the community of this city, but rather with the view of advancing a great scale of Internal Improvements, to connect the Mexican Gulf with the western section of our country, the first link of which would be the construction of a railroad to Jackson, and thence to Nashville. Far be it from him, however, to say that his views were narrowed down to this project only; on the contrary, he was for giving a hearty support to that National undertaking, he meant the [illegible] which was destined to connect New Orleans with our possessions on the Pacific, and eventually bring to us the trade of the Eastern world.

But the subject of immediate advantage, he conceived, for New Orleans, was to regain or maintain at least that trade which was being rapidly and rapidly extracted from us. The statistics of the commerce of New Orleans, made up yearly by the [illegible], showed clearly that in 1850 and 1851 the tonnage and business of New Orleans had decreased. The falling off was most decided. How was the [illegible] be accounted for? The labors of the husband man had met with their due reward; no failure of bad taken place in the production of the usual supplies upon which New Orleans relied for her support; but still the startling fact was there, that New Orleans had lost much. And naturally so; for it is within the past two years that the artificial channels constructed at great cost to wrest from us our commerce, had borne their rich fruits. Would the people of New Orleans continue to look on calmly at this abstraction of their life blood? He trusted not. Indeed, he felt satisfied in looking at the auditory before him, that the state of things could last no longer. He could already perceive an imagination the iron arms stretching forth from the city and grasping the produce which by rights ought to flow into the great Southern emporium.

Col. Tarpley then referred to the local advantages growing out of the establishment of rail roads. He contended that no community could enjoy a great degree of prosperity by engaging simply in commercial transactions, to build up solid wealth we must have manufactures. These we could only have in connection with railroads, for it we remain isolated we fail to give encouragement to the artisan to establish himself in our midst. A reference to the value of manufactures afforded the speaker an opportunity of noticing the shoe trade in Massachusetts, the value of which was immense. Then again the article of furniture of which we imported largely. The mahogany grown in Honduras was taken to the North, manufactured there, and exported to this city. It was just as easy to get the raw material direct and manufacture it here, but why was it not done? Because we lack that tendency of population, which is essential to manufactures, and that redundancy will never be ours unless we construct railroads. Increase the facilities of commerce and tax yourselves liberally for the construction of railroads. It was a system that must be introduced in Louisiana, for in carrying out the important projects we have at heart, it will not do to rely on individual and subscriptions only. When he went around him the numerous evidences of wealth in New Orleans, and knew that much of it was owned abroad, he felt the necessity of making these absentees contribute to the construction of railroads.

The speaker then alluded to the country thro' which the proposed railroad communication to the West was to go. At present it contained a sparse population and the cultivation of the soil was scarcely diversified. Up to this moment the only article produced was cotton, inasmuch as it admitted of comparatively easier transportation, but augment the facilities of getting there, and there is no staple product raised in the South and West that we cannot furnish. And look at the advantages that would result to New Orleans from such a communication. Apart from the increased wealth that would flow into her coffers, the comforts and conveniences of every inhabitant would be vastly increased. One of [illegible] would then be able to live economically and cheaply, and that fact once known would augment our population in an amazing degree.—Col. Tarpley referred to the mode to which taxation had been carried out in Mississippi, for the construction of railroads. Go and do likewise: construct this communication, and you not only build up a new country, new farms and new cities on the route of that communication, but you also invite emigration from all quarters.—Such will be the happy results if we put our shoulders to the wheel and enter heartily upon the important objects for which this Convention had assembled. Col. Tarpley dwelt at considerable length on this point, but our limited space prevents us from following him closely.

Col. Tarpley appealed to those whose pockets were not open to the call of patriotism, but could only be unlocked by motives of interest, to bear in mind that there was no project which promised a more profitable return than a railroad from Nashville to this city. Admitting even that not a single bale of cotton was produced, and still the freight and commerce of the road must yield rich returns. But when we know that this supposition is not admissible; that the trade must increase immeasurably; that new farms and new plantations will be daily opened; that towns and villages will spring up in the wilderness; that in a word, the desert will blossom like a rose, there are no means of estimating accurately the profits of such an undertaking. Why, the travel alone on the road would pay a large per centage on its cost.

Col. Tarpley spoke for an hour and a half, and wound up with an eloquent appeal to the members of the Convention, and to the community, to come forward and support this undertaking. [He resumed his seat amid loud and continued applause, and was repeatedly cheered during the course of his speech.]

Mr. Robb then rose, and on behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means, observed that he had not had the time to prepare the report assigned to him, but with the leave of the Convention he would present the basis of that report. He then presented the following resolutions of the committee, prepared by Mr. Benjamin, observing that they embraced three points:

1. A recommendation to memorialize Congress for grants of public lands.
2. An application for voluntary subscriptions to promote internal improvements.
3. A recommendation to tax landed property for the purpose of building railroads.

Resolved, That the great system of internal communication by railroads through the Southern and Southwestern States, is an object of such importance as to justify and require a liberal application of the resources of the States interested in these works.

Resolved, That the voluntary subscriptions of private individuals are inadequate to the accomplishment of works of such magnitude.

Resolved, That public lands in the Western and South-western States of this Union ought to be liberally appropriated to the objects now proposed; and that this appropriation ought to be made by a general law, applicable within proper restrictions to all the railroad enterprises in which the people of the West and South-west are interested.

Resolved, That the great additional value given to public lands by railroads passing in their neighborhood, and the augmented revenues derived by the Government from the increased population and wealth which result directly from such works, render it peculiarly proper and equitable that the General Government, which shares in the benefit, should contribute by grants of lands to the cost of such works.

Resolved, That it is the right of the people, whenever they may deem it proper to subscribe through their Municipal and Parochial corporations for the stock of Railroad companies to [illegible] and that the Legislature of the different States ought by law to authorize [illegible] parishes and counties to make such subscription when desired by the [illegible] [illegible]

Resolved, That the resources for the payment of such subscriptions when made, ought to be derived from Taxes levied on landed property, inasmuch as that species of property is more than any other, benefitted and enhanced in value by works of internal improvement.

Resolved, That whenever subscriptions are made by cities, counties or parishes, it is expedient that the administration of the stock thus subscribed should remain under the control of the local authorities, and that it ought to be distributed amongst those whose property has been taxed for its payments, in proportion to the amount paid by each; to the end that each individual may be stimulated by personal interest to a vigilant supervision of the conduct of the work.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to address to the Congress of the United States and to the Legislature of the separate States memorials in support of the principles contained in these resolutions.

In submitting these resolutions, Mr. Robb proposed to address the Convention. [Great cheering.] It was with no ordinary embarrassment that he ventured to address the Convention, he deeply felt the responsibility of the task he had assigned. He felt great diffidence in appearing before the people—diffidence resulting from his peculiar mode of life. Fourteen years ago, he arrived in New Orleans, an obscure young man. Fortune dealt kindly with him, and had amply rewarded his labors. His prosperity was wound up in that of this adopted city, and he now came forward in his humble sphere as a citizen of New Orleans, and of the great South West, to urge upon the people to do their duty in the great cause of Internal Improvements. Delegates from distant States had arrived here, imagining that New Orleans needed their assistance. For this they deserved thanks; but New Orleans had not yet sunk so low. He would now briefly state the causes that embarrassed the action of the people of this city; he might offend prejudices, but it was his duty, as certainly it was his right to speak out plainly. He traced the mischief which now existed in this city, to the miserable division of interests that had been sought to be promoted. These divisions might have in former years been forced upon the people by necessity; but that necessity no longer existed, and his was a bad citizen who used his endeavors to continue that system.

Let us look at some of the fruits of this miserable government of ours. In 1845, according to the report of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the debt of the Second Municipality was $2,400,000, now it is at least 2,700,000. And the population of this section, amounting to only 45,000, is taxed to the extent of $900,000. If such a monstrous state of things existed in any government of Europe, that government would not last one hour. And what mountain of havoc [illegible] this profligate system of government [illegible]. Who absolutely none. We have no public opinion, no public character, for the simple reason that we have no public government. We live now under the domination of office holders, under a government which destroys our enterprise and corrupts our morals. So far as New Orleans is concerned, we are of in our present condition building [illegible] of railroad. How, indeed, can anything be accomplished under such a tyrannical and odious system of government as we are now afflicted with. We must do away with these obstacles, we must overthrow this system which paralyzes our energies, in one word, we must consolidate. Unless this be accomplished, all the efforts of this Convention are futile. If our present wretched and crippled government is to continue, why, I, for one, would withdraw my property, and other gentlemen of sense would certainly do the same. Mr. Robb here contrasted the credit which New Orleans enjoyed some twenty years ago, with a population only one half of what it is now. Then our bonds were sought for in the European markets, now our character and credit are sunk so low that we cannot command one cent. Such is the deplorable condition to which we have been reduced by a tripartite government, or rather four governments, if we include Lafayette. But he had an abiding confidence that the end of this state of things was near at hand, and that only a few short months will intervene, when New Orleans will again be united city.

Mr. Robb then touched on the various projects which ought to engage the attention of this Convention, and of the people of Louisiana. To obtain the means of making these improvements was the most important matter, and the only effectual means to secure them was by taxation on landed property as laid down in the resolution. He was of the opinion that landed property alone should be taxed for that purpose, and this measure would ensure the quick completion of the Legislature. Mr. Robb enlarged at length on this subject. Taking down his proposition with the same clearness and precision as on a former occasion, he was argued in some quarters that this measure was intended to destroy [illegible] people of the interests, and was furthermore [illegible] in its operation. But there certainly [illegible] Property. If a majority of the [illegible] against, that property should defray the [illegible] of a certain improvement, which was moreover greatly to benefit that property. As to the inequality of the principle, he thought it absurd, for no system could be more perfectly equitable in its operation than that very one which experience clearly demonstrated confers a universal and impartial benefit on property.

Mr. Robb then alluded to the commercial operations of New Orleans. We had no importing trade, for the simple reason that we can offer no inducement to dealers abroad on account of the uncertainty of our market. This circumstance, as it is well known, makes it necessary for our ships to pay the expense of two voyages by their outward freight. But if you construct a railroad to Nashville and thence bring the city within thirty hours of the West, you will then offer a substantial inducement to parties to import largely, for the ample reason that they can find a vent for their merchandize. Fifty thousand cases of cotton was a large amount of produce, but yet it was well known that this quantity was shipped through the agency of any [illegible]. Yet this cotton represents in value a million and a half, and if returned to this city in the shape of foreign merchandise it would give employment to numberless commission houses, clerks, house room, storage, &c. As it is, New Orleans has become a mere shipping point, a depot for produce *in transitu*, and no city ever attained great wealth and standing by solely occupying this position. No, if we wish to see New Orleans occupy an eminent station, we must make her an importing city.

Mr. Robb went on to observe that we had been told time and again that New Orleans had no capital. This was a gross mistake. New York, with a population six to one of ours, had a banking capital of 25,000,000 against 16,000,000 active capital in New Orleans, and 25,000,000 deposits against 9,000,000 here. Baltimore, with a population of 170,000 had 3,000,000 less of banking capital than New Orleans, and Cincinnati with a population equal to ours had 1,250,000 of banking capital. The same comparison in our favor was borne out in the other leading cities. These are pregnant facts to be enforced on our defamers. Gentlemen would find, as he knew it to be the case, that the main cause of the apparent lack of capital in New Orleans consisted in the fact that our city was relied upon to furnish the aids for carrying on the internal commerce of other States.

It was a mistaken notion to suppose that the price of money was dependent on the mere possession of capital. Such was not the fact, it was dependent rather on wise laws and a just policy. He approached a very delicate subject, but he would state it without reserve, that the late unwise dissensions growing out of the peculiar institutions of the South was in connection with unwise laws, one prominent cause of the abstraction of capital from our midst. The prudent man and the cautious man, sensitive of the innovations threatened, as well as in disgust of bad laws, was disinclined to place his capital in localities where he might not only turn and convert it at pleasure, but where it would furthermore be secure. He would mention a circumstance, and he stated it because he knew it to be a fact, that the principal buyers of Northern stocks in Wall street in the months of July and August last, were Southern men. This was astonishing, but still it was true. Mr. Robb then touched on the fallacy of taxing capital, by which means you are sure to drive it out of the country. We must change our whole system of legislation, and remove all the restrictions to the free intercourse of capital, if we wish to enter on a career of real and solid prosperity. Let us all rally in the advocacy of laws that are wise and honest, and the position of New Orleans will no longer be inferior to that of the Northern cities. During the long course of his experience in New Orleans, he never knew that money could not be obtained on what is called good security—that is, security of an available and convertible character. It was the general absence of these securities and guarantees that made money scarce in New Orleans.

Mr. Robb then digressed, to the absence of all manufacturing industry in Louisiana. It was a lamentable fact that hitherto we have been contented to remain idle, and to look on in amazement at the progress of the North. We must go to work instead of quietly folding our arms, and as the first step to establish manufactures, we must promote and build up internal improvements. By so doing, you invite a substantial population to settle in our midst—a white population—a population of which we stand so great in need. When you make these improvements, you establish a communication with the remote residents of your own State, and you will bring back kindly reminiscences and learn you to know and love each other. Establish those connections—establish that important one with Tennessee by which you may reach Nashville in one day, and you establish an hourly intercourse with the people of that and adjoining States, which will lead not only to a kindly intercourse with our neighbors, but will also pour into our laps the commerce of half a continent.

Mr. Robb considered the political advantages of this road most pre-eminent. It would tend to cement by stronger ties the citizens of distant States; it would form a link between the North and the South, which could not fail to strengthen the bonds of the American Union. The prospect was a glorious one—one in which patriotism, State pride, and the noblest impulses of the human mind should come to the rescue. Let us build our railroads, reform our laws, and we shall make New Orleans the Empire City of the Western world. (The close of Mr. Robb's speech was eloquent. He spoke for upwards of two hours, and was listened to with profound attention. Our only regret is that the lateness of the hour compels us to abridge materially his truly excellent discourse. It is needless to add that he was frequently interrupted by shouts of applause.)

The resolutions proposed by Mr. Benjamin were then voted upon separately by each State, and unanimously adopted.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening.

☞ A New York letter states that a grippe prevails in that city which seems to attack right and left, commencing with cough, cold, or sore throat, and accompanied by chills, fevers, &c., lasting two or three days. Small pox continues prevalent, the amount in 1851 almost if not quite equalling that in 1844. Scarlet fever is also quite common.

☞ The extent to which gaming is carried at Hamburg, the German bathing place, may be understood from the fact that the cards used last season cost 6,000 florins, and the removal from the town of persons who had lost everything by play, cost 36,000 florins.

☞ A man made application a few days since, for insurance on a building situated in a village where there was no fire engine. In answer to the question, "What are the facilities for extinguishing fires?" he replied, "It rained sometimes."

City Intelligence.

Orleans Theatre.—In honor of the Glorious Eighth of January, the entertainment to-night will commence with the patriotic air of "La Marseillaise" to be sung by Mad. Widemann and chorus, with the accompaniment of a full orchestra. A new comic opera entitled "Bon Soir Mr. Pantalon," and the pretty vaudeville of "Ce que femme veut," are also to be performed.

Placide's Varieties.—The entertainments to-night commence with the comedy of "The Two B'Hoys." After this the laughable ballet of "When the Cat's Away the Mice will Play" is to be presented, and in conclusion the much admired nautical drama of "Black Ey'ed Susan."

Barefaced Swindling.—We have on more than one occasion noticed the barefaced means resorted to by so called brokers and would-be agents of the Mint to swindle returning Californians out of a portion of their hard earned gains. One of the most barefaced instances of the kind occurred on Tuesday last, whereby a gentleman named A. L. Palmer, who had just arrived from California, on the steamer Philadelphia, became the victim of one of these swindling concerns. On arriving, it appears that he hired a cab for the purpose of visiting the United States Mint and depositing his gold to be coined. The cab driver, who, it may be inferred, was in league with other parties, took him to an office in Esplanade street, called the Mint Exchange. He was there informed that he was in the branch mint building, and that he could obtain the value of his gold in coin, or deposit it to be coined. He declared that he did not want to sell his gold, but wished to deposit it at the United States Mint. The person to whom he had been speaking then told him that he would have to introduce him to Col. McAlpin, the superintendent of the Mint, and requested him to walk to the assay of fice.

Palmer accompanied the person who he supposed to be an officer of the Mint to another establishment on Levee street, adjoining the place he first entered. A person was there introduced to him as Col. McAlpin, who asked if he would not prefer to receive the value of his gold at once, for if he should deposit it to be coined he would have to wait some time for his turn, as several others had been before him in making their deposits. He declined selling it, and expressed his willingness to wait. The gold was then received from him by a person who passed through a back door and soon after returned the same way with a receipt from the Mint for 165 ounces of gold. The fellow had taken a quantity of Palmer's gold to the Mint and deposited it there in his own name, having gone out and returned through a back passage with the view, as it is presumed, of impressing the Californian with the belief that his gold was about to be coined in the rear of the establishment.

When Mr. Palmer received the receipt, he immediately declared that he had more than 165 ounces of gold, but he could obtain no satisfaction on the subject, and left the place. He then went to a house of a friend, still supposing that he had been dealing with the officers of the Mint, and informed him that they did not do him justice in weighing his gold. This friend accompanied him to the Mint, when the facts of the case soon came to light, were brought to light. The gold deposited at the Mint in Palmer's name was then found, with the exception of about two or three ounces as dust, and by the Mint [illegible] [illegible] deposit of some forty ten ounces of gold dust and [illegible] which was in his [illegible].

More of the Gold Dust Swindle.—*The offenders brought to justice.*—Mr. Palmer, the gentleman to whom we referred in the above paragraph, as being the victim of one of the swindling brokerage concerns, on the Levee, was again in town yesterday morning before Recorder Genois, deposing at length the particulars of the imposition practised on him.—On the strength of this information, a man named J. P. Dushane, keeping an office in the neighborhood of the Mint was arrested, and on being confronted with Mr. Palmer, the latter at once recognized him as the individual who conducted him on the day previous to the pretended Col. McAlpin, for the purpose of having his gold assayed. Recorder Genois forthwith committed him for trial before the First District Court, and with the view of bringing the offender to justice, a warrant was issued against Mr. Reynolds, a broker, the one brought up by Dushane, [illegible] Mr. Palmer should depart to Havana [illegible] the State of the Louisiana [illegible] to the conviction of the accused. The District Attorney, promptly responded [illegible] and Dushane was accordingly lodged in the Parish Prison. The papers placed before the Grand Jury, and the case will thus immediately be acted on.—The Recorder deserves great credit for his promptitude in endeavoring to bring these offenders to trial.

Further Swindling.—A returned Californian by the name of Johnson F. Ewing, went on Tuesday last on the arrival of the steamer Philadelphia, to the Mint with the view of having his gold dust turned into coin. Instead, however, of reaching his destination, he was conveyed to the brokerage office already alluded to, where he was persuaded to have his gold dust weighed and assayed. [illegible] lost the sum of 67 ounces [illegible] the old swindling process to 67 ounces, thus affording him the snug loss of about $630. Mr. Ewing who already saw that he had been [illegible] applied on Tuesday afternoon to Recorder Genois, who at once issued a warrant for the arrest of the parties. The accused was apprehended in the evening, and although more than a dozen old gold [illegible] was made to the Recorder to let him out on bail, this magistrate with a most commendable firmness kept him in jail yesterday morning. On being then brought up, the Recorder was of opinion that the Recorder committed him for trial before the First District Court. It is now in the hands of the District Attorney, the necessity of bringing up the parties to trial, with in order to restore the punishment of the swindler.

Burglary.—Geo. Longworth, who keeps an Exchange office on Old Levee street, between Farrar and [illegible] streets, made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, setting forth that early in the morning during his absence, the office was broken open, and the sum of $2,698 in American and foreign gold abstracted.

Not long after the robbery had been committed Mr. Mathew Prior, who was proceeding on a hunting party, and had reached the rear of St. Louis street saw two men digging a hole in the ground, and afterwards throwing something into the cavity. He waited until they had departed, when he approached the spot in company with Thomas Courtney, and after examining, took out the hole found therein a bag containing the money [illegible] by [illegible]. In the meantime, however, suspicion had fallen on the parties from other quarters, and two of them named Morgan, were arrested, when Mr. Prior recognized to be one of the individuals whom he had seen digging the whole. On his person was found the sum of $226 30 in gold, and amongst the pieces was found one, that had been especially designated by Longworth as formerly in his possession. He was held in the sum of [illegible] as to the part he had taken in the robbery. The parties were committed for trial before the First District Court, and the hearing he the Recorder, which contained the gold Morgan is now in prison awaiting an examination.

Another Burglary.—William B. Kinney, who keeps a brokerage office at the corner of Royal and Hospital streets, made a declaration yesterday before Recorder Genois, to the effect that on Tuesday last his iron safe was broken open and robbed of $1,340, by one Thomas D. McLean. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Shut Up.—Since the occurrences narrated above two of the down town brokerage offices have closed their doors. The rigorous steps taken by Recorder Genois will prevent them from continuing their nefarious transactions.

Petty Larceny.—Two youths were arrested yesterday in the Poydras market, charged with stealing beef. The recorder let one of them off, and dispatched the other to the House of Refuge.

Stabbing.—During an attempt made on Tuesday night by some officers of the Second Municipality police to arrest some four individuals of very suspicious character, the latter name of Blackwood drew a pistol on officer Herve. The officer was stabbed by one [illegible] in two places. The case has not yet been examined.

Breaking and Entering.—T. Wilson, George Cooper and J. Dwyer, were brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell on the charge of having, on the night of the 4th instant, broken into the store of John Murphy, in St. Charles street, and stolen a large quantity of shoes. The accused pleaded not guilty, and were remanded for examination to-morrow.

Larceny.—John Buckley was arrested on Tuesday night in the Second Municipality, on suspicion of having stolen three knives and forks from his house. He subsequently admitted having stolen the articles, and was remanded to jail for examination.

Southwestern Railroad Convention.

The Reception Room, No. 9 Second Municipality Hall, will be open To-Day, and continue open until the close of the Convention, from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M., where the Delegates to the Southwestern Railroad Convention are respectfully requested to call and register their names in a book prepared for that purpose, and where a portion of the Reception Committee will attend daily to receive and introduce the Delegates.

The privileges of the Second Municipality Public School Library, opposite to the Reception Room, and Merchants' Exchange Reading Room, have been tendered to the members of the Convention.

JOSHUA BALDWIN,
Chairman of the Reception Committee.
New Orleans, January 3, 1852—It.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 7, 1852.

There is a good demand for Cotton, but the limited supply offering has restricted transactions to 5,000 bales, at firm prices. We quote middling to good middling, 7¼ @ 7¾.

About 400 hhds of Sugar were sold to-day. Fair 3½ @ 4¼c. Sales of Molasses, 1,200 bbls, at 20 @ 22c ℔ gal., the for prime lots.

The Flour market is steady: sales 3,500 bbls. at $3 80 @ $3 85 for Ohio, $4 75 @ $5 for extra brands. Corn is lower; sales 4,500 sacks, at 45 @ 50c ℔ bushel.

There is no change in Provisions. Mess Pork is retailing at $14 50; a lot of 100 bbls. brought $14. Nothing worth noting has been done in Bacon, with the exception of a sale of 50 tierces Hams, at 8 ½c ℔ ℔.

Whiskey may be quoted at 17 @ 18c ℔ gallon for rectified.

Exchange is heavy. Sterling, 102 @ 109 ¼. Paris, 5f.27½ @ 5f.17½. Bills on New York at 60 days, 2½ @ 2¾ ℔ cent discount; checks, ¾ @ ½ ℔ cent discount.

Freights are unchanged.

Thirty-Seventh Anniversary of the BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The following programme for the celebration of this Anniversary has been adopted by the Joint Committee of the General Council, and of the First, Second and Third Municipalities:

National Salutes will be fired on Wednesday, 7th, at sunset, and on Thursday, January 8th, at sunrise, noon, and sunset, at Washington Place d'Armes and Lafayette Squares.

Masters of vessels and steamers in the Port of New Orleans are requested to have their colors hoisted from sunrise until sunset on the 8th of January.

A procession will be formed on Canal street, at 10 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of Col. J. B. Walton, Grand Marshal.

PROGRAMME OF PROCESSION.

Col. J. B. Walton, Grand Marshal.

Assistant Marshals.

C. W. Shaw,	Alfred Petre,
Jno. Hewitt,	Jos. Bruneau,
G. Rich,	F. N. Thayer,
G. Allan,	M. Laidlow,
[illegible]	J. M. Vandegriff,
H. C. Vantergen,	C. O. D'Aubert,
Wm. Avery,	G. De Feriet,
P. Conrad,	J. Fahls,
Jules Cassard,	J. J. Lugenbuhl.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

General Marshal.
Military Escort, Louisiana Legion.
Assistant Marshal.
Veterans of 1814 and 1815.
Colored Veterans of 1814 and 1815.
Committee of Arrangements.
Orator of the Day.
Mayor and Aldermen of Lafayette.
General Council.
Mayor, Recorders and Aldermen of the three Municipalities.
Marshal.
Governor of the State and Staff.
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.
Regents of the University of Louisiana.
Law Faculty of the University of Louisiana.
Medical Faculty of the University of Louisiana.
State Superintendent of Public Education.
Officers of the United States Army and Navy.
Officers and Soldiers of the Mexican War.
Major General J. L. Lewis and Staff.
Officers of the Militia.
Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of state.
Civil Engineers and Surveyor General.
Foreign Consuls.
Distinguished Strangers.
Members of the Railroad Convention.
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Attorney General and District Attorney.
Judges of the U. S. Courts.
U. S. District Attorney and U. S. Marshal.
Judges of the District Courts of the State.
Justices of the Peace of the State.
Department of New Orleans with Banners.
Assistant Marshal.
Collector, Postmaster, Naval Officer, Surveyor of the Port, Customs, and Postmaster.
[illegible] and Register of the Land Office.
Superintendent and Officers of the Mint.
Recorder of Mortgages, Recorders of Conveyances.
Clergy.
Members of the Bar.
Members of Medical Societies.
Notaries Public.
New England Society.
Assistant Marshal.
Free Masons—Grand Lodge and its subordinate Lodges.
Odd Fellows—Grand Lodge and its subordinate Lodges.
Charitable Societies.
Hibernian St. Patrick, St. Andrew, Howard, German and Temperance Societies.
Screwmen's Benevolent Association.
Incorporated Religious and other Societies.
Sons of Temperance.
Harbor Master and Port Wardens.
Captains of Vessels and Steamboats.
Citizens and strangers generally.
Assistant Marshals.
Military Escort—Washington Regiment.

The procession will then move from Canal street, by Camp street, to Lafayette Square, up [illegible] of Lafayette to Magazine, down Magazine to [illegible], to Bienville, Bienville to Chartres, down Chartres to Esplanade, thence to Bourbon, up Bourbon to Canal, down Canal to Camp street, [illegible] to St. Charles to Canal, where the procession will be dismissed.

J. J. FABRE,	
THOS. M. SHIELDS,	Committee of
H. C. VONSTAGEN,	Arrangements.
J. J. LUGENBUHL,	
C. BRUGNIERS.	

PROCESSION NOTICE.

In order to facilitate the prompt formation of the procession, on the 8th of January, the Grand Marshal directs:

That Major General Lewis, Commanding the First Division Louisiana Militia, will cause the Louisiana Legion to form on the north side of Canal street, the right resting on Rampart street, which corps has been detailed as the leading escort of the procession, and the Washington Regiment on Camp street, the right resting on Canal street, which corps will be detailed as the rear escort of the procession.

The Fire Department will form on the north side of Canal street, the right resting on Bourbon street.

Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and all other organized societies will form on Canal street, the right resting on Canal street, in the order in which they are named in the programme.

All carriages intended for the procession, will form on Baronne street, horses' heads towards Canal street.

On the arrival of the different bodies at the points designated, they will immediately report to the Grand Marshal, whose head quarters will be on Canal street, in front of the old State House square.

J. B. WALTON, Grand Marshal.

NOTICE TO MARSHALS.

The Marshals appointed for the procession this day will meet on Lafayette Square, (mounted) at 9 o'clock A. M., where they will be provided with scarfs and batons, and where they will hold themselves in readiness, subject to further orders.

J. B. WALTON, Grand Marshal.

TRUFFLES—One lot of truffle [illegible], and for sale by LORILLIER & CO. corner Royal and Customhouse st.

LANDING—Ex ship Belle Assise, from Havre—50 baskets of 12 bottles Champagne, Bourg; 50 do Sherry, H. Deslondes; 10 do 24 half bottles do; 50 do Cordials; for sale by V. & E. MAIGNAN, 85 & 87 St. Louis st.

LANDING—ex ship Andover, from Bordeaux—35 cases Claret, Brown, Cantenac, Medoc, 210 boxes 12 bottles White Wine Haut Sauterne, for sale by V. & E. MAIGNAN, 85 & 87 St. Louis st.

FOR SALE on the arrival of ship Africa, from Bordeaux—40 quarter pipes of old fine Claret Brandy. X. LAMBERT, 62 Magazine st.

PRESERVES AND SWEETMEATS—A fine assortment just received from the manufactories of Havana and Domingo, Havana, and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee st.

SUPERIOR BURGUNDY WINES—60 cases Romanie, Chambertin, Nuits, Montrachet, Goutte d'Or, and Meursault, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., 28 Customhouse st.

COGNAC PELLEVOISIN—450 packages fourth proof, pale or dark, 100 do third proof pale, vintage of 1825; 100 do, second proof, pale, vintage 1825, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., 28 Customhouse st.

HAVANA SEGARS—[illegible] most renowned brands, landing ex brig Mount Vernon, from Havana, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 36 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

GREEN PEAS—2,000 half boxes green peas, 500 do beans, 500 half do thon, 300 cases truffles, 3 cases cherry juice, 200 cases absinthe, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., 28 Customhouse st.

SARDINES IN OIL—500 half boxes, 3000 quarter boxes, 1000 whole boxes, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., 28 Customhouse st.

COGNAC—J. Faure & Co., 5 barrels 4th proof pale and dark, 5 do 1st do old pale, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., 28 Customhouse st.

OCHRE—25 casks Yellow French Ochre, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD, 28 Customhouse st.

TEAS—[illegible] packages Green and Black, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

RICE—50 tierces, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHITE SUGAR—150 packages Philadelphia loaf crushed and powdered Sugar, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 75 Tchoupitoulas st.

STARCH—[illegible] bbls prime Havana, [illegible] and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee st.

PAPER CIGARS AND PICADURA—A very fine lot of each, just received and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

STAR CANDLES—300 boxes for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUGAR—Superior white, brown and yellow Havana, in store, and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 37 Common st.

LIME—Thomaston Lime afloat—[illegible] bbls. Thomaston Lime now landing and for sale by THOS. BLOIS & CO., 92 Magazine st.

WHITE WAX & [illegible] OIL BUTTER—Just received, and for sale by S. DE VISSER & CO., 26 Old Levee.

HONEY—25 bbls. white Honey, of superior quality, landing ex brig Adams Grey, from Havana, and for sale by S. DE VISSER & CO., 26 Old Levee.

PORT & MADEIRA—10 bbls Crown Port; 50 do Madeira, in store and for sale by WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA, 30½ Poydras st.

ASSORTED PICKLES—20 boxes, in pints, quarts and gallons, in store and for sale by WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA, 30½ Poydras st.

BRANDY AND GIN—100 bbls. American, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

SPOOL THREAD—3 cases, in Custom House and for sale by WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA, 30½ Poydras st.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—250 baskets, from the well known house of Benjamin & Eugene Perrier, of the brands of Nectar, Fleur de Sillery and Creme de Bouzy, in quarts and pints, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., 28 Customhouse st.

JALAP—64 bales Male, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

LINSEED OIL—50 bbls. Western, for sale by SECCOMB & VOORHIES, 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

WRAPPING PAPER—500 reams, various sizes, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAVANA SUGAR—600 boxes white and brown landing ex brigs Adams Grey, Sonny, and in store, for sale by RAYMOND CARUZAC, 20 Old Levee st.

FIRE BRICKS—40,000 English, 30,000 Pittsburgh, 20,000 Pensacola, for sale by THOMAS BLOIS & CO., 92 Magazine st.

HAVANA SUGAR—White and Quebrado, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee st.

[illegible]

DOLBEAR'S WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ACADEMY, 39 Camp st. (Established [illegible]) Is open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ornamental Penmanship executed equal to fine steel engraving. Several gentlemen will be qualified as Teachers of Penmanship. Dolbear's Science of Penmanship, 5th American edition, and Dolbear's copy books for sale. RUFUS DOLBEAR, Principal.

Havana Sugars.

358,000 [illegible] Common, Paneleiro, [illegible] [illegible] by brig Mary Elizabeth, from Havana, for sale by J. B. [illegible] street.

NOTICE—A [illegible] given by the undersigned [illegible]. J. CASSON, 91 Common st.

MEXICAN SUGAR CANE—[illegible] barrels Cooper quality for planting, landing from Tampico, and for sale by R. D. BLOSSMAN, 11 Canal st.

THE undersigned offers for sale [illegible] 60 casks Claret, best brands; 10 do St. Julien; 20 do White Wine, Haut Sauterne; 400 boxes Claret, best brands; 175 do White Wine, Haut Sauterne; Old Madeira and Old Porto Wine; Absynthe; Curacoa; Maraschino; Jamaica Rum; assorted Cordials; &c. &c.; for sale by FERBOS BROS., 247 & 249 Royal street corner Dumaine.

LANDING ex ship Attica from Bordeaux, 1500 ½ boxes Sardines in oil; 800 whole do, do; 100 ¼ do do; 100 do Cepes in oil; 500 ½ do do; 50 do Provans in oil; 10 doz. Tomato sauce; 50 ½ boxes Partridges truffled; 1000 ¼ do Alimentary preserves, for sale by FERBOS BROS., 247 and 249 Royal st. cor. Dumaine.

TOBACCO LEAF—45 bales of superior quality, for wrappers, for sale by BRUGUIERE & CO., 9 Bienville st.

SARDINES IN OIL—100 cases B. Guilbert's brand, for sale by BRUGUIERE & CO., 9 Bienville st.

LANDING from ship Attica, from Bordeaux—30 casks Claret, ordinary; 30 do do old; 500 half boxes Truffles; 300 qr and half boxes assorted Pies; 30 bbls White Wine, for sale by JEAN FISSE, cor Royal and St. Peter sts.

SWEET MEATS and PRESERVES of the well known brand "Dominica," for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee street.

HAVANA SUGAR—White and Quebrado, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee street.

FLASK AND TUMBLERS—50 gross pint Flasks, 60 do Tumblers, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PEPPER—50 bags Pimento, 300 do in band and in store, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

FRUIT—25 bbls currants; 2 cases candied citron; 1 case do Lemon; 25 do preserved Ginger, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PAPER—50 cases Letter Paper, assorted qualities; 10 do Cap do do; 4 do English Copying Paper, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex bark Laurel: 30 bales Soda Corks, for sale by WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA, 30½ Poydras st.

LANDING ex bark Laurel: 10 octaves Wine, a superior article, for sale by WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA, 30½ Poydras st.

500 Quintals Log Wood, on board of the Montezuma, for sale by PUIG Y PUIG, 22 Common st.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE annual meeting of the subscribers to the Female Orphan society, for the election of officers to serve during the ensuing year, will take place at the Poydras Asylum, Friday, January 9th, between the hours of twelve and two. New Orleans Jan 6, 1852.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, January 5th, 1852. THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 26th instant, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK, New Orleans, [illegible]. THE Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of [illegible] per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders in this city on or after [illegible], the 12th inst, and to the stockholders in [illegible] on or after the 1st February next. [illegible] CRUZAT, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION OF THE PLANTERS OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 31st December, 1851. THE annual election of three Directors, by the Stockholders, to serve during [illegible], will take place on MONDAY, 2d February [illegible] between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. By order of the Board. [illegible] GUEX, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, New Orleans, December 27, 1851. THE annual election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 26th January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. [illegible] CRUZAT, Cashier.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, [illegible] December, 1851. THIS Bank will be closed on Thursday next, the 8th instant, (Christmas Day,) also on the 1st and 8th days of January next. Bills and notes due on those days will be payable on the days immediately preceding, respectively. Offerings for discount must be made on this day, TUESDAY, [illegible], or on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., and on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo. R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

BRANCH LOUISIANA STATE BANK, 2nd Mun., New Orleans, December 22, 1851. THIS Bank will be closed on THURSDAY next, [illegible] instant, (Christmas Day.) Also on the [illegible] January next. Notes and Bills falling due on those days will be payable on the days preceding. Offerings for discount must be made on said days also. R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

OFFICE AGENCY SUN MUTUAL INS. CO., New Orleans, December 13, 1851. THE Dividend for 1851, on the Scrip of this Company, will be paid at this office. L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1851. AN annual election of three Directors, by the Stockholders of this institution will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 2d February next. By order. EUG. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., New Orleans, December 29, 1851. THE Annual election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on Monday the 12th of January, 1852 between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. JOHN PEMBERTON, President.

OFFICE N. ORLEANS & CARROLLTON R. R. Co., New Orleans, 16th December, 1851. NOTICE—The yearly election of Directors of this Company to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 12th January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. By order of the Board. CHARLES BAQUIE, Sec'y.

Lost.

ON Friday evening, a square Mosaic BROOCH, representing the Vatican at Rome. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at No. 36 Poydras street. JOSEPH MITCHEL.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BILL OF LADING dated May 10th, 1851, for one parcel of Goods shipped on board the C. K. Watkins, and marked as follows, H. [illegible] & Co., Nashville, Tenn. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at the office of the undersigned. P. & F. REILLY & CO., cor Canal and Royal.

A BAY HORSE, having a hind legs white, a star on the forehead, and one on the nose, with a saddle and a double bridle, was found since eight days, corner of Tonti and Carondelet streets, on Friday night, at half past 7 o'clock. The owner can have said Horse by proving his property and paying the cost of advertising and keeping. Apply to JEAN MARIE JOURNE, Carondelet st., between Toutou and Gelvez sts.

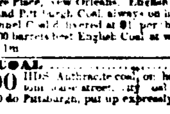
NOTICE.—The power of attorney, heretofore held by the undersigned, of A. Brousseau & Co., and A. Brousseau individually, has this day been canceled. J. B. MORENO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned has this day associated with him Mr. J. M. Robinson, for the purpose of continuing the Cabinet and Upholstery business, at the old stand, 67 Royal street, under the firm and style of P. MALLARD & CO. P. MALLARD.

Carpet Warehouse—23 CHARTRES STREET.—Offer now at very low prices our large assortment of all kinds of CARPETINGS, comprising Velvet and Brussels Tapestry, English and American, 3 ply, Brussels, Ingrain and Venetian Carpetings, Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Figured Baize and Table Cloth, Stair Rods, Table and Piano Covers, Crumb Cloths, &c. Also Floor Oil Cloth from 3 to 24 feet wide, various qualities, at wholesale and retail. A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 23 Chartres st.

HAVANA SEGARS—The undersigned now offers for sale 2,500,000 segars, comprising a splendid assortment of Imperials; Regalias; Medio Regalias; Canones; Caradores; Cilindros; Prensados Panel; La Veguero; Londres; Milar and Dorra; of the following brands, viz: Mensagero; Diana; Sufo; Zidol; Catalina; Favorita; Estrella; Fulton; Cupidos; Universal; Don Hermanos; Tomas de J. El Sol; Flor del Paseo Roman; Fonseca; Venus; Americano; Vegueros; Figaro; Cabeza; Pabellon; Bretasa; Brazilian; Gen. Scott, Gen. Taylor, Hesperides; An Elisa, etc. etc. DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee st.

Fowling Pieces, Rifles, Pistols, &c.



The undersigned has received and offers for sale a choice assortment of double and single barrelled FOWLING PIECES, from one of the first manufacturers in England. Also, American Rifles, 4, 5 and 6 shot Pistols, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, &c., &c. A. FOURIE, 130 Chartres st.

P. SCHOMBERG, dealer in coal and Wood, corner Rampart and Main streets. Office 16 Exchange Place, New Orleans. English, Anthracite and Pittsburgh Coal always on hand. Cannel Coal at $1 per bbl. Also—A lot of 1500 barrels best English Coal at wholesale, cheap.

COAL. COAL.

200 HHDS Anthracite coal, on hand, at 77 Custom House street, at $12 per hhd. 200 do Pittsburgh, put up expressly for plantation use. 300 tons English superior Anthracite, as low as can be bought in the city, of a superior quality. Also, Pittsburgh coal by the cargo afloat.

J. W. DOLBEAR'S WRITING ACADEMY, No. 29 Camp street. An easy, free, business style of WRITING taught in a short time, taught to gentlemen, ladies and children. Students can receive lessons without loss of time from other schools. Hours, 9 to 11 A. M., 4 to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9, P. M. J. W. DOLBEAR, Camp st.

DOCTEUR.

Corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets. MONEY lent on deposit at liberal terms. Furniture, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. He also undertakes removals and the repair of Furniture, with the greatest care.

Jacomy Chemical Works, NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

NICHS, LENING & CO. Proprietors. OIL of Vitriol; Blue Vitriol; Aqua Ammonia; Aqua Fortes; Muriatic Acid; Pure Nitric Acid; Nitric Acid; Pasting Acid; Salt of Tin; Muriate of Tin; Oxymuriate of Tin; Alums; Coppers; Soda Ash; Sulph Alumin, &c., &c. The subscribers, Agents for the above extensive Chemical Establishment, receive orders for all articles manufactured at the Laboratory, delivered on ship board, at prices current at the manufactory. E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

50 BOXES Absinth [illegible] 50 do [illegible] 50 do Colin [illegible] St. Julien Medoc; 100 do St. Estephe; [illegible] 400 boxes do St. Julien Medoc [illegible] Haut Sauterne; 100 do Haut Sauterne [illegible] Sauterne [illegible]; 4 casks white Wine, Sauterne [illegible]; sweet Almonds [illegible] empty bottles, 12 ounces [illegible]; 10 do fine regular; [illegible] for sale by PAUL JUGE FILS & CO., 27 St. Louis street.

Bathing and Cooking Apparatus, &c.

JOHN McCARTHY, PLUMBER, No. 131 Camp st. New Orleans, has just received a large and new assortment of Brass Cocks, various sizes; Force and Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, etc, etc.; Cooking Ranges, Bathing Tubs, and Shower Baths. Also—Laying and repairing Lead Pipes; Sheet Lead work of every description, Ship and Steamboat Work promptly put up and repaired; Kitchen Ranges. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—Sardines in Oil, in boxes, half and quarter boxes; Mushrooms, do do do; Truffles do do and ½ do; Truffled Pies, whole, half and quarter do; Green Peas, in whole and ½ boxes; Fruits in Brandy, dried fruits, fine assortment; Fruits in Brandy, dried prunes, French and Lubeck Asparagus, French and English Pickles; assorted extra Cordials; Claret and Brandies in casks and boxes; Sausages, Cheese, &c. DUNTZE & IKEN, 93 & 96 Royal street, corner Conti.

Landing Ship Andover from Bordeaux.

MUSHROOMS in oil, in half boxes. Truffles pure " " " Small peas, " " " Truffled pies in whole ½ and ¼ boxes. Sardines in oil " " " Fruits in their juice in bottles. For sale by E. LOREILHE, Corner of Custom House and Royal.

LANDING ex ship Cumberland, from Marseilles—100 boxes Muscat Frontignan, 12 bottles; 90 baskets Olive Oil, Plagniol, 12 do; 20 do do 24 do; 52 boxes Orange Flower Water; 155 do Olives, Pickles, etc.; 10 do Anchovies in oil; 1 jar Nougat in boxes, for sale by V. & E. MAIGNAN, 85 & 87 St. Louis st.

GRAPE Vine Cuttings for sale by the 100 or 1000 by H. BONNABEL, Corner Natchez and Tchoupitoulas st.

GRAPE VINES—Well rooted, of 1, 2 and 3 years, such as Isabella, Catawba, Scuppernong, of the best quality and bearing very large grapes, for sale by H. BONNABEL, cor Natchez & Tchoupitoulas st.

PAPER SEGARS—Of the manufacture of El Sol, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 37 Common st.

CIGARS—Havana Cigars of all kinds, a large stock on hand, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 37 Common st.

SUGAR—160 boxes of Havana Sugar, white, yellow and brown, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 37 Common st.

COFFEE—50 bags of Havana Coffee for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 37, Common st.

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 37 Common st.

VARNISHED CALF SKINS—25 dozen landing ex ship Astracan, from Havre, for sale by H. NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

PLAIN SILKS—One case landing ex ship Astracan, from Havre, for sale by H. NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

PAPER HANGINGS—10 cases landing ex ship Astracan, from Bordeaux, for sale by H. NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

SHELLED ALMONDS—[illegible] boxes just received, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, Old Levee street.

CHOICE SHERRY—10 [illegible] Desert Sherry, in store and for sale by WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA, 30½ Poydras st.

HAVANA CIGARS—A large [illegible] [illegible] on hand: Cabanas y Carvajal, Partagas & Co., [illegible], for sale by PUIG Y PUIG, 22 Common st.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN B. ZOLEZZI would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Grand Saloon in the Placide Varieties, and will use his usual endeavors to keep his Saloon well stocked with the best of Liquors, the choicest of Wines, good and polite attendants and every convenience and attention towards pleasing the patrons of the Varieties.

Change of Business Residence.

LABORDE & XIQUES do business now at No. 37 Common street, and they have for sale, Havana and Principe Segars, of direct importation, a large stock, comprising the best brands and qualities. ALSO—Havana Sugar, white, yellow and brown, Havana Coffee, etc.

ADVANCES—The undersigned will make Cash Advances on shipments consigned to our friends in Havana. DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee st.

WE will make CASH ADVANCES on consignments of Produce to Mills, McDowell & Co., New York, or to our friends in London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Belfast. McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., 96 Gravier st.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership under the style of AVET BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general grocery business, as per act passed before A. Chiapella, a Notary Public in this city. FRED AVET, J. B. AVET, J. AVET. The undersigned will henceforth [illegible] business. J. AVET.

Removal.

L. MAJESTE, Commission Merchant, informs the public that he has removed his store from Toulouse street to No. 115 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti sts.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his BOOK STORE to No. 123 Royal street, between Conti and St. Louis Hotel.

He has received by the late packets [illegible] to keep up the best establishment [illegible] a complete assortment of Fine Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Chains, Clocks, Ornaments, Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Glass Ware, Bronze and Paper Mache Ware and a variety of Fancy Articles. He is daily receiving new and fashionable Goods, and respectfully solicits a call, assuring his customers and the public that he will sell his goods at very moderate prices. C. REDON.

Mandeville Academy.

THE classes in this institution will be resumed on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at which time the students are requested to be in punctual attendance. J. McMANUS, Principal.

Children's Clothing.

F. FABRE & CO., 20 Magazine street, have recently received per Rappahannock, a large and splendid supply of Children's Clothing, [illegible] F. FABRE & CO., 20 Magazine st.

Shirts! Shirts! Shirts!

F. FABRE & CO., 20 Magazine st., have recently received a large assortment of French and Cotton Shirts of the latest style and the best materials [illegible]. F. FABRE & CO., 20 Magazine st.

Intelligence Office and General Agency.

M. G. POTIER has opened a General Agency and Intelligence office No. 24 Hospital street. He engages himself to furnish servants, mechanics, workers, etc. in the country. Apply through the Post office.

To Steamboat Agents.

THE undersigned has on sale a second hand BLOWER, in first rate order, and for sale at a moderate price. Apply to JOS. MITCHEL, 36 Poydras st.

ALEXIS & FABRE, DRUGGISTS.

[Successors of P. A. Bertrand, corner Royal and Bienville streets.]

INFORM the public that they have resumed the manufacture of artificial waters. They will constantly have on hand Seltz, Soda, and Victory Water. The Purgative Lemonade, made of citrate of Magnesia, will always be prepared with care, in order to obtain the result for which this remedy is taken. Orders for the city and country will be promptly attended to.

Railroad Laws and Charters.

THE RAILROAD LAWS and Charters of the United States, now for the first time collated arranged in chronological order, and published with a synopsis and explanatory notes by Mr. Gregg, and Benjamin Fond, at the Bureau Rail [illegible]. A few more copies of the above just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Book Sellers and Stationers, 31 Camp st.

CLARET—Landing ex ship Astracan, from Havre—[illegible] cases Claret Wine of 12 bottles each, for sale by H. LAMBERT.

LANDING ex ship Attica, from Bordeaux—[illegible] cases Cognac, fine Champagne, Table [illegible]; also do do 1/2 do do, for sale by QUIEROUZE & LANDRIOFF, 13 & 15 St. Louis st.

LINEN GOODS—25 cases superior Irish Linens, 10 bales Manila grass cloth Shirts, 6 cases Swiss Muslins assorted, 3 bales floor hemp and linen Carpeting, 3 cases Table Diaper, Napkins and Towels, 10 cases white and brown Mosquito Netting; 25 do Linen and Union Lustres and Stripes; 10 do Linen and Cotton Checks; and Pillow-case Linens, for sale by McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., 96 Gravier st.

French Books at a great Reduction of Prices.

A GENTLEMAN in difficult circumstances offers 200 French Volumes well bound, comprising a very variety of choice reading. These volumes are very suitable for persons in the country who have much time for agreeable recreation. For more particulars apply to H. S. SNABEL, cor. Natchez & Tchoupitoulas streets.

Cologne Water—the best offered in the Market.

P. LEVERRIER, 28 Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti, offers for sale superior Perfumes, by bottle, half do, quarter and eighth do, at very moderate prices. Great quantities. Gold quarts at 15, supplied. Also, a variety of articles particularly recommended to country merchants and perfumers suitable to the trade.

Re-Opening.

Royal street, No. 132, below St. Louis Hotel. A. HERNANDEZ begs leave to announce to his friends and to the public in general, that he has re-opened his SEGAR STORE, where a select assortment of the best brands and qualities will always be found.

☞ He hopes to see all his friends continue their patronage to him.

F. JAUFROID.

Late 84 Chartres street—62 same street. HAS always on hand a full and choice assortment of Trimmings, Shell Combs, Perfumery, Toys, Hosiery, Zephyr Worsted, Laces, Embroideries [illegible] every article of Ladies' Fancy Goods. ☞ For city and country merchants are respectfully invited to visit the new establishment, 62 Chartres street, before purchasing elsewhere. ☞ Jobbing Department up stairs.

F. JAUFROID,

62 Chartres st., between Customhouse & Bienville.

Toys. Toys. Toys.

RECEIVED by the last arrivals, a large assortment of TOYS of all kinds, [illegible] of the market. [illegible]

To Sugar Planters.

ON hand and for sale [illegible]

Tennessee Sugar Kettles.

STACKER IRONWORKS, formerly STEWART & DICKS.

THE subscriber, sole Agent for those celebrated Works, have constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of KETTLES, Furnace MOUTHS, GRATE BARS, etc. of the most approved patterns, [illegible]. J. A. LAVILLEBEUVRE, Sole Agent, 157 Carondelet st.

For the Mexican Markets.

50 bales Imperial [illegible]; 10 do [illegible] Alpacas; 100 cases bleached cotton Sheetings; 25 do Platillas and Estopillas; 20 do Brittanias and Creas; 25 do white and colored Drillings; 40 do Cottonades and Dennims; 25 bales blue and colored Prints; [illegible] cases white and colored crape Shawls; 10 do Ponge and Foulard silk Handkerchiefs; 20 bales Russia Sheetings, for sale by McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., 96 Gravier st.

DR. FRYER, the Indian Doctor,

IS a Regular Graduate of Nature's wide Botanic Garden and Common Sense Medical College, and has made the study of Herbs his profession for thirty years, and daily cures more patients than any other physician in New Orleans.

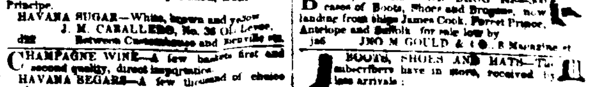
☞ Office hours from 6 o'clock A. M. till 9 P. M. All orders enclosing $5, post-paid, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ Residence and office, No. 33 Frenchmen street, Third Municipality, New Orleans. W. K. F. FRYER, Indian Doctor.

ERARD & PLEYEL'S PIANOS.

W. HARTKOPF,

272 ROYAL STREET, BETWEEN TOULOUSE AND ST. PETER STREETS.



BEGS leave to inform the public that he has returned from Europe, and offers for sale Pianos selected by himself, in the manufactures of Erard & Pleyel, of superior qualities, and disposed to resist the temperature of this climate.

☞ Received by ship Emperor, six Erard's Pianos.

Three Oblique three cords Pianos in engraved palysander. One Grand Fonnat Piano, 7 Octave, new style. Two Pianos, Drats Iron system. A large assortment of Erard & Pleyel, expected by ship Lemuel Dyer.

☞ Mr. MARTKOPF, will as heretofore undertake to repair Pianos. Also—PIANOS to rent and exchange.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand and offers for sale:—HAVANA CIGARS—The choicest selection of the very best genuine brands. PRINCIPE—Of direct importation, from Puerto Principe. HAVANA SUGAR—White, brown and yellow. J. M. CABALLERO, No. 36 Old Levee, Between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—A few baskets first and second quality, direct importation. HAVANA SEGARS—A few thousand of choice quality. JAMAICA RUM—10 puncheons superior quality, in Customhouse Stores, for sale by JOHN MITCHEL, 36 Poydras st.

200 casks Claret, St. Julien Medoc, 150 do do, St. Estephe; 150 boxes do St. Julien Medoc, 1840; 4 casks White Wine Haut Sauterne, 50 bbls do do do do; 20 do old do do do; Chateau Kirwan; 50 do do do do; Barsac; [illegible] boxes do do Haut Sauterne, superior; 100 do Muscat Frontignan, for sale by PAUL JUGE FILS & CO., 27 St. Louis st.

PORTABLE FORGES.

THE undersigned, agents for the manufacturers, are receiving some of these Forges, and request the planters ship and steamboat masters, to call and examine them. These forges can be recommended for their solidity and convenience, as they are entirely made of iron, double within their body the bellows, and take up only three feet space in diameter. E. MASPEREAU & CO., Agents for Manufacturers, 25 Conde st.

Force Pumps for Wells.

THE superiority of these Pumps over every other kind, cannot be questioned, for they have the property of drawing the water from a depth of 30 feet, and throwing it at the same time to a height of at least 40 feet. Every planter should have one of these Pumps. For sale by E. MASPEREAU & CO., Agents for the Patentees, 25 Conde st.

FOR SALE—A large assortment of St. Louis [illegible], just arrived, for sale by DUNTZE & IKEN, cor. Royal & Conti.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

Placide's Varieties.

The "Two B'Hoys,"—The ballet of "When the Cat's Away, the Mice will Play," and "Black Eyed Susan."

Thursday Evening, Jan. 8th.

Will be presented the comedy of THE TWO B'HOYS. To conclude with the ballet of WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY, THE MICE WILL PLAY, and a CONTRABANDISTA, by the Monplaisir Troupe. To conclude with the Nautical Drama of BLACK EYED SUSAN.

Prices of Admission—Boxes and Parquette, 75c; Upper Boxes, 25c; Gallery, 25c.

☞ Doors open at half past 6; performance to commence at 7.

The Campbell's are Coming.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY, AT ARMORY HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, January 5, 1852—WEST & PEEL'S Burlesque Opera Troupe, the original Campbell Minstrels, have the honor to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans, that they will open as above, with new Songs, Operatic Choruses, Burlesque Italian Opera, etc., see programme.

☞ For particulars, see programmes.
☞ Tickets 50 cents.
☞ Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Dr. F. A. JONES, Agent.

A GRAND MASONIC BALL

Will be given at ARMORY HALL on FRIDAY EVENING, the 23d of JANUARY, 1852, in full Masonic Costume, for the benefit of the Fund, under the patronage of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, under the direction of the following managers:

MANAGERS.

J. H. McKee,	F. Coleman,
[illegible]	G. W. Race,
[illegible]	A. Forenbacher,
[illegible]	R. C. Elliott,
[illegible]	A. Brasle,
J. A. [illegible]	F. Santos.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

[illegible]	B. Blossman,
[illegible]	B. F. Vaudrey,
[illegible]	J. Garrison,
[illegible]	A. Delmore,
[illegible]	J. Leder,
J. L. Warner,	A. Barbre.

Tickets $3 each, to admit one gentleman and as many ladies as he may think proper to invite, and approved of by the Committee of Invitation.

The public are respectfully informed that each ticket will be made personal, and not transferable, and may be had at the principal Book and Music Stores and from the Committee.

N. B.—No tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the Ball.

☞ Ladies invitations may be procured on application to EDWARD BARNETT, Grand Secretary, No. 21 Conti street.

GLOBE BALL ROOM,

CORNER ST. PETER AND ST. CLAUDE STS., NEAR THE OLD BASIN.

THIS splendid Room is now open for MASQUERADE BALLS. Handbills will announce the days CALLS take place.

A select Band of Music under the direction of a good leader, will execute the most recent Waltzes, Polkas and Contre Dances.

In the Saloon, will be found a good Buffet with a plentiful supply of the best Liquors and Refreshments. Also, an Eating Room under the care of an excellent master Cook.

Police Officers, appointed by the Recorder, will preserve peace and decorum in the Ball.

☞ No person will be admitted into the Ball with arms or weapons of any kind. S. VIOSCA, Proprietor.

The American and Spanish Cock-Pit.

WILL be open on CHRISTMAS DAY, 25th of December, and the 1st January, and every SUNDAY during the season, in the new and fashionable PIT, newly built, corner of Good Children and History streets, 3d Municipality, where rare sport and with their natural Spurs of the best game COCKS in the country will take place.

Doors open at 9 o'clock. Fights to begin at eleven o'clock.

MODERN LANGUAGES, FRENCH, SPANISH AND ITALIAN,

TAUGHT BY PROFESSORS P. A. GIAMARCHI and F. J. GOMEZ. Office, No. 96 Exchange Place, up stairs. Between Canal and Customhouse streets, near [illegible] the Post-office. ☞ Private lessons given at the Professors' rooms, or at the learner's residence. Terms moderate.

SPLENDID GIFT BOOKS For the New Year of 1852.

AT J. B. Steel's NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE, 60 CAMP STREET.

FLORAL WORKS.

"Flowers are all the sweets I can give thee."

THE FLOWERS OF SHAKSPEARE.—Being a series of thirty elegantly colored flowers, with appropriate quotations from Shakspeare.

Roscoe's Floral Illustrations.
Nature's Gems, or American Wild Flowers in their native haunts—By Emma C. Embury.
Flora's Dictionary—By Mrs. Wort, of Virginia.
The Language of Flowers.
The Lady's Book of Flowers and Poetry.
The Poetical Language of Flowers, or The Pilgrimage of Love. Edited by Mrs. E. Oakes Smith.
The Queen of Flowers.
The Poetry of Flowers and the Flowers of Poetry.
The Romance of Nature, or The Poetical Language of Flowers.
Flowers and their Kindred Thoughts, with Poetry by M. A. Bacon.
Legends of the Flowers—By Susan Pindar.
A large assortment of ALBUMS, handsomely bound and finely illustrated.
A beautiful assortment of

Catholic Prayer Books.

Bound in the most superb manner, and particularly adapted for Presents at this season of the year.

Bibles and Prayer Books of all descriptions and styles of binding.

Together with a large assortment of FAMILY BIBLES, of various kinds, including the Oxford editions, and Butler's elegant [illegible].

FANCY ARTICLES.

Writing Desks—in Morocco, Rosewood and Papier Mache.
Oriental Chessmen—With suitable Boards.
Ladies' Fancy Inkstands—A choice variety.
Portfolios—Various styles, with or without lock and key.
Porte Monnaies—A large and beautiful assortment.
Fancy Penholders, Paper Weights and Paper Stands.
Fancy Note and Envelope Papers—with envelopes to match.
Gold Pens and Pencils—In great variety of the newest and best styles.
☞ For sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse. J. B. STEEL, 60 Camp street.

J. FEYTEL.

HAVING just arrived from the North, where he received the orders from French and English houses, informs his friends and the public in general, that he will receive by every steamer the newest style and model, and composed partly of new style: Diamond Earrings, do. Bobs, do. Brooches, Pins, Lockets and Chatelaines, with Brilliants, and Pearls; and Chains of all patterns [illegible] his assortment of WATCHES cannot be surpassed, [illegible] of the celebrated makers Fred. Mathey [illegible] for ladies. These Watches have been manufactured for [illegible] from F. Cooper and David Taylor, London, and M. Jules Jurgensen, Chronometers, Anchors, and Lepines, and Watches ornamented with precious stones, diamonds, [illegible] of the finest quality. He offers the best of watches at [illegible] and [illegible] will be sold guaranteed. He has received a complete assortment of Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons in cases, other and fancy articles [illegible] Royal street. [illegible] solicits the [illegible] attention to his establishment [illegible].

H. DOLLS, Watchmaker.

HAVING removed his Goods from the store of Mr. D. T. Lillie & Co., to No. 66 Customhouse street, between ROYAL AND EXCHANGE ALLEY, informs his friends and the public in general, that he will devote his time to the reparation of Watches, Clocks, &c. Notwithstanding his moderate prices, the work which will be entrusted to him will be guaranteed. He will constantly have on hand a fine assortment of Swiss and English Watches. Also—WATCH MAKERS' TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

J. TURPIN, IMPORTER OF JEWELRY,

No. 65 Chartres street, corner of Bienville.

GREAT assortment of JEWELRY, newly imported from Paris and London, consisting of Watches, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breastpins, Clocks, Chandeliers, Flower Vases, Combs, Spectacles, Watch Chains, Silver Ware, Work Boxes, &c. &c.

Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Tuesday the 5th of [illegible] last, a mulatto boy named ROBERT, about [illegible]. He is a light mulatto, between 20 and [illegible] old, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, weighs about 140 pounds, and has a good and [illegible] look. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy to the undersigned. He is supposed to have escaped to a free State. F. FABRE & CO., 20 Magazine st.

F. FRYER informs the ladies that he has a store No. 54 Chartres street well assorted with all kinds of Fancy Goods, Silks, Soirees Dresses, [illegible] &c. She calls especial attention to her fine assortment of mourning Goods, such as Black Mousseline, a Laine, Barege, plain and fancy, etc.

F. FRYER begs leave to inform the ladies, that she has received by the ship Globe, from Havre, a [illegible] assortment of fashionable goods; [illegible] and a magnificent assortment of [illegible] dresses, articles for New Year gifts; such as [illegible] lace and embroidered handkerchiefs, [illegible] combs, fans, &c., at 54 Chartres st. and [illegible] ville and Royal streets.

FRENCH HATS, BY WHOLESALE—Received by ship Emperor, from Havre, a large assortment of French Hats and Caps, men's and children's, for sale by THEODORE FROIS, 14 Canal st.

At Albert & Tricou's Store,

Chartres st. and corner Royal and St. Louis sts.

NEW FASHION HATS—The first of the season: All fashion Hats, from Paris, just received. ALSO—A large assortment of plain Hats and Caps, fancy Hats and Caps for youths, boys and infants, riding Hats for ladies.

HATS MADE TO ORDER, in the best style and manner, at the Hat Manufactory of ALBERT & TRICOU, corner Royal and St. Louis sts.

HATS, CAPS, &c.—100 cases now landing ex ship Jersey, and in store and for sale low by FROST & CO., 38 Magazine st.

HATS! HATS! HATS!—Now landing from ships Pacific, and in store a general assortment of Wool, Fur, Silk, [illegible] and Mole hats, for sale on liberal terms by JNO. M. GOULD & CO., 8 Magazine st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—[illegible] cases of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, now landing from ships James Cook, Ferret, Prince Antelope and Sunfish, for sale low by JNO. M. GOULD & CO., 8 Magazine st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS—The subscribers have in store, received by late arrivals: 500 cases best quality Russet BROGANS; 200 cases calf, sewed and pegged do; 100 do seal and kip do do; 500 do kip, calf and seal BOOTS; 300 do mud, do; 100 do grain leather do for ditching; 500 do women's, misses' and children's SHOES; 100 do silk and beaver HATS; 100 do wool and fur, soft, do; All the above is a fresh stock, and will be sold on liberal terms, by JOHN M. GOULD & CO., 8 Magazine st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS—[illegible] cases landing from ships St. Louis, Miss Holmes, Alleghany, Rollins, Elbow, James Cook and schooner E. S. Jones, for sale by HOBBS & CO., Successors to R. G. Hobbs, 12 Carondelet st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—100 cases now landing from ship Adelaide Metcalf, and for sale by FROST & CO., 38 Magazine st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—274 packages landing from ship Alleghany, Tecumseh and Rainbow, together with a fine assortment in store, for sale on liberal terms by G. W. DUBBAR, 5 Magazine st.

DITCHING BOOTS, RUSSET BROGANS and WOOL HATS, for sale by FROST & CO., 38 Magazine st.

HAVANA COFFEE AND SUGAR—For sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 37 Common st.