The New-Orleans Bee.

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VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5045.

NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street.
State & Third Municipality Official Journal.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance)........$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance)........5 00

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

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

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year 1846, of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

W.M. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROB'T C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
New Orleans, 27th Dec. 1845.

ED. CLAGUE, No 36 Old Levee—*Importer of Havana Produce, Tobacco, Sugar, Coffee, &c.* f20

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 81 Canal. n10

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Musson's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts.

TAFOUR BROTHERS *Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German,* corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. f3

F. BOURNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, corner of St Louis and Burgundy streets. Office open from 8 o'clock A M until 6 P M. n11

J. F. MERCIER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand first Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c, at moderate prices. n10

AD. RINCK, PORTRAIT PAINTER, respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has removed to the house No. 20 between Canal and Custom House. j12

COMMISSION HOUSE.
To Southern and Western Merchants.
THE subscribers have on hand and are constantly receiving from the best manufacturers in New England a prime stock of BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, which will be sold at very low prices for cash, they being the sole agents.

They are also agents for several of the best Tanneries in the country, and have constantly on hand a prime assortment of LEATHER.

N. B.—Cash advances on LEATHER and WESTERN PRODUCE of all kinds.

DOWLER & WHALL, Commission Merchants,
LEVI A. DOWLER, } 21 and 22 Pearl street, Boston.
JOSEPH B. WHALL,

REFERENCES—
Messrs. Jos. Whitney & Co. } Boston.
Josiah M Jones, Esq. }
Messrs. Spofford Tileston & Co. } New York.
Shepherd Knapp, Esq. }
Messrs. C. M. Leupp & Co. }
Messrs. Haddock Hazeltine & Reed, Philadelphia.
Messrs. Poland, Jenkins & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. Friend, Humphreys & Co., Albany. je20

J. S. DE PALOS,
[illegible] OF MODERN LANGUAGES, AUTHOR OF A SYSTEMATIC PRACTICAL METHOD OF TEACHING THE FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.

HIS instructions are invariably attended with success. [illegible] persons who have studied by any other system [illegible] have failed to attain the necessary knowledge, can be [illegible] perfect in either the FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH or ITALIAN Languages by the TRUE method of J. S. de PALOS.

TERMS FOR MONTH—Pupils in Classes, lessons three times a week of one hour's duration, French [illegible] $12, payable in advance. Gentlemen wishing to join [illegible] Evening Classes are requested to call [illegible] No. 14 EXCHANGE PLACE, where he [illegible] found from 9 o'clock in the morning until 2 P M and [illegible] in the evening until 8. f4

MILITARY NOTICE.
THE members of the YAGER BAND respectfully inform the public of New Orleans that they have formed themselves into a band to be known hereafter as the NEW ORLEANS BRASS BAND, and having provided themselves with a new and splendid uniform, are prepared at all times to furnish music for military and civic [illegible] Parties, Serenades, &c. &c.

[illegible] orders left at Mr John Landau's [illegible] street, [illegible] will meet with prompt attention.

Orchestra for Balls. Mr [illegible] the Orchestra at the St. Louis Ball Room and Washington Battalion Armory, offers his services for Soirees, Balls, Weddings, Parties, &c. &c.

Mr Lecendre will give the latest Parisian [illegible] waltzes.

His terms will be very moderate. [illegible] at No 224 Dauphine street, [illegible] Ball Rooms.

FRENCH SHIRTS.
No [illegible] ST. LOUIS STREET, BETWEEN ROYAL AND BOURBON.

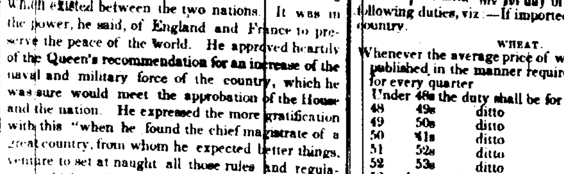
MADAME J. HENRY, from Paris, has the honor to inform the gentlemen of fashion in New Orleans, that having arrived, she has established a depot for the special purpose of Shirt making to order and by measure. Having been honored with the confidence of the most fashionable Parisians, she trusts to obtain the patronage of the citizens [illegible] the excellence of her work, as the superiority of [illegible].

Madame Henry is in want of good seamstresses, and will take Apprentices for both kinds of work. f3—1y

DENIS COUTELAUD *Merchant Tailor,* No. [illegible] Old Levee street, corner Bienville, has the honor to inform his friends and the public that, having secured the services of Mr Picot, so advantageously known in this city, he will continue as heretofore to make every kind of clothing, which both as regards the cut and the workmanship cannot be surpassed. His prices are very moderate.

He has also the pleasure to inform his numerous friends that he [illegible] received prices the following articles by the late arrivals from Europe and the North: Paletots, Overcoats, Pantaloons, Waistcoats, Shirts, &c. j19—3m

MR. JACQUES LAROSE informs Sugar Brokers, Merchants, &c., that he places at their disposal the steamboat WAVE, Captain A. Tambourg, for the [illegible] of Sugar and Molasses. For arrangements [illegible] J. LAROSE, 21 Old Levee st. d11



DR. DUPERRON has the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans that, having given up his office to Dr Communy, he trusts that those persons who have heretofore honored him with their confidence will extend it to his successor, whose ability [illegible].

Dr E. Communy informs the public that his office will be open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 28 Bourbon street, between Main and St. Philip. f25

DUFFAU & CO. have the honor to inform the Public that they have bought from Mr Brandt the stable situated No. 148 Bourbon street [illegible] Carriages and vehicles, and will hire out saddle and riding horses at very moderate prices.

Mr Duffau will as heretofore continue his profession of Veterinary Surgeon and Horse shoer, at No 141 Burgundy street, and undertake also to sell or buy horses. j7—6m

NOTICE.—The undersigned having come to the certainty that a large quantity of SNUFF, of the very *worst quality,* is daily sold or sent into the country by some coasting pedlars and other petty retailers, most unscrupulously using my name, as well as empty jars bearing my seals and labels, takes this method of informing all country merchants and consumers of this facts, in order that from this day they may not be deceived again by this most unqualifiable fraud.

N. B.—From this day the labels bearing the name of my house and the designation of the quality of the Snuff, will be inserted under the cover of the jars, and no longer pasted on the outside as heretofore.

n10—6m A. DELPIT, No. 168 St. Louis st.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—Masters of vessels will find a boat in readiness to tow their vessels up or down the Coast to take in cargo, or from one part of the port to another, by applying at the First Municipality Steam Ferry Wharf, opposite the Public Square.

This boat has been built expressly for towing and has sufficient power to move the largest class of ships. Steam will be continually kept up so as to give immediate attention to orders. Terms most liberal. o20

Agency Sun Mutual Insurance Comp'y.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov 13, 1845.

THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, in pursuance of their Charter, closed their accounts on the fourth of last month and after paying all their losses, including those of the great fire on the 19th of July last, have remaining in good assets $675,286 60. Since (then the premium notes and cash received for risks taken), exceed $100,000, which added to the above, make a fund of at least $780,000.

Since the 4th of last month, the parties doing business with the Company, do not share in any way, with the losses of the preceding year, which, with the means above stated, the undersigned believes, present more than ordinary protection and inducements to persons desiring insurance.

Policies against the perils of Fire, Rivers and Seas, continue to be issued by L. MATTHEWS, Agent,
n14—tt corner of Camp and Common sts.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.
THE General Mutual Insurance Company of New York having assumed and taken over the unexpired risks of the **Ocean Mutual Insurance Company** of this city (which Company has gone into liquidation) are prepared to insure against Fire, River and Marine Risks, at the late office of the Ocean Insurance Company, No 45 Camp street, on favorable terms.

The "General Mutual Insurance Company" have a large capital well invested; they have paid back to the persons who have insured with them 80 per cent. of their premiums, during the past three years, in script, bearing [illegible] per cent interest payable annually; and as the business of the Company is conducted altogether on the mutual principle—that is dividing among those who pay the premiums the entire profits of the office—as large a dividend as is paid by any other mutual office may be confidently expected from their future operations.

This Company offers the additional advantage to those who insure with them, of paying their losses either in New York or New Orleans, at the option of the assured.

CHAS. BRIGGS, } Agents.
EDW. OGDEN, }
Office No 45 Camp street. s10-1y

SHEET LEAD AND IMPROVED PATENT LEAD PIPE.—The subscriber continues to manufacture his Improved Leaden Pipe, and solicits the attention of Planters and others to the same. This pipe affords great facility for the conveyance of water from long distances, either from springs or by pumps from streams, and merits the notice of residents on the Coast for the supply of their establishments. It can be made of any size, from one-fourth to four inches calibre, as may be desired, and affords decidedly the cheapest medium for the purpose.

Orders for the above will be filled at short notice by application to the manufacturer.

W W THOMPSON, St. Louis, Mo.,
or his Agents in New Orleans,
o23—1y KENNETT & DIX, 72 Poydras st.

NOTICE TO AMATEURS.—MR. BONNA, Horticulturist from Paris, arrived, by ship [illegible], on 20th January, has the honor to inform Amateurs of PLANTS AND FLOWERS, and Ladies particularly, that he has for sale a Large Assortment of ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT TREES, viz: Sixty varieties of Camellias, Peonia, Arborea, Rhododendrons, Daphnes, Metrosideros, Protea, Citrons, Kolreuteria, Fruit Trees, such as Pear, Apple, Vines, Bulbous Onions, and a variety of Seeds, &c &c.

NO 98 CHARTRES STREET.

CLARET.—For family use; 53 cases [illegible]; 14 do St. Estephe; 15 do Chateau [illegible] Medoc, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

Monday morning, March 2, 1846.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

THIRTY-ONE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The mail of Saturday morning brought us full accounts of the European intelligence received by the *Cambria,* and which is justly regarded as eminently important. Through the efforts and enterprize of a number of New York, Philadelphia and other papers, her advices were brought by express from Halifax, so that they absolutely reached Boston before the steamer herself. This advantage was, however, lost between Boston and Hartford, and consequently the express arranged between the *N. Y. Herald* and *U. S. Gazette,* between Boston and New York, arrived first, and the *Herald* boasts largely of having distanced all its contemporaries.

The news *in extenso* occupies only seventeen mortal columns of the *Herald.* We shall endeavor to give as complete a summary as the pressure of our advertising columns will permit.

The meeting of Parliament, and the Queen's speech, and the remarks of Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell in relation to the foreign affairs of Great Britain, particularly with the United States, give a very favorable complexion to the Oregon question.—*Sir Robert and Lord John condemn the course pursued by Mr. Pakenham on the Oregon question, particularly his refusal of the offer of Mr. Buchanan, without submitting it to the consideration of his government.*

Lord John Russell has expressed his decided disapproval of the increase of the Army and Navy.

Trade was pretty active. The Cotton market was in *statu quo.* This is ascribed to the lightness of monetary affairs.

Parliament assembled on the 22d January, and was opened by the Queen in person, with the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen

It gives me great satisfaction to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of recurring to your assistance and advice.

I continue to receive from my allies, and other Foreign Powers, the strongest assurances of the desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

I rejoice that in concert with the Emperor of Russia, and through the success of our joint mediation, I have been enabled to adjust the differences which had long prevailed between the Ottoman Porte and the King of Persia, and had seriously endangered the tranquility of the East.

For several years a desolating and sanguinary warfare has afflicted the States of the Rio de la Plata. The commerce of all nations has been interrupted, and acts of barbarity have been committed, unknown to the practice of a civilized people. In conjunction with the King of the French, I am endeavoring to effect a pacification of those States.

The Convention concluded with France in the course of last year, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, is about to be carried into immediate execution by the active cooperation of the two Powers on the Coast of Africa.

It is my desire that our present union, and the good understanding which so happily exists between us, may always be employed to promote the interests of humanity, and to secure the peace of the world.

I regret that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States, in respect to the Territory on the North Western Coast of America, although they have been made the subject of repeated negotiation, still remain unsettled.

You may be assured that no effort consistent with national honor, shall be wanting on my part to bring this question to an early and peaceful termination.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

The Estimates for the year will be laid before you at an early period. Although I am deeply sensible of the importance of enforcing economy in all branches of the expenditure, yet I have been compelled, by a due regard to the exigencies of the public service, and the state of our naval and military establishments, to propose some increase in the estimates which provides for their efficiency.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

I have observed, with deep regret, the very frequent instances in which the crime of deliberate assassination has been of late committed in Ireland.

It will be your duty to consider whether any measures can be devised calculated to give increased protection to life, and to bring to justice the perpetrators of so dreadful a crime.

I have to lament that, in consequence of a failure of the potato crop in several parts of the United Kingdom, there will be a deficient supply of an article of food which forms the chief subsistence of great numbers of my people. The disease by which the plant has been affected has prevailed to the utmost extent in Ireland.

I have adopted all such precautions as it was in my power to adopt for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings which may be caused by this calamity; and I shall confidently rely on your co-operation in devising such other means for effecting the same benevolent purpose as may require the sanction of the Legislature.

I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measures which you have presented to me from time to time, calculated to extend commerce, and to stimulate domestic skill and industry, by the repeal of prohibitory and the relaxation of protective duties.

The prosperous state of the revenue, the increased demand for labor, and the general improvement which has taken place in the internal condition of the country, are strong testimonials in favor of the course you have pursued.

I recommend to you to take into your early consideration whether the principles on which you have acted may not with advantage be yet more extensively applied, and whether it may not be in your power, after a careful review of the existing duties upon many articles, the produce or manufacture of other countries, to make such further reductions and remissions as may tend to insure the continuance of the great benefits to which I have adverted, and by enlarging our commercial intercourse, to strengthen the bonds of unity with Foreign Powers.

Any measures which you may adopt for effecting these great objects will, I am convinced, be accompanied by such precautions as shall prevent permanent loss to the Revenue or injurious results to any of the great interests of the country.

I have full reliance on your just and dispassionate consideration of matters so deeply affecting the public welfare.

It is my earnest prayer that with the blessing of Divine Providence on your councils, you may be enabled to promote friendly feelings between different classes of my subjects, to provide additional security for the continuance of peace, and to maintain contentment and happiness at home, by increasing the comforts and bettering the condition of the great body of my people.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The next day Mr. HUME introduced in the House of Commons, the relations of Great Britain and the United States. He said he hoped the Prime Minister would be able to preserve the good understanding which existed between the two nations. It was in the power, he said, of England and France to preserve the peace of the world. He approved heartily of the Queen's recommendation for an increase of the naval and military force of the country, which he was sure would meet the approbation of the House and the nation. He expressed the more gratification with this "when he found the chief magistrate of a great country, from whom he expected better things, venture to set at naught all those rules and regulations which civilized nations observed towards each other."

Sir Robert Peel responded to this as follows:

"I never entertained the slightest apprehension that any contrast between the language employed in her majesty's speech in reference to those unfortunate disputes that still prevail between this country and America, and that which has been used by the chief magistrate of the United States, would have been made in this House. I never thought that that could be mistaken or misrepresented. We have no hesitation in announcing our sincere desire, for the interest of the United States and for the interest of the civilized world, in continuing to strain every effort which is consistent with national honor, for the purpose of amicably terminating those disputes. [Hear.] I never had any apprehension that our intentions or our language would be misrepresented; and the speech of which the honorable gentlemen (Mr. Hume) the uniform and consistent advocate of the strictest economy has just made, confirms me that my anticipations will not be disappointed. [Cheers.] And if any proposal which her Majesty's Government may feel it their duty to make for the maintenance of essential rights, or of the national honor, shall be responded to and supported by this House, then let me not be mistaken. I think it would be the greatest misfortune if a contest about the Oregon between two such powers as England and the United States could not, by the exercise of moderation and good sense, be brought to a perfectly honorable and satisfactory conclusion. [Cheers.]

On the 24th Lord John Russell spoke. He alluded to the proposition for a compromise made by the President, and declared inadmissable, by the British Minister (the 49th parallel, without the free navigation of the Columbia.) He called for some explanation respecting this matter from the party in power.—With respect to the increase in the military and naval estimates he remarked:

"He could well understand that with the increased possessions of this country abroad and the consequently increased demands on the services of our military and naval forces in every part of the world, there might be reasons for the increase of the estimates even at a season of profound peace and when nothing threatened on any side; and he trusted that it was on these grounds, and not on account of any thing in the aspect of affairs, with reference to the United States, that Her Majesty's Government made this increase. He, for his part, had for some time thought that the efficiency of the military force of this country at its present amount was too much tried, and that too much was demanded from that force."

He next referred to the British intervention in the affairs of the Argentine Republic, and asked of Sir Robert Peel, whether he proposed laying on the table any papers explanatory of the ground upon which Her Majesty's Government thought it necessary to interfere with the warfare which had occurred in the River Plate.

To this Sir Robert Peel replied that he was not prepared to give an answer to all the questions that had been put; but in regard to Oregon he made the following very important declaration:

"With regard to the Oregon territory, I have to state that a proposition was made by Mr. Buchanan, with the authority of the President of the U. States, to Mr. Pakenham, and the proposal so made suggested a division of the territory. Whether or not that proposal ought to have been accepted I cannot say. Mr. Pakenham thought the terms proposed were so little likely to be acceptable, that he did not feel himself warranted in transmitting the proposal to the government at home; and on signifying this to Mr. Buchanan, the latter immediately stated that the proposal was withdrawn. This is the state of the negotiations at present, so far as I am informed, respecting the proposal submitted by Mr. Buchanan. I have the highest opinion of Mr. Pakenham; I have the greatest respect for his talents and the greatest confidence in his judgment; [illegible]

In the House of Lords, Lord Monteagle inquired whether there would be any objection to the production of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S., upon the Tariff—as he had understood it contained matter well worthy of their attention. The Earl of Aberdeen said he had received a copy of the report and that it certainly was of high interest and importance. He consented to its production, though he protested against its being made a precedent.

The British Army and Navy are both to be materially increased; the former, it is said, by the addition of two companies to each infantry regiment, and of two troops to each cavalry regiment, making in all an increase of 14,000 men.

NEW COMMERCIAL POLICY OF ENGLAND.

The great financial scheme of Sir Robert Peel was shadowed forth by him in a very elaborate speech in the House of Commons on the 27th January. We copy the following passages indicative of his future policy:

The right hon. baronet, after some remarks on agriculture, proposed that the duty on all kinds of seeds for agricultural purposes should not exceed 5s. per cwt. He then went on to propose the admission of maize or Indian corn, for fattening of cattle duty free, and proceeded. Maize is generally used in the United States, I believe partly for human food; and believe that, though it is very much disregarded in this country, on part of the continent it is made into excellent food, and in parts of the United States, it is even preferred to articles of food which we in this country use. I do believe that the free importation of maize, so far from doing any disservice to agriculture, will, by promoting the feeding of cattle, be an advantage rather than a detriment. (Hear, hear.)—I propose, also, that the article of buckwheat shall be subject to the same rule: that maize and buckwheat, shall be admitted duty free; I propose to admit the meal equally with the grain itself. (hear, hear.)—After showing the advantage of Indian wheat in the fattening of cattle over linseed cake, and the high price of the latter, he came to the reduction of the duty on articles which constitute the food of man. I am not bound to propose the immediate repeal of the duties which are imposed upon grain.

I am induced to propose, as an earnest of the principle upon which I shall act, the immediate reduction of the duty on many articles of primary importance which constitute the food of man. I shall propose that all the reductions shall be immediate; but I will first take those articles of consumption in respect to which I propose immediate and total repeal. I propose to take an extensive review of all articles included in the tariff which enter into the consumption of the people. I propose, on the part of her Majesty's Government, that the duty should be immediately reduced upon butter from 20s to 10s per cwt.—Now I take the articles of agricultural produce upon which I propose an immediate repeal. I propose an immediate repeal of the duty on all those articles which constitute meat, as distinguished from grain: that the duty on fresh beef or salted beef, on what are called unenumerated articles, salt pork and fresh pork, on potatoes, on vegetables of all kinds, shall be repealed. (Cheers.) I propose that all that enters into the vegetable, any thing that constitutes animal food, shall be admitted duty free. (Cheers.)

I believe the agriculturists need fear no alarm from this. I tell them, as I told the manufacturers, that I have given them increased facilities for meeting foreign competition, by admitting the importation of many articles for feeding cattle. (Tremendous cheering.) Horses and all animals included in the tariff to be admitted duty free. I will now state, with the permission of the House, the proposal which I am to make on the subject of grain. (Hear.) I propose that, from the passing of the act, some articles shall be admitted duty free. On the one hand, I do not propose the immediate repeal of the corn laws, but, in the hope of a final arrangement, of preventing undue apprehensions, and giving time for the adjustment of agriculture to the new state or circumstances, though I propose a temporary continuance of protection, I propose it on the distinct understanding that, after the lapse of a certain time, foreign grain shall be imported into this country duty free. (Cheers.) I am deeply convinced that any intermediate proposal will be of no avail. (Cheers from the Opposition benches.) It would have been entirely out of my power to have explained, or to have suggested any modification of the corn law, with a guarantee that it should be continued. The choice, I think, is either between the maintenance intact of the existing amount of protection in every particular, or laying the foundation for an ultimate settlement by means of ultimate freedom. (Cheers.)

I propose, therefore, a considerable reduction in the existing amount of duties, and I propose that the continuance of duty so reduced shall be for a period of three years—(great cheering)—that it shall then continue till that period of the year when I believe there will be least inconvenience in the termination of the protection. (Hear.) I propose that in all cases those restrictions which apply to the import of meal, the produce of grain shall be removed. I presume they were established for the protection of the millers in this country, and that it is now unnecessary they should be continued. I therefore see no reason why they should remain on barley or any other articles.—(Hear.)

I propose that on and after the 1st of February, 1849, oats, barley and wheat shall be subject only to that nominal rate of duty which I have proposed to apply to maize and buckwheat. I propose that, immediately from the passing of this act, all corn the produce of British colonial possessions out of Europe, shall be admitted at a nominal duty. (Cheers.)

Now, on the one hand, I offer to those who insist on the immediate removal of these laws, the unrestricted importation at a nominal duty, of all kinds of corn and all kinds of meal the produce of corn from British colonial possessions out of Europe, duty free; and to the agriculturists I offer other articles, the produce of the United States, and an article, to the free export of which the United States give the utmost importance—that of maize. This is the provision with respect to other descriptions of grain which we propose to endure during that period when foreign grain is to be subjected to duty.

We intend to meet some of the objections that have been made. At the same time to fix on a duty that would be considered valuable, would not answer the purpose I am desirous of attaining, that of making an immediate reduction on account of temporary circumstances. (Hear.) We propose, therefore, that the enactment to endure for three years shall be to this effect:—That in lieu of the duties now payable on the importation of corn, grain, meal, or flour, there shall be paid until the 1st day of February, 1849, the following duties, viz:—If imported from any foreign country.

WHEAT.

Whenever the average price of wheat, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every quarter

Under 48s the duty shall be for every quarter				10s
48	49s	ditto	ditto	9s
49	50s	ditto	ditto	8s
50	51s	ditto	ditto	7s
51	52s	ditto	ditto	6s
52	53s	ditto	ditto	5s
52 and upwards		ditto	ditto	4s

With respect to all other restrictions, I shall follow the scale that affects wheat.

ALTERATIONS OF DUTIES ON AMERICAN PRODUCE.—The British Ministry propose to make important reductions on many of the article exported from America to England. We hope to see a similar spirit manifested by the Cabinet at Washington. The alterations comprise:

	Previous duty.	Reduced to
Bacon	14s per cwt.	Free.
Beef, fresh	8s per cwt.	Free.
Beef, salted	8s per cwt.	Free.
Hay	16s per load.	Free.
Hides	2d per lb.	Free.
Meat	8s per cwt.	Free.
Pork	8s per cwt.	Free.
Buckwheat	———	1s per quarter.
Butter	20s per cwt.	10s per cwt.
Candles, tallow	10s per cwt.	5s per cwt.
Cheese	10s 6d per cwt.	5s per cwt.
Clocks	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Hams	14s per cwt.	7s per cwt.
Hops	90s per cwt.	45s per cwt.
Indian Corn	heavy duty.	1s per quarter.
Rice	6s per cwt.	1s per quarter.
Tallow	3s 2d per cwt.	1s per cwt.

Wilmer & Smith's Times.

We find in the *European Times,* a statement that a correspondence has been held between Mr. King, our Minister at Paris, and M. GUIZOT, commenced by a letter from the former, intended to rebut a charge made by the London *Times,* of having falsified the declarations of the French government in his despatch es to this country.

The *European Times* does not publish this correspondence, but says of it that Mr. King's letter is long and wordy, while that of M. Guizot is brief, cold and to the point. The London *Times* is very severe upon Mr. King.

FRANCE.

In France, the discussion of American affairs has been extended and has excited much interest. M. Guizot opened the debate by a long and important speech upon the passages in President Polk's message, referring to the interference of France in the Annexation question. We can barely afford room for a condensed abstract of his remarks. He spoke of the good feeling and friendship entertained by France towards the United States, but declared the latter were no longer in the position they occupied sixty years ago, that they no longer needed support, but had taken their place among the most powerful nations of the earth. He referred to the President's message, and found in it these two grave points.—1st. That the United States had not taken, and would not take, part for or against any of the powers of Europe,—and this he thought was their interest. But, he said, the United States cannot be astonished that France should pursue a policy, with regard to them, marked by the same independence. He noticed, 2dly, that the United States would not permit any European action on the North American continent,—any application of what in Europe is called the balance of power. Upon this last point he spoke at great length, contending that other nations on the Continent of America had the same rights as the United States, and the same independence—that France had treaties with them, and that she had the right to maintain such treaties and to preserve the relations existing between her and such nations, without in the slightest manner exhibiting a sentiment of hostility towards the United States. He alluded to Washington's having set the example of preserving a strict neutrality by his policy towards France, when engaged in conflicts with other European nations, and remarked that a similar policy ought to govern these. And, continued M. Guizot, for his part, as long as he had [illegible]

what appeared to him conformable to the interest of France.

The subject was continued by Mr Thiers. He attacked the theory of "the balance of power" as something new and altogether inapplicable to America. He defended annexation—said it had been regularly consummated—that France had nothing to do with it—that it might cause dissatisfaction in England, but should not grieve or annoy France. That neither the interests nor the policy of the latter would be affected by it. He assailed the French ministry with vigorous strokes, contending that their conduct had been instigated by a desire to avoid giving offence to England—that the French Cabinet had pursued the course they had with regard to Texas, in order to redeem the faults they had previously committed at Tahiti and elsewhere, by which they had almost incurred the displeasure of England.

Mr. Guizot replied the next day, arguing that he had advised Texas to remain independent, but had always acknowledged her right to act for herself; that having decided to enter the Union, France had nothing more to say. He then again referred to the aggrandizing spirit of England, the United States and Russia, and maintained the importance of making these nations balance each other's power. He alluded to the relations between the U. S. and England and said that if war should follow, the only position for France was that of neutrality.

Mr. Billaud followed, attacking Mr Guizot and his policy, and the discussion was continued at great length. Finally, Mr. Berryer proposed a clause in the address declaring that in the event of war "France will reserve to herself the mission of preventing all infringement on the principles of the public law, which protects on the seas the liberty and dignity of international relations." This was REJECTED by a majority of 78.

It is said that after the resignation of Lord Lyndhurst, which is likely soon to take place, Sir R. Peel intends dividing the political from the judicial functions, by which the office of Lord Chancellor will cease to be affected by the ministerial changes.

It appears from a published list of the railway plans deposited at the Private Bill office and House of Lords, up to the 31st December, that not fewer than 549 of the lines provisionally registered have been abandoned by their projectors.

In SPAIN there is little worthy of notice. A message had been sent to the Queen, got up by some of the opposition deputies, protesting against her marriage with the Count Trapani. It was very numerously signed and it was thought that it would lead to a change of ministry. The Queen is but a child and her proposed husband, besides being her uncle is old enough to be her grandfather.

In ITALY a treaty of commerce is about to be entered into between the Papal States and Russia. A popish ambassador, it is said, is to be maintained at the Russian court, and important concessions will be made to the catholics in Russia.

In GERMANY political events had sustained no change. Accounts from emigrants to the United States have been received, complaining of the great distress they have sustained in this country. They say they have been deceived by emigration emigrants. A Berlin letter coolly suggests that the American government should do something for their relief.

In BELGIUM a good deal of excitement had been caused by the retaliatory tariffs between the Dutch and Belgian governments.

In SWITZERLAND, Muller, the man who assassinated M. Leu, the Jesuit partisan, has been tried, convicted and sentenced to death. The canton of Berne was in an agitated state, and generally the country was far from tranquil.

In RUSSIA, the Emperor had returned. In the Caucasus several engagements had occurred between the Russians and the mountaineers. The result had been generally in favor of the former.

In ALGERIA, the French have encountered another disaster. In the midst of a large plain, in the province of Constantine, the column was overtaken by a heavy fall of snow, which continued two days, in which the poor fellows were obliged to bivouac. Some of them not having tasted food for two days fell victims to the severity of the weather. By this calamity more than 100 lives, it was said, have been lost.

From CHINA and the EAST later intelligence has been received by the Overland Mail, which reached London on the 18th of January.

A proclamation of the Bombay government has been published, raising the duty on Malwa opium one-half; it excites a good deal of comment among the China papers, on account of its effect upon the mercantile community of the principal cities. It is said that the practice has become general of fabricating a comparatively worthless article at Malwa, and that this increase of duty was made to check, and if possible prevent it.

The Chinese Emperor has determined to mitigate the sentences of criminals throughout the Empire.—Persons sentenced to capital punishment are reprieved for a space of time, to enable them, if possible, to adduce new proofs of their innocence. It is stated that in consequence of the filty, close, unventilated character of the Chinese prisons, full *one-tenth* of the persons consigned to them die within their walls.

The *China Mail* says that a young man of loose habits at Hong Kong, residing with his mother, who was greatly afflicted with rheumatism, neglected to take proper care of her. She reproached him with his neglect, and becoming infuriated he rushed upon and *strangled* her. For this horrible crime he has been sentenced to *be cut into ten thousand pieces in the open market place.* The sentence had been confirmed by the Emperor.

It is said that tranquility has been fully restored in the district of Haeyeo, where resistance to the Government had become quite common. Keying was sent thither to restore order; and under his directions the mandarines apprehended above *two hundred* malcontents and robbers, all of whom were executed.

From the Hong Kong papers we learn that the British authorities have taken the initial steps towards the retention of *Chusan,*—the object at which they have constantly aimed since finding out that the impression which prevailed when the treaty was concluded, that this island was *unhealthy,* was unfounded.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.—Recent accounts bring tidings of dreadful shipwrecks. The Montreal, a trader between London and Quebec, was lost on the 11th of January, near Cape Chat, and every soul on board perished. The Saxon, an American packet, bound to London from Boston, is believed to have foundered on the 17th, on a reef of rocks called the Ledges, near Red Head. The Laurel, of Quebec, was lost off the coast of Newfoundland, by coming in contact with a field of ice; happily, the crew were saved. The ship Cambridge, from Liverpool, took off the crew, thirty-two persons, from the Lord Lynedock, in a sinking state. Lloyd's books record the loss of the City of Shiraz, in the Mindora Sea, with forty persons drowned; the wreck of an East Indiaman, and other calamities.

Congress.

In the SENATE on the 19th Mr. Johnson of La. introduced a bill to amend the act providing for the adjustment of land claims within the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Private lands.

After some general business the Oregon debate was resumed and Mr. Dix made an elaborate and able argument in favor of the American title to Oregon, and intimating his intention to vote for the notice. He expressed the utmost confidence in the President, and did not believe that the measures recommended would lead to war.

In the HOUSE the Indian Appropriation Bill occupied nearly the entire sitting.

On the 19th in the SENATE Mr. Dix concluded his speech and Mr. Benton followed in defence of the notice, against the joint occupancy, and entire approval of the views maintained by the Executive. He would sustain the notice as one of a series of measures, which would expedite negotiation, but he would go for it "come what may." The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE, a bill to reduce mileage called forth considerable debate, but was not finally acted upon. The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was then resumed, and the bill, after various amendments, was passed.

On the 20th the SENATE did not sit. In the HOUSE the Mileage bill providing that members shall not receive mileage for constructive journeys was passed by an immense majority. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to private bills.

☞ The Correspondent of the Baltimore *American* thus notices the feeling excited by the news among members of Congress:

"The friends of free trade receive it with a high degree of satisfaction, and expect that British free trade, or the nearest possible approximation to it, will be the prelude to the downfall of all protection to the industrial interests of this country.

"The public will see in England at least, that the Oregon question is secondary to that of a revenue question, and that low duties in England for the produce of the United States are held out as a sort of bribe for the postponement or of amicable settlement of the Oregon question."

WRECK OF THE JOHN MINTURN.—The loss of life by this appalling catastrophe is greater than was at first imagined. Out of fifty one souls on board, only thirteen were saved. The details of the disaster are harrowing in the extreme. Most of those who perished, succombed to the effects of the piercing cold and the sea constantly pouring over them. The N. Y. *Herald* attributes the extent of the calamity to the inefficiency of the wreck-master and the inhumanity of the Jersey-men on the beach.

NAVAL STRENGTH.—In Mr. C[illegible]'s speech on Oregon he presented the following statistics of the Naval strength of each of the leading nations of the world, collected, he said, from the highest authorities:

	Commercial tonnage	Vessels of war of all classes	No. of Guns	No. of Men	Remarks
England	2,[illegible]	671	[illegible]	40,000	98 steamers.
France	685,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do
Un. States	2,417,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,[illegible]	do
Russia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 steamers, many contracted for.
Denmark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 gunboats.
Sweden	118,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 steamers. 277 gunb'ts.
Holland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	96 gunboats.
Turkey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 steamers.
Egypt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

[illegible]

City Intelligence.

MEXICAN CONSULATE.—We understand that Mr. S. L. Dubelsteen, the Mexican Vice Consul here, in conformity with instructions from the Mexican Consul General at New York, will open his office to-day for the despatch of business.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Stickney will take a benefit at this Theatre to-night. The *beneficiaire* is an excellent and worthy gentleman and much respected by numerous friends. He also offers a rich bill on the occasion, and among the performances we find that the drama of Dick Turpin will be produced, and that the Acrobat Family will appear. Let him have a crowded house.

CRIMINAL COURT.—On Saturday Judge Canonge passed the following sentences: Moses Green, convicted of larceny, three months' imprisonment and costs of court; W. Donnelly, larceny, fifteen days' imprisonment and costs of court; Wm. Smith, *alias* Thomas Wallace, two charges of larceny, one month's imprisonment and costs.

Mr. Wolf inquired of the court when they would be ready to hear the argument upon the pleas he had filed, protesting against the action of the court in the case of his client, Edward Lee, on the ground that the court was not legally constituted, Mr. Elmore not being a properly qualified Attorney General, the Senate not having taken the proper oath of office.

The District Attorney contended that the proceeding on the part of Mr. Wolf was out of order. His client had not been arraigned upon the charge of assault and battery, and until he had been, he could not put in his plea—it must be governed by the same rule as a plea in bar, and that could not be made till a prisoner was arraigned upon the offence with which he might be charged.

The court took a different view of the matter, and decided that it was a direct plea as to the constitutionality of the court, and must be decided before they could proceed to even the arraignment of a prisoner. The argument will take place to-morrow. We understand that if necessary Mr. Wolf will take his pleas before the Supreme Court.

LARCENY.—David Lynch was committed in default of trial yesterday, by Recorder Baldwin, for his appearance to answer a charge of stealing $31 from Mr. A. Cumisky.

DISCHARGED.—Felix Smith, arrested upon a charge of stealing a watch and $75 in money from Mr. Leroy, was discharged.

FINED.—James Pearson, driver of Carriage No. 184 was yesterday fined $50 by Recorder Genois for obstructing the passage in Orleans street and for threatening and being insolent to the watchman who told him to leave the passage way.

☞ We tender our acknowledgments to the Hon. EMILE LA SERE for his attention in forwarding us a slip containing the foreign news.

CONFIRMED.—Mr. HARRIS has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate, as Chargé d'Affaires to Buenos Ayres.

RECORDER 1ST MUNICIPALITY.—The Locofoco Convention for the First Municipality on Saturday Evening, nominated CLEMENT RAMOS, Esq., as the candidate of the party.

NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The regular monthly meeting will be held this evening at 6 o'clock.

MONDAY, March 2d, 1846.

Official Report.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE—SENATE.

Conclusion of the Report of Thursday 26th February

Mr SCOTT said that the vote be would now give needed some explanation. When the resolution was introduced he had been struck with a remark made by the gentleman from Caddo (Mr Potter) speaking of the result of a similar measure in the Convention. That Senator had said that when the feelings and passions of the members of that body had been excited the effect of the daily prayer was like "oil thrown upon the troubled waters." I thought (continued Mr Scott) that the effect might be as beneficial here. But from the indications I have seen, I am now inclined to think that the adoption of the resolution would be unfortunate, as it meets with a settled opposition, from a large portion of this body, whose opinions and feelings it evidently contravenes. I have made it a rule of my life never to do any thing voluntarily which would inflict pain upon others—never to wound the feelings of others when it possibly can be avoided.—And, besides, I have reason to apprehend, that the appearance of a divine every morning to perform the ritual of prayer, instead of preparing us all for our legislative duties with better feelings, would give rise to emotions the reverse of those which it is contemplated would be inspired by the ceremony of prayer. For these reasons, and not because I have not the utmost respect for the ceremony, I shall beg leave to change my vote and shall vote against the adoption of the resolution, which I presume will be decisive of the fate of the measure. I deem it also proper to state that I have the honor to represent a large and respectable number of Catholic's, whose wishes I deem it a duty to respect.

Mr SCRANTON said that when the resolution was introduced he had no objection to it. He had voted for it because he thought it would be agreeable to his constituents as it was to himself, but while he was convinced of the perfect respect for the institution of religion, he well knew that they were invincibly opposed to any union between Church and State. They would view such a measure with repugnance and alarm. It had been stated in debate that such would be the tendency of the resolution if it were adopted. In view of the possibility of such a result, he could not further sustain it. He would make a suggestion which if adopted, would secure to us all the good effects of the measure, and preclude the possibility of those unfortunate results which had been predicted as its inevitable consequences. Let us pass a resolution inviting the divines of the city to open their several temples at five o'clock in the morning; each one may repair to that Church of which he is a professing member and return thanks to the giver of every good according to those rituals which may be preferred. We shall enjoy all our physical nature by the fresh breath of morning, and prepare our moral nature for those important duties that have been confided to us.

Mr DURAL moved for the rejection of the resolution.

Mr SOULE said we ought first to inquire what would be the practical results of the proposed measure? Let us consider what beneficial effect can attend the ceremony of preceding the daily sessions of the Senate with prayer. And first he would premise that religious freedom was an inherent right, which we could not take away. All were equally entitled to the benefits of religious freedom. He would inquire whether we would be respecting religious freedom, if we presented the painful alternative to a portion of the members of this body, either to be absent at the hour appointed for the performance of their constitutional duties, or participate in a particular ritual which by their own creed they were not permitted to take part in? It was known, or may be known, that the catholic clergy cannot mingle in the celebrations and prayers peculiar to Protestant churches. If the resolution be adopted, then a portion of the members of this body will be placed in this predicament either to absent themselves at the hour fixed for meeting, or remain and abandon one of the creeds of their own church.

He (Mr SOULE) could not believe such to be the intention of the mover. Many reasons could be adduced that would militate in favor of the rejection of the resolution. He hoped however, that what had been said would be sufficient, and that this most disagreeable and painful debate would be closed.

Mr RICHARDSON said, that he found himself caught in a dilemma. A similar resolution had been introduced and passed in the House and as he was informed, had been attended with a good effect there. It was adopted, he believed, unanimously, although he did not know there were members there of the religious persuasion alluded to by the gentleman that have spoken against the adoption of the same measure here. He did not anticipate that so much opposition would have been elicited when he presented it, nor did he expect such an array of talent would be brought to bear against it. His want of abilities and still greater want of health unfitted him to resist the attack made upon the resolution. He did not know, therefore, what to do. He had introduced the resolution and could not abandon it under his convictions, and for its defence he found himself woefully deficient. He would however say, that he had heard nothing to convince him, not one sentence, that the resolution was improper. The arguments of the gentlemen who have spoken against it had failed to satisfy his mind. The Senator from New Orleans (Mr Soulé) objected to the resolution, because he said Catholic Clergymen would not come and offer up prayers in this body; therefore, as a matter of course, the Clergymen of other denominations should not. Now, (continued Mr Richardson) with due respect for that order of christians, I cannot see why they should wield the sceptre of power so far, that because they do not choose to participate in this public ceremony of prayer, no other persons should. Another Senator (Mr Durant) objected, that the ceremony was intended for effect abroad and that it would have no effect here. Well, if its effect abroad be good, that is something. But, says the same Senator, colored divines may come here and claim the privilege of praying for us. That is an objection, I confess, I never dreamt of. If any apprehensions are felt on that score, I am willing to accept any amendment that may be proposed to render such a thing utterly impossible. Among my slaves, I have one, who is a preacher, and he is the worst negro I have. I have always remarked that whenever he has been preaching, he contemplates some kind of mischief.

It should be borne in mind, that by an article of our Constitution, Ministers of the Gospel are excluded from holding a seat in either branch of the Legislature. That exclusion may be right, but it never seemed so to me. The extent of this resolution, goes no further than to give to Clergymen the privilege of coming here and opening our daily sessions with a prayer. I can see nothing objectionable in that privilege: those who choose to avail themselves of it may do so, and those who do not, have the privilege of following their own wishes or the peculiar forms of their worship. I shall call for the ayes and nays.

Mr TAYLOR said he had voted originally for the resolution conceiving it would incur no objection. But as he had since found it would create disturbance and dissatisfaction, which would defeat the only object which could render its adoption proper or desirable. He was satisfied that it ought not to be adopted in despite of the wishes of so many members of this body. He represented an almost [illegible] constituency on this floor, and he certainly could not sanction a measure which was considered repugnant to their feelings.

Mr MARKS said he would now vote against the passage of the resolution. He entertained as high a respect for the institutions and ceremonies of religion as any man. But after the remarks of the Senators from St. John the Baptist, and from New Orleans, he would look upon the passage of the resolution as an act of oppression on the part of the majority towards the minority. The ill feelings that the measure would, therefore, engender—would more than counteract all the good that possibly could be expected from it. It was contrary to his principles to oppress a minority.

Mr [illegible] said that the subject had arisen into [illegible]

tions. Suppose that the majority of this body were Catholics and they were to pass a resolution that mass should be said every morning as a prelude to our daily business, would not gentlemen whose religion differed from the Catholic, think it very hard that they should be under the necessity of assisting in that ceremony, or staying away until it was over. The same respect they asked for in reference to their religious tenets should be extended to the religious tenets of others. With this view of the question, he had voted against the resolution and would continue to do so.

Mr KENNER said that as every one were defining his position in reference to this matter, he presumed he must follow suit. He was not familiar with the legislative proceedings elsewhere, but it was his impression, that from Congress down to every Legislature, some religious ceremony preceded the opening of their sessions. From the foundation of the Federal Government, he believed, a chaplain was appointed at stated periods for that body. There were nevertheless different sects and creeds in Congress, and the diversity of sects there were much greater than in the Legislature of Louisiana, as it embraces a greater diversity of representatives. He could see nothing in the ceremony of prayer being performed in this body repugnant to religious tolerance. Our forefathers had established religious freedom: they had declared that every man, according to the dictates of his own conscience should worship God. Nevertheless they sanctioned a religious ceremony as a prelude to legislation, and authorized the appointment of a chaplain specially for Congress. It was not thought that there was any one channel of adoring God more or less acceptable to him, or that it made any great difference that the services to his name were performed in Latin or in English. It was reserved for the Legislature of Louisiana to make the wonderful discovery that to adore the same God, through any one or more of the religious channels of Christendom, was an infraction of religious tolerance, of religious freedom! He could not sanction such a doctrine. The views he entertained were predicated upon a different construction of the matter. He represented on this floor a Catholic constituency nineteen-twentieths of his constituents were Catholics, every individual of them almost was a Catholic, and in voting for this resolution he did not consider he gave away an iota of their religious rights, nor did he think he was guilty of any misdemeanor in their eyes, because he concurred in a short prayer to the giver of all good was a proper preliminary to our daily labors. It did not comport with his feelings to establish differences amongst Christian creeds, or to pretend to determine which particular form of worship was most acceptable in the eyes of God. He believed they were all good and that God never asked by which road we came. Charity was the foundation of true religion: if our produce when it came to market were good, it made precious little difference which road we travelled. If, as supposed by the gentleman from St. Mary (Mr Brashear), this body were to invest the Bishop, to say mass in this hall every morning, I would be punctual in my attendance. I care not for the form of adoration with which the Almighty may be invoked: it may be under one form or another, the act itself is what I conceive most essential. I do not make these remarks in a spirit of levity, or for effect abroad, but they are dictated by the real feelings of my heart.

The question was put and the resolution was lost—9 for it—16 against it.

The resolution from the House requesting the Governor to deliver the credentials of Senator to the Hon. Mr Downs was concurred in.

Mr TAYLOR in behalf of the Committee on Printing, made a report, which was read.

Whereupon the Senate adjourned.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened:

The undersigned, acting in behalf of Messrs. Hope & Co. and other holders of the Bonds issued in favor of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, begs respectfully to represent:

That His Excellency Gov. Mouton, in his Valedictory Message, of February instant states—

"That the credit of the State has been entirely restored—

"That on 31st December last there was a surplus in cash of $[illegible]—

"That the debt of the State, in round number, is now reduced to $1,[illegible]—

"For which bonds have been issued payable from the year 18[illegible] to 18[illegible].

"That the cash and other assets in the Treasury, and the [illegible] of the State would at once extinguish the debt."

That in said address, no mention is made, nor is any doubt entertained, of the Bonds issued by the State in favor of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, and now amounting to $6,527,562 17.

The interest upon which have not been paid since the 1st February 1843, and now amount, as per report to the Board of Currency of 21st, instant to $924,543 [illegible]

That in the archives of the Government will be found protests for the non payment, in Amsterdam, of dividend warrants on said Bonds, on 1st February and 1st August 1844, 1st February and 1st August 1845. These protests have all been regularly served upon His Excellency Gov. Mouton, although no notice has been taken by him on the subject.—That the text of said Bonds, the property of third parties, is as follows:

"Know all men, by these presents, that the State of Louisiana, acknowledges to be indebted to the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana in the sum of one hundred pounds sterling ($444 4) 1200 guilders which the State of Louisiana promises to pay to the President and Directors of said Bank on the 1st day of February 18[illegible] with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum payable half yearly at the place and in the currency mentioned in the endorsement hereto annexed, on the 1st day February and on the 1st day of August of every year, until the payment of the said principal. In testimony whereof the Governor of the State of Louisiana has signed and the Secretary of the State have countersigned these presents and the seal of the State has been affixed thereto, at the City of New Orleans the 1st day of February in the year of our Lord 1836, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty first.

E. D. WHITE, Governor.
MARTIN BLACHE, Sec'y of State.
F. GARDERE, State Treasurer.

That by the last report of the State Treasurer it appears that a distinction has been drawn between the bonds issued in favor of the Citizens' Bank, by the State and those issued in favor of other corporations, a distinction the undersigned cannot understand, the text of all those bonds being the same: *promises to pay bearing upon their face the signature of the constituted authorities of the State and its great seal.*

That whilst the interests on the bonds issued in favor of the Citizens' Bank, as above transcribed, have been and are to remain under protest and they have accumulated to an alarming amount, not only the arreared interest on the State Bonds in favor of the N. O. and Nashville R. R. Company, the Clinton and Port Hudson R. R. Company and the Mexican Gulf Co. have been paid by the State, but that a large portion of these bonds have been redeemed by the Public Treasury, although maturing from 1859 to 1870. That the bondholders rest their claim upon the clear principle of good faith and the indestructible character of the obligations they held emanating as they do, *most directly* from an independent State.

In conclusion, the undersigned begs to annex copies of memorials and documents addressed by him, in behalf of said bondholders, to the Legislature of 1843, 1844 and 1845, and to express his confidence that in the present prosperous condition of the Treasury, as represented by his Excellency Gov. Mouton, the General Assembly will see the justice of promptly providing the means for the payment of arreared interests, now under protest and running interests as maturing on the bonds, the undersigned represent.

EDM. J. FORSTALL,
For Hope & Co., and other Bondholders
of the Citizen's Bank.

NEW ORLEANS, 26 Feb., 1846.

LATEST DATES.

New York	Feb 20	Liverpool	Feb 4
Washington	Feb 22	Havre	Jan 31
Charleston	Feb 24	Mexico	Jan 21
Cincinnati	Feb 19	Texas	Feb 24
St Louis	Feb 17	Havana	Feb 2

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
FEBRUARY 4, 1846.

REPORT OF THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 16.

Cotton is still rather advancing. During the first three days of the week we were quiet, but firm, and waiting the accounts by the packet.

For the week ending Jan. 30.—The effect of this state of things upon our market has been a reduction, say ⅛d. a ¼ on some descriptions of Americans. All other sorts we consider as before quoted. We close the week with a dull market, the sales to-day being estimated at 4000 to 5000 bales. 6000 American on speculation, 300 for export. The sales for the week are 20,000 bales.

Feb. 3.—Since Friday the sales have amounted to 10,000 bales, nearly all to the trade. Market dull, but prices steadily supported.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.
JANUARY 31, 1846.

Cotton—Sellers and buyers disagreed about the effect of the last accounts from America, the former asking higher prices, and the latter holding back. Wheat remains unaltered; there are some arrivals of flour from New York.

☞ HAIR TONIC.—OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA. To the Bald and Grey: If you wish a luxuriant head of hair, free from Dandruff and Scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia, manufactured by COMSTOCK & Co. 21 Courtlandt street. In cases of Baldness it will more than exceed your expectations. In all cases of Fever it will be found the most pleasant wash for the head that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots—it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and delicacy of feeling before unknown, and as a perfume for the Toilet it is UNRIVALLED. Sold ONLY at 59 Poydras st. f28 3t

Worms! Worms!! Worms!!!
CANADIAN VERMIFUGE—The best remedy ever yet discovered for all kinds of WORMS. It not only destroys Worms and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucus, so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health. The mucus forms the bed or nest in which worms produce their young, and by removing it, it is impossible for worms to remain in the body. It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered; the medicine being palatable, no child will refuse to take it, not even the most delicate. Sold only at DAILEY'S Southern Magical pain Extractor Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

S B Warranted to cure. f28—6t

☞ People's Lyceum.—The Tenth of a series of Twelve Free Lectures, before the above Institution will be delivered by S. P. PRENTISS, Esq., a member.—Subject—The Liberal Arts, the importance of their cultivation in this country.

The lecture will be given in the Armory Hall, Camp street, on Monday, March 2d, at half-past 7, P. M.

M M COHEN, }
JAS SAUL, } Committee on Lectures.
G W CAMPBELL, }
ANDREW DAGY, Secretary. m2

☞ Ship TYRIAN, Capt. Jackson, from Boston, will commence discharging this day, at [illegible] Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

[illegible]

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce that A. D. CROSSMAN, Esq., is a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election, and will be supported by the
f6 MASS OF THE VOTERS.

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS—Please to announce that JOSEPH GENOIS is a candidate for the office of Recorder of the First Municipality, and that he will be supported by
f2 A LARGE NUMBER OF VOTERS.

Candidate for Recorder,
MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.

☞ FREDERICK BUISSON, Esq., will be supported without distinction of party, for the office of Recorder of the First Municipality by a large number of
WHIG AND DEMOCRATIC VOTERS.

☞ Please announce JOHN GIBSON, Esq.—"both Faithful and Bold"—as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Second Municipality.

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS—Please to announce Mr AUGUSTE BRUSLE, as a candidate for the office of Alderman of the Third Ward of the First Municipality.

☞ MESSRS EDITORS—Please to announce Mr. J. L. FABRE as a candidate for the office of Alderman of the Third Ward of the First Municipality.

☞ We are authorized to announce RENE H. BRUNET, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts to be established by the Legislature. fn2

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS—Please to announce M. WILLARD as a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts, to be created by the present Legislature in conformity with the Constitution. f12

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE BEE.—Please announce that Mr. LOUIS J. CORON is a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts, according as they may be established under the Constitution and that he will be sustained by HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. A. E. BIENVENU, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. RIVIERE GARDERE is a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts.

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS.—Please announce in your paper, that Mr. A. DREUX is a candidate for the office of CLERK of one of the District Courts, and that he will be supported by HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

☞ MESSRS EDITORS—Please announce in your valuable paper that Mr. HENRY PEYCHAUD, will be supported as a Candidate for Clerk of one of the District Courts, by HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE BEE—Please announce in your valuable paper, J B FORRESTER MAXENT, now Deputy Clerk of the Parish Court, as a candidate for Clerk of one of the Courts under the new Constitution. He will be supported by his
d24 NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE BEE

Please announce in your paper that ALFRED ROUSSEAU is a Candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts, and he will be supported by
MANY FRIENDS.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr ARMAND GUYOL is a candidate as CLERK of one of the District Courts, and that he will be supported by
HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

☞ MESSRS. Editors—Please to announce in your valuable paper that Mr. ROSEMOND de ARMAS is a candidate as CLERK of one of the District Courts, and he will obtain the vote of ALL HIS FRIENDS.

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce in your valuable paper that Mr. PIERRE MONTREUIL BERTIN will be supported as a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts.
j15 BY A LARGE NUMBER OF FRIENDS.

☞ The Editors of the Bee will please announce in their paper W. A. NOTT as a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts, as organized under the new Constitution. j31

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS—Please to announce that Mr AUGUSTE DOUCE is a candidate for the office of Clerk of one of the District Courts, at the next election. j31

☞ The packet ship CHARLEMAGNE, Capt. [illegible], from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.
J W STANTON & Co.
corner of Magazine and Lafayette sts.

☞ The packet bark ALBERT, Capt. Ware, from New York, is now discharging at post N. [illegible] Municipality. Consignees will attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.
J W STANTON & Co.,
corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

☞ Ship LAGRANGE, from Boston, will commence discharging This Morning, opposite the [illegible]. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
J P WHITNEY & Co.

ORDER No. 16.
HEAD QUARTERS—Louisiana Legion.
New Orleans, [illegible]

THE COMMITTEE [illegible] consisting of the chief [illegible] the Brigade Staff, as well as the Captains and [illegible] of the different Companies, will assemble at [illegible] on Saturday next, 7th March 1846, precisely at 7 o'clock, P. M. at an ordinary sitting, and for the purpose of determining the distribution of [illegible] of the State, and from the 1st and 2d Municipalities.

The Brigade Inspector will [illegible] the four Inspection Reviews [illegible] 1845.

By order of the Brigadier General,
[illegible] D AUGUSTIN
PAUL DURFEUILLE, Aide de Camp [illegible]

MEXICAN CONSULATE.
New Orleans, February 28, 1846.

THE undersigned gives notice to shippers to this Mexican Port, and to persons requiring certificates, that his office will be open from nine to two o'clock A. M. Magazine street.
S. L. DABELSTEEN, Vice Consul.

CITY BANK.
New Orleans, 28th February, 1846.

THE Board of Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, the 9th day of March next.
R J PALFREY, Cashier.

Strayed or Stolen.

A NOTE for one hundred dollars, drawn in the parish of Avoyelles, the — of February, 1845 by M. Guidry, on H. Gilly, of New Orleans, in favor of Messrs Reynaud, brothers, and transferred by the latter to the order of Durand & Uzaraa, protested at the request of the above named the 3d April, 1845, by A. Chiapella, notary public of this city.

P. Uzaraa, as testamentary executor of Florent Durand and liquidator to the firm of Durand & Uzaraa, being alone entitled to receive the amount of the said note informs the public that payment has been stopped, and that any negotiation, transfer or payment made of it will be null and void.
P. UZARAA. m2—3t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS to whom the estate of Emile Duclos lange [illegible] deceased, wife of [illegible] Bottom [illegible] may be indebted are requested to pay, and those having claims against the undersigned, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
m 2 3t PHILLIP DUCLOSLANGE, Administrator.

O. TALAMON,
44 CHARTRES STREET,

IS receiving by the ship [illegible], from Havre, gentlemen's single rimmed straw hats, do double do, do do called mountain; infants' and assorted bonnets, children's do do; French cottonades, new patterns; pure linen colored drillings; white and black prunella; a fine article; black French merinos; grey, white and black filet gloves; white and black Ecossais filet gloves; white Scotch filet glove; filet mittens; lace with and without fingers, white and black Scotch cambric hdkfs, cheap; black taffetas ribbons, assorted numbers.

On hand, from previous importations:

Suspenders of every quality, Imitation Madras hdkfs; assorted ribbons; India bandanna, cotton hose and half hose; cotton shirts; white and colored cotton gloves, broad brim mad hats; linen cambric hdkfs, percussion caps, books and eyes; horn, shell, ivory and buffalo combs, crinoline petticoats; silk, bone, metal, lasting and jet buttons, mother of pearl buttons; jet and coral necklaces, black and colored bracelets; snuff boxes of all kinds; thread tape; cotton do; silk and goat's hair cords, watch guards; scissors, knives; pen knives, shoe strings, clothes, teeth, hair; nail and whisker brushes, whalebone for corsets and dresses, Palm and Pavoline umbrellas, French soap of every quality; mirrors of all kinds, plates, knives and forks of composition; wrought iron spoons, tea spoons; Cologne water, ambered lavender waters, assorted essences; white, blue and green glass spectacles.

FOR SHOEMAKERS—Waxed leather; thread; black tape, strings.

FOR ANGLERS—Seines of all sizes; cast nets; fishing lines, &c. &c. m2

SPRING GOODS—LOISON & SILVESTRE, [illegible] Chartres street—have just received per ships Jessore, Albert and Sultana, a large and fine assortment of American, French and English goods, convenient for the season, viz:—Figured Merino for Pants; Plain do for coats; 20 chains; White Linen Drillings, Silk pocket handkerchiefs, of assorted qualities and sizes, Italian and Grosde Rhin Silk Cravats; fancy summer Neck Ties; Jaconet and [illegible] Silk Cravats; American and French Gum Suspenders; English white silk and cotton do; extra fine white and brown knit cotton Undershirts; Silk Merino and Flannel ditto; new style; Merino, Silk, Flannel and white cotton Drawers; Extra fine brown Linen Drawers; Brown Linen [illegible]; Fil d'Ecosse Gloves; English heavy Silk Gloves; Black, White and Colored, Brown, White and Mixed cotton half hose; Boy's Brown cotton socks sizes 1 2 3 4 5 6 7; Extra fine Angola, cotton and woolen socks; Fashionable Linen Bosom Shirts of ordinary and extra fine qualities; American and French, new pattern Shirts; Common White Linen Bosom Shirts to wholesale; Linen Check Shirts, Linen Listado's, No. 180 and 240; Sewing Silk by [illegible] Brown and White Linen half hose; Silk Night Caps, for sale by
m2 LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, now landing ex Queen Victoria from Havre:
1 case Bareges, new styles
2 do Linen Drillings
3 do White Swiss Muslin
2 do Italian Straw and Rice Hats
L. H. RICHARD, 33 Customhouse st.,
m2 corner of Chartres street, second floor.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, and now landing from the Queen Victoria, 1 barrel Lyon Sausages, first quality.
L. H. RICHARD, 33 Customhouse street,
corner Chartres street, second floor.

TABLE LINEN.—A few cases of Damask Diapers, assorted widths and qualities—Superior Damask Table cloths and Napkins, for sale by
m 2 SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse st

MUSLINS.—A few cases Swiss mulls, Tape checks and Stripes, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Book, Soft Mulls, Jaconet, etc., for sale by SMITH BRYAN,
m 2 20 Customhouse st.

GROUND SPICES—Cayenne, Mustard, Cloves, Allspice, Cinnamon, Ginger, &c., for sale by
m2 ROBERTS & HALL, 73 Magazine st

SALERATUS—50 packages comprising tierces, bris and half bris and kegs, for sale by
m2 ROBERTS & HALL, [illegible]

JAVA COFFEE—[illegible] bags very superior Old Government just landed ex bark Albert, and for sale by
ROBERTS & HALL [illegible]

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—[illegible] Rum, Brandy, Gin and [illegible], for sale by [illegible]

FLOUR—300 bbls [illegible] for sale by [illegible] & Co.

AUCTION SALES
TO-DAY.

Great Sale of Plants!
BY W. M. BERGER, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 36 Conti street.

MONDAY 2nd March, at 11 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at the corner of Chartres and Conti streets, a large collection of plants in first-rate order, such as a great quantity and variety of Camelias, Daphnes, Magnolias, Poprias, Bulbs Flower, Onions, Fruit Trees, &c. &c. f2—9t

Spanish Sugar Leaf Tobacco.
BY SYKES & HYDE.
A. DAVALL, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, March 2d, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at store No. 24 Gravier street, to close consignments, 165 Bales Havana and Cuba Tobacco, wrappers and fillers of superior quality.

Terms—$300 cash; from $300 to $600, 60 days, over $600 90 days, for approved paper.

Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Chains, &c.
BY SYKES & HYDE.
A DAVALL, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, 2d March, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Williams' Warehouse, just below the lower Cotton Press, Third Municipality, by order and under the inspection of the Port Wardens for account of whom it may concern—
2 entire suits of SAILS;
1 gang of Standing Rigging, complete; also, Running Rigging, Anchors, Chains, and sundry other articles, saved from the wreck of the ship [illegible].
TERMS—Cash. f26

Italian Straw Bonnets and Dry Goods.
BY N. VIGNIE.
77 Chartres st., Up Stairs.

ON TUESDAY morning next, 3d March, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at his Auction Room, 3 cases fine Italian Straw Bonnets, late styles.

Also—Sundry lots of seasonable Dry Goods, consisting of Irish Linens, Linen Checks, Britannias, Jaconet, Mosquito Netting, [illegible] Muslins, &c &c, and a few cases of Domestic Goods. Persons wishing to add goods to that sale will please send them on Monday. m2

Great Sale, without reserve, of Building Materials, Lumber, &c.
BY ABAT & DOMINGON.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1846, at 10 o'clock, A M, corner of Claiborne and Old Basin
150,000 feet of Cypress and Pine Lumber;
60,000 feet of Heart Pine and Cypress Plank;
7 New Cisterns, of 800 to 1000 gallons;
A large quantity of old doors, windows, window blinds, and a large assortment of new carpenters' work, 400 empty lime barrels, a quantity of old iron, and many other things.
Terms at sale. m2

Valuable Sugar Lands, Parish Plaquemines.
BY BEARD, CALHOUN & Co. Auctioneers.

WILL be sold at auction on FRIDAY, 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade:—

A desirable tract of Land, with all the improvements thereon, containing 22 arpents front on the River, situated about 36 miles below the City of New Orleans, and between the Plantations of Lesseps and Westerstrand, by a depth of 40 arpents. The lands is of the finest quality, being about 30 arpents cleared, the balance in wood, and the Timber on it could be easily sold to the Steam Towboats sufficient to pay for any improvements to be made on the Plantation. The Buildings comprise a Dwelling, Cabins, &c. &c.

Terms—One fourth Cash, balance at 1, 2 and 3 years credit for approved endorsed notes bearing mortgage until final payment. m2

Real Estate for account of former purchasers.
BY BEARD, CALHOUN & Co. Auctioneers.

WILL be sold at auction on TUESDAY, 10th March next, at 12 o'clock at Banks' Arcade.

TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the Second Municipality, bounded by Julia street fronting and St Peter street.

1st—The lot designated by the number 150 on a plan by W. T. Thompson, of date 6th January, 1843, and deposited in [illegible] in book of plans in the office of J. B. [illegible] Notary Public. Said lot measured 26 feet front on [illegible] by [illegible] feet in depth between parallel lines [illegible] This lot forms a part of the property [illegible] by Wm. White as a lumber yard and [illegible] until the first of November next at the rate of [illegible] the paving and banquette in front have [illegible] This lot is sold for account and risk of R. P. [illegible] it was adjudicated on the 7th day of February [illegible] Banks' Arcade, and who failed to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale.

2d—The lot designated by the number 167 on a plan [illegible] in the month of March, 1839, deposited in the office of G. R. Stringer, formerly Notary, now in the office of [illegible] N. P., said lot measures 25 feet front on St. Peter street, by 129 feet 7 inches in depth on the line dividing it from No. 166, and 128 feet 8 inches in depth on the other side line, and about 25 feet on the rear line, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a two story frame dwelling, a one story frame kitchen and a one story brick house. The lot has been filled up and the banquette made.

This lot is sold for account of Thos. Keenagh to whom it was adjudicated on the 5th day of February last at Banks' Arcade, and who failed to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale.

TERMS—One half cash, balance at 6 months credit for approved endorsed notes, with 6 per cent interest from date secured by mortgage on the property until final payment.

Acts of sale before D. L. McKay, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. f27—3t

Succession of Caroline Elizabeth Lannes, alias Lambert.
BY N. VIGNIE.

BY and in pursuance of an order from the honorable Court of Probates in and for the Parish and city of New Orleans, dated Dec. 10th, 1845, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 17th of March, 1846, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St. Louis st., between Royal and Chartres streets, on account of the succession of Caroline Elizabeth Lannes, alias Lambert, f. w. c., at the risk and peril (folle enchere) of Felicite Caroline Vizinier Toussaint, who has not complied with the conditions of the sale—

ANNE, negro girl, aged about 28 years, cook and washer, together with her son, ALFRED, aged about 9 years.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS—One third cash; the balance on a credit of 6 and 12 months, for notes satisfactorily endorsed and bearing special mortgage on said slaves. The notes that will not be paid at maturity will bear an interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum until final payment.

Act of sale before A. Ducatel, Esq., at the cost of the purchaser. feb14—3t

Succession of J. B. P. Vidal.
BY F. FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

SATURDAY, 6th March next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at their Auction Store, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Court of Probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, dated the 21st February, 1846, and for account of the succession of the late J B P Vidal, deceased—

A quantity of CLOTHING; one Gold Patent Lever Watch, about 300 vols Books, and other articles.

And at 4 o'clock P M, same day, at the late residence of said deceased in Claiborne street, between Dumaine and St Ann streets, a quantity of Planks, Lumber, and several articles of Furniture. f24

TRANSLATIONS.—The undersigned will undertake the translation of any documents which may be confided to his care.
ADRIEN AUBRY,
Office of Mr. Buisson, Attorney at Law,
St. Peter street, between Chartres and Royal.

WET NURSE.—Wanted immediately, a healthy WET NURSE—A white woman without a child would be preferred. Apply at No. 116 Royal street. f25 3t

INFORMATION WANTED—If Mr LAZZAROVICH, of Sabioncello, Dalmatia, is still in this country, he is invited to call or send his address to Messrs Dorith & Cousinery, of New York, who have something very much to his advantage to communicate to him.
f24—1m

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person knowing the residence of McGRENIER de LA PECHLADE or LA TOULADE, or the place where he died, are requested, in the interest of his family, to communicate it to
EUG ROCHEREAU & Co.
f 10 17 and 19 St Louis st

INFORMATION WANTED of the whereabouts of THOMAS HOWELL, formerly of Cley, Norfolk, England.
British Consulate, 10 Musson's Buildings,
f10 Royal street.

MR. THORP, lately employed on the plantation of Mr Johnson, in the Parish of Plaquemines, is requested to call at Mr A Lesseps at his residence near the U. S. Barracks. f19

MUSCATEL—300 cases Frontignan Wine, for sale by
m2 AUG MOLIER, 80 St Louis st.

EMPTY BOTTLES—100 baskets for sale by
m2 AUG MOLIER, 80 St Louis st.

COAL—100 casks Anthracite red ash Coal of superior quality, now landing and for sale by
m2 d1w B & A SOULIE, 90 Conti street

MALAGA AND CATALONIA WINE—100 barrels and quarters Sweet Malaga, and 80 pipes Catalonia Wine, for sale by AUG MOLIER, 80 St Louis st. m2

OLIVE OIL—2000 baskets and cases Marseilles and Nice Oil, for sale by AUG MOLIER,
m2 80 St Louis st

SARDINES IN OIL—4000 boxes and half boxes of the well known R Guillous mark, for sale by
m2 A MOLIER, 80 St Louis st

CORKS—300,000 fine and surfine Corks, by bales of 30,000 and 1000 and 500, for sale by
m2 AUG MOLIER, 80 St Louis st.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—600 baskets, brands of the Star and Eagle, for sale by AUG MOLIER,
m2 80 St Louis st.

TANNERS OIL—25 bbls Tanner's Oil, landing, in good order, for sale by SMITH BRYAN,
m2 20 Customhouse st

HANDKERCHIEFS—A few cases Linen Cambric Hdkfs assorted sizes and qualities, for sale by
SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse st

LIME—50 bbls best quality Missouri Lime, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & co.
m2 92 Tchoupitoulas st

BALE ROPE AND BAGGING—600 coils and pieces Missouri, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.,
m 2 92 Tchoupitoulas st

INDIGO—20 packages Caraccas and other Spanish Flota, also Manilla in ceroons, kegs and cases, for sale by
f27 ROBERTS & HALL, 73 Magazine st.

HAVANA SEGARS—A complete assortment of choice Havana segars, in store and for sale by
f27 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

SUGAR—Havana White, Yellow and Brown, in store and for sale by
J. M. CABALLERO,
f27 32 Old Levee

LEAF TOBACCO—Vuelta de Abajo Tobacco, in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO,
f27 32 Old Levee.

HAVANA SEGARS—Different brands of Regalias and Millars, direct importation, for sale by
f26 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—50 cases landing from barks Hannah Sprague and [illegible], for sale by
E. GRIMORE, 12 Customhouse st. f24

HOLLAND GIN—15 pipes Holland Gin, direct importation, for sale by
j30 DABAN, QUERTROUZE & Co, 11 & 13 St Louis

SWISS ABSYNTHE AND KIRSH—Fifty cases of the very best quality, just received and for sale at 46 Bienville st. f17 P. PERRET.

GINGHAMS—Just received, three cases [illegible] style ginghams, and for sale, by the case cheap, for cash, at 46 Bienville st. f17 FK. [illegible]

HAVANA TOBACCO SEED—A few boxes of the Vuelta de Abajo, for sale by
f26 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee street

CORKS in bales of 15, 30 and 30,000 different qualities and shapes, for sale by
f26 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee street

FLOUR—300 bbls super fine, Eagle brand, in store and for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co,
f26—3t 34 Tchoupitoulas st

FLOUR—300 bbls super fine, Peoria Mills, in store and for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co,
f26—3t 34 Tchoupitoulas st

FLOUR—250 bbls super fine City Mills Quincy in store and for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co,
f26—3t 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

FLOUR—300 bbls Missouri Steam Mills, in store and for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co,
f26—3t 34 Tchoupitoulas st

TOWELLING—White Linen Huckaback, Russia Diaper, Scotch Diaper, for sale by
SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse st

[illegible]