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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1853.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 22, 1853.

TO OUR ADVERTISING FRIENDS.

Advertisers are earnestly requested to send in their favors, if possible, in the course of the day. The late hours at which a large number of announcements are received, frequently preclude the possibility of their insertion, or compels us to delay the publication of our sheet.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the *Caddo No. 2*, for late Shreveport papers.

We are obliged to the officers of the steamer *Perseverance* for late Texas papers.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

A recent number of the *London Times* contains an article under this heading, which we subjoin, believing that our readers will find it both interesting and significant. How are we to reconcile the former violence of language employed by the British press, with its present tone of gentle blandishment and respectful consideration? We have for years habitually read the leading articles in the English journals, and until quite recently have remarked, that with reference to the institutions, the policy, the manners and the morals of America, they have been always characterized by a spirit of contemptuous depreciation, or misrepresentation. Conspicuous and eminent among the ten authentic sheets in this labor of love, has been the *London Times*. The immense circulation and proclaimed influence of that able paper have been exerted skillfully, unscrupulously, untiringly and constantly to bring our Republican government, and our popular habits and tendencies into entire disrepute. A good word for America, or a kindly remembrance of identity of origin, or a reliable allowance for the possible deficiencies of a still youthful country, never once relieved the uniform and unvarying darkness of its malignity. Wherefore now does it seem to our true friendship and court our alliance? What magical change has so wrought upon it, that it can afford to recall "the great English staple" of the United States—to remind us that England and America speak a common language—that they both exhibit the same generous freedom, industry, literature, and form of worship?

We find no particular fault with the sentiments expressed by the *Times*. Were they sincere, did they emanate from a liberal and lofty view of the ties that should unite America and England, were they the inspiration of noble instincts and elevated purposes, the people of the United States would accept and reciprocate them with hearty cordiality. But we contend the spirit that dictates this profuse expenditure of newly found love and admiration, is highly suspicious. Else why has it never been displayed before? Sudden and violent friendships are unnatural, and are apt to owe their origin to the instigation of self interest. But it is at once surprising and revolting to behold an adversary who for years had breathed only words of scorn, hatred and defiance, in continuity metamorphosed into an ardent admirer and flatterer—substituting honeyed phrases of endearment for detraction and vituperation and discovering with alarming abruptness that the subject of his recent objurgations possess all the virtues and merits heretofore evinced as his peculiar endowments. President men will regard so unforeseen a change with mistrust, and will hesitate ere they admit the genuineness of this speedy conversion.

Hitherto we have placed little faith in the vague rumors of the apprehensions of the English nation at the prospect of an invasion by France. Such an event seemed to us utterly impossible, at variance with the well appreciated policy of Louis Napoleon, and certainly at war with his professions. But that England either dreads the bellicose propensities of the French nation, ever mindful of the disgrace of Waterloo, and ever burning to avenge it, or fears that in the perplexed and unsettled condition of Europe, a general war cannot long be joined, appears to us inexplicable. Misapprehension. We extend our arm in sudden fit of affection for America upon any other presumption. It needs no great sagacity to perceive that England, in the event of an European war, would probably find herself opposed to almost every other power of that continent, and that, with all her resources and her strength, she would fare badly in the contest. An alliance with America—a friendship so close and binding, that the latter could not possibly behold England menaced with destruction, without stretching her mighty arm in her behalf—would be a tangible benefit, the magnitude of which Great Britain is not apt to overlook. It is the not the less, but more generous in evincing towards the United States so much of sympathy and good will, we are at liss to understand it. England never changes her settled principles of action—never fawns and flatters without a dominant impulse. But here is the article, and the reader can weigh for himself its meaning and intent.

From the London Times.

History supplies but few instances of many states politically distinct, yet linked together by a perfect community of race, of language, of customs and social institutions. Those few instances, however, have been very conspicuous. The most prominent, if not the only, up to modern times, have been the Greek and the modern one, both of them under a peculiar form of union, which made a common character to all the states of separation and dispersion. Each of these races has performed a great part in the economy of civilization, which would not have been so well performed had their genius tended more to political unity, to perfect individuality of race, to conquest, or to the formation of great empires. Conquests and statesmen not less able and successful have endeavored time after time to construct out of the copious and splendid materials which Greek or a Greek or a Greek race supplied, such a political unity. But the greater the attempt to impose the failure; and Greek and German both alike remain to this day, as they stood of old. Both these great instances seem likely to be eclipsed by one which bids fair to occupy the same prominent place in the history of the world. Let a Hellenic race—did in fact, Greece would which was united to the shores of the Mediterranean. The English language, carrying with it no small part of the glorious traditions of this country, is the dominant tongue of North America, of Australia, and many other regions which may one day be the seats of populous and powerful States. At present no other language, and no other character present the same appearance of diffusion and propagation. Germans and French, not to speak of other nations, are scattered and assimilated into the great English staple of the United States. Indeed, the day is not distant when the language we speak will be the chief medium of communication throughout the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, and the Southern oceans, and wherever the weary emigrant may look to rest the sole of his foot he will find himself compelled to change the language of his fathers for that of Queen Victoria and President Fillmore. Disappointed, then, as we are of Greece and conquest, we are at least sure of one race more the most numerous, the most diffused, the most powerful in the world, and of a language, an influence and a character which Emperors and Czars, beyond the reach of Cabinets and the organization of armies. Whatever may befall the community that peoples these little isles, it will be a community that, wherever we go, whether following gain or flying oppression, we shall everywhere find our own countrymen, hear our language in every port, and everywhere discover that we have changed the clime, but not the generous freedom, the industry, the literature, the worship of our own native land.

It is the prospect of these expanding and stream-flowing influences that impart so much interest to the mutual hospitalities shown by British and American citizens to the diplomatic representatives of the sister States. We have lately seen not only the British Minister but also a distinguished merchant of this metropolis, magnificently entertained at more than one city of the United States, and it is now grown up into a custom, not easily to be broken, that the American Minister should receive by and like welcome at our own principal seats of commerce and manufacture. London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other cities, as occasion may offer, afford the American Minister an opportunity of bearing and returning the expression of that confidence and friendship, and that sense of a common interest, which are felt by every rational person on both sides of the Atlantic. Nor would these festivities be so popular, or the spectacle thus delivered be so pleasing to with such interest, were it not for the almost business character of these occasions. A mere interchange of political sentiment between two nations, with little to bind them beyond mutual respect and affection, might have a poetical character, but would never grow into a custom. It is that business character, that tendency to prospect of advantage, that constant reference to commercial affairs, which deprives these festivities of a sentimental character, but also gives them a far more sensible and enduring aspect. In truth, these international banquets celebrate not a sentiment, but a fact, not a name, but a substance, not a historical recollection, but a future fulfilment of promise. Ever since the epoch so deplorable in the eyes of politicians, which violently removed the United States from the legal pale of this realm, the actual connexion between the mother country and her transatlantic colonies has been almost nominal. It has now attained to a pass that our Georgian statesmen never dreamt of. The relations of England to Scotland or Ireland, of the metropolis to the provinces, of towns to counties, is not more intimate and beneficial than that of the British Isles to the United States. The vast and fertile territory thus brought under cultivation by our kinsmen, supplies our increasing population here with the materials of labor, and the means of existence, without which they must have long ceased to increase and multiply. We contribute the bone and sinew, without which the planter and the colonist would never have had encouragement to penetrate the interior, to hew down the forest, to drain the swamp, and cover half a continent in one brief generation, with a net-work of railways and navigable rivers.

It need to be said that if Athens and Lacedemon could make up their minds to be good friends and share a common empire, they would be masters of the world. The wealth, the enterprise, the commerce, and the commerce of the sea, manifested by the population, the territory, the warlike spirit, and more intellectual of the other, could not fail to carry the whole world before them. That was a pigmy health to the peace and prosperity of mankind, and ministering only to national vanity. A far grander object, of more easy and more honorable acquisition, lies before England and the United States, and all other countries owning our origin and speaking our language. Let them agree not in an alliance offensive and defensive, but simply never to go to war with one another. Let their conduct one another to develop as Providence seems to suggest, and the British race will gradually and quietly attain to preeminence beyond the reach of mere policy and arms. The vast and ever increasing interchange of commodities between the several members of this great family, the almost daily communication now opened across, as it one, but several oceans, the perpetual discovery of new means of locomotion, in which steam itself would fain to be supplanted by an equally powerful but cheaper and more convenient agency—all promise to unite the whole British race throughout the world in one social and commercial unity, more mutually beneficial than any contrivance of politics. Already what does Austria gain from Hungary, France from Algeria, Russia from Siberia, or any absolute monarchy from its object population, or what town from its rural suburbs that England does not derive in a much greater degree from the United States, and the United States from England? What commercial partnership, what industrious household exhibits so direct an exchange of services? All that is needed is that we should recognise this fact, and give it all the assistance in our power. We cannot be independent of one another. The attempt is more than unnatural; it is suicidal. Could either dispense with the labor of the other, it would immediately lose the reward of its own industry. Whether national jealousy, or the lust for warlike enterprise, or the grosser appetite of mercantile monopoly attempt the separation, the result and the error are the same. We are made helpmeet for one another. Heaven has joined all who speak the British language, and what Heaven has joined let no man think to put asunder.

TEHUANTEPEC.

As a dying lamp gives forth an occasional sparkle, so has the Mexican Government, on the eve of apparent dissolution, displayed an isolated examples of energy and vigor. Its form of acceptance of the Tehuantepec contract, offered by Mr. Hargous, was exerted as a solitary instance of sagacity and good sense, amidst a thousand errors and follies. We are glad to see this great work entrusted to American hands, it is a guarantee of speedy and prompt success. With a road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, abridging the route to San Francisco by nearly two thousand miles, and Mr. Ramsey's new route across the Mexican territory, from Acapulco to Vera Cruz, the course of travel to the Pacific must ultimately concentrate in New Orleans, as the nearest and most important point of departure. Since it seems next to impossible that the company in this city—the original purchasers and holders of the charter grant—should be maintained in their rights, we must, as American citizens, rejoice that this mighty enterprise has been placed under the direction of a compatriot. Mr. Stone is the man to accomplish whatever he undertakes. He is active, and his industry are proverbial. He will have a plank road across the Isthmus, before Mexican diligences could contrive to cut the necessary timber; and his railroad will be constructed ere the lazy *Rancheros* of the country shall cease gaping and wondering at the process.

We look upon the news from Mexico, and the arrival in eighteen days of a California mail by the Acapulco road, as epochs in the annals of our city, whence will date a wonderful career of prosperity and wealth.

☞ At a meeting of the Joint Committees of the City Councils, held this day, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the celebration of Washington's birth day, it was *Resolved*, That a national salute be fired, morning and evening, from the Place d'Armes and Lafayette Square, and that the United States vessels and steamboats be requested to display their flags on the occasion.

S. JONES, Chairman.

February 19, 1853.

That "parturient mountains sometimes produce muscipular abortions," is fully exemplified in the above official notification of the proceedings of our City Council for the celebration of the Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birth Day. Last year, the occasion was permitted to pass unnoticed by the public authorities—This year, our City Fathers were excited with a decided paroxysm of patriotic ardor. They solemnly resolved to manifest a becoming sense of the importance of the day which ushered into being the Father of His Country, they appointed a joint committee of ten, to make suitable arrangements for the purpose; the joint committee assembled, and after protracted and anxious deliberation, absolutely resolved that a national salute should be fired, and that the captains of vessels in our harbor should be requested to display their flags. Stupendous!!!

The richest part of this affair, is, that the military invariably and without consulting the city authorities, have been in the habit of firing national salutes on the morning and evening of the 22d February, and that the shipping and steam boats in our harbor have always displayed the stars and stripes without awaiting the request of the Common Council. The grave aldermen and assistants who constituted the joint committee of ten, might therefore have spared themselves the labor of deliberation, and do everything they have commanded would have been done without their intervention.

A friend at our elbow suggests that the Council limited its arrangements to the burning of powder alone, because it had not a shot in the locker. Economy is an excellent virtue, but there are occasions when it is sadly misplaced.

Mrs. Bostwick's Concert.

The high expectations excited in the minds of the public, by the notices of the press were fully realized last evening, and Mrs. Bostwick may chronicle her complete success in New Orleans. To a crowded audience, in addition to the well-merited applause, showered down in showers, the fair lady received a handsome bouquet. This fancy possesses an agreeable person, and her deportment displays entire ease and self possession. Her voice is a remarkably full and rich *mezzo soprano*, of pure quality and fine tone, somewhat unequal in the several registers, but exceedingly brilliant, metallic and vibratory in upper tones. She manages it skillfully, and has it under complete control. Her execution is showy and well adapted to please a popular audience. Her trills are admirably given, and though in attacking the note, she does not always seize it boldly, yet when once attained, it is sounded clear, ringing and bell like. In short, we have to be over critical, Mrs Bostwick is a very charming songstress and possesses a voice of peculiar power, volume and flexibility. In Italian music she seemed to us comparatively less fine than in ballads, and as cred pieces. The "Song of Home" was executed very beautifully, but the sacred bravura *"Gloria Agimus Tibi"* was really a magnificent piece of vocalization, sung not only with wonderfully sustained power, but with a breadth of phrase and excellence of method that proves Mrs. Bostwick an accomplished musician.

Herr Apfel is a delightful violinist. If somewhat measured and formal in style, he is pure, correct and irreproachable. His mastery of the mechanical difficulties of the instrument is complete. He wields a vicious bow, and seeks to please a refined and cultivated taste, by confining himself in a great degree to the legitimate functions of the violin, and avoiding the charlatanism of most performers.

Siede, as a flutist, is familiar to the public. We have heard none better in New Orleans. He was deservedly received with warm applause.

We must not forget little Miss Oliver, whose performance on the Concertina was so exquisitely tasteful as to make us regret that musical talent of evidently a high order should be confined to so poor an instrument.

Mrs. Bostwick's second concert takes place to-morrow. Her programme offers a rich variety of attractive pieces.

Madame Barousse.—This accomplished and intellectual lady has accepted a courteous invitation from Mr. Menou, of the St. Louis Hotel, and will, on Wednesday evening next, deliver a lecture on the French poets of the 19th century, in the dining-room of the Hotel. We trust that a thronged and appreciative audience will be collected together on the occasion.

Spear's Great Sale of Books.—We invite attention to T. J. Spear & Co's announcement of their great sale of valuable books. Their mode of disposing of these volumes is novel, ingenious and perfectly fair and equitable. The orders for the books are sold at 61 each. The receipts are all numbered from one upward, and each receipt will entitle the purchaser to the envelope bearing the corresponding number, and to the works which it designates, or to a corresponding amount in cash. The sale will probably terminate about the 25th inst., and persons would do well to call and select numbers, as the numbers of chances is daily diminishing.

☞ E. R. Stevens & Co. have received a new supply of Mann's Perforated Paper Copying Books. They are said to be superior to the ordinary kind, and preferred by all who have tried them. See advertisement.

Crops in Opelousas.—The St. Landry *Whig* says: This seems to be quite a busy season with our farmers. The weather has been quite favorable for agricultural preparations. We have had two or three weeks of mild and bright weather, during which the soil has been industriously turned up by the ploughshare. This was succeeded by cold and falling weather of four or five days, during which the soil was pulverized and fitted for the reception of seed.

The weather for some days past, has been a little cool, yet bright and lovely, but so pleasant portending rain in a short time.

The cane crop of Saint Landry in 1852, but owing to the severe weather of the preceding winter, the stubble was almost entirely destroyed, and the ratoon crop was comparatively short. This will not exceed one third. We learn from every source that the stubble this season is sound, and in addition to this, that an unusual fraction of the crops for the present year will be plant cane.

Should the growing season prove favorable, we may expect an unusually heavy crop.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Perseverance*, Capt. Forbes, we have received files of Texas papers to the 12th inst., inclusive.

The Legislature has adjourned *sine die*. The appropriation bill has become a law without the signature of the Governor. The Internal Improvement bill was indefinitely postponed. A bill was passed making an appropriation for improving the principal rivers in the State. This law will have to be ratified by a vote of the people at the next August general election, before it can go into effect. Several new railroad charters were granted.

In the early part of February the weather was intensely cold in the interior. The La grange *Monument* says:

Ink and type have all been nearly frozen up in our office this week; the roads, the streets, the houses, and the people, being in a similar condition.

Mr. J. W. Benedict, of Galveston, has manufactured beautiful boots and shoes with leather made from alligator skins. These skins are tanned and prepared so that they resemble the finest calf skin pliability, are beautifully mottled, like tortoise shell. He intends to send a pair of boots to the World's Fair in New York.

Indian News.—The press is stopped to place the annexed items of Indian news before the public. We are acquainted with Col. Jordan, and feel willing to endorse the correctness of his statements. The points mentioned are those usually visited by the Indians when they intend making a foray upon the ranches below Lareedo.

The persons killed are among the most respectable citizens upon the Rio Grande.

The rancho of San Ignacio is forty five miles below Loredo; has considerable Mexican population, who have for years been subjected to the depredations of the Comanches. It is difficult to overtake and chastise the savages, on account of their being able to pass to the west bank of the Rio Grande very easily at the Paso de las Mugeres.—*N. W. American.*

Laredo, January 25, 1853.

Sir:—Since my last, news has just been received that a party of Indians, about twenty, crossed the Nueces below Fort Ewell, and took the direction of the Saltsdor, where they passed on Saturday morning, 22d inst., and about mid day they arrived at San Ignacio, and killed, within 1,500 yards of the rancho, two men, one called Cesario Zapato, and the other Pedro Garcia. They left one severely wounded, and took off a youth 16 years old. The name of the latter I have not been able to find out. The Indians took all the animals they could get at from San Ignacio, and then went to Salvador Cuellar's rancho and took all the animals he had left, but killed nobody.

The moment the information came here, Lt Bulmer started a party after them, and Salvador Cuellar went voluntarily to guide them, consequently, hope are entertained that the savages may still meet their well-merited chastisement.

Captain Shay with his party are still absent, and doubtless will see the Indians more than once before he gets back.

There are no Indians in Indian rumors here, but the only injury done up to date is the above. You are well aware that now is the time that the Indians begin to come down to kill and steal.

E. H. JORDAN.

Hon. H. P. Bee, Austin.

Thousands of emigrants are now settling in the upper portion of the Trinity, and the roads between the Trinity and Brazos are literally lined with emigrant wagons. The Houston *Telegraph* says:

The road between Dallas and Waco is so thoroughly beaten by the numerous emigrant wagons that it resembles one of the great turnpikes in the Eastern States. Many of the emigrants are from Missouri and Illinois, and they intend to settle in the northern counties where they can raise wheat and other grains similar to those that are cultivated in the south western States. The emigrants who commenced the culture of wheat in those counties a few years ago have realized the fine crops of wheat raised in Missouri or Illinois, and as the best wheat land can be purchased for fifty cents an acre, one may reasonable expect that the farming of this section will in a few years be enabled to furnish flour for all the cotton and sugar growing counties in the State.

Graham's Magazine and Mrs. Stowe.—In the last number of Graham's Magazine, there is a spicy article on Uncle Tom's Cabin, from the pen of the editor. Mr. Graham having been called to account for condemning it in his February number, says now:

We repeat that Mr. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin is a bad book! It is *badly constructed, badly timed, and made up for a bad purpose!* The work has been successful pecuniarily, but there is such a thing as "blood money" speedily gained for nefarious doings. Mrs Stowe, it is said, has already received $20,000 as her share of the profits from her publication, "from the wounds inflicted on our common country *paid for* with as small a sum in gold!" Our Consul, Mr. Linsley, tells us that the book has created, in Italy, the most vehement indignation against Americans. The same is true in other countries. But the work is a mere dictionary of facts—a stupendous fact book, therefore we cannot admit its merit and join its mob of admirers. It is no more a *true* picture of life in the South than Jack Sheppard is a true picture of the habits and haunts of thieves. We learn that one publisher in this country has made his thousands by the sale of that despicable novel; and so *Mr. Fred. Douglass* has read our article "with disgust," and says it may be accounted for thus: "*He hate negroes!*" He is a mulatto. We have twelve blacks in a Sunday school for years, and we will pay into the hands of Charles S. Baker, Esq., President of the Girard Bank, the sum of one hundred dollars, to be devoted to the founding of a College in the county of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the black youth of superior promise, provided, *three hundred* out of as many thousand abolitionists, who are *to be* taken from Graham, will *each* subscribe the same amount, and pay, for the same purpose, *the cash* into the hands of the gentleman named.

"Friends of the Black Man"—*Face the Music.* GEO. R. GRAHAM.

Napoleon Hill and the Jaws.—We find in a late number of the *Archives Israelites*, published at Paris, the following interesting account of a ceremony at Bordeaux:

The circumstance which gave rise to the decoration of Grand Rabbi, Mons. Marx, of Bordeaux, with the legion of honor, makes that occurrence a matter of general importance. He had received an invitation to breakfast, and after breakfast the Prince President (now Emperor) handed the Grand Rabbi the Order of the Legion of Honor. The Grand Rabbi, in his official capacity, then addressed the Prince, in expressing his thanks for the distinction conferred upon him, the Grand Rabbi added, "this is again a confirmation of the principle of the Prince Henry, which your Highness has already promised us to maintain and defend." "You may rely on my promise," replied the Prince Henry, Grand Referendar of the Senate, who emphatically announced on this occasion, that the rights and liberties of the Jews shall never be infringed, in conformity with the principles of the age, and which are likewise those of the Prince, and moreover the Jews had shown themselves worthy of these principles. All the inhabitants of Bordeaux sympathized with the Grand Rabbi, and even the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux paid a congratulatory visit to Monsieur Marx.

New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad.—The St. Mary's *Banner* learns the following particulars from Col. A. S. Phelps, who has just completed the preliminary surveys for ex'd railroad, between Washington, in the parish of St. Landry, and the Sabine river:

Jos. Hatcher alias Michael Hartigan, charged with having, on the 7th February, assaulted and beaten Christian Dunn, was tried and found guilty.

John Smith, for having committed an assault and battery, on the 30th of January, on the person of Mary Deary, was tried and found guilty.

Philip Carlin, for having, on the 2d February, assaulted Edward Spellman, was tried and acquitted.

Fifth District Court—*Judge Buckner.*—Suits had been instituted in this Court by Joachim Bendandez vs. the Union Bank of Louisiana, to set aside a sale made of 664 shares of Union Bank stock. Petition sets forth that on the 27 P. C. Weight, who became the owner of the stock, with the property and shares attached, by purchase from Mrs Emma Sevadier. It appears that subsequently the transfer and sale the Union Bank instituted suit against petitioner for the recovery of losses of money made on the stock transferred into his hands and sold, and that the Union Bank became the purchaser of the 664 shares, at the rate of *five dollars and a half premium* per share. Petitioner contends that the sale is null and void, for various reasons, and especially because the shares could not be sold consistently with the laws of slaves on which the losses were made. It is also set forth that the stock of the Union Bank is now worth 125 premium, and that petitioner therefore asks that the sale be declared null and void, and that the Union be also condemned upon to account for the dividends earned on said stock since the sale of the same to the Bank.

Sequestrors, &c.—John Clark was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, on a charge of having, on the 20th February, committed an assault and battery on the person of Frank Wilson, a policeman. He was found guilty.

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COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE
Monday Evening, Feb. 21, 1853.

By telegraph to day we have four days later accounts from Liverpool by the steamer Pacific. They report the Cotton market unchanged but dull, only 20,000 bales having been sold during three days. Fair Orleans is quoted at 6¾d. and Middling at 6d. In our own market there was some demand to-day, but the scarcity of shipping is a great drawback to extended operations, and the sales only amounted to 2000 bales. Prices have a drooping tendency.

Livepool Classification—Louisiana and Mississippi.

Inferior	5—2¾d.	Fair	10¾ 3—d.
Ordinary	6¾ 3—d.	Fully Fair	—d.
Middling	5—3¾d.	Good Fair	—d.
Good Middling	6¾ 3¾d.	Good and Fine	—d.
Middling Fair	8¾ 3¾d.		

There was a fair demand to-day for Sugar and the sales reached 1100 bales at former prices. The transactions in Molasses amounted to 2000 bals. at 23 @ 24½c. for good to choice lots and rebolted, and 19 @ 21c. ℔ gallon for fermenting.

The Flour market is dull and prices are lower. Sales of 2000 bbls. at $4 00 @ $4 25 for Ohio and $4 50 @ $4 75 for St. Louis. Extra brands $5 25 @ $5 50. In Corn the sales amounted to 15,000 sacks at 37 @ 40c. for green and mixed, and 42 @ 45c. for ordinary to prime lots of white and yellow.

Provisions are unchanged. We notice sales of 300 bbls. Pork at $16 50 @ $17 for prime and mess, and brended Mess Lard is heavy. For Bacon the demand is active and fully 400 casks were sold at 8½c. for Sides and 7c. for Shoulders.

A sale of 4000 Osnaby Bags in bundles was made at 9½c.

Whiskey is firm and in good demand, at 21@21½c. ℔ gallon for retailed.

Of Coffee 1000 bags Rio were sold in lots at 9¾ @ 9½c.

Exchange is heavy, but previous rates are sustained. We quote

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	10¾ @ 10¾% ℔ st. p
France	5 22½ @ 5 18¾
New York, sixty days	¼ @ ¼% ℔ cent dis.
Do. Checks	¼ @ ¾ ℔ cent do.
Boston, sixty days	¼ @ ¾ ℔ cent do.
Philadelphia, sixty days	¼ @ ¾ ℔ cent do.
Havana at five to eight days	¼ @ ¾ ℔ ct. prem

Freights are very stiff. Cotton to Liverpool, 5d. A vessel was taken for Boston to load with Cotton at 5c.

Prices of Flour have advanced 6d.

Wheat has advanced.

Indian Corn firm. *[Picayune*

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Cincinnati	Mediator, Williamson	5 P M
Red River	Post Boy, Crooks	5 P M
Mobile	Oregon, Hess	4 P M
Mobile	F. Dolman, Kay	5 P M
Cincinnati	Gen. Scott, Logan	4 P M
Camden	New World, Moore	5 P M
Red River	Pike, Parker	5 P M
Red River	Cassina, Dunn	5 P M
Yazoo River	Grenada, Gwartney	5 P M
Mobile	Florida, Pierce	4 P M
Plaquemines	J. T. Donwell, Sellin	9 A M
Donaldsonville	Mary Foley, Dufaron	9 A M
St Louis	St. Louis, Taylor	5 A M
Vicksburg	Belfonda, Thomas	5 P M
Vicksburg	Princess, Holmes	5 P M
Louisville	Glenby Burke, Beatley	5 P M
Louisville	Reindeer, Fitzgerald	5 P M
Shreveport	C. Hayes, Maggie	9 A M
Ouachita	Sarah Gordon, Ross	9 A M
Caldwell	Daniel Webster, Grafton	9 A M
Opelousas	Golden Rule, Lafarge	9 A M
Attakapas	Anna No 2, Labarthe	9 A M
Louisville	H. M. Wright, Clark	5 P M
Bayou Sara	J. M. Ball, Hall	5 P M
Bayou de Glaise	Trenton, Hancock	4 P M
Walnut River	J. M. Stockwell, Greer	5 P M
St Louis	Grand Tower, Yore	4 P M
Cincinnati	Ophelia	5 P M

Reading and Oratory.

BY DUDLEY MANDEVILLE, A. B.

IR. MANDEVILLE having accepted an invitation to deliver a course of Lectures on READING and ORATORY, will open the first of the series on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. The course will embrace twenty six lectures, and will be given at Lyceum Hall, every day, from half past four to six o'clock.

Tickets for Gentlemen $5.
Tickets for Ladies $3.
feb 18

$1000 in Cash, or Audubon's Great Work on Ornithology, for $15!

A Rare and Novel Opportunity of Making Money and Literature!!

A Glorious Scheme! No Humbug! No Lottery!

A L L G A I N,
READ, REFLECT, AND BE THE
O N E W H O W I N
$1000 In Cash will be paid if preferred to the person who shall first receive the receipt with the number on it that shall be drawn, for the sum of "one thousand dollars." The Receipt to be sold for Dollars.

☞ In Cash will be paid, if preferred to the Book, to whoever buys the Book thus valued. It is to be sold for Dollars.

☞ $250 in Cash will be paid to whoever buys the Receipts bearing the numbers next after the Number the money instead of the Book. Receipts will be sold for $15 each.

☞ $500 secured for $!

Who will enter this opportunity to pay a hundred $500 for the Receipt bearing the number of 100 vols. Elephant Folio Edition of Audubon's Ornithology, Under the St. Charles Hotel and make the attention of their friends to their large stock of fashionable clothing, which is now rendered complete by recent arrivals from their manufactory in New York.

Musical Notes.

PIERRE POUTZ has received from his 23 Cathedral street, to his 23 Royal street. 09

W. HARTKOPF.

PIANO maker and importer of Pianofortes, begs leave to announce to his friends and to the public in general, that he has just received a fine assortment of Pianos, which he will sell at his store, on the 20th February next at 6 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the propriety and policy of amending the Charter and increasing its Capital Stock. As three-fourths of the capital is required to be represented, in order to carry into effect the constitutional object of the meeting, Stockholders are particularly requested to attend, or otherwise cause themselves to be represented by proxy.

By order of the Board of Directors.
feb 20 BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

New Orleans, January 11, 1853.

SUBSCRIBERS to the stock of this Company, are hereby notified that an instalment of ten per cent will be next payable at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1853.

By order of the Board. JOHN CALHOUN,
Secretary.

St Joseph College, Bordeaux, St.

THE subscriber has the honor to inform the public and the friends of the College, that he has resumed his duties as Principal of the Institution. Parents and guardians desirous to send their children to a healthy and pleasant place, will find ample accommodation for them. Upon their arrival at St. Joseph, I will make them feel as fatherly care and anxiety. I will, also, with great pleasure take charge of such articles as parents and guardians are willing to forward to their wards.

Will leave New Orleans, about the 15th of March. Any thing to be entrusted to my care may be forwarded to Messrs. Downs Cuddy & Co., New Orleans. Any communication addressed to me will please call at Messrs. Downs, Cuddy & Co., Camp street. J. F QUEBRE, Agent, 26 Camp st.

French Language.

PARAMICK is now organizing two French Evening Classes one for beginners, the other for persons who have some knowledge of the language. These gentlemen who may be desirous of joining either, are respectfully invited to call on the Professor, 95 Common street, up stairs.

Grocery to be Sold.

AT the corner of Dauphine and Bienville streets, as the owner is going to the North. It will be sold at the lowest terms. feb 19 X.

For Sale.

THE Furniture of the Boarding House No 116 Royal street, will be sold on very reasonable terms. It is all new, having been used only about three months.

The house containing from 12 large rooms to 50 lodgers, is also for sale, or to be rented for a term of years. A few of the rooms are also to be rented, as well as comfortable apartments as a private boarding house cannot be surpassed in the city. For further particulars apply on the premises.

Sale on account of Sickness and Departure.

THE undersigned intends to the public that he will sell at auction, the following articles, which he has still on hand to wit:

Brass Pan, of different sizes, frying, sauce pans, 2 large quantities of Tin Moulds, oval and round jar moulds of all sizes, moulds for Chocolate drops, Tin Coffee Pots, Tin Tea Pots, Tin Boilers and one cylinder to warm water.

Copperamith's Tools, such as Bells, Easel, Shears, Angle Drawing Irons, &c. Also a lot of Zinc.

feb 18 J. R. DUCRET.

Molasses on Plantation.

MOREAUX Plantation, on the Lake about 20 miles above Lafayette & Co., in as much as Mr. A. L. Chaumont has sold his interest to that place to Mr. J. H. Dupuy, who has taken his place.

f17 DARAN, CHAIGNEAU & CO.

IN store and for sale by the undersigned:
20 bales Fort wine.
1 cask ordinary claret.
70 bbls Monongahela, Bourbon, Rye whiskey.
25 do Cognac brandy.
500 boxes fine and extra fine cutses, large pattern.
500 do do do do, small patterns.
150 do Marseilles.
50 do Fancy Soap.
75 do Alsyth, various brands.
70 do kirschwasser.
100 do assorted liquors.
200 do extra fine do.
50 do fine do.
60 baskets Champagne wine, various brands.
25 boxes Sardines.
50 kegs Pigeon Hill, Bourbon, Rye whiskey.
375 do ordinary claret.
60 do superior do.
300 do fine claret.
100 do Guignolet, &c.

Madeira wine, London, Holland gin, Sherry wine, Cognac brandy, Wind Cherry, bitters, peppermint, barrels, pipes, half pipes, quarter pipes, &c.

DARAN, LACHAUD & CO.
f17 No 45 Gravier.

LADIES' SHOE STORE.

AUG. BLANCAND,

HAS the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans that he has just received his fall stock, of the best quality of WHITE SATIN SHOES, received per ship Constitution, from the celebrated manufactory of Paris, according to patterns sent from New Orleans; they are of the latest style, of superior quality, and will be sold at Boston Prices.

Also—White satin, white kid Shoes; French black and colored Gaiters; Gentlemen's French Boots, Double rubber do, &c., &c. The most complete assortment with or without heels.

Black Satin and Colored Shoes. For sale at the Shoe Store corner Royal and Bienville st. f19

Mats, Mats, Mats!

THE undersigned have just received by late arrivals, a very large and fine assortment of Door Felt Mats, of different colors, such as mahony, cypress and scarlet, which we offer for sale at our room or hall, the patterns are new and very beautiful, and of extra quality.

CHAS. TREMENDEN & DAMERON
f14-tw 56 Chartres and 97 Customhouse st.

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