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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 20, 1851.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

KOSSUTH IN ENGLAND.

Our Northern Exchanges are literally filled with accounts of the enthusiastic reception of the Hungarian hero, by the people of England. There is, after all, a heartfelt and downright sympathy with true nobility of soul and exalted patriotism, in JOHN BULL, which does not fail to manifest itself, despite the croakings of conservative journals and the insidious calumnies of the high tory faction. The greeting given to KOSSUTH, stands prominently forth in proof of this honorable sentiment. No sooner had the steamship *Madrid*, with Kossuth and his family, reached Southampton, than they were surrounded by the stalwart population and welcomed with shouts and cheers of warm congratulation. He was addressed by the Mayor and responded briefly, but felicitously. From Southampton, Kossuth proceeded to the private residence of the Mayor at Winchester, and was entertained at a breakfast, at which were present the members of the corporation, a number of members of Parliament, J. R. CROSKEY, the American Consul, and several distinguished Hungarians. The health of the Patriots having been proposed and drunk, KOSSUTH replied in an elaborate speech. This address is of exceeding interest as it enters largely upon the causes which impelled the Hungarians to revolution, and treats of important topics, on which the light of cotemporaries has been hitherto but feebly shed.

The introductory portion of the speech we quote from the Baltimore *American*, relates to the position of Hungary, inhabited by the Magyar race, of Asiatic origin, yet thrust into the midst of European nations. This peculiarity of race and of position had doubtless tended to make them cling the closer to their nationality, to their institutions, and to guard the more jealously their rights, usages, customs, & traditions which belonged to them as a race, and had characterized their ancestors for centuaries. They were pressed upon from different sides by Turkey, Russia and Austria, or rather, the House of Hapsburg, as M. KOSSUTH prefers to designate the latter power. Against Turkish invasions Hungary had in former times stood as the bulwark of Christianity in Europe; the growth of Russia gave constant warning of the encroaching tendencies of despotism when united with power. As to Austria, with whose political existence that of Hungary was more intimately connected, there had never been a prince of the House of Hapsburg that was not hostile to political freedom.

A brief sketch is given of the aristocratical system which prevailed in Hungary. Aristocracy in Hungary was not synonymous with power and the entailed weight of wealth, but was simply an aristocracy of birth, and not confined to elder sons, but participated in by all of the descendants of the noblemen—so that it has happened in process of time and the division of property, the class of nobles had become very numerous and very poor. Some of the poorest of the population were found in this class. There was no hostility of feeling or of interests between this class and the great body of the people; and one of the first acts of the Reform Parliament in Hungary, under the leadership of KOSSUTH, was to include the whole peasantry within the circle of political rights.

The political connection between Hungary and the House of Hapsburg, the reigning house of Austria, began three centuries ago when the Hungarians, an independent people, elected the Chief of that House to be their King—he being according to their own Constitution. We now quote the narrative of Kossuth:

Now, the House of Hapsburg had ruled Hungary for 300 years, not by conquest, but by the free choice of the nation—not by free choice without conditions, but upon the basis of a treaty, the basis of which was, that he was to be a lineal descendant of the Hapsburg dynasty, and that he should be recognized as King of Hungary, he taking upon himself to respect, to conserve the Hungarian constitution, and to rule and govern it by its own public institutions, according to its own laws. That he swears to, and calls the eternal God to bless him and he as he shall be true to his word. Thirteen kings they had out of that dynasty, and no man who knew the history of Hungary could charge him with exaggeration when he said that it was nothing less than a continued perjury. (Tremendous cheering.) A gentleman near M. Kossuth exclaimed "Perjury." Perjury that was the word. He was a foreigner, and he called things by their right names. (Renewed cheers.) Now, when the Hungarian nation elected the House of Hapsburg to the kingly throne of Hungary, that kingdom comprised 4,000 German geographical square miles, which, he was told, equalled about 60,000 English square miles, with a population of 50,000,000. When they chose the House of Hapsburg it was to all intents and purposes a constitutional government. Every other Austrian Government which was subsequently united to it the need not tell them how was also constitutional; but for three centuries since the house of Hapsburg had been struggling to encroach on it, and has had a constant tendency to despotic power, and now there was not a single province in any part of the Austrian empire that possessed constitutional rights.

[illegible] ... rights of Hungary were [illegible] because it did not belong to Austria. [illegible] was the same as Hanover [illegible] England, they Hanover [illegible] ... successors ... there was no other connexion between Hungary and the other provinces of Austria, only that they had the same sovereign. Hungary still conserved the right to be ruled by her own laws, customs and institutions, so that should it happen that by succession a king came to the sovereignty who was a child, during his minority, Hungary would be ruled or governed by a member of the House of Hapsburg, and the regent of the young sovereign must always be the Palatine. Therefore the constitutional rights of Hungary were not absorbed, because the municipal institutions resisted the encroachment of the crown. He considered such municipal institutions, like, for instance, the siege of Saragossa by Napoleon, which he had taken the town, but still to fight single battles in the streets. So it was always in Hungary, although he was still a young man in Hungary. There was a time when the House of Hapsburg would not recognize their Parliament or institutions, and ordered troops, and raised public taxes, and [illegible] fifty two counties of Hungary, uninfluenced by the various means of terror and power which so immoral government possessed, only twelve resisted these unconstitutional encroachments. But they did resist, and like Saragossa, when the enemy had taken the next house, they found the one they had left barricaded again, and so, no withstanding all these numerous encroachments, yet they contrived to have some shadow of constitutional liberty. (Great cheering.) But the house of Hapsburg, seeing those remains of vitality, and seeing the Hungarians so bold to oppose them, resorted to other violence to overthrow their institution, fomented their discords under the nations' character, corrupted and oppressed them, so [illegible] by those municipal institutions [illegible] Parliament, which should have been convened every three years, was not called together for 20 years. Then taxation went on, an arbitrary government went on, and they who were not aware of it—four or five hundred noblemen—were not sufficient to defend the country against the paramount domination of Austrian absolutism. And this was the origin of their endeavors, and the efforts which, about twenty-eight years ago, many were influenced by justice and true patriotism to make, going on by degree, and step by step, to make the people perceptive of those constitutional elements, and to endeavor to give a direction to public life in Hungary, and these efforts dated from 1825. Hungary had left the necessity of this, because, although they had a board of government, which by law was responsible to do nothing contrary to law, and to carry into execution nothing contrary to the order of the sovereign, still they knew there was no responsibility in that council, because no corporate body could be made responsible, individuals might be, but a corporate body could not be responsible—it was a mere pretext. These lawful rights were set aside entirely by the Austrian minister, and in their place chiefly by Metternich, who was all and all in Austria. Now they knew that Austria had nothing to do with them—that the King of Hungary, although Emperor of Austria, was bound to govern according to the institutions of the country. They did not like the Austrian interference in their affairs, and they took the resolution to arouse the people, in order that national existence and constitutional freedom, which national nobles were not able to guard, a people of 50,000,000 united on the principle of common duties and equal rights, might have sufficient reason and power [illegible].

The peasantry, important in every country of course, in Hungary, an agricultural country, still more important. Their condition was the first topic of discussion, and seeing that a country so highly gifted could never be converted into an earthly paradise like England, where every man enjoyed the fruits of his work, seeing that the condition of the peasantry was such that they worked for their landlord 104 days every year—and, taking Sundays, festivals, and winter into account, what time remained for himself?—seeing that he had to give a ninth to his signeur and a tenth to his bishop, a condition quite contrary to justice, to human rights, to the inborn dignity of the people, and the future welfare of Hungary, the first step they took was to emancipate the people—(loud and vehement cheering)—but being, as he briefly stated, under very arduous circumstances, and the legislative power being only in the hands of the nobles, these reforms proceeded by slow degrees in the Parliament from 1832 to 1836, and the lower House of Members, elected by counties, only proposed that every such peasant should have the right to make himself free of his seignoral and feudal burdens by paying the capital value. It was first urged that this should not be dependent on the will of the landlord; but that was opposed by the House of Lords, and ultimately a measure was carried by the Commons upon that principle, but the Austrian Government rejected it. That was the end of the great reform question of 1836. Whatever they might think of the instructions given to members of Parliament in England, it was a fact, that the members of the Hungarian House of Commons were not plenipotentiaries, but received instructions from the county meetings, which sat four, five and six times a year; and therefore the intrigues of the Government men were chiefly directed to those county meetings, in order to convey their own instructions. Very dangerous steps were taken to corrupt those municipal institutions; but still there was some independence in those public meetings in respect at least to the Legislature, because, although the Supreme Court, who was like the Lord Lieutenant, was named by the King, by his office a member of the House of Lords, he naturally could not influence these county meetings; therefore the Government adopted the rule that the administrators entrusted with orders and instructions should never leave their counties, and by and by the whole municipal institutions became a mere name—an instrument and tool of the Government. [Loud cries of 'Hear, hear.'] That was what they opposed, because they wanted an independence of all control, and that these institutions should remain a temple of liberties for the people. The more the Hungarians insisted, the more the Government insisted upon the demoralization of these bodies. Under these circumstances, the Parliament of 1847 met just before the French Revolution, and they would see by this that Hungary was not planning revolution. (Great applause.) Hungary was not full of dark conspiracies, but in their public meetings they struggled fairly and openly for the rights of the people and the independence of the country (Renewed cheering.) He himself had had the honor to be elected a member of the Parliament in 1847, as the deputy of the chief metropolitan county, Pesth, when the Government did everything possible to oppose his election, but the good sense of the noble people of Hungary triumphed. When he came to the diet, the first question he proposed, according to the instructions of his constituents, was, that municipal institutions must be upheld in their natural purity, and that the system of administrators should be put aside. This was not carried. For two months the House of Commons and the House of Lords continued not to agree, because it was necessary both houses should agree to carry a bill before it could obtain the sanction of the King. The House of Lords was composed chiefly of the functionaries of the Government, but still they had a worthy person, at the head of whom was his unfortunate friend—worthy of a better fate—Louis Batthyani. (Here M. Kossuth became deeply affected, and after a little time resumed.) Still, corruption went on in the counties themselves, and he (Kossuth) se[illegible] that in the end they would get the worst, and that the Government would succeed by force, violence or corruption, proposed in the House of Commons that they must, in respect to the continual encroachments of the Government on their rights, refer to the chief source—that upon the head of the King of Hungary two crowns were laid, the one constitutional, the other absolute—that these opposite directions can never agree, and therefore he proposed that as the House of Hapsburg did not respect the constitutional rights of Hungary, they who had conserved their constitutional freedom, and their Parliament, should not endure this continued encroachment. (Cheers.) He believed that no just man could charge him, in proposing that, as a member of Parliament in his country, with acting improperly, or when it was unanimously adopted by the Parliament, that he was meditating revolution. [Loud cheers.] But it was not so; his speech was printed and read in the public places of Vienna when the news of the French revolution reached that city, and that made the Austrian Revolution. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") He himself immediately resolved not to be carried away by the elements, but to take charge of the element of popular excitement, and he had availed himself of the opportunity which God had given him, and proposed as a first measure the emancipation of the peasantry. [Tremendous cheering.] Of course [illegible] circumstances it was carried unanimously in both houses; but he was anxious not to hurt the interests of any class, but rather to secure that which, although not quite just in its origin, by time and circumstances, and custom, had got interlaced with the private fortunes of parties, and, therefore, it was proposed and adopted unanimously by Parliament, that the peasantry should be free from all those duties without paying anything for it. (Hear, hear.) Liberty must not be paid for—(shouts of applause)—but the seigneurs must have indemnification, not from the land, but from the country, and he engaged his honor and [illegible] do everything to realize that indemnification, and it was carried unanimously. The second measure he proposed was, that as before the poor people had every duty, but no rights, now faculties, and duties, and rights should be united, and that every man, according to justice, should contribute to the public necessities of the State, and that also was carried unanimously. The third proposition was that the people should be admitted into a full share of all public rights, consequently the right of election not only of members of parliament, but the election of those public administrators who administer the country. But now, when a the people were called to share in these rights, of course a county containing half a million could not be convened, it was therefore, altered from a personal to a representative basis, and fixed so that every community should elect men to represent them. He had always throughout life, advocated the principle of communities being trained on the principle of families, no one having a right to interfere in their private affairs, provided they did not offend others. In this way the government of the country was arranged, the public interests were provided for—sufficient power was given to uphold and enforce obedience, and that had always been his ruling principle. But it was not enough for them to have established municipalities in that way, and opposed barriers to an absolute government, having seen that the administrations of colleges could not be made responsible, and they said that the form of this government counsel must be modified, and so they proposed to substitute a responsible ministry. (Loud cheers.)

That was carried, and several others, which he would not abuse their kind toleration and attention to his long address by relating. Instead of governmental council, they had a responsible ministry; they secured the emancipation of the peasantry—the participation of the nobles in the public taxes and duties—and a participation of all the people in the municipal rights, and the election of county members. These were the chief laws passed, and a deputation, headed by the Archduke Palatine, was sent to Vienna to ask, in the name of the future, of the houses of Austria and Hungary the assent of the Emperor. [Long cheers.] The deputation was ordered to submit the matter to the King. In Vienna he could not take upon himself to say what the consequences might be of the movements that were taking place there and in the rest of Europe, and therefore the government was entreated to hasten and give what was due to Hungary. They were told that it would be done if Vienna was only quiet, and not to have it said that the House of Hapsburg was compelled by outward demonstrations to do justice. Then he wondered that he himself—humble person—an unpretending son of modest Hungary—was in a position to hold the House of Hapsburg, in Austria, in his hands. He said to them, "Be just to my fatherland, and I will give peace and tranquility to Vienna." (Cheers.) They promised to be just—"and thus," continued M. Kossuth, raising his hands above his head, "I will say before the eternal God, who will regard my responsibility—before history, that independent judge of men and events, that I was elevated above them, and I have a right to say that the House of Hapsburg has to thank its existence to me."—(Loud cheering.) An audience was at last given, and while the King in one room was giving his assent, the Empress Sophia, the sister of the late, and mother of the present Emperor, in another was consulting with Jellachich how to get rid of those promises. [Loud cries of hear.] The King came to Presburg to sanction their laws, and he could call to mind names and friends who, as well as himself, considered office a burden and not an honor. He himself addressed the people of Presburg from a balcony, and taking Louis Batthyani, he presented him to the people, and told them not to cheer himself, but to cheer the man who would and must be the first President and Minister of Hungary. He also had been forced to enter the Government, because others had declared they would not enter it unless he was among them.

We should like to publish the speeches delivered by KOSSUTH at Southampton, and later the day at Winchester, but we are compelled to omit them for the present. Mr. COBDEN, and the American Consul, Mr. CROSKEY, likewise made handsome and happy speeches.

There has been a marked reaction in favor of KOSSUTH, since his Winchester speech. A correspondent of the London *News* says:

The principal topic of conversation here today, is the wonderful speech of M. Kossuth at the Mayor of Southampton's. The mode of delivery, the matter, and the excellence of the English, are equally the subjects of complimentary comment, and the general impression is that the most remarkable man of the century has come among us. His wonderful power of influencing men's minds is illustrated by the revulsion of feeling which the moderation of his sentiments has produced among the intelligent conservative, a large and influential section of the town population. They expected a red republican, or something of that sort, and are quite in ecstacies at finding a man who utters the most constitutional sentiments, and who only wishes to restore institutions 800 years old. The demand for tickets for the banquet has risen to an unprecedented extent, and the dimensions of the room are complained of as insufficient for the occasion. Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister, has arrived at Mr. Deacon's, the town clerk, accompanied by another distinguished American, Mr. Walker, late Secretary to the State Treasury. The public will recollect this gentleman, from the eulogium of Sir Robert Peel, that "he was one of the ablest men in America."

A letter from Southampton to the London Morning Chronicle also says:

The popular feeling here in favor of the Hungarian is very strong; and even the Conservative party in the borough, who were at first disposed to stand aloof, and look askance on the Hungarian chief, have been almost completely won over by his speeches, and are now as enthusiastic in the popular demonstrations as any of their fellow townsmen.

KOSSUTH AND OUR NAVY OFFICERS.

The frigate *Mississippi* arrived at New York on the 10th, in 42 days from Gibraltar, bringing the Hungarian refugees attached to KOSSUTH's party. The N. Y. *Tribune* says: A gentleman who has conversed with Capt. LONG, of the U. S. steamer *Mississippi*, informs us that the Captain had no such difficulty with Kossuth as has been reported, and expresses for the great Hungarian the highest esteem and regard. The reports were set on foot by the enemies of the Hungarians in France.

In corroboration of this statement we have a paragraph in the New York *Post*, which says:

The officers of the Mississippi are indignant at the accounts which have been given of the conduct of Kossuth. They say nobody was authorized to make the representations which have been made. Kossuth, they report, is a noble man, and makes friends of all who come in contact with him.

A private letter in the N. Y. *Times* says, it was Kossuth's intention to remain in England ten days, and then proceed to this country on one of the steam packets:

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 24, 1851.

* * Kossuth has arrived. His admirable discourse at Southampton, which is in The Times of this morning, has produced to day an immense sensation. * * There may be some feeling in America on account of Kossuth coming first to Southampton; but long before the Mississippi was sent, he had made arrangements for putting his children to school here, Mr. Cobden having kindly offered to take charge of his daughter. It was to settle his wife and children, as he had all along proposed to do, that he wished to touch at Southampton, and one would suppose that the public feeling of the United States would censure either the Captain, who refused to bring him here and wait three days for him, or the Secretary of the Navy, if this act were caused by the stringent instructions to the Captain. Mr. Secretary Walker, who is here, blames the Captain much, declaring that England, by her efforts, had done enough, (apart from considerations of his family) to justify Kossuth in stopping here a few days on his way to America. He proposes now to remain ten days, and then take one of the packet steamers.

Letters have been received, by the Mississippi, from Kossuth, to the Mayor, in which he states that business of the most urgent nature compelled him to visit England, and he considered it best that the steamer should not be delayed on his account. He further states that he certainly will leave Liverpool for New York in the steamer of the 8th instant. He thanks the people of New York, through their Mayor, for the great kindness they have expressed with regard to him.

THE DELTA.—This enterprising and spirited journal has donned a new suit, and appears in very neat and elegant typographical habiliments. This is an evidence of prosperity which if from nothing else but the *esprit de corps*, we would hail with pleasure. But in the case of our cotemporary, we claim the privilege of an old friend to say something more. The *Delta* is one of the best papers in the South. It is decidedly and emphatically a readable journal, always well filled with news, spicy, piquant and clever in its editorials. The *Delta* is never dull or heavy. It is never behind the times, but rather in advance of them. In short, the *Delta* is a capital specimen of journalism, and though we have splintered many a lance with it, and will doubtless hereafter have many a brush more, we bear cheerful testimony to the talent, raciness and energy with which it is uniformly conducted.

MOREHOUSE.—We have the official returns from this parish. For Congress, the vote stood—Moore 251; Morse, 120—majority, 131. For Auditor, Bordelon 205; Porter 191—majority 14. Ray (w.) has 61 majority for the Senate. Livingston (d.) is elected representative. All the Parish officers are Whig. The Ouachita Senatorial District gives Moore 236 majority—a gain of over 300 votes since 1849. We think that the vote of Morehouse renders certain the election of Bordelon.

HON. ROBERT TOOMBS.—This gentleman who was elected U. S. Senator by the Georgia Legislature, delivered a speech on the evening of the 10th inst., before a numerous audience at the State House at Milledgeville. One of the Editors of the Augusta *Constitutional and Republic*—a democratic print—writing from Milledgeville to his paper, gives the following as the substance of his address:

"1st. We understand him distinctly to announce that the Constitutional Union party will adhere to their present isolated independent organization and name.

"2d. That it will not send delegates to, or be represented in either the National Whig or Democratic Conventions next year.

"3d. That it will wait until those Conventions have assembled and set forth their principles and candidates before the country, before it determines which side it will take.

"4th. That as an indispensable condition of its support, the National Convention, whether Whig or Democratic, which it coalesces with, must adopt the Compromise as a part of its platform.

"5th. That this condition being complied with, the Constitutional Union party will be free to unite either, with the National Whig or National Democratic party."

☞ The Message of Governor POWELL to the Legislature of Kentucky is devoted to the discussion of the financial affairs of the State, particularly the sinking fund upon Federal politics, Governor Powell is very brief. He congratulates the Legislature upon the passing away of "the dark and lowering clouds that recently threatened the existence of the Union," and declares that "Kentucky is the firm and devoted friend of the Union; and is for maintaining inviolate, and carrying out, in strictness and in truth, in the letter, and in spirit, the Compromise measures." He expresses a hope that those who have resisted the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law in the North will be rigorously punished.

Cuba and the United States—Spanish Proposal Rejected.

Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 10.

Mr. Webster has rejected the proposition of the Spanish Government made through its Minister here, for the settlement of the late difficulties about Cuba, and for a better understanding between the two countries. The proposition was for the American government to invite the Spanish Consul to return to New Orleans, to bring him in a national vessel, and to salute the Spanish flag over him, and further to restore the value of the property of the Consul, and of the Spanish citizens of New Orleans, which was destroyed by the rioters.

In case this proposition should be rejected, the Minister was instructed to demand his passports and return. Of course M. Calderon de la Barca is in a diplomatic category.

RAIN, CREEKS, &c.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger* says: "We cannot say that we have been *blessed* with rain—but that it has poured down in this section ever since Wednesday morning early, as if the windows of heaven were all thrown open and the bolts lost! indeed, even while we write, (Friday evening) the rain is coming down in that careless free and easy gait, as if it was a common thing to rain a week or a month without stopping! The creeks are all booming, and likely to remain so for sometime—several persons are now in town who cannot get home on account of the creeks. The weather is cold and disagreeable—the streets almost impassible for mud and water.

CENSUS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Total population, 2,311,786—divided as follows: White males, 1,142,863; white females, 1,115,600; colored males, 25,057; colored females, 28,266. Farms in cultivation, 127,577. Manufacturing establishments producing $.00 and upwards annually, 22,036.

MR. THRASHER.—The steamship Georgia arrived yesterday at New York from Havana, brought the news that Mr. Thrasher had been found guilty of treason and sentenced to the chain gang in Spain, for eight years. The American Consul, Mr. Owen, appeared for him at the trial.

Telegraphic Items.

BOSTON, Nov. 11, 4 P. M.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The following is the full vote of the State for Governor:

1851.

Winthrop, W. 61,540	Boutwell, D. 43,882	Palfrey, F. S. 28,593

1850.

Briggs, W. 56,778	Boutwell, D. 36,023	Phillips, F. S. 27,636

Whig increase 7,762; Democratic 7,859; Free Soil 959.

The probabilities are in favor of a Whig Legislature. The following are the returns for the Senate:

1851.

	Whig.	Coalition.
Suffolk,	6	—
Middlesex,	—	6
Worcester,	—	5
Berkshire,	1	1
Norfolk,	3	—
Hampden,	2	—
Franklin,	—	1
Hampshire,	2	—
Plymouth,	—	1
Bristol,	3	—
Barnstable,	2	—
Nantucket & Dukes,	1	—
	20	14

The Character of the House will depend upon the elections yet to take place. Parties now stand, Whigs 162, Coalition 113, no choice 132. A number of towns have voted to send no representatives.

The majority against the Convention to frame a new constitution is 3322, and the majority against amendment to the Boston City Charter is 2544.

P. S.—The Coalitionists have to-day chosen representatives in Concord, Grafton, Millbury, Sutton, Webster, Oxford, and other towns where there was no choice yesterday. The Whigs elect two representatives in Chelsea. The House is undoubtedly Coalition. Banks, Coalition, and late Speaker, has been chosen from Waltham. The Senate thus far, stands 18 Coalition, 20 Whigs and 11 no choice.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.

The election for State officers is still in doubt, and nothing but the official vote can decide the matter. The reported returns so far give Wright, Dem, for Comptroller, 80 maj, which if correct, gives the Democrats a majority of one in the Canal Board. The House is in doubt, with the prospect of a Whig majority. The Senate is probably a tie.

The Methodist Property Suit was decided to-day, by Judge Nelson, of the U. S. Circuit Court. He decided that the complainants were entitled to their share of the profits of the book concern, and a decree was issued accordingly. Whether the division is to be made pro rata, or by apportionment of capital, is left until the settlement of the decree.

The steamers Marion from Charleston, and Alabama, from Savannah, have arrived. The Marion brought $3,000 in specie. The steamer Ohio, for Chagres, sailed this afternoon with 550 passengers.

The Hungarians on board the Mississippi left the vessel this afternoon by invitation of Alderman Franklin, and proceeded to the Irving House.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.

The residence of James Traine, Esq., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The building was insured for $6,500 in the American office, Phila.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN MAIDEN LANE—*About Forty Thousand Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.*—About twelve o'clock on Sunday night, a most destructive fire broke out in the large store of Mr. Baxter, dealer in paints and colors, No. 143 Maiden Lane, from which it extended to the adjoining building, No. 145 [illegible], and to No. 141, occupied by N. H. Levy, wholesale drug and paint dealer.

The whole of Mr. Baxter's stock, which is valued at $16,000, was completely destroyed. He is insured in the Long Island Company, for $8,000.

Mr. Hull's loss is estimated at about $10,000, which is entirely covered by insurance in the United States, King's county, and Citizens' Insurance Companies.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

MESSRS. FRERET AND MARIGNY.—Hear what a democratic paper—the Bayou Sara *Ledger* says, of the contested election for the Sheriffalty:

We are extremely sorry to perceive by the New Orleans papers, that Mandeville Marigny the late defeated democratic candidate for Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, has consented to contest the election of Mr. James Freret his whig opponent. The majority *must* rule, and no man has ever yet made anything by kicking against it.

City Intelligence.

CONTESTED ELECTION FOR CONSTABLE OF THE SECOND JUSTICE'S COURT.—In the case of Patrick O'Brien, contesting the election of G. D. Pearson, as Constable of the Second Justice Court, Mr M. C. Edwards, Counsel for defendant, filed yesterday in the First District Court the following bill of Exceptions to the petition of plaintiff:

That by the fact of plaintiff's petition no cause of action is shown, that there is no law giving jurisdiction to the honorable court. But should the act of 1846, under which plaintiff proceeds in this case be applicable, then defendant excepts upon the following grounds:

1. That the said act requires that at least two voters, residing in the ward or other division of the parish, should join the plaintiff in his petition, and that Charles Greenhill, whose name is attached to the petition, is not a voter in the ward or division in which the defendant was elected—being a foreigner by birth, and never having been naturalized.

2. That one — Nolan, whose name is attached to the petition, did not sign or authorize any one else to sign his name to the said petition.

The case is to be argued on Saturday next.

THE CONTESTED SHERIFF'S ELECTION.—On motion of Christian Roselius, Counsel for James P. Freret, the argument on the exceptions taken by the latter to the petition of M. Marigny, will take place to-morrow, before Judge Larue.

THEFT.—Joseph, a slave of Mr. Taylor, was arrested yesterday in the Second Municipality, on the charge of having stolen ten dollars. The matter has not yet been investigated.

MILITARY ELECTION.—We omitted to mention that our popular townsman, Judge Pecquet, was on Sunday last, elected Captain of the Fifth Company, Battalion of Artillery, a post, the duties of which he will no doubt discharge as ably as he does those of Justice of the Peace. In the evening the Company tendered a serenade to their new commanding officer, and we learn that the Judge was duly on hand.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Larue.*—Francis Millar was convicted yesterday of an assault and battery on Magdeline Sander on the 26th June.

John Goose was fined for having on the 25th July stolen a stool from A. Billand, and found guilty.

Ignacio Quebado was found guilty on the charge of having on the 6th August last stolen five silk handkerchiefs from J. Abrahamson.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—Charles Wike was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of swindling Elizabeth Kohue, in St. Philip street, by passing off on her a worthless piece of metal for a $10 gold piece. The case being clearly proved the accused was committed for trial before the First District Court.

Council of Municipality No. 1.

SITTING OF MONDAY, 17th Nov. 1851.

The Council met this day, pursuant to adjournment. The members present, were Hon J. Genois, Recorder and President Aldermen; Blake J. Benit, Bonneval, Vic. Benit, Clark, Derbes, Fabre, Hagan, Lanata, Sam'l Pecquet H. L. Peire, Richardson, Ramos and Stickney, 14. Absent Aldermen, Giquel, 1 absent on leave, Alderman Barthe, 1.

On motion, the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and the President authorized to sign the same.

The following Message from the Mayor was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
November 17th, 1851.

To the Hon. President and Members of the Council of Municipality No. 1.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, the Police Statistics of the First Municipality for the past year, embracing a record of all the arrests made during that time, as well as of the crimes and offences charged upon prisoners.

The total number of individuals arrested during the twelve months, ending 30th June last was 8,652, as follows:

White Males,	5,367,	
Do Females,	891—6,257.	
Free Colored Males,	533	
Do do Females,	195—728.	
Male Slaves,	1,079	
Female do,	580—1,667.	
Total,	8,652.	

The classification of offences, is embraced in the following table.

Vagrant and suspicious persons,	607
Intoxication,	2,123
Larceny,	391
Burglary,	49
Swindling,	44
Arson,	18
Breaches of the Peace,	641
No Residence, (applied for shelter,)	761
Disturbing the peace,	1,355
Contraventions,	1,713
Insane,	54
Breach of Trust,	42
Assault and Battery,	6,8
Trespass,	18
Highway robbery,	11
Assault with intent to kill,	98
Fugitives from Justice,	17
Deserters,	15
Keeping disorderly houses,	136
Pick Pockets,	13
Passing counterfeit money,	22
Selling without license,	96
Receiving stolen property,	17
Murder,	13
Harboring Slaves,	8
Perjury,	4
Horse stealing,	3
Infanticide,	3
Forgery,	1
Cutting and maiming,	3
Opposition to law,	2
Abduction,	8
Carrying concealed weapons,	5
Intent to fight a duel,	10
Gaming,	2
Attempt to commit suicide,	11
Libel,	2
Counterfeiting,	9
False imprisonment,	1
Mutiny,	6
Grand Total,	8,652

The number of fires that have taken place within the period referred to, was 73. The amount of money found on persons at the time of their arrest, and subsequently restored to them, was $21,913 89.

A comparison with the police records of the previous year, will show that there is a falling off in the number of prisoners, the arrests being only 8,652 against 10,043—a difference in favor of the last year, of 1,391.

I deem it my duty to urge upon your Honorable Body, the necessity of increasing the Police on the Levee. Complaints continue to be daily made of the insufficiency of the existing force, to repress disorder and theft, and the extensive business transacted on this great thoroughfare, demands in my opinion, some additional safeguard in this particular. The efforts made to prevent the systematic pilfering of produce by women and little children, have of late been more successful, but on the other hand, there appears to be no diminution in street begging; and I am daily admonished of the great advantage that would result to the city, from the establishment of a house of correction, where vagrants, in addition to being properly housed, could be made to contribute to their own support.

The rear part of the Municipality is making rapid progress, and every year witnesses a further encroachment on the swamp lands, that separate us from the lake. The disposition to push forward improvements in that direction, ought by every means, to be encouraged, and in view of the augmenting population, I am induced to think that it would be judicious to place a few more watchmen in the outskirts of the Municipality. By affording the people every security consistent with a wise economy, you invite population to settle in your midst, and are thus contributing essentially to the welfare of your constituents.

I beg to inform your Honorable Body, that as the contract for collecting the taxes on oyster-boats, arising within the limits of the Municipality, has expired. I have appointed Mr. Pedro Estimo, to continue the collection of the same for account of the Municipality, until the further action of the Council.

Enclosed you will find a transfer from Louis Sergi to Francisco Marquez, of the contract for shelling Bienville street.

I also, beg to hand you herewith, a communication from Mr. A. D. Doriocourt.

Enclosed, I likewise transmit a bill from the Sheriff of the Parish.

Accompanying this, I beg to present to your Hon Body, a package of Directories which I have caused to be printed for the greater convenience of persons transacting business with the Municipalities. Each pamphlet will be found to contain a complete list of all the Municipal officers and employees in the city.

I beg to call your attention to the almost impassible condition of the public road from Bienville to St. Louis streets, and in connection therewith would refer you to the accompanying letter of the Surveyor.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

P. S.—Enclosed I beg to hand a letter from P. H. Monsseaux.

The message of the Mayor was referred as follows: that portion in relation to the police statistics of the First Municipality, the one in relation to the increase of the police on the levee, and the one in relation to rapid progress of the rear part of the municipality were

Referred to the Police Committee.

That part in relation the appointment of Mr. Pedro Estimo, was approved of.

That part relative to the transfer from Louis Sergi to F. Marquez, was

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

That part in relation to the directories, was

Laid on the table subject to call.

With leave Mr. Fabre offered the following resolution, which on motion of Mr J. Benit, was referred to the Improvement Committee by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs Blake, J Benit, Bonneval, Victor Benit, Clark, Derbes, Hagan, Lanata, Pecquet, Peire, Richardson, Ramos and Stickney, 13.

Nay—Mr. Fabre, 1.

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to take the necessary legal steps for the opening of an avenue to the lake, along the continuation of Orleans street.

Mr. Giquel takes his seat.

A letter was read from Mr. Louis Surgi, contractor for the shelling of Bienville street, praying that his contract be so amended as to receive certificates from the Surveyor for the completion of every 500 feet, and the Municipality collecting from the owners of properties.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The letter of Mr. A D Donocourt being read praying that side-walks be made on Esplanade street, on that part of the property of B Coquet as per agreement made on the 16th April, 1839.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the following resolution presented by the Improvement Committee, the 14th May, ult., was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to sell at auction to the lowest bidder, after ten days' notice, the contract for the construction of side walks in Esplanade street, between d'Orleans and Rocheblave streets, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the Surveyor's office.

On motion the bill of the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, claiming $125 00 for conveying to the seat of Government the returns of the election on the 3d inst, was

Referred to the Finance Committee.

The following communication from the Surveyor, was read:

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, 1st Municipality,
New Orleans, Nov 17, 1851.

To the Hon Recorder and Aldermen of Municipality No One.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to inform you that Mr George Cronan, contractor for paving with square blocks the public road from Custom House to St Ann streets, has for the last fifteen days stopped working for want of stones. You are aware that the old round stone paving on said street was taken up by said contractor for a space of three squares, say, from Custom House to St Louis street, and at there is but about seven-eighths of a square paved the heavy rains we have had lately, have so much injured the unpaved portion that it is now in an impassable and awful condition. As the merchants are complaining in the Municipality are daily and justly complaining of this nuisance, casting the blame on me which there is none of my fault, and as it will, without doubt, diminish the revenue of the municipality by leaving almost impossible to haul any freight to the steamboats or haul it away from the Levee which gives to the boat a just cause of complaint, and induces them to land elsewhere. I beg of you, gentlemen, to adopt the best means of putting a stop to the nuisance as soon as practicable.

Mr. Thomas Hynes, contractor for the paving of the lower section of said street, is now progressing rapidly with the work.

I remain very respectfully
Your most ob't serv't,
(Signed,) LOUIS H PILIE, Surveyor.

Mr Fabre offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the letter of the Surveyor concerning the bad condition of the upper part of Levee street be referred to the Improvement Committee jointly with the Surveyor, with power to act.

Mr. Pecquet offered the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Improvement Committee jointly with the Surveyor, be and they are hereby authorized to cause a plank road to be built on the Levee proper, between St Louis and Bienville streets, on the shortest delay, provided the cost there of does not exceed the sum of seven hundred dollars.

Mr Fabre moved for the previous question, said motion being lost, on motion the foregoing substitute offered by Mr Pecquet, was adopted the rules being dispensed with.

On motion the letter of Mr. P. H. Monsseaux, claiming $76 for the storage of the fountain formerly on the Place d'Armes, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and

On motion of Mr. Stickney, the following resolution was adopted, after suspending the rules:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized, after ten days' notice in the official gazette, to sell at auction to the highest bidder, the fountain formerly on the Place d'Armes.

Mr Pecquet presented the following bills, which were referred to the Finance Committee:

C. K. Stevens & Co., claiming $123 for articles furnished public schools.

Tremaille, claiming $3 for cleaning privies.

With leave Mr. Pecquet, chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the following report and resolutions, which were separately taken into consideration:

The Finance Committee, to whom were referred the several bills of Treppo for oyster shells—$42 12 of H. K. Swasey, for stationery and book-binding—$17 00, of Billotte, Bonnefond and Lefevre, for refreshments furnished to the Judges of Election in the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of Municipality No. One, on the 3d inst., beg leave to report:

That they have found the bills of Mr. Treppo and of Mr. Swasey correct, and they recommend the payment thereof.

In relation to the bills of refreshments furnished on the day of the election, your Committee believe they cannot go beyond the existing ordinance upon the subject, which fixes the amount to be paid for refreshments thus furnished at the sum of twenty five dollars, they therefore recommend the payment of $25 00 to each of them, and the adoption of the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to issue his warrants on the Treasurer of this Municipality in favor of—

Treppo, for oyster shells,	$42 12
Swasey, for book-binding,	37 00
Billotte, for refreshments,	25 00
Bonnefond, "	25 00
Lefevre, "	25 00

In relation to the letter of Mr. D. Lanata, your Committee are of opinion that they have no power to make the settlement claimed by him, inasmuch as the case is provided for by special ordinance giving the said powers to the Treasurer.

To effect a speedy collection of the taxes which remain due the Municipality No. One, at the end of each and every year, and to avoid losses which may eventually occur from a delay in the collection of the same, your Committee will recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

2d. *Resolved*, That hereafter it shall be the duty of all the Collectors of Taxes on real estate, slaves, capital, &c., to deliver to the Comptroller on the 1st day of January of each and every year, all the bills of taxes, &c., which remain uncollected at the time.

3d. *Be it further Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller and of the Attorney of Municipality No. One, to proceed in the collection of said bills according to the ordinance of this Council passed on the 15th day of May, 1851, providing the manner in which debts due this Municipality are to be recovered at law.

In compliance with the motion carried at the last sitting of this Council, your Committee beg leave to inform your honorable body that Paul Pecquet was duly appointed by them Chairman of the Finance Committee.

W. C. C. Claiborne, security for Charles Claiborne, and Frank Altman, security for P. Willman, were accepted by your Committee.

(Signed) PAUL PECQUET, Chairman.
H. L. PEIRE.
T. N. BLAKE.

Mr. Clark moved to strike out $25 and to insert $45, for refreshments furnished at the polls.

Mr. Hagan offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the several bills now before the Council for refreshments furnished at the polls during the late election be paid, and that the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to issue his warrant on the Treasurer for the same.

Resolved, That in future any one furnishing refreshments to the Commissioners on days of election for a sum exceeding twenty-five dollars, shall do so at their own risk.

On motion of Mr. Giquel the previous question being adopted, the first resolution of the Finance Committee was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Blake, Bonneval, V. Benit, Derbes, Giquel, Pecquet, Peire and Stickney—8.

Nays—Messrs. J. Benit, Clark, Fabre, Hagan, Richardson and Ramos—6.

On that part of the report in relation to Mr. D. Lanata, Mr. J. Benit offered the following resolution, which, after being amended by Mr. Derbes granting the same privilege to other creditors, was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. J. Benit, Bonneval, V. Benit, Clark, Derbes, Hagan, Ramos and Stickney—8.

Nays—Messrs. Blake, Fabre, Pecquet, Peire and Richardson—5.

Whereas, the Finance Committee of this Council is not vested with power to comply with the ordinance of this Council passed on the 10th March, 1851, when there is no money in the Treasury to make the cash payments on the notes past due, together with the interest that has accrued on said notes—Be it

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to issue a cash warrant in favor of Mr. Dominique Lanata for the sum of seventeen hundred and eight 43-100 dollars ($1,708 43), the same being for 10 per cent. on the capital and interest on the sum of $6,898, now due him by this Municipality, and renew the balance of his claim according to above cited standing ordinance.

Resolved further, That the above resolution shall apply to all the other creditors who may be in the position of Mr. Dominique Lanata.

On motion, the other resolutions and reports of the Finance Committee were adopted, the rules being dispensed with.

With leave, Mr. Pecquet, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the following report, resolution and statements. They were ordered to be printed in pamphlet form and to be laid over thirty days, then to be the special order of the day.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee, in accordance with the law which requires that before the Council of Municipality No. One shall determine on the amount of taxes to be assessed, they shall make out a budget or estimates exhibiting the different items of expenditures, including the amounts necessary for contingent expenses, to be incurred during the current year, which estimates shall be published in the official paper of Municipality No. One, in French and in English during thirty days previous to the meeting when the Council shall decide on the amount of taxes to be assessed—submit to your honorable body the annexed exhibits or statements; and in accordance to standing resolution, notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of the following budget, the Council will proceed to fix and determine on the amount of taxes to be levied on the assessment roll of 1852.

No. 1 presents the probable receipts and expenditures from 1st January up to 31st December, 1852.

No. 2 exhibits the estimates of Surveyor's Department.

No. 3 shows the assets and liabilities of Municipality No 1.

No. 4 exhibits the amount of taxable property within Municipality No. 1.

In relation to Document No. 1, your Committee beg leave to call your attention to this fact, that there is an estimated excess of expenditures over receipts of $169,735 72 cents in which, a tax of 2 5/10 p. c. should be required, but your Committee having every reason to believe that a considerable portion of the floating debt can be funded under the resolution of this Council, passed on the 9th day of April, 1851, authorized by the law of 1847, are of opinion, that a tax of 1½ p. c. shall be sufficient to meet the above mentioned excess, and current expenditures of this Municipality during the year 1852.

Your Committee will observe that the tax now proposed is not as high as the one imposed last year although it appears so far, the Council imposed a tax of 1½ p. c. for the year 1851, to be collected by the Municipality, and one to be collected by the Board of Liquidators, which Board never collected the same, and is declared unconstitutional, by the Third District Court, and that the tax of 1½ p. c. now proposed is estimated to cover both the expenditures of the current year, and the portion of interest of the old city debt now to be assumed by this Municipality.

Your Committee therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a tax of one and one-half per cent be and is hereby levied on all capital, real estate and slaves within the limits of this Municipality, according to the assessment roll made for the year 1851.

(Signed) PAUL PECQUET, Ch'n.
H. L. PEIRE,
T. N. BLAKE.

Receipts and Expenditures from 1st January to 31st December, 1852.

EXPENDITURES.

Pay of P. Mayor, Recorder, Treasurer and Officers,	$78,050 72
Negro force, chain gang,	5,000
Commission to Tax Collectors,	7,000
Lighting with Gas and Oil,	31,000
City Guard, (Police,)	55,000
Petit Jury,	10,000
Public School, Rent and Library,	54,000
Police Jail and Workhouse,	6,000
Charity,	5,000
Office Expenses and Board of Health,	6,000
Louisiana Legion,	2,000
Fire Companies, Engines, &c.,	10,000
Police Expenses,	1,800
Salary of Surveyor and Employees,	7,000
Surveyor's Department as per statement,	209,760
Amount to be deposited in the Bank of Louisiana, redemption of Bonds in 1854,	127,000
Amount " " 1866,	19,455
Amount " " 1876,	13,800
Interest on Bonds due in 1854,	13,961
Interest " " 1866,	19,960
Interest " " 1876,	4,200
Interest of floating debts,	70,000
Interest on bills maturing in 1852, and 10 per cent to be paid on the face,	48,000
Interest on quotas of old city debt,	81,0-0
	$921,575 72

RECEIPTS.

Farm of the Markets,	$112,000
Farm of the Ferry,	1,050
Levee Dues on Steamboats (by information	
Levee Dues on Vessels, do.	47,000
Ground rent	23,000
Taxes on Cabarets, Coffee Houses, &c.	7,000
Taxes on Merchants, Drays, &c.,	50,000
Extension Drays from 2nd and 3d Municipalities,	30,000
Rent of Parish Jail,	9,000
Public School, State appropriation,	5,000
Reimbursement of Paving,	3,000
Special Tax of 1841,	2,000
Interest on 3d Municipal Bonds,	3,000
Taxes on Real Estate and Slaves, balance of past years,	2,700
Taxes on capital, balance of 1849 and 1850,	35,000
Excess of Expenditures over Receipts,	10,000
	464,735 72
	$921,575 72

New Orleans, 12th November, 1851.
(Signed,) O. DE BUYS, Comptroller Municipality No. One.

Statement of probable Expenditures of the Surveyor's Department for the year 1851.

For repairs of the Wharves and Levee as per contracts with Martin, Graham & Co., and Louis Surgi,	$55,200
For repairs of the paved streets, as per contract with Thomas Bell,	10,000
For drainage of the first section, as per contract with John Community,	5,700
For draining of the second section, as per contract with John Thorn,	6,970
For cleaning of the streets and repairing of the unpaved streets, as per contracts with Martin Duggan, Jh. Bruneau and S. Hoffman,	20,680
For repairs and building of Bridges at the intersection of streets,	9,000
For repairs of the Markets,	2,000
For cleaning of Canal and Ditches,	6,450
For placing of Lamps and iron Posts,	2,400
For Carpenters, laborers, carts, negroes, &c., employed in the public works in Circling the clearing of markets,	24,000
For Iron Posts for bridges on Chartres, Royal and Conde streets, as per contract with Rogan and Trotter,	
For paving with square blocks of Chartres, Conde and Royal streets, as per contract with G. Cronan and Thomas Hynes,	5,000
Amount of special tax, $40,000	
Amount to be paid by the proprietors, $9,416	
	35,297 · 66,227
Deduct,	
For accidental improvements which may be ordered during the course of the year,	33,150
	25,000
Total,	$209,760

New Orleans, November 10th, 1851.
(Signed) LOUIS H. PILIE, Surveyor, 1st Municipality.

LIABILITIES OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.

Bills payable,	
Bonds payable in 1852, bearing 6 per cent interest,	$449,842 55
Bonds payable in 1854, " 7 "	218,000 00
Circulation of Municipality No. One,	256,300 00
Bonds at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, past due bearing 6 per cent interest,	10,302 25
Certificate at 1 year, bearing 10 per cent interest,	7,100 00
Interest due on John McDonogh's bonds,	3,100 00
Cash warrants unpaid,	7,280 00
Deficit of the paving in the square blocks of Levee street,	134,815 50
Interest on 5 years bonds, payable on the 1st January 1859,	67,217 00
Our proportion of old city debt, with 2 years interest, past due,	8,670 50
	1,251,402 82
	$2,407,959 62

ASSETS OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.

	Nominal Value.	Real Value.
Bills receivable,	$.782 26	
Bills receivable, (protested),	33,571 09	$3,782 26
Bonds of Municipality No. 3,	20,710 00	4,000 00
Capital of ground rent,	114,594 37	114,561 37
Due by Municipality No. 3, on drays,		
Capital of Parish jail,	7,000 00	
Capital of Police jail,	94,866 00	
	94,866 00	

New Orleans, 12th November, 1851.
(Signed) O DE BUYS, Comptroller M'y No One.

Rolls of 1851.

Before Corrections of the Recorder.

FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

Real Estate.	Slaves,	Capital.
$5,160,000 00	$614,650 00	$1,764,750 00

FIFTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

$4,242,350 00	$781,650 00	$620,000 00

SIXTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

$4,636,950 00	$457,400 00	$199,650 00

RECAPITULATION.

$8,569,000 00	
4,242,350 00	
4,636,950 00	
$17,449,300 00	Total amount of Real Estate.
$ 424,650 00	
781,600 00	
657,400 00	
$1,863,650 00	Total amount of Slaves,
$1,764,750 00	
620,000 00	
199,650 00	
$2,584,400 00	Total amount of Capital.

	$17,449,300 00
	1,863,650 00
	2,584,400 00
Amount of Taxable effects.........	$21,897,350 00
Probable amount of corrections......	1,897,350 00
Balance........	$20,000,000 00

Mr. Fabre presented a petition from Evelina Davis f w c, showing that her sister Herodie Davis f w c, is for several years an insane person in indigent circumstances. Said gentleman offered the following resolution, which on motion was adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

Whereas, Herodie Davis, f w c, is insane and in indigent circumstances, Be it

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorised to certify the above facts in the name of the Council of Municipality No. One.

LETTERS AND PETITIONS.

A motion to adjourn was made and lost by the following vote, Alderman Fabre being in the chair:

Yeas—Messrs. Blake, Derbes, Giquel, Hagan, Pecquet, Peire and Stickney—7.

Nays—Messrs. J. Benit, Bonneval, V. Benit, Clark, Richardson, Ramos and Fabre, President pro tem—7.

With leave, Mr. Ramos, chairman of the Police Committee, submitted the following report and resolution, which on motion, were adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

The Police Committee to whom has been referred the petition of P. Carnata, and a large number of citizens complaining of a foundry establishment at the corner of Dumaine and St Claude streets, after having minutely examined the establishment complained of, have the honor of suggesting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and requested to notify the owner of the foundry established at the corner of Dumaine and St Claude streets, to have the same demolished, being erected in contravention to the ordinance, approved 17th, Dec. 1837.

(Signed,) C RAMOS, Chairman.
V BENIT,
R RICHARDSON,
J LANATA,
J L FABRE,
E GIQUEL.

A letter was read from Wm. Mure, Esq., Eng's Consul, in relation to the claims of Mr. Thomas W. Wilson. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A petition was read from John McLellan, ... [illegible] ... 1st Ward, to be paid for services rendered at the late riots. Referred with power to act, to the Special Committee, composed of the Mayor and Recorder.

Two bills were presented, one from Mr. Broderick, claiming $50 for refreshments furnished at the polls of the 7th Ward, and

One from F. Altman, claiming $45 for refreshments furnished at the polls of the 5th Ward.

On motion said bills were referred to the Finance Committee, to be paid in accordance with the resolution adopted this evening, and presented by said Finance Committee.

A motion of adjournment to Monday next, was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Blake, Derbes, Giquel, Hagan, Pecquet, Peire and Stickney—7.

Nays—Messrs. J Benit, Bonneval, V Benit, Clark, Fabre, Richardson and Ramos—7.

The President giving his casting vote in favor of the adjournment, declared the Council adjourned to Monday next, the 24th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH REYNES, Secretary.

POSTSCRIPT.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

[By the People's (O'Reilly) Line.]

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Cotton Advancing—Trade Improving.

Reduced Stock of Cotton.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The Cunard steamer Africa has arrived this afternoon from Liverpool, bringing dates from that city to the 8th instant. The following is a summary of her commercial news.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.

There has been a good demand in the Cotton market during the week, and the sales reach 59,000 bales of which speculators have taken 6000, and exporters 5000 bales.

Prices for most qualities have advanced, the greatest improvement being in the lower grades.—The advance for Midling is an ⅛ a ⅛d per lb.—The quotations as fixed by the board last evening are, for Fair Orleans 5½, Middling Orleans 4¾; Fair Uplands 5, and Middling Uplands 4 9-16d per lb. Holders have generally met the demand freely. The stock of American cotton on hand is 84,000 bales less than at the same time last year. Trade in the manufacturing districts has improved slightly since the departure of the last steamer.

The demand for Flour has been good and prices rather stiffer, but without any quotable change.—Corn has been steady at 26s for yellow and 27s 6d for White. Lard has declined 1 shilling per cwt, and is now quoted at 45s. The Sugar market has been heavy and prices have declined one shilling per cwt. Rice has been in good demand and has advanced 3d. Consols closed at 98.

New York Markets—Steamers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19th.

The Cotton market is quiet, all parties awaiting their letters by the Africa, which is now coming up the bay and will be at her dock by three o'clock.—The market is generally unchanged. The Cunard steamer Canada sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool, and has taken out more than a million of dollars in specie.

Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19th—noon.

The river here has fallen 10 inches since last evening, and there are now only eight feet water in the channel—a fall of four feet during the last two and a half days.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

INTERESTING POLITICAL NEWS.

French Assembly and Universal Suffrage—Kossuth in London—Parliament Further Prorogued—World's Fair.

NEW YORK, Wednesday evening, Nov. 19.

The following items of intelligence have been received by the Africa.

France—Meeting of the Assembly—Universal Suffrage Question.

The French National Assembly had met and organized by electing M. Dupin President. The message of the President was received and read.—Its chief feature was a demand for the restoration of universal suffrage, with only eight restrictions. The Ministry urged that immediate action be taken on the subject, which the Assembly refused by acclamation. The excitement in the Assembly was intense, and the result was anxiously awaited at last advices. The message has met with the most violent opposition from the organs of the Assembly among the press, and the President is broadly accused of personal ambition. The temper of the Assembly and the majority of the press are so adverse to the President, that all compromise is extremely doubtful. Public tranquility yet, however, remained undisturbed.

The financial affairs of the nation are represented as being in a most deplorable condition.

HANOVER.—The health of the King of Hanover had improved.

ENGLAND.—*Demonstration in Honor of Kossuth—Parliament—Proceeds of the World's Fair—Kossuth's Departure.*—The workingmen of London got up a grand demonstration in honor of Kossuth—upwards of 30,000 men joined in procession on the occasion. Kossuth and suite were to leave Southampton on the 14th instant, in the steamer Washington.

The nett proceeds of the World's Fair amount to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

Liverpool Markets.

Some of the letters state that Flour had advanced 6d ⅌ bbl, with prices tending upward. Bacon was scarce, but without any quotable change in prices. Coffee was without change in price.

Extensive Failure—Manchester Trade—Kaffir War.

The extensive House of Forman & Holden, provision dealers, has failed. Trade in Manchester at the last advices was very encouraging. The sales were large and prices remunerating.

The latest intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope confirms the accounts previously received of disaster to the English forces.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

The demand in the Cotton market has been good, and although the accounts by the Africa checked transactions to some extent, the sales reach fully 3,500 bales. Holders are firmer, but we have no quotable change to report. Flour has been in good request, and 16,000 bbls have sold at $3 81@4 00 ⅌ bbl for Ohio and State brands. Corn has been steady at 60@61c ⅌ bushel for mixed western. Lard has sold at 8¼@8⅞c ⅌ lb. Kentucky Tobacco is quoted at 4½@9c ⅌ lb.

Exports of Specie per Canada.

The amount of specie taken out by the Canada to-day, is one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.

Mr. Thrasher's Sentence.

The steamship Georgia has arrived from New Orleans via Havana, bringing dates from the latter city to the 15th instant. She brings intelligence that Mr. Thrasher has been tried, found guilty of treason, and sentenced to the quick silver mines for eight years.

Ohio River—Cincinnati Markets.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday evening, Nov. 19th.

The river here is still falling, with seven feet six inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19th.

Flour has been in good demand to-day, and 13,000 bbls. sold at $2 97 per bbl. Whiskey is selling at 16c. per gallon. Cheese 6¼c. per lb.

We are beginning to experience the effects of the recent rise in the Ohio, and the river here has risen nine inches since last evening.

☞ CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the Catalogue sale of 150 packages and lots of Seasonable Dry Goods, to place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock at P. H. Potteprin's auction room, No. 8 Canal street. Terms very liberal, cash.

Mass Meeting.

THE Meeting for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the reception of the patriot Dr. Gottfried Kinkel, intended to be held on Friday last, but frustrated by the inclemency of the weather, will positively take place on FRIDAY EVENING, November 21st, at 7 o'clock, at Banks Arcade. The Citizens are respectfully invited to attend. n20

ORLEANS HIGH SCHOOL.
NO. 58 AND 50 ESPLANADE STREET.
Erastus Everett, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR of this well known Institution would respectfully inform Parents and Guardians of youths that its organization is now such as to leave nothing to be desired. It has never been better prepared than at present to give to the students of the school a thorough training in all the branches of "knowledge which they will have to practice when they become men."

Students desirous of being fitted for Harvard or Yale will here receive special attention and be fitted in the shortest period possible to enter with distinction, as the classical course has been carefully adapted to the course pursued in those colleges and is now confided to able Professors.

All the professors of the school have gone through with a complete collegiate course, either in Europe or America, and the two gentlemen to whom are confided the Greek and Latin classes were graduated by the University of Paris.

N. B. There is an elementary class under the immediate supervision of the Principal. n20

Ladies Boots and Shoes.

The subscribers have just received by ships Vicksburg and Sabattis, of Philadelphia, a fine assortment consisting of Ladies fine kid slippers, Buskins and Jenny Lind's Shoes, Ladies fine Gaiters, &c., &c., they all will be sold on liberal terms, by

JOHN M. GOULD & CO,
8 Magazine street.

n20

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS—300 cases, landing from ships Essex, Winchester, and Robert Harding for sale on liberal terms, by JOHN M GOULD & CO, 8 Magazine st.

n20

MAHOGANY—34 logs landing ex schooner O B Mathew from Honduras, for sale by
J. Y. DE EGANO,
67 Bienville st.

n20

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1851.

There was a fair demand for Cotton to-day, and 5,500 bales were disposed of at yesterday's prices. We quote Middling to Good Middling, 6⅞ a 7⅛ cts ⅌ lb.

Sugar was in active request to-day. Sales 550 hhds at 4¾@5c ⅌ lb. There was a brisk demand for Molasses at improved figures, and 1,500 bbls changed hands at 24 a 25c ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market is firm, and the advance noticed yesterday is fully maintained. The sales reached 2,500 bbls., at $3 87½ a $4 for superfine St. Louis and Illinois; $4 12½@$4 15 for fancy lots, and $4 37½@$4 75 for extra brands. Corn continues scarce, and the sales do not exceed 1,200 sacks in various lots, at 47@51c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork is retailing at $15. Bacon Sides at 10@10¼c; Shoulders at 8¼@8½c. Sales of Lard at 7@7¼c for No. 1 to choice, in bbls. and tierces.

Whiskey is selling to a moderate extent, at 20c. ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchange is in good demand. We quote Sterling 109@109½. Paris 5f. 25@5f. 15. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1¾ a 2 ⅌ cent discount. Checks, par@¼ ⅌ cent discount.

Freights continue dull. Cotton to Liverpool, ½d to Havre, ¼c.

AMUSEMENTS &C.

Ladies' Fair.

THE Ladies of New Orleans respectfully announce that they propose to hold for a few days commencing on the 8th December, at the Armory Hall a Fair for the Benefit of the Male Orphan Asylum in the Third Municipality.

This appeal to a generous community is unavoidable the noble institution in question, having two hundred Children to maintain and educate, and being entirely destitute of pecuniary resources.

New Orleans, November 8, 1851.—n9 1t

GLOBE BALL ROOM.

Corner St. Peter and St. Claude sts., near the Old Basin.

THE public are informed that the opening of the present season will take place on SATURDAY, 22d instant, and commence with a MASQUERADE BALL, to be continued during the season as amusements.

Handbills ... every corner and at all public places, ... the days the balls take place.

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

In a saloon near the room will be found a good Bar, where all kinds of the best liquors and Refreshments will be served. Also an Eating Room under the care of a very excellent oyster Cook.

Five Police Officers, appointed by the Recorder, will preserve peace and order during the Ball.

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

n8 ... VIOSCA, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Municipality No. One.

NOTICE is hereby given that there are thirty thousand dollars in the Sinking Fund created for the redemption of Bonds issued under the act of the Legislature approved 8th May, 1847, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the debts of the Municipalities of New Orleans," that can be applied to the redemption of the same, and that sealed proposals will be received by me till 12 o'clock, noon on SATURDAY, 2d December, 1851, at which hour I shall proceed to open the same in presence of the Committee of Finance, for the sale of any number of said Bonds, and those offered at the lowest discount will be purchased to that extent.

The proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for sale of Bonds of First Municipality."

J. A. DUREL, Treasurer.

New Orleans, 20th October, 1851.

Office New Orleans and Lafayette Board of Tobacco Inspectors.

October 31st, 1851.

THE owners of Tobacco stored in the State Warehouse, are informed that since 1 o'clock has not been withdrawn from the custody of the Board of Inspectors, in accordance with a notice issued on the 15th instant, has been delivered to Messrs. J. K. Kaysin, James Saufley, James Patten, and P. A. Hardy, on their receipts, they having leased the warehouses previously held by the State Inspectors, and that the above named gentlemen are hereby authorized to collect all storages due the "Board" on said Tobacco.

A. W. GREEN, Presi pro tem.
PHIL. GUESNON, Sec'y. N. HALL, Treasurer.

CARD.

The subscribers having leased eleven commodious fire-proof warehouses, to wit: The Commercial on Delord street, Suzette Crescent, Oregon, Foucher, Boulder street, Hotel, Orange street, Post Boy's Head, and Virginia in Lafayette. James Saufley will be stationed at the Commercial, J. K. Kayburn at the Suzette, P. A. Hardy at the Crescent, and James Patten at the Post and Boy's Head.

The New Orleans and Lafayette Board of Tobacco Inspectors having transferred all their Tobacco in store, to us all the Tobacco in the city ... same will be kept and delivered ... warehouses occupied by the Board of Tobacco Inspectors, except that portion in the warehouse known as the "Triangle Bond ..." which has been removed into the Boy's Head.

The undersigned hope by their attention, to give entire satisfaction to the trade of New Orleans, and the planting and shippers of the West.

JAMES SAUFLEY,
JOHN K. KAYBURN,
P. A. HARDY,
JAMES PATTEN.

New Orleans, Oct. 31, 1851.

P. S. From this date, all extra storage on certificates due to the State Inspectors ... John K. Kayburn and James Saufley must be paid at the Commercial Warehouse on Delord street opposite Leeds' Foundry.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
MEDICAL BOARD—EASTERN DEPARTMENT.
Sitting of January 21st, 1851.

RESOLVED, That the Medical Board will hold its Meetings on the 1st and 3d Friday of every month.

Persons who may have an application to make to this Board are requested to call on Thursday from 12 to 1 o'clock, at the corner of Bienville and Royal streets, and at the [illegible].

By Order of the Pres't, I. LABATUT, President.
P. A. BERTRAND, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING Co.,
New Orleans, Nov 8, 1851.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for this Bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 8th December next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

n19 3t wt2 SAM. C. BELL, Cashier.

Texas Castro's Colony
CAUTION.

THE purchasers of certificates for 640 or 320 acres of land within the limits of said colony, are hereby notified that such certificates entitle the owner thereof to half of said quantity of land, in consequence of a transfer made in Europe of the other half to the subscriber. The majority of the colonists have confirmed said transfer, but as some of them have not done it yet, and might fraudulently sell their certificates without reservation, it is proper to inform the public that measures have been taken to prevent such fraud and to institute suits against the parties thereto.

n15 10t H. CASTRO, Castroville, Texas.

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Bertrand Combe and Salvador Viosca under the style of B. Combe & Co, to carry on the business of the establishment known as the "White Hall," having been dissolved by mutual consent since the 14th instant, Mr. Salvador Viosca will alone take charge of the liquidation, and will continue to keep the said establishment for his own account.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the title of Jean Abadie & Co, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. No member of said partnership will use the signature of the late firm. Mr. J. Abadie is now the only proprietor of the store, No. 22 Chartres street, and he is alone authorized to collect the claims due to the late partnership.

C. JOUBERT.
J. ABADIE.

New Orleans, Nov. 16, 1851. n17 6t

☞ Courier please copy.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—At wholesale—Now landing from ships Bay State, Kossuth and other late arrivals—

200 cases	Oaktan Russet Brogans;
300 do	Calf, Seal and Kip Brogans;
100 do	Boys' and Youths' do.
300 do	Ladies' Kid, Calf and Goat Buskins
100 do	Jenny Lind Kid slippers and buskins
100 do	Men's Calf, Seal, Kip and thick Boots
50 do	Childrens' Lace Boots and Brogans;

—ALSO—

500 cases Hats of Silk, Beaver, Mexican and Wool, comprising a great variety for sale, low by n20 FROST & CO, 10 Magazine st.

Druggists Ware.

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale the following—

Wedgewood Pestles and Mortars do Funnels; Glass Syringes, ½ and 1 ounce, male do 1 do, female; Nursing Bottles, Nipple Shells Homeopathic Vials, ½, 1 and 2 drachms, Vials, assorted sizes; Lubin's Extract Vials, Morphine Tincture Bottles, assorted sizes; Apothecaries Scales and Weights, Spring Lancets, Spatulas, Tin Foil, Nos. 5 and 10, Castor Oil Bottles, assorted sizes, &c., &c.

n20 E. J. HART & CO, 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

To City and Country Dealers.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform their friends, clients, and dealers in general, that they offer for sale, the new assortment that they have on hand at very moderate prices, in wholesale only.

A complete assortment of all kinds of Combs, horn ivory, wood, buffalo, tortoise shell, &c.; Buttons of all kinds, Cashmere and Silk Gloves, Linen, plain and embroidered Handkerchiefs, embroidered Pelerines and Sleeves, Ribbons, plain and woolen Laces do, Silk do, Valentine and imitation, chimney's ornaments, &c.

10 cases	Perfumeries
4 do	Tea China Sets, for children,
5 do	Looking Glasses, of all sizes,
8 do	Dressed and Naked Dolls,
9 do	Dusters from 8 to 22 Pieces,
80 do	German Toys, from $12 to 14;

A large choice of German Dolls of different numbers.

Also, a complete assortment of Millinery, Hardware, Glass-ware, real and false Jewelry.

CHASSAGNIOL & BOULENGER.

PLAYING CARDS—A large assortment, consisting of Steamer, Excelsior, Spanish, Highlanders, Nos 1, 2 and 3, Fisler, Merry Andrew, Decatur, Harry VIII, Eagle, French, etc, in store and for sale by E J HART & CO, n20 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

ONE case BALLOONS and ACCESSORIES from three to thirty feet, manufactured by Regiert, for sale by CHASSAGNIOL & BOULENGER, n20 cor Conti and Chartres st.

IN THE PUBLIC STORES—100 eighth pipes Cognac, Connie & Martin, 4th proof; 400 baskets Olive Oil, of 12 bottles, of 9 ounces, for sale by n18 D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

EXPECTED by brig Louisiana from Marseilles—400 casks Borgone Wine; 300 bxs Muscat and Frontignan; 100 do French Soap; 200 do Olives; 100, do Capers, for sale by DOMINIQUE LANATA, n18 9 & 10 Jefferson st.

IN STORE—100 qr pipes Cognac, Martell, Hennessy, Martin & Co. Of eighth do do do, for sale by n18 D. LANATA, 9 & 10 Jefferson st.

LANDING—Ex ship ..., from Bordeaux, 50 quarter Cognac, for sale by n18 D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

SUNDRIES.

New York Wire Railing Works.

PUBLIC attention is invited to a new improvement in manufacturing Iron Railings, Gratings, &c., made from iron rods and Wrought Iron decorated.

WIRE RAILING

It is the most beautiful ever seen for public or private grounds, farms, cemeteries, church balconies, arbors, etc. etc.

WINDOW GUARDS AND GRATING

For stores, dwellings, [illegible] steamships, &c. Iron Bedsteads with wire sacking, tree guards, coal and ore screens, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention which, owing to invention, is susceptible of [illegible] never before known, resulting from the improvement for which this article was patented. For the elegance, combined with strength, the beauty of its innumerable variety of designs and its economy, cheapness, (at one half less than the cost of iron,) together unrivalled by anything ever offered to the public. The plan of crossing the rods is so contrived that at each binds the other, and from a mutual support is given to each individual part of the whole structure. It is believed that no [illegible] of the largest wire, and manufactured in this manner will endure at least five times the [illegible] of ordinary wire. Iron Railing in ordinary use is [illegible]. Prices vary from 30 cents [illegible]. The subscriber also manufactures

WIRE FENCES,

For enclosing farms, railroads, [illegible], &c. are becoming entirely used, [illegible] ed by lightness of appearance and elegance of form being imperceptible [illegible] thus unobstructed, [illegible] the view a beauty of landscape [illegible] on an entirely new [illegible] the same facility [illegible] $1 50 to $2 per rod [illegible] 16 feet apart.

Inquiring orders addressed to the Proprietor meet with prompt attention.

JOHN P. WICKERSHAM,
240 Broadway, New York.

Warehouse—240 Broadway.
Works—New York Wire Railing Works, 59 a 61 Lewis street.

N B—Silver Medal awarded by American Institute, 1850. Bronze Medals awarded by Franklin Institute, 1847 and 1844. n5 3m

OLYMPE,

34 Chartres street, corner Custom House,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies that she has just received a most complete assortment of fall goods, consisting in Robes and Capotes, shawls with Chale, Mantelets and Velours, woolen and nouveautés; Cachemire Shawls and new style, Visites; the World's Fair of London, Broderies, fancy articles, gloves, made articles, embroideries, crochet work, Paris's Cashmere, &c. &c. The choice of these articles were made personally in Paris by Mrs OLYMPE having purchased herself ... at the best houses of Paris and London ... the Ladies will be so kind as to continue their patronage. n17

MADAME FAVIER

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies that she will open her store, No 54 CHARTRES ST., on Tuesday 11th instant ... new and fashionable assortment of Goods, for ... Prints, Mu ...

MISS MASSIA,

60 CHARTRES st.,

Just received [illegible] to inform the ladies [illegible] open her [illegible] ... to-day 13th November ...

AGENCY OF THE LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO ... CAPITAL ... $500,000

S. H. CRAWFORD, ...
C. J. LEEDS, Secretary.
Office 18 Camp street, New Orleans.
BENJAMIN FLANDERS, Agent
HOWARD SMITH, M. D.
JOSEPH BENSADON, M. D., Med. Examiners.
n6

PAUL PESQUIER,

105 CHARTRES STREET.

HAS just received by [illegible] assortment of seasonable Goods ... Cravates, Cashmere, Silks, Vest ... He ... [illegible]

Miniature Portraits.

MRS. BACHER, [illegible] ... Terms—$5 per month.

Youths', Boys and Childrens' Clothing.

THE subscribers are [illegible] assortment of Youths, Boys [illegible] Clothing, superior to any offered ... manufactured expressly ... house, No 81 ... we offer at reduced prices. ... FARGE & CO

To Steamboat Agents.

THE undersigned has ... BLOWER, ... moderate price. Apply to ... JOS. MITCHELL ... Orleans st.

F. T. BOURNOS & C. C. LYON
MECHANICAL SURGEON DENTISTS,
No. 145 ... street,
between ... and Burgundy.

ENGRAVING AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
75 Chartres street,

Visiting Cards, Door Plates, Seals, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c. &c. Engraved.

☞ A handsome assortment of Door Plates always on hand.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away ... KEED. He is ... about 5 feet 6 inches ... a reward ... [illegible]

... F. FAUVE & CO.

Boots, Shoes and Hats

... received ... [illegible] ... call and seal BOOTS ... kip, calf and seal ... women's, misses' and children's ... silk and beaver HATS ... on liberal terms, by JOHN M. GOULD & CO.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—... landing from ships Walter, Genoa, R. B. Shephard, Bay State, and North America, for sale on liberal terms by n13 G W DUNBAR, 5 Magazine street.

HAT STORES ... Royal and St. Louis ... from French and American ... and choice assortment of HATS and CAPS ... ALFRED ...

BOOTS, SHOES AND ... discharging ... Susan Hinks and ... ISAAC ... Successors to R. G. Hobbs, No. 12 Custom house street.

HATS, CAPS, &c.—AT WHOLESALE.—100 cases Hats, comprising a great variety of Silk, Fur, Cassimer, Mexican, Wool, Panama and Palm Leaf Hats—for sale by FROST & CO., n14 tf 10 Magazine st.

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

St. Albert & ... Stores.

37 Chartres street ... New fashion HATS ... A large assortment ... Hats and ... for Ladies.

HATS MADE TO ORDER ... and manner, ... corner Royal ... & Taylor, ...

HAVANA CIGARS—Also a choice brands assorted ... PRINCIPES—a genuine article, and HAVANA SUGAR—White, Brown and Yellow, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 36 Old Levee, n11 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

Carpeting, Oil Cloth, Matting, etc.

NOW receiving from England and American manufacturers—

Velvet and Brussels Tapestry Carpetings; Brussels, Three ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpetings;

Figured Baize and Linen Crumb Cloths; Window Shades;

Hair Cloth, Table and Piano Covers, Stair Rods, Rugs, etc.

Floor Oil Cloth, from 3 to 24 feet wide, new and beautiful patterns, etc.

All of which we offer at the lowest market prices.

n17 tw A. BROUSSEAU & CO, 23 Chartres st.

Bibles from the World's Fair.

THE subscribers have received from the Crystal Palace, London, three BIBLES that formed part of a case which took the premium Medal at the World's Fair, for superior Bindings. They are beautifully and strongly bound, and are now open for public inspection, and for sale by

ALEX LEVY & CO., n11 Law Book Sellers and Stationers, 51 Camp 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, &c., for the country. Apply through the Post office.

DIVERS—25 boxes assorted fruits; 100 casks Claret for family; 30 boxes ... Dauzajat, 100 do do La. ... Kirsch ... 119 baskets ... boxes Marseilles Soap; 5 ... do do Regular, 40 boxes ... Frontignan, 150 do Claret, different qualities, for sale by ANT. GIRAUD, 30 Old Levee. n19

BORDEAUX WINES—6 casks Claret St. Denis 1842 ... 20 casks ... C C La Mission, 1844, 225 ... 1842 250 do do H Talence 1841, for sale by CAVALIER & MAXENT, n19 160 Royal street.

ALPACCA LUSTRES, &c.—

A ... 5 cases low, medium, and fine black Alpaccas,
4 do high colors and changeable do.
2 do brocaded do.
2 do plaid and figured do.
5 do printed de Laines; do.
1 do fine Persian do. for sale by
n19 JOS. H. PACKER & CO., 47 Canal st.

MODERN LANGUAGES,
French, Spanish and Italian,
TAUGHT BY PROFESSORS
F. A. GIABARCHI and R. J. ... FITZ.

Office, No. 20 Exchange Place, Up Stairs, Between Canal and Customhouse sts., nearly opposite Post Office.

Private lessons given at the Professors' rooms or at the learner's residence. Terms moderate. n12

ALWAYS ON HAND—HAVANA CIGARS—A large assortment of the most celebrated brands and of all sizes.

PRINCIPES—genuine, received from Puerto Principe.

HAVANA SUGAR—White, brown and yellow. For sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 36 Old Levee, n11 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

SARSAPARILLA—6 bales sarsaparilla, for sale by n21 BERNARD TURPIN Old Levee.