The New Orleans Bee.

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COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1851.

No. 1498 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6547.

The New Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Thursday Morning, May 29, 1851.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, have given a general power of attorney to Mr. ALEXANDRE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 1st of January last. Mr. Duverger is consequently empowered to pay all debts, collect all moneys, and receive all bills or accounts, either for the Bee or myself.

G. F. WEISSE.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

The Southern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

THE OPELOUSAS RAIL-ROAD.

On Wednesday next, the 4th June, the Opelousas and Algiers Convention will assemble in our city, to take measures for the early and efficient execution of the great project of connecting the Opelousas and Attakapas country with New Orleans by railroad. In the report upon the subject drawn up by BUCKNER H PAYNE, Esq., he has, with masterly skill and discriminating perspicuity, set forth the practicability of making a road over the proposed route, the facility of raising the amount required in the country parishes, and the advantages that will accrue to both city and country in the completion of the enterprize. The report has been published in detail, but as its length may deter many readers from its perusal, we cannot, we think, render a more acceptable service, than to condense the main facts and arguments of this interesting paper.

It is contemplated to fix the terminus of the road at Washington, in the parish of St. Landry. The route, which it will traverse in entire years of St. Landry, St. Martin, Lafayette, St. Mary, Calcasieu and Vermilion parishes, country is eminently beautiful, remarkable for salubrity, and exceeding y fertile. It is chiefly rolling prairie, with dense timber along the water courses. The road will pass several streams which can be bridged without much trouble, will pass directly into the parish of Terrebonne, and thence across Lafourche. There is no swampy land of any account on the whole route, and the nearly level surface will supersede the necessity of much grading or filling. The entire distance is estimated at 166 miles, and the cost will not exceed ten thousand dollars a mile.

Mr PAYNE says that his success in arousing the citizens of the country to the importance of the work, and in securing liberal subscriptions, exceeded his most sanguine anticipations. A sum larger than the amount required has been promised and expected, is ready to be contributed, and will be represented in the forthcoming Convention. It is well to add, that Mr. PAYNE did not canvass a number of parishes, such as Assumption, Assumption, St. John, St. James, St Charles and Jefferson—all of which being vitally interested in the undertaking, will doubtless take a large amount of stock. Mr. PAYNE's idea of the manner in which the per cent shall subscribe, is that the parishes shall apply to the Legislature for authority to subscribe a specific sum, bearing six per cent per annum, payable in annual installments of one per cent on the capital and the whole interest, which the road will pay the parishes for the loan, and the whole principal, when the road shall have paid for the whole amount of stock, and thereby become the property of the parishes. The amount to be paid for the remaining seventeen per cent of the whole amount of subscription, would be three instalments, each at the end of twenty years, the parishes owning $400 of the property, besides owning $400 of the road, which the road will pay to the parishes in the form of sugar and molasses, cotton, sheep, &c., in the proportion of five per cent per annum. The cost of transportation between Opelousas and St. Martinsville, one of the principal points on the route, is now $ 3,95 per ton per mile. The estimated cost for Lafayette, Vermilion and Calcasieu is at least as much. We assume the sum of $ 30,000 as the present value of the Attakapas and Opelousas property, and one half of the road. The road is estimated at about $1,- per cent. off $500,000 for the cost of the road thus being about the amount of money received no- for one half of the road. The per cent, on $15,000 to Mississippi, would be saved by the completion of the road. The charges of transportation to one half the present prices, and the net receipts, after deducting 40 per cent., for the maintenance of the road, will still be $273,- equal to 17 per cent., on the cost. The cost of living is so much less in the country than in the city, that the saving in the former would be a convenience, is left out of the calculation. Other items include the transportation of cotton.

The [illegible] though which the road will pass contains [illegible] square miles, [illegible] square miles of which are [illegible] acres of land, and the whole population [illegible] souls. In 1849, when the land nearly all the miles of railroad completed, the value of property had increased to $599,531,- This difference in her favor of nearly three hundred millions was attained at an expenditure of only $11,000,000. We cannot follow the report through all the interesting statistics that are furnished in this view of the subject, but will merely add, that the author establishes conclusively his position, and refers to Georgia, Massachusetts and other States for unimpeachable facts confirming his statements.

The report next proceeds to treat of more general, but not less important considerations—the importance from the proposed terminus at Opelousas to the western frontier of Texas is only one hundred and twenty-four miles; in the distance by Mr. PAYNE, there will be developed a portion equal in size to the whole State of Massachusetts, giving in the route from Algiers to Texas, four such States in territorial extent as Massachusetts, and all within our own limits. Texas is now out of debt, and will have money in her Treasury. She owns [illegible] acres of vacant land, and is forty- times as large as Massachusetts and New York together. She is daily filling up by emigration from Louisiana. Last year 63,000 persons went through Grand Ecore and Shreveport to Texas—most of whom would have [illegible] had it been built. The price of their passage alone would have paid ten per cent dividend on three millions—a sum sufficient to continue the road to Texas. As New Orleans is the great market for Texas, there is little doubt, but the Legislature of that State would extend their grand improvements so to meet the road from New Orleans. Her interests are identified with ours and her produce is one always find their way hither. But Mr. PAYNE does not stop here. He contends that Texas will have every possible inducement to connect her city with Louisiana; that if we [illegible] Opelousas railroad, and begin at once, [illegible] actually devise a project to meet us, will we pause then? By no means.—New Orleans to the western boundary of Texas is the nearest line to El Paso, is nearly a thousand miles. The cost of a railroad from New Orleans to San Diego on the Pacific is estimated at $-1,000,000. This will be the grand ultimate result of the Opelousas railroad. A direct communication between New Orleans and the Pacific will be the inevitable fruit of the enterprise, and New Orleans will then become a mighty emporium to which the commerce of the world will be tributary. Does this scheme appear too visionary? New York has just completed a railroad connecting her chief city with Lake Erie, which has cost her twenty-three millions, of nearly the sum required to construct a railroad to the Pacific. What she can do, we can do. It is but a question of time, after all. Let the first step be taken, in the projected railroad, and the good work will be carried out in due season. Meanwhile, we conclude our summary by quoting the following manly and sensible appeal from Mr. PAYNE's report:

"We all see the error committed by Louisiana, and New Orleans in particular, in waiting till the commerce of the Great West has been cupped in numerous places by the North and soon to be by Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, in the South. By one master movement now, we can render all these works of theirs tributary to our own grandeur, wealth and prosperity. What is that movement? Fix our eyes up n the Pacific, and never flag in our energies until this Alleghany road reaches its surf-beaten shore. When that is accomplished, we shall have all the commerce and travel of the Northern Atlantic States, and all the commerce and travel of Europe that is destined for the Pacific Ocean, for India and China, passing through our city; portions of their products will be left for sale here, or exchanged for our own, or those of the Great West, and the thousand produces of our artisticeal and manufacturing skill. Is not every State in the West and South interested in securing *such a mart* as New Orleans will then be for their productions? It will then be *the market of the world*, from which the farthest Western State will not be distant six days' run in one of our steamers! Appeal to those States in behalf of their own interest in such a work, and to Congress, and the means can be had to make it, and New Orleans will sway every rail-road in the West and South, now inside of making, or that may be hereafter made, as so many instruments to make her the commercial queen of the world."

REMOVAL OF THE COURTS.

Our cotemporary of the *Crescent* has an article in favor of the removal of the Courts from their present location to the Second Municipality, in the neighborhood of Lafayette Square. The only reason assigned by the *Crescent* in support of its opinion, strike us as exceedingly inconclusive. All the members of the bar according to that journal, "concur in the wish to move the Courts up town, nearer to the portion of the city occupied by the lawyers." The simple answer to this is that many of the members of our bar reside in the First Municipality—unquestionably those, such as BENJAMIN, ROSELIUS, GRYMES, &c., who enjoy the largest share of practice. It is not at all probable that these gentlemen feel any desire to extend the distance from their own dwellings to the Courts. We have no doubt the lawyers who live up town would find the change desirable, but do these constitute a majority?

It may be true that a majority of the business men reside in the Second Municipality, but jurors and witnesses are taken indiscriminately from all parts of the city. Now the population of New Orleans in round numbers, is 125,000, of which not more than thirty-five thousand at the outside, live above the municipal Hall of the Second Municipality, and 50,000 below it. If the Courts were removed to the vicinity of Lafayette Square, over two-thirds of the permanent residents of New Orleans would be greatly inconvenienced, for the benefit of the remainder. If a man's domicile be situated at the Lower Cotton Press, at the extremity of the Third Municipality, he regret as likely to be summoned as a juror or a witness, as the citizen residing on the confines of Lafayette. Which would suffer most, in the event of the proposed transfer, from the long walk and the loss of time?

The *Crescent* in effect, when it states that the Courts are situated more than half a mile from the Post Office. The distance is exactly [illegible] squares, which, at a computation of 300 feet per square, would amount to 10,800 feet, or about a quarter of a mile—not a very alarming walk for the numerous members of attorneys and counsellors who class [illegible] for the purposes of Exchange Passage. Place the Courts opposite Lafayette Square, and the distance will remain about the same to the members of the bar in Exchange Passage, but will be enormously increased to the jurors and witnesses who now have to trudge along from the neighborhood of St Anne or Conde street.

The Cuba Expedition Abandoned.—We perceive by a card in *Le Union* of yesterday, that the Committee of arrangements for the Spanish prisoners have determined to postpone their preparations. This has been decided upon in consequence of a remonstrance addressed to the Committee by our worthy Mayor, who was under the impression that no demonstration could be made, at all calculated to create excitement and disgust the peace and public tranquility of our city. We think the Committee have acted prudently, and trust they will have wisdom and discretion enough to abandon the proposed manifestation altogether. It can do no good, and may do much harm.

The Southern Rights Convention of the Mobile Congressional District has nominated John Erwin for Congress. He will then appear in opposition to our friend and brother of the quill, C. C. Langdon. "Brage" is a good dog, but, head-first in letter.

New Books.—Our thanks are due the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., through J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new publications:

The Bank of Oratory.—This a collection of [illegible] ract s from poetry and dialogue, containing selections from distinguished American and English orators, Divines and Poets, of which many are specimens of the eloquence of the statesmen of the present day. By E. C. Marcy. [illegible] ts a select and tasteful compilation, designed for academies and schools.

*Dictionary of Mechanics and Engine Work—*Vol. II. By Oliver Byrne. A work of vast per cual utility.

MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steamship *Alabama*, Capt. Fickle, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed the 23d inst., we are put in possession of our files of Mexican papers to the 20th. Among the passengers by the *Alabama* are Mr. Trist, Mr. Kovalevski and their party from Tehuantepec.

The cutter *Duane* and schooner *Robert Spedden* arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 23d. The *Duane* sent her messenger ashore in a boat, and immediately proceeded on to Coatzacoalcos.

It is at length positively ascertained that the Tehuantepec treaty has been annulled by both Houses of the Mexican Congress; and it is further stated that an attempt will be made to impeach the Minister Lacanza, for having negotiated the treaty.

Gomez Pedrazi, Ex-President of Mexico, died on the 15th inst., after a long and painful illness.

The papers before us contain very little news. Congress adjourned on the 20th inst.

Lead Cave.—A mammoth cave of lead was discovered about three miles from Dubuque, in Iowa, by a Mr. Thomas, about six months since. Since then about $28,000 worth of lead have been taken from it, most of which was lying loose in the cave. The supply is considered inexhaustable, and it is thought to be the richest deposit of mineral ever found in America, not excepting California.

Pensacola Plank Road.—The Florida *Democrat* is in ecstacies at the prospect of soon having a Plank Road commenced at Pensacola. It says:

"The Democrat exclaims, "Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer." But the meeting at which the books were opened, attached as a condition, that no subscription should be considered binding until enough was subscribed to bring the road to the Alabama line in Conecuh county, and this was to be announced, under the authority of the Mayor and Aldermen of Pensacola. A road of this character would be of great advantage to Pensacola, and we wish those engaged in the enterprize may succeed in accomplishing it.—An excellent sign of success is to be found in the fact stated by the *Democrat*, that the ladies had taken a deep interest in the road, and some of them had taken stock.

☞ We would call the attention of merchants and ship-owners to the sale which will be made THIS DAY, at Banks' Arcade, of the splendid steamship PAMPERO. Her sea qualities and speed are unsurpassed by any vessel afloat. Her draft only 5 feet burns only 6½ tons coal per diem. She was built by John Brown & Co., of Baltimore. Her engines were made by Messrs. Bannie, Neafie & Co., of Philadelphia. Her outfit—furniture, etc. is the very best manufacture and latest style. Persons desirous of inspecting her are invited to visit her at the steamship landing, Lafayette. We are duly authorized to say that the Pampero will be sold without reserve, to close a joint interest. Further particulars can be obtained at the office of Messrs. J. A Beard & May, Banks' Arcade.

"Mr. Maloney's Account of the Sights of the Crystal Palace."

[From Punch.]

There's holy saints,
And window paints,
By Haydnavi Pugin;
Alhambo:rough Jones
Did paint the tones
of ry blow and gambouge in.

There's fountain's there,
And crosses fair;
There's water-gods with urns;
There's organs three,
To play, d'ye see,
"God save the Queen," by turns.

There's nations bright
Of marble white,
Of silver and of copper,
And some in zinc,
And some, I think,
That isn't over proper.

There's statym ingines,
That stand in lines,
Enormous and amazing,
That squeal and snort
Like whales in sport,
Or elephants engraging.

There's carts and gigs,
And pins for pigs;
There's dibblers and there's harrows;
And plenty like toys
For little boys,
And elegant wheel-barrows.

For them geniosls
Who ride on wheels,
There's plenty to indulge 'em;
There's Donkeys snug
From Paytor's rig,
And vayhicles from Bulgium.

There's cabs on stands
And shandrithy dances;
There's vargins from New York here;
There's Ladies' sticks
Have crossed the seas,
And jaunting cyars from Cork here.

Amazed I pass
From glass to glass;
Delighted I survey 'em;
Fresh wonthers grows
Before my nose
In this sublime Museyum!

Look! here's a fan
From far Japan,
As a bree from Jamaico;
There's shawls we get
From far Thibet,
And cotton prints from Glasgow.

There's German flutes,
Matocky boots,
And Naples Macaronies;
Bayhanna
Has sent Bohsy;
Potmos her potatoes.

There's granite flints
That's grate incinders,
There's sacks of coals and fuels:
There's swords and guns,
And soap in bars,
And ginger-bread and jewels.

There's tipots there,
And canvoss rare;
There's coffins filled with roses;
There's canvass tints,
Teeth instruments,
And chests of clothes by Moses.

There's fashons more
Of things in store,
But them I don't remember:
Nor could disclose,
Did I compose
From May time to November!

More Testimony.—At the anniversary meeting in New York last week, of the Colonization Society, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, a distinguished Episcopal clergyman of New York, took occasion in his address to administer a keen rebuke to the meddling foreigner, George Thompson, for the denunciations he is in the habit of uttering against the ministers of religion in the United States as supporters of slavery. His defense of himself for observing and upholding the fugitive slave law while it exists, was animated and eloquent; and to the reproach that he was a pro-slavery man, he rejoined, that so long as the laws of the land tolerate slavery, he would have pro-slavery sentiments.

Dr. Tyng said he had been instrumental in many cases in aiding to purchase the freedom of slaves, but he had laid out for himself a rule of invariable conduct, that he would not in any way aid in the liberation of a slave unless for the purpose of sending them out of the country. He had long satisfied himself that the free negroes in the States were the most worthless and unhappy race of men.

Seduction Case.—*Henry Damages*—In the Court of Common Pleas at New York, the jury in the case of George L. Sheipt *vs.* Edward L. Sczniersky, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, with ten thousand dollars damages. A New York paper says:

This action was brought against Szedlersky for seducing Sheipt's wife, during his absence in Europe. Mrs. Sheipt, it seems, was living at Bedford, and was induced to go on a tour of pleasure with the defendant, passing as his wife. They boarded together at Harlem, and several persons testified to the fact of their living together as married persons. The defence contended that the female was not the wife of Sheipt, but the affirmative evidence on the point was conclusive. The parties were all Germans.

Varieties.

If your wife be of opinion that a pure despotism is better than a constitutional government, be resigned: you cannot say your sovereign was not of your own choosing—comfort enough for a republican.

TO AN ACTOR.

I venture this note to (1);
On entering O round your Q
Strive to X L, or men of spirit
Will quickly W in merit.
If there be any hints, I slightly pr zed.
T'will prove that your have been A Y Z.

Why are potatoes and wheat like the idols of old? Because they have eyes and see not, ears have they and hear not.

What are the most unsocial things in the world? Milestones—you never see two of them together.

You ask me, love, how many times
I think of you a day?
I cannot answer on y once,
And mean just what I say.

You seem perplexed, and somewhat hurt,
But wait, and hear the rhyme:
Pray, how can one do more than once
What one does all the time?

A lady who was a strict observer of etiquette, being unable to go to Church one Sunday, sent her card.

When is the atmosphere considered "raw?" When there is not sunshine enough to cook it.

What more precious offering can be laid upon the altar of man's heart than the first love of a pure, and affectionate girl with an undivided interest in eight corner lots, and fourteen three-story houses?

Rare Epigram.—The history of a certain William Smith, who lived in Penrhyn, is thus pithily summed up on a tombstone in the church yard of that place:

"Here lies William Smith; and what is
Somewhat rarish,
He was born, lived and hang'd in
This here parish."

Never Satisfied.—"How little money would make me happy," said a woman who was employed in the house of a gentleman of wealth. "How little Martha I" answered he. "O, dear sir, one hundred dollars would make me perfectly happy." "Would it, indeed?" Then be happy, for you shall have it—here it is," said he, as he handed her the amount. Martha thanked him gratefully and he turned away,; but he was scarcely out of hearing before she exclaimed, "I wish I had said two hundred."

Here is a specimen of "tall writing" in the way of poetry: "There a man who came to town, he swallowed a keg of molasses down—the barrel worked, the molasses bust, the man lay scattered in the dust!" Where are Street, Bryant, Longfellow and all the great poets?

Poetry in Dry Goods.—The Merchant's Magazine gives the following epitaph on a linen-draper, as proof that the yard-stick may possibly savor of Parnassus, after all:

"Cotton and cambrics, all adieu,
And muslins, too, farewell!
Plain, striped, and figured, old and new,
Three quarters, yard or ell,
By yard and inch I've measured ye,
As customers inclined;
The churchyard now has measured me,
And so I've closed my mind.
So now, my kind and worthy friends,
Who deals with me below,
I'm gone to measure Time's long ends—
You'll follow me, I know."

Musical Catechism.—1st. What is a slur?

Ans. Almost any remark one singer makes about another.

2d. What notes require more time than others?

Ans. Note of hand signed by bankrupt creditors.

3d. What is beating time.

Ans. Singing so fast that time cannot keep up with you.

4th. What is a rest?

Ans. Going out of the choir to get some refreshments.

5th. What is singing with the understanding?

Ans. Marking time on the floor with your foot.

6th. What is a staccato movement?

Ans. Leaving the choir in a huff, because one is dissatisfied with the leaders acquirements.

7th. What is a figured bass?

Ans. The scribbling usually found on the blank pages of singing books; supposed to be executed during sermon time.

8th. What is a swell?

Ans. A professor of music, who pretends to know everything about the science, while he cannot conceal his own ignorance.

Mr. ALLOYON having yet some [illegible] of goods, construction and [illegible] finished, informs the amateurs of the [illegible] that he has removed his store to No. 27, Toulouse street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, where he also keeps Pianos of seven octaves, iron system, and some second hand Pianos. For cash or liberal terms and moderate prices, in order to liquidate, my29

City Intelligence.

Orleans Theatre.—Meyerbeer's magnificent opera of "The Huguenots" will be performed tonight for the benefit of Mr. Colin, the returns Comptroller of the establishment. There is no more deserving gentleman connected with the Theatre, nor none to whom the *habitues* of the opera are under greater obligations for polite and courteous attention, than Mr. Colin, and we trust that his numerous friends, now that the occasion offers, will make it a point to testify their warm appreciation of his beneficiary by crowding the house from pit to dome.

To-morrow night the monster concert for the benefit of Mr. Lehman, the programme of which will be found in another column.

On Sunday the theatrical season closes with Verdi's opera of "Jerusalem", for the benefit of a most deserving but unfortunate artist, Mr. Cerradi. We feel satisfied that a benevolent public will bear this announcement in mind.

The Fire Works and Sunday Night.—Mr. Cotnir, with his characteristic liberality, will give on Sunday next, an exhibition of Fire Works on Congo Square, for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society. Apart from the laudable object of the proposed festival, the display will equal if not surpass in magnificence any thing of the kind ever before seen in the city. Not the least attractive will be a faithful representation of the propose monument to General Jackson. We bespeak for the Benevolent Association an active support.

Assault.—Wm McHabe was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having on the evening previous, knocked down and beaten an individual by the name of Wm. Shelmire. After hearing the testimony in the matter, the Recorder committed the accused for trial before the First District Court.

Stealing a Gold Piece.—Bridget Moreau, made an affidavit yesterday before acting Recorder Fabre, charging Anthony Martin with having stolen from her a gold piece. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Swindling.—Dan'l McCarty was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having some eight months since swindled J. W Bozeman out of $20. The accused was remanded for examination.

Stabbing.—Francisco Muir made an affidavit yesterday before acting Recorder Fabre, stating that he was presented 3 o'clock in the night time, when an individual, whom he does not know, but can point out, stabbed one John Snow with intent to commit murder. The police are in search of the man.

Stealing Wearing Apparel.—A colored woman named Felicie Robinson, was charged yesterday, before Acting Recorder Fabre, with having stolen a lot of wearing apparel, from Mrs. Blue, in Barrack street. The case has not yet been investigated.

Charge of Larceny.—Daniel O'Keef was arrested yesterday on the affidavit of Henry Boane who charges him having stolen from his coat pocket, on board the steamer Monroe, two bonds previous to her arrival in port, the sum of $315. The accused gave bail to appear for examination.

Fined.—A man named C. Lamparson was fined $5 by acting Recorder Fabre, for fighting, and disturbing the peace. The prisoner paid the money, and was discharged.

Committed.—Vandel Hadley and Margaret Hadly were committed yesterday by Acting Recorder Fabre, for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having, on the 21st instant assaulted and beaten a colored man named B. A. Dupre.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Wednesday Evening, May 28, 1851.

The Canada's accounts have imparted more firmness to the market, and prices are fully 3c better. The sales reached 9,000 bales, at a range of 6½@ 9¾c for Middling to Good Middling. There is a general desire to ascertain the ground on which the advance in Liverpool was predicated.

There was a good demand for Sugar to day, and nearly 500 hhds. were disposed at 5½@5¾c for Fair. Molasses is selling at 29@32c ₱ gallon for refined.

The Lard market is dull; sales 1,000 bbls. at 5½@5¾c for Ohio, and $4 @$4 25 for St. Louis and Illinois. About 10,000 sacks Corn were sold at a rate of 62½@63c ₱ bushel.

Provisions are in moderate request. Mess Pork is retailing at $14 75@$15. Bacon is in better demand, at 4½@5c ₱ lb for Sides, and 6¾c for Shoulders.

Whiskey is selling at 18½c ₱ gallon for refined.

Exchanges are rather heavy. We note Sterling, 10@10½ ₱ cent premium. Cotton to Liverpool, ¼d

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Flour and Whisky.—200 bbls pf. Louisville Flour, 25 bbls Virginia Cheese, 100 bbls. Tennessee Bacon cure, whiskey, 50 bbls. Ingrave and eighths of Monongahela whiskey in store and for sale by DUNBAR & BUCHANAN.

Mackerel.—50 bbls No. 1 Mackerel just landed from Smack Sea Nymph; 50 bbls No. 3 Mackerel. All for sale from the Levee, 3 bbls reflected from Orleans store and for sale by DUNBAR & BUCHANAN, my29 3t

Tobacco.—650 boxes, pounds, half pounds and 5's Virginia Cheroot, Tobacco, of the most celebrated brands, in store and for sale at moderate prices, for cash or good city paper, by DUNBAR & BUCHANAN, my29 1w 22 and 24 Gravier st.

Hams, Lard and Beef Tongues.—20 tierces sugar cured Hams, best brands; 400 boxes choice Lard, for family use; 50 dozen extra large smoked Beef Tongues, in store, for sale by DUNBAR & BUCHANAN, my29 3t 22 and 24 Gravier st.

Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine.—100 pieces best 44 inch heavy Kentucky Bagging; 1,000 coils Kentucky and Missouri Hemp Bale Rope; 42 bales Twine, for sale by and to suit purchasers by DUNBAR & BUCHANAN, my29 3t 22 Gravier st.

Sugar and Molasses.—50 hhds choice Burbonnes; 100 bbls Loaf and Crushed do; 75 bbls Refined Molasses; 50 bbls Sugar House do, in store and for by DUNBAR & BUCHANAN, my29 22 and 24 Gravier st.

Absynth and Kirsch.—A few casses of Colin & Co.'s manufacture, for sale by BRUGUIERE BROTHERS, my29 No 9 Bienville st.

Rice.—30 tierces fresh Carolina landing, for sale by DUNBAR & BUCHANAN, my29 22 and 24 Gravier st.

Molasses.—The cargo of schooner Townsend Jones, from Havana, now in port, consisting of 53 hhds, 412 tierces and 80 barrels, for sale by my29 No 3 Front st.

Havana Segars.—800,000 of every kind and of different marks—Cabanasas, Tigaras, Portugas, Le id Veilla, Regalia Britannia, Dandola, La Union, La Arcada, Barrilas, Upmer, El Sol, Serbalina, Fragnuita, etc etc, in store and for sale by my29 22 and 24 Gravier st.

Havana Segars.—840,000 Regalias, Canones, Milara, Panetelas, Primados, Casadores and Damas, for sale by D. BORNIO, my29 34 Gravier st.

Paper Cigars from Havana.—9 bbls different marks, for sale by D. BORNIO, my29 32 Gravier st.

Sugar.—130 boxes white, brown and yellow Havana Sugar, landing ex bark Ellen Maria, and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, my29 No. 3 Front st.

Sardines.—In whole and quarter canisters of the well known brand of Guillout for sale by the agents BRUGUIERE BROTHERS, my29 9 Bienville st.

Segars.—200,000 Regalia. Media Regalia, Panetelas, &c., in store and for sale by BRUGUIERE BROTHERS, my29 9 Bienville st.

Paper Segars.—6 barrels and 2 bales Picadura, for sale by BRUGUIERE BROTHERS, 9 Bienville st.

Havana Sugar.—611 boxes white, yellow and brown, landing ex bark Ellen and Maria, for sale by RAYMOND CAILHOL & CO. my29 30 Old Levee.

After this date we will pay no drayage except to those having our written order. LEOPOLD JEANNET & CO., my29 11 and 13 St. Louis st.

Quinine.—1,000 ounces landing ex barque Convoy, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 82 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Leather.—5 boxes Leather, (Venu cre,) landing ex ship Devonshire, from Havre, and for sale by H. NOEL & GUIRAUD. my27

Sweet Oil.—300 baskets T. Pigniol, in bottles and half bottles, for sale by B. TALAMON, 193 Royal st.

Havana Sugar.—213 boxes brown, landing per brig Adams Gray, for sale by JOSEPH MITCHEL, 36 Poydras st. p1

Tobacco.—77 bales Havana Tobacco landing per steamship Monmouth, for sale by my28 26 Old Levee.

20 Casks Marseilles Wine, marked Hergasse, 300 baskets Olive Oil, J Pignioli's, in whole and half bottles, for sale by my9 G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

Claret in Casks.—25 casks Claret for family use, for sale by J. & J. TARDOS, my5 No. 31 Old Levee.

Landing from bark Ceasre from Marseilles—50 boxes Muscat wine, 100 do Olives Verdales, 50 do Capers for sale by my15 D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

Lard.—500 kegs prime for sale by SECOMBE & VOORHIES, my16 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

Alcohol.—25 bbls 94 per cent for sale by SECOMBE & VOORHIES, my16 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

Shoulders.—25 tierces Shoulders, Schosley & Hough's extra sugar cured, for sale by SECOMBE & VOORHIES, my16 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

Havana Segars.—500,000 Imperiales, Regalias, Canones, Panetelas, Cillandros and Milares, of choice brands, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, my13 No. 34 Old Levee st.

Leaf Tobacco.—30 bales of 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th and 5th, of the new crop, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, my13

Cigars.—90,000 Havana Cigars, landing per brig C Adams Gray, and for sale by my9 LABORDE & XIQUES, No. 3 Front st

Molasses.—80 barrels prime Havana, landing per brig P. Soule, for sale by my28 TROISGROS & CO., 28 Old Levee.

Muscat Wine.—100 boxes in store and for sale by PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO. my28 27 St. Louis st.

Baker's Chocolate—Brown and Cocoa—always for sale, at Boston prices. W. L. CUSHING & CO., my27-tf 60 Common st.

Segars.—200 bales of 15,000 each, regular Cabanas, Conchas, Regalias, Trabucos, Cazadores, Cazadores and Cabanas, for sale by D. BORNIO, my28 34 Gravier st.

Segars.—500,000 Regalias, Cabanas, Conchas, Cazadores, Trabucos, Cabanas, Panetelas, Cazadores and Cabanas, for sale by D. BORNIO, my28 34 Gravier st.

Segars.—1,000