The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.—NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1848.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 91 Chartres and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 25, 1848.

The Senatorial Election.

The die is cast, and the seat in the United States Senate now filled by the Hon. HENRY JOHNSON, will, after the 4th of March, 1849, be occupied by Mr. PIERRE SOULE, a democrat of the deepest dye. That we are profoundly grieved and mortified at the result, needs not be told. Our disappointment is the greater, inasmuch as we had been led to believe that every Whig would have voted for the nominee of his party. But a single source of consolation is left, and that is drawn from the fact that the regular candidate of the Locofoco—JOHN SLIDELL—was defeated, and that his party had to concentrate upon a gentleman who owes his election to whig votes. This, however, is but a meagre offset to the disheartening reflection that a Whig Legislature has deliberately set at nought the will of the people, and stultified its own character, by selecting a violent political opponent for the highest office in its gift. The gentlemen whose votes accomplished this outrage upon the Whig party, will, hereafter, have an account to settle with their constituents. We do not envy some of them the task they have in prospect, nor can we conceive a more thankless duty than that which devolves upon a Whig to satisfy those who sent him to the Legislature on the avowed ground of his political opinions, that in voting for a Locofoco, he represented the wishes and subserved the interests of his constituents.

The report of the proceedings in joint convention will enable those who were not present, to understand the *rationale* of the process by which the Locofoco party succeeded. Every member of the two branches was present except Mr. ISAAC MYERS—a Whig from the Parish of Washington. This gentleman was absent, and though sought for in every direction, was not to be found. He had attended the Whig caucus on Saturday evening, voted with his party, and shared the general pledge to support the Whig candidate. His mysterious absence, however, reduced the majority on joint ballot to ONE vote, and rendered the result highly problematical. At the first and second trial, Mr. BALDWIN, a Whig representing the Parish of Sabine, which, though heretofore democratic, gave a majority for the Whig candidate for Congress, at the November election, voted for Mr. SLIDELL, from motives which have not transpired. This defection would have secured the defeat of the Whigs, but for the course pursued by Col. MAUNSEL WHITE—the democratic Senator from Plaquemine—who threw away his vote in favor of ROBERT C. NICHOLAS. The two parties were consequently tied—each having given 64 votes to its respective candidate. At the third trial, Mr. SOULE's name was substituted for Mr. SLIDELL's. Mr. BALDWIN on this occasion voted for Mr. KENNER, the Whig nominee; but on the other hand, the following Whigs deserted their party and cast their suffrages for SOULE, viz.: Messrs. F. GARDÈRE, and PARHAM, of the Senate; Messrs. BIENVENU and WATKINS of the House. It is due to Mr. PARHAM to say that he explained to the Convention that he had voted for Mr. SOULE, because he thought the alternative lay between the latter and Mr. SLIDELL, and that Mr. SOULE was in his opinion, preferable in every respect. Mr. PARHAM added that he would have continued to vote for Mr. KENNER, had that gentleman needed his vote to ensure his election. The other members offered no explanation of their votes.

The democrats of course, exult, and the Whigs are proportionably indignant at the result. There is small inducement for the Whigs to exert themselves to carry elections, when they perceive the fruits of their hard won victories wrested from them by the defeasance of their own friends. We may bear discomfiture with something of philosophy when stricken down by the force of our antagonist, but to be prostrated by a blow from those for whom we fight, is a little too cruel. If victories and defeats are to be equally detrimental to the Whig party, we cannot for the life of us, see why it should struggle for the attainment of power which only puts a powerless and barren sceptre in its grasp.

SINGULAR FINANCIAL RUMOR.—The New York Herald, of Saturday, says:

It was rumored in Wall street, yesterday, that the government at Washington had effected a loan with the Russian government, through Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, for $20,000,000, to be drawn, for a bill on London or on St. Petersburg. This, if true, will turn the current of specie to this country again.

Ex ourselves, the old fashioned Democracy feared the presence of *foreign* capital, more than any other destructive missile from the crowned heads of Europe. British gold was considered particularly dangerous and destructive, Dutch coins alarming, and French francs awful! Our liberties would be subverted, our institutions would be at the mercy of foreign capitalists, and ruin stared us in the face, whenever we looked upon a transatlantic golden tempter! Now how, changed! The genuine Democracy not only love European manufactures of every description better than our own—but negotiate with foreign powers for extensive loans of foreign capital.

VERY HARD.—A strong argument for the Anti-Capital Punishment men is seen in the fact that a lawyer in England, transported, three years ago, for forgery, has been found to be innocent and sent for. When convicted, he had a practice worth $15,000 a year. A few years ago, he would have been hanged.

NONE BUT WHIGS advocate the Wilmot Proviso! *Wilmot* himself, is certainly a Whig; who doubts it! There are only *five* Democrats in the New York Legislature; when!

NEW YORK.—The Wilmot Proviso Resolutions which passed the House of Assembly by a vote of— to 4, were concurred in by the Senate—ayes 26, nay [illegible].

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—Saturday's Concordia *Intelligencer*, says: The river at this point, was, eight days ago, so high as to be within 7 or 8 feet of the highest mark, of the water during the rivet panic of last summer. On Monday last, it began to recede, and still continues to go down very gently, having fallen about six inches during the week. There is neither alarm, nor cause of alarm among our planters at this time, but they think that the rise, of the river beyond its present height would be a very disagreeable part of nature's plans on the Mississippi—so far as cotton is concerned.

MAIL ROBBERY.—We learn, say the Concordia *Intelligencer*, that the mail from Jackson to Natchez, Miss., was robbed on Monday night last, on the part of the road between Jackson and Hamburg, Miss. The bag containing the letters was rifled and the packages of letters carried off. With the exception of, now and then, a stray five or ten dollar bill, no money goes by this mail, private conveyance being so constant. This mail robber or (if there were more than one) these mail robbers must have been the veriest nincompoops as well as knaves,—just such fellows as we should expect to see breaking into a printing office and forcing open the [illegible].

GOOD FEES.—It is reported that the three Attorneys of Mrs. Gen. Gaines are to receive $50,000 each for their services in the great case, recently decided by the U. S. Supreme Court.—Gen. Walter Jones, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. G. J. Barr are the fortunate gentlemen.

MR. SECRETARY WALKER's United States Bank will soon be in operation. The Hon. gentleman, it is reported, has perfected a plan to raise all the millions wanted by issuing fifty Treasury notes bearing interest, and less of [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15th, 1848.

The army difficulties are to be the subject of official investigation. Yesterday, the President directed a Court of Inquiry to assemble at Perote, to investigate the charges made by Gen. Scott, against Gen. Pillow and Col. Duncan.

It is stated with confidence in high quarters, that after this investigation is ended, the Court is authorized to inquire into the charges against Gen. Scott, preferred by Gen. Worth.

One remarkable feature in the matter is, that the charges against Gen. Worth, which Gen. Scott advanced, have been dismissed by the President. Perhaps the admission of Col. Duncan of the authorship of the letter imputed to Gen. Worth, was the occasion of this decision.

The Court of Inquiry consist of Gen. Towson, Paymaster General, President, Gen. Cushing and Col. Butler, of Louisiana. Those who are familiar with the service, are of opinion that exception will be taken to the organization of the tribunal, on the ground, that Gen. Towson, holds no recognized military rank in the line of the army. His office is legally a civil one, and he holds it in that capacity.

As the presence of Gen. Scott, will be necessary at the Court of Inquiry, the command of the army will temporarily devolve upon Gen. Butler, of Kentucky.

No further action has been taken upon the recall of Gen. Scott, and it is regarded as being abandoned. This administration has already had quite enough experience in persecuting men into public favor, without renewing the experiment at this day; though they would be quite willing to attempt it, if there was any hope of its being effected at the expense of the patriot and hero of Buena Vista, against whom for some mysterious reason, their bitterest hostility is directed.

From the present indications, there is a manifest preponderance in favor of Gen. Cass, as the nominee of the Democratic Convention. But, it is impossible to tell what the next few months may bring forth in reference to this important and agitating question. Thus far, the heat of the race is between Cass and Buchanan, but the "knowing ones" have an eye to Polk, who keeps "ready."

The severe pressure in the money market, which is now felt in all the commercial cities, and necessarily in proportion through the interior of the Country, will do much to settle the Presidential question. These derangements must have causes, and inquiry will place the responsibility at the doors of the Administration.

That a revulsion must very soon occur is inevitable to the minds of all reflecting and informed men. Indeed, it has already commenced. One great cause, is the amount of excessive *importations* that have come in, and have been entered. Consignees induces purchase and purchase requires payment. We have now an amount of goods in the country far beyond the wants of the community, and they are falling in value every day, by the sign genie of money in England, which has compelled enormous and most extraordinary sacrifices to maintain credit. The cotton crop of this year is controlled by one of the most extensive and prudent makers of New York, to be depreciated nearly, if not fully, and perhaps more than *twenty millions of dollars*. With this vast and stupendous loss, with the limited discounts of the Banks and with the drain of precious metals for the maintenance of the war, how is our indebtedness to be paid? This is one of the beautiful results of the Free Trade or low Tariff System, which is now on the eve of another explosion in progress. No country can advance that does not protect its own industry and labor under free government, cannot be maintained in its just rights and equality, when brought in direct competition, with the pauper and convict labor of Europe.

The refusal of the President to grant the information called for by the House of Representatives, has produced a sensation in the political circles. It is an outrage of the most offensive sort against the people of their Representatives.—Mr. Slidell's mission has long since terminated—Mr. Trist has been recalled, and here are no negotiations pending with Mexico. But new levies are asked to the extent of thirty millions a year, and the war-making power to the just... [illegible] ...The President may learn before long, that there is a point at which forbearance ceases, and when arrogance and usurpation may receive their due retribution.

The principle has been asserted by Congress, ...[illegible]... When our Commissioners were treating at Ghent as to the adjustment of the last war, the Correspondence on both sides, was published in this country and reached Ghent at a time, which might be regarded as the very critical point of the negotiations. No harm was done, for sensible men, must view public questions as they are controlled by events, and after eighteen days, the celebrated Treaty was signed.

There is but one good reason that can be imagined for the conduct of the Executive, and that is, that he felt the necessity of making and covering up the intrigue and corruption, connected with the return of Santa Anna and the outbreak of this war. It no can find support or consolation in this, he is certainly kind of [illegible].

The Hon. John Sergeant, of Philadelphia, who was chosen as arbitrator, between New Jersey and Delaware, in the contest for the Pea Patch Island, in the Delaware River, delivered his opinion to-day, affirming the title of the United States, derived through Delaware in 1813. This settles a long litigated and very troublesome question, which has been before Congress for a number of years. HOMO.

Pea Patch Case Award.

The Washington Union of the 18th, says:

It will be recollected by our readers, that a long standing controversy has existed between the United States and the State of Delaware as to the ownership of the Pea Patch, and that the case was submitted to the sole arbitrament of John Sergeant, Esq., the distinguished member of the bar at Philadelphia. It was argued at great length on the part of Messrs. Henry D. Gilpin and John M. Clayton, on the part of the United States, and Messrs George M. Bibb and John H. Eaton on the part of the State; as the award. This day and at this city, Mr. Sergeant has delivered the terms of his award, of which we have been politely furnished with a copy.

IMPORTANT AWARD.

Under, and by virtue of the written agreement and submission, having heard the parties by their counsel, their proofs and allegations, and duly and deliberately considered the whole matter and weighed the evidence and arguments on both sides, I hereby award that the title to the Pea Patch Island is in the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, at the city of Washington.

JOHN SERGEANT, [seal.]

Witness: JOHN WM. WALLACE,
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
W. L. DAYTON.

We copy the following extract from a Southern paper which is by no means Whig, and whose political sympathies have heretofore been with the Administration, every word of which is God's truth:

From the Charleston Evening News, of Dec. 31.

* * * * "The country was precipitated into the war without any anticipation of it. It is unaccountable to apprehend that we may be hurried farther in the pursuit of *ends and objects* than we now contemplate? The peace that would be satisfactory to-day might not obtain the honor of a consideration a month hence. Now a comfortable slice of Mexican territory would perhaps satisfy the popular appetite for land—more land; but who can tell how soon its cravings will refuse to be sated with any thing short of the whole? Is it statesmanlike in our rulers to abandon themselves to the current of events; to let things take their course, in the uncertain hope that the end will work itself out right? A more miserable fatality cannot be conceived. This appetite for land, for an extension of the area, as it is called, is becoming the prevailing passion of our people. Already they cannot bear to feel the touch of their neighbor's elbow. Nor is there any thing better calculated to feed and to madden this passion than an offensive war, prosecuted without definite purpose, and for which the acquisition of territory can be our only indemnification.

"What could we do with Mexico were it at this moment all our own? Do we expect to hold it as a subjected province, to be plundered and misgoverned by rapacious pro-consuls, or to incorporate it into our Union, with its ten millions of an inferior race, who have neither blood nor sympathy in common with us, and who never can be assimilated to ourselves?—This is a startling alternative, and one that ought to arrest the attention of those who give direction to the current of public sentiment.—The day that our country shall so far depart from its appointed and appropriate duties as to undertake to govern or to incorporate a reluctant and conquered nation, that day will it begin to feel the unsettling of its foundations, and to sink and to fall under the weight of the vast and incongruous mass that will hang like an incubus upon its present energies."

RIVER DISASTER.—On Monday last, the 17th inst., Isaac W. Conger, son of J. B. Conger, Esq., a planter in Mississippi, and Mr. Alsop, overseer on the plantation of Rice Ballard, Esq., visited Grand Gulf on business, having with their two negro men, one the property of Mr. Conger, the other that of Mr. Ballard. The parties were in a skiff. In returning Johnson with the skiff accidentally got into the Gulf eddy.—The danger was immediately and young Conger seeing this and that the skiff must go down instantly, pulled off his clothes and plunged into the river. He was an expert swimmer, and, even in that dangerous eddy, nearly succeeded in saying himself, but the labor of the river was too much for him, however, and he went down at a distance of [illegible] yards from the shore. Mr. Alsop and the two negro men remained in the skiff until all went down in the eddy and immediately rising again [illegible]... —Concordia Intelligencer.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1848.

HOUSE.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Boyd to close the debate on the President's Annual Message, in two hours after going into Committee of the Whole. It was postponed, on motion of Mr. Stephens, till Monday next, by a vote of 99 to 93.

The States were then called on for resolutions, and a great number were presented; they were mostly unimportant.

Mr. McLane offered a resolution requiring the Secretary of War to furnish reports of the various routes from Missouri to the Pacific.—Adopted.

Mr. McKay presented a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to ascertain the terms on which the contract by the Bay Line for the transportation of the great Southern Mail can be cancelled, and the terms on which the Railroad will contract.—Adopted.

Mr. Chase, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution declaring it inexpedient to withdraw the troops from the positions they now occupy in Mexico, for the purpose of posting them back on a defensive line. On motion of Mr. Stephens, it was laid on the table by a vote of 96 to 89.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, submitted a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of classifying and establishing the rates of transportation of the mails by steamboats and railroads.—Adopted.

A series of resolutions were offered and laid over, declaring it inexpedient for Congress to make appropriations for Internal Improvements, as the revenues of the Government are all necessary while the Mexican War continues, for the prosecution of the same to an honorable conclusion.

A resolution was adopted, of inquiry into the expediency of providing for the continuance to heirs of soldiers killed in battle, of the pay which such soldiers would be entitled to, had they served out their time.

Mr. Giddings offered a resolution appointing a Committee to investigate the circumstances of an alleged seizure, in this city, at a boarding house last Friday, by three slave dealers, of a colored servant, who had contracted to pay $300 for his freedom, and had paid all but $60 the rest. On motion of Mr. Harrison, it was laid on the table—94 to 83.

The following bills were introduced and read twice: for the improvement of certain harbors on Lake Erie; to amend the act extending the jurisdiction of District Courts, in certain cases; the bill to cede the public lands to the several States to those States, and extending the time of locating military land warrants.

Mr. Wentworth offered a resolution of inquiry into the propriety of amending the constitution, by making Collectors, Postmasters, &c., elective by the people. It lies over.

Mr. Tyner offered a joint resolution for annexing New Mexico and California. It lies over.

Mr. Lincoln introduced a bill to amend an act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Meade presented a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of fixing maximum rates for the transportation of the mails by steamboats and railroads. Adopted.

Mr. Goggin submitted a resolution calling on the President for the correspondence relative to the imposition of duties on American tobacco with the Great Britain. Adopted.

Mr. Ball's resolution, calling on the President to communicate the specific object of his application, last session, for three millions, and whether any disposition had been made of any portion of the appropriation, or any proposition made to the Mexican authorities, and if any disposition had been made of the fund, or if any attempt had been made to secure peace, to give his reason therefor, lies over.

Mr. King, of Georgia, introduced a resolution of inquiry as to what measures are necessary to regulate the trade between the United States and foreign ports. Notice was given of numerous bills to be introduced hereafter.

Mr. Tompkins offered a series of resolutions calling on the President to communicate the specific object for which the war is to be prosecuted, and what were the means of its accomplishment. They lie over.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, offered a resolution which was adopted, inquiring as to the expediency of making Augusta a Port of Entry.

Bills were introduced and read twice, providing for the settlement of certain confirmed claims of Louisiana, and for other purposes—granting certain lands to Louisiana as a refund land; establishing a Naval Depot in New Orleans, for the relief of the late Postmaster at New Orleans.

Mr. Lumpkin gave notice of a bill to divide Georgia into two Judicial Districts. Adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. More, the new Senator from Maine, took his seat.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, submitted a petition from Sarah Decatur, praying for a pension.

Several petitions were presented, praying for a speedy termination of the war.

Mr. Cameron offered a resolution of inquiry into a certain alleged defalcation at the Mint at Philadelphia.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Mangum, calling on the President to communicate the suggestions and opinions of Gen. Scott, was taken up, and it seemed until the hour appointed for the consideration of the Ten Regiment bill, the latter was then taken up, and Mr. Butler addressed the Senate at length, concluding *generally* to the views of Mr. Calhoun but in favor of the prosecution of [illegible] [illegible]. Adjourned.

Col. HASKELL.—This distinguished officer, who commanded a Tennessee regiment at Cerro Gordo, and who on his return from Mexico had the controversy with Gen. Pillow, is now in Congress. His father emigrated from Rhode Island in 1809, settled in Tennessee, and died without ever revisiting his native State. Col. Haskell, on his recent arrival at Washington, had never seen any of his relatives except his father's descendants, and did not know anything of them.

On leaving home, he took several old family letters from his father's papers and determined to make some inquires about the family, not knowing whether any of them remained in New England. At Washington, he got a member of Congress from Rhode Island to look at the old letters who soon found one from a gentleman now living at Providence. That gentleman was addressed and he replied that he had been an intimate friend of Col. Haskell's father, that the grandfather of Col. Haskell, aged 102, was still alive, that his grandmother, aged 95, was still alive, and that their descendants, to the number of nearly 200, were living in Rhode Island. Upon the receipt of this pleasing intelligence, the Colonel determined to go on to Rhode Island with his oldest boy and spend his Christmas holidays with his venerable grand-parents. He also came to knowledge of his great grandfather, who was a distinguished officer of the revolution and whose likeness is found in the Trumbull painting in the rotunda of the Capitol as one of the group by whom Gen. Washington is surrounded on the canvass.

FUNERAL HONORS TO COLONELS BUTLER AND DICKINSON.—The *Charleston Courier*, of Wednesday last, contains an account of the funeral honors paid in Columbia to the remains of the gallant Butler and the lamented Dickinson. We copy a portion of the proceedings:

The weather was delightful, and the military display solemn and imposing. Gen. Cruikshanks commanded the military escort. Col. Ragagnam was in command of the Charleston detachment. Adjutant General Cantey acted as Chief Marshal.

Col. Preston's address occupied about fifty minutes in delivery, and is stated to have been an unsurpassed effort as a specimen of oratory, enchaining the attention of the large audience whom he addressed, and shedding forth upon them a torrent of eloquence that elicited a feeling seldom evinced on similar occasions. We can well conceive that the talented eulogist, on such a theme, dilating on the virtues, the talents, the patriotism, the chivalric character of the honored heroes with whom he had been so intimately associated while living, should have gained the very hearts of his hearers, by his powerful eloquence, and elicited from them bursts of grief and sadness at the loss they had sustained, that will remain on their minds with a vividness that time only can eradicate.

The remains of Col. Butler were entombed in the cemetery of Grace Church, at Columbia, in a vault expressly built to receive them. Those of Lieut. Col. Dickinson were placed in charge of a deputation, which left for Camden at 2 o'clock, yesterday.

The entire procession was near half a mile in length, and moved from the State Arsenal at half past 11 o'clock, A. M., reaching the State House at 12 o'clock. During the progress of the procession, minute guns were fired from the Arsenal, and the bells of the town were tolled.

When the procession reached the State House, Gov. Johnson ascended the stand, which had been erected for the purpose, and stated in substance, that it was eminently proper that the character and deeds of those who had sacrificed their lives in the service of their country should be honorably noticed and eulogized—that in consideration of the distinguished bravery, and self-sacrificing patriotism of the two noble men whose remains were now lying before them, he had ordered that they should be brought to the seat of government for the purpose of having due honors paid them; and to fulfil that duty he had been fortunate in securing the services of the distinguished gentleman at the head of the South Carolina College, Col. Wm. Preston.

Col. Preston then rose and addressed the assemblage, as above mentioned. This correspondent states that it was a masterly effort, worthy of the subject, and of the distinguished orator, and that there were but few who were not moved to tears.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamer Rhode Island, while passing Whitehall dock yesterday, at 4 P. M., on her way to Stonington, with the mails for the Caledonia, (it being foggy at the time,) was run into by the South Ferry steamboat Transit, on her way from Brooklyn to New York. The Transit struck the R. I. on the starboard wheelhouse, ...[illegible]...

[(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)]

Arrival of Steamship Washington.

Packet Ship Duchess d'Orleans on Shore—Failure of the Mail for the Boston Steamer—Non-Arrival of the Cambria, &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—1 P. M.

The steamer Washington, which sailed from Southampton, England, on the 19th ult., the same day that the Caledonia sailed from Liverpool, arrived here last night, after a passage of twenty-eight days. She, of course, brings no later news than that received by the Caledonia. She is much disabled, and has been detained by the most terrific storms ever experienced. She put into Halifax for coal, on the 10th instant, and sailed from there on the 12th.

The packet ship Duchess d'Orleans got on shore at Sandy Hook on Friday night in a fog, and is considered to be in a dangerous position, though hopes are entertained that she will be saved, if the weather should prove favorable. Her passengers have all been taken off and brought up to the city.

The mail from the South, carrying also the New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore letters, for the steamer Caledonia, which sailed from Boston yesterday, failed to reach there in time, and she consequently left behind. The failure was caused by an accident to the steamer for Boston, which left here on Friday evening.

The Cambria is momentarily looked for here, with fifteen days later intelligence from Europe, but she has not been in sight yet.

Second Dispatch.

The Steamer Washington—Terrific Gales on her Passage—Wheel and Wheel-house Swept Off—Arrival of Boxes of Despatches—Letters from the Passengers, &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—3, P. M.

The steamer Washington hove in sight, and anchored in the bay at 5 o'clock last evening. Her mail and passengers were immediately placed on board the steam tow boat United States, and brought to the city, arriving here at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Washington sailed from Southampton on the 19th of December, and brings a London Sunday paper of that date, one day later than previous accounts from London, but it contains nothing of interest. She brings files of the London and Liverpool papers of the same dates as by the Caledonia.

The Washington experienced a very boisterous passage and lost, during a succession of heavy gales, her larboard wheel, wheel house, and guards. She was compelled to lay to for five days, and had sacked against head winds during the whole passage except one day's run.

She put in to Halifax on the 10th, short of coal and made fast to the Cunard wharf, at 9 o'clock in the evening, and remained twelve hours. From Halifax to Sandy Hook she had fine weather and a quick passage.

Among the passengers is A. Solovan, Esq., bearer of despatches.

The passengers have joined in a tribute to the Captain, commending his seamanship, care, and attention exhibited by him on the passage, and commend the vessel as an excellent sea boat. They say they had a series of most terrific hurricanes from the Needles to Halifax.

She brings no intelligence later than the Caledonia, of a commercial or political character.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

Senate.

MONDAY, January 24th, 1848.

The Senate met at half past 10 o'clock. [illegible] members present.

Mr. Brashear gave notice of a bill making appropriation for the purchase of the best rifles that can be manufactured in the United States, for the use of Union City of the State.

The President submitted the first annual report of the State Insane Asylum, ...[illegible]... G. W. Barbo, superintendent of the Third Municipality Public Schools, ...[illegible]... Schools. Accepted.

Several unimportant bills were afterwards introduced by different Senators.

The resolution relative to the purchase of a sword to be presented to Gen. Persifer F. Smith now in Mexico, underwent its third reading, and finally passed.

After which, the Senate proceeded in a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives to elect a United States Senator, and then it adjourned.

House of Representatives.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Moise rose and stated that the Committee appointed to investigate ...[illegible]...

[illegible]

At 12 o'clock the House of Representatives ...[illegible]... a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1849 ...[illegible]...

[illegible]

Whole number of votes, 128
For Soule, 65
For Kenner, 62

Mr. Soule was therefore elected U. S. Senator, for the term of six years, commencing from the 4th March 1849.

The Convention voted afterwards for a State Printer. The candidates were Mr. Peter K. Wagner and Messrs. Magne & Weisse. On the first ballot, Mr. Wagner obtained 64 votes, and Magne & Weisse 63. Mr. Wagner was therefore elected State Printer. The Senate having withdrawn to their Chamber, the House adjourned.

A VIRGINIA ABSTRACTION.—The Whigs of Virginia have been cured of all their abstractions, if any they had, but Locofocoism there is very sick with that disease yet.

For some years past, Virginia has been inundated with small, dirty, nasty looking, one and two dollar bank notes from North Carolina and Maryland,—*because* Locofocoism, dominant in the Virginia Legislature, banished all small bills made by its own banks. The *out-of-the-State* small bank notes have become so valuable for change, and are so much cherished, that the worse of them, buried as they often are in the negro pockets, is any thing but sweet,—and so ragged are they, that in a fever and ague district, it is dangerous to *shake* with them.

Even Locofocoism and its abstractions in Virginia begin to appreciate the stultification of this state of things. There is now before the State Senate (Loco) a bill repealing the restriction, which has passed the House (Whig). What is to be done with it, remains to be seen,—and the ludicrous look of puzzle given to it in the body where it reposes, is amusing enough. *Abstraction* in Virginia, we see, is not quite easy in its own mind as to what should be done with the United States deposit fund. When the small note business is settled, this can be settled too.

Madame Ablamowicz.

This exquisite songstress gives her first concert in New Orleans at the Armory Hall this evening. Her justly deserved celebrity has preceded her, and we are convinced that no lover of melody, concord and sweet sounds, will be disappointed on hearing the enchanting outpourings of this unrivalled vocalist.

The following rich selection is for the first evening:

"Bonnie Cole," from the Slave of Bagdad, by Pacini.

"Di Piacer," from La Gazza Ladra.

"Wanderer," with flute echo, by Liszt.

"Exile of Erin," "Last Rose of Summer," "Jock of Hazeldean," "Mergagna Glibering" [illegible] are the songs of which vocalism Mrs. Wood, Miss Stevens, and Caradori Allan [illegible]

She will be assisted by Monsr. Sauvé [illegible]

City Intelligence.

HORSE-STEALING.—In the month of July last, one Pierre Conrad came to Mr. William Whiting's stable, and hired a horse, with saddle and bridle, to go to Labranche's plantation, about nine miles from the city, with the understanding to return on the following day. Pierre Conrad has not since returned the horse. Yesterday morning Mr. Whiting made an affidavit before Recorder Seuzeneau, charging Conrad with having disposed of the said horse for his own use and benefit. A warrant was issued.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—Frederick Summers was yesterday arrested by the Third Municipality police, charged with having, on Sunday last, at about midnight, at the corner of Levee and Elysian Fields streets, picked the pockets of one John Brown, and with having taken therefrom a red silk handkerchief. The prisoner was remanded.

There was a fight on Saturday evening last, on Port street, within the Third Municipality, between two females, Catharine Halig and Mary ——, in which the former was very badly treated. She immediately lodged an affidavit before Recorder Seuzeneau for the arrest of her assailant.

The case of Edmond Calogez, charged with having committed an assault and battery on the person of Mr. Sancher, was partly investigated yesterday, and the further investigation was postponed until Wednesday.

GAMBLERS ARRESTED.—Captain Mazerat, of the Third Municipality police, arrested, on Sunday evening last, in a house kept by Marie Laveau, at the corner of Bagatelle and Craps streets, the following free men of color: R. George, John Johnson, Reali Lesparre, Gustave Dupara, Eugene Bolen, Jean François and Henri Ferand. They are all charged with gambling in the aforesaid house. They were yesterday brought up before Recorder Seuzeneau, who fined them five dollars each.

An adopted.

A resolution from the Improvement Committee, providing that the Treme Market be lighted with gas, was adopted.

Sundry other matters of a local character were reported by the Chairman of the Improvement Committee. After which, the Council adjourned.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—James Foley and George Fauld, charged with larceny, were yesterday tried, having put upon their trial, and were found guilty.

Philip Peters, f. m. c., charged with aiding a runaway slave, was also tried and found guilty.

BREACH OF TRUST AND FORGERY.—Michael Cutrey, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, on the charge of breach of trust and forgery. It appears that on the 20th inst., the accused obtained from Mr. Thomas Jacoby, a merchant in the 2nd Municipality, a check of $[illegible] on one of the Banks of this City, for certain purposes. ...[illegible]... which was accordingly done. The accused however, kept the first one, went with the other check to the Bank, and drew the money. On the 20th inst., he bound the check, and drew again some more money. Recorder Baldwin deferred the examination of the case to the 26th inst.

INQUEST.—Coroner Spender held yesterday, an inquest on the body of a woman named [illegible], aged about 25 years, who died suddenly on Sunday evening, in a house on Bourbon street, between Conde and [illegible] streets, First Municipality. The woman was, about one hour previous to her death, in perfect good health, when she was taken suddenly [illegible]. The jury of inquest returned a verdict of "Death by [illegible]."

[illegible]

By Magnetic Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17th, 1 P. M.

The New York Pacific [illegible] ...[illegible]...

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Few are aware of the great extent to which the magnetic communications established ...[illegible]...

Lines in operation,	3,700 miles
Do under contract,	1,000
Lines in progress,	5,000
Lines contemplated,	2,500
Do under contract in progress,	1,400
	12,600

There is nothing, therefore, that would better, and in the medium of communication, the great characteristic of the civilization of the nineteenth century, we are pre-eminent.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

SITTING OF SATURDAY, January 22nd, 1848.

The Council was to meet this day pursuant to adjournment.

Half an hour after the time appointed, Mr. Wray was called to the Chair, and the roll being called, the following members were present: Messrs. Gasquet, Hanes, Holland, Sureau and Wray.

Absent—Messrs. Alain, Crozat, Steckney, Thieser, Vandegriff, Wilder and Zacharie.

At 1 o'clock P. M. On motion, the Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.

P. CHS. CUVELLIER, President.

BANK OF LOUISIANA.—At an election held, yesterday, for Directors of this Institution, Messrs. Caroline James J. Day, C. Toledano, John D. Bell, George Legendre, James Hewitt, W. W. Montgomery, A. Lafosse, Alfred Hennen, Wm. Voorhees and Edward Stoll, were elected to serve for the ensuing year.

The first six named Gentlemen were members of the old Board.

☞ Neither the Captain nor the Consignees of ship VICTORIA, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said ship. ja21 C. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville.

☞ Consignees of merchandize per ship NEWTON, Capt. J. Pike, from Havre, are particularly requested to call at the office of the subscribers and sign the average bond. ja21 JENKINS & TIGLER, 83 Common.

☞ The ship ROWLETCH, Capt. Tibbs, from Havre, is now discharging near the Mint, First Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, as all goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the public stores. ja21 JENKINS & TIGLER, 83 Common.

DRY Goods for the Mexican Market. The subscribers have received: 20 cases 7/8 light colored Prints, 25 do [illegible], 10 do ... [illegible] and many other articles, all entitled to debenture. ja25 H. DEGOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Mag.

MRS. LEGGATS, of Philadelphia, respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that she will deliver a Lecture on Phrenology and Mesmerism, with a variety of interesting experiments, ...[illegible]... TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Evenings, January 25, 26 and 27, at the St. Louis Hotel. ...[illegible]...

Direct Importation of French Dry Goods.

No. 25 Chartres street, up stairs.

[illegible]

ja15 BAYLLET & [illegible]

SPRING Goods.—[illegible]

NOW LANDING and FRESH ARRIVALS [illegible]

BRANDY [illegible] ... MARTIAL PEYREL & Co.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH, English and American Dry Goods ...[illegible]... ja21 H. D. OLIVIER.

SUNDRIES.—[illegible]

REFINED SUGAR.—50 barrels [illegible]

MACKEREL.—Barrels, halves [illegible]

SPERM CANDLES.—200 boxes assorted.

NAILS.—[illegible]

COFFEE.—[illegible] bags Java coffee.

HAVANA SUGAR.—[illegible] boxes yellow sugar.

SALERATUS.—[illegible]

DENIMS.—75 bales denims.

PEPPER.—[illegible] bags pepper.

CASSIA.—[illegible] mats cassia.

TEAS.—half chests [illegible]

CANNISTER TEA.—[illegible] ... ja15 NORCROSS & POSDICK, 68 Magazine.

SUNDRIES.—Received by late importations, and in store, for sale by the subscribers:

OLIVE OIL.—[illegible] baskets, in bottles of [illegible] sizes.

CREME MARBRA.—[illegible]

OLD FAMILY WINE.—[illegible]

CORKS.—1,200,000 pointed corks and [illegible]

MUSCAT WINE.—500 boxes Frontignan [illegible]

WHITE WINE.—[illegible] barrels Haut Sauterne and Barsac.

FRUITS IN JUICE.—50 boxes fruits in juice, peaches, apricots and cherries.

BRANDY FRUITS.—50 boxes brandy fruits, plums, apricots and cherries.

MARASCHINO.—25 boxes direct importation. ja15 MARTIAL PEYREL & Co. 27 St Louis.

Coal, Coal, Coal.

FAMILIES wishing to purchase their winter stock of Pittsburgh or Cannel Coal at a low price, will apply to the same, while the Coal is on the Levee, to ROBERT MURPHY, No. 12 old Levee, near St. Louis st.

CHERRIES—100 boxes Brandy Cherries.

MUSCAT WINE—500 boxes Muscat Wine, 200 baskets Oil, [illegible]; 50 boxes Soap, from Marseilles, 150 casks Wine, brand of Amalia; 200 boxes assorted Sausages, 20 casks old wine, brand, [illegible] 500 half boxes Sardines in oil; 6 large heads French glues and twine, for sale by D. LANATA.

DARK COLORED PELLEVOISIN BRANDY.—Entitled to drawback—4 half pipes Brandy, dark colored, 4th proof; 35 quarter do Brandy, do do, 4th proof, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., sole Agents of Messrs. Pellevoisin Aine & Co., of Rochelle. ja10 1m 31 Customhouse street.

PHILADELPHIA WHEELWRIGHTS' WORK.—10 Philadelphia made Drays, of the manufacture of Wilson, Childs & Co., ...[illegible]... EMERSON TOURNE & CO., 138 Tchoupitoulas.

RED and White Wines, for family use, landing ex ship Lorena, from Bordeaux— 15 casks Haut Talence Red Wine; 15 do do St. Julien; 30 barrels Sauterne white Wine, for sale by A. DARRIEZ, 54 Old Levee.

BORDEAUX WINE—Received per last arrivals—100 casks ordinary and middling red Wine; 50 casks and Wine of St. Estephe; 600 cases old Chateau Lafitte, Leoville, St. Julien and Margaux Wine, for sale by [illegible] B. D. TRAVIA, 35 Natchez.

[illegible]

Presents for the New Year.

RICHELIEU DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS.—The subscriber having the general agency for a large Gold Pen Manufactory in New York, is now offering his stock of Gold Pens, and Gold and Silver Cases, at the lowest prices. The "Richelieu," of which he has the exclusive agency in New Orleans, is sold at $2.50 with silver pencils ...[illegible]... Gold Pens and Gold and Silver Cases from $1.50 to $15. A liberal discount by the dozen. J. H. GOBIN, General Agent for the Manufactory, at J. A. Tyler's, 30 Camp.

DAGUERREOTYPE APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.—Voigtlander Tubes, with boxes and stand, for ¼ plates—for ½ do, ...[illegible]... For sale at low prices, by LEOPOLD JEANNET. ja25 3t 22 St. Louis st.

New Goods by Wholesale.

RECEIVED by the latest arrivals from Havre, and for sale by the subscribers: ...[illegible]... ja17 BORNE & LEWIS, No. 25 Chartres st.

Spring Goods.

O. CALAMON, [illegible] ...[illegible]...

A Rare Opportunity.

HAVING determined to make a change in my present business, I offer for sale [illegible] ...[illegible]...

Fresh Pond Ice.

CARGOES per Sanger, [illegible] ...[illegible]...

NOTICE is hereby given [illegible] ...[illegible]...

To Rent.

Valuable property for sale.

For Rent.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS.—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] ... THE BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.

WANTED.—A Servant [illegible]

WANTED TO HIRE—[illegible]

WANTED.—A young white servant girl to take care of a child [illegible] ... J. FEYTEL, corner Chartres and Conti.

WANTED.—A Nurse Servant, knowing also how to sew, apply to J. FEYTEL, corner Chartres and Conti st.

WANTED.—Wanted for a family, a good Cook. Apply at No. 15 Royal street.

WANTED.—A Lady, speaking English and French, to attend a Fancy Store.

WANTED.—A hair dresser. Apply at the corner of Bienville and Chartres sts.

Portrait Painting.

C. E. PARKER, portrait painter, informs the public that he has returned to the city, and may be found at No. 73 Canal street. Citizens and strangers are respectfully invited to visit his rooms. ...[illegible]...

FOR SALE—A handsome Creole negro BOY, about 20 years old, good coachman, house servant, painter and [illegible]. Apply to A. BOURGEOIS DUFRESNE, Exchange Passage No. 18, between St. Louis and Conti.

J. E. LORRE.

84 Chartres, between Bienville and Conti streets, RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies, that he has a fine assortment of Fancy Articles for Balls and Parties, such as Gloves, Fans, Bouquets, Flowers, Ribbons, Bracelets, and a great variety of other goods, which the Ladies are respectfully invited to examine. ja19

FOR SALE—On Account of Departure—The assortment and continuation of the lease of a large and well-known Boarding House and Restaurant, established for several years, having a numerous custom, and located in one of the best situations of the city; it will be sold with or without the slaves servants. For more particulars, apply on the premises, 22 Bienville street. ja16

LANDING from ship Victoria, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscriber—15 qrs Brandy, J. J. Dupuy; [illegible] do Maglory and Cognac, 1831; 11 do do John Durand & Co., La Rochelle, 5 half pipes, J Cristal, strong proof; 10 qrs do do. ...[illegible]... ja24 J & J TARDOS, 15 Conti st.

GUAVA JELLY—A few cases Guava Jelly, just landing, [illegible] boxes of 4 lb each; in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

LANDING from ship Victoria, from Bordeaux, 100 boxes claret, for sale by A. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

LANDING from ship Asia, from Havre, 500 demijohns, for sale by A. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

EXCHANGE on Genoa, for sale by D. LANATA, 54 Old Levee.

EXCHANGE on Bordeaux [illegible] D. LANATA [illegible]

[illegible]

Candidate for Mayor.

☞ We are authorized to announce the Hon. A. D. CROSSMAN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of MAYOR of the City of New Orleans.

☞ Messrs. Editors—Please to announce me as a candidate for Recorder of Municipality No. One at the election in April next. JULES HENRY.

HEAD QUARTERS

Louisiana Legion.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

New Orleans, January 22d, 1848.

IN conformity to law, the Louisiana Legion will assemble in arms on TUESDAY, the 25th of February next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., precisely, on the Public Square for inspection and review.

Each Commander of company shall furnish the Brigade Inspector, Major F. Claiborne, a correct roll of the men present under arms at the said review, as also a separate list of the men in the company roll.

That day being dedicated by a grateful nation to public rejoicing in celebration of the birth day of George Washington, the national Artillery of our country, a national salute shall be fired from the Public Square by the battalion of Artillery, at sunrise.

...[illegible]...

By order of the Brigadier General.

CHATRY, Chief of the Staff.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 21 January, 1848.—A DIVIDEND of [illegible] per cent was this day declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank, ...[illegible]... ja25 J. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders ...[illegible]... A. ALLAIN, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

THE Stockholders ...[illegible]... A. ALLAIN, President.

Louisiana State Bank, 20th January, 1848. THE Stockholders ...[illegible]... RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana. New Orleans, 5th January, 1848. ...[illegible]... A. MORPHY, President.

Union Bank of Louisiana. New Orleans, 18th January, 1848. THE annual election for Directors ...[illegible]... PHIL. FREY, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS BANK. New Orleans, Dec. 28, 1847. THE annual election for Directors ...[illegible]...

Bank of Louisiana. New Orleans, 20th Jan., 1848. A TRIENNIAL ...[illegible]... J. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

Lessons of French, English and Italian Languages.

MRS. DE FREPART [illegible] ...[illegible]...

A. C. GOUGH [illegible] ...[illegible]...

FORMAN & KENNEDY, [illegible]

LECHES [illegible]

CITIZENS BANK STOCK For Sale. [illegible]

MONROE & PRESTON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, New York City.

GARTHWAITE, PAYAN & Co. No. 55 Canal street, Touldanj's Row, between Levee and Chartres street.

HAVE received [illegible] ...[illegible]... Planters, Merchants and Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the above goods before purchasing elsewhere. The few winter goods now remaining on hand, we are selling off at a very small advance above cost price. GARTHWAITE, PAYAN & CO. 55 Canal st.

LANDING ex-ship Arkansas, from Bordeaux—450 boxes sardines, A. Canaud brand, 1,250 half do do, 400 boxes green peas; 500 boxes do do, [illegible] ...[illegible]... EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co., 15 and 19 St. Louis st.

JUST landing ex ship Victoria, from Bordeaux—10 half and 10 qr pipes Cognac, J. J. Dupuy brand, 25 cases Prunes, ...[illegible]... RAYMOND GARDEZAC, 54 Old Levee.

LANDING—from ship Hungar from Bordeaux, 10 casks Red Wine, Montferrand, 20, 49 Médoc, 30 do St. Emilion, 15 do St. Estephe, 5 do Haut Brion, 30 barrels White Wine. For sale by A. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

SEGARS—A large and well selected stock of the most fashionable brands of Havana segars, in store and for sale at from $14 to $35 per 1000, by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

SWEETMEATS—Fresh Havana Preserves in large jars, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

COFFEE—Prime green Havana coffee, new crop, in store, and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

HONEY—Superior white Havana honey, in kegs, for sale low, by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

COFFEE—300 bags prime green Rio Coffee, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

PICADURA—A few barrels of Picadura for paper Cigars, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

EXCHANGE on New York—Bills drawn in Havana, at sixty days sight, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

WOOLEN SOCKS—6 cases heavy woolen socks, in store and for sale by DEFOREST & CO., 20 Customhouse st.

TICKS—Hamilton, Hamilton [illegible] ... DEFOREST & CO. [illegible]

VARIETY BEAUX, in dust or in grains ... THE BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO. [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

National Gallery, 13 St. Charles st.

☞ The fourth annual Exhibition of this institution has just opened. To the general collection of works of American Artists, has been added, for a short time, the splendid painting of the COURT OF DEATH, by Rembrandt Peale. The merits of this great work are well known, and have been justly appreciated and admired by the critics of the North and West.

Open daily from 9, A. M., to 5, P. M., and from 7, P. M.

Admittance, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Season [illegible]

Vocal and Instrumental Concert

OF MADAME ABLAMOWICZ, will take place at the Armory Hall, on TUESDAY, January 25th, ...[illegible]... Royal Conservatory of Paris, Mr. Nichols, the talented violinist, and Mr. [illegible], who will preside at the piano.

Madame A. ...[illegible]...

Performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

Tickets, admitting one person, $1—Family Tickets admitting three persons, $2, may be had at the Music Stores, Hotels, and at the door.

☞ For further particulars see small bills. ja21 3t

St. Louis Ball Room.

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS BALL AND PRIZES.—At the solicitation of a large number of families, Mr. H. Rothez, will give at the St. Louis Ball Room, on Saturday, 29th inst., a Fancy Dress Ball for Children.

Mr. Rothez will on that occasion offer his young pupils, 50 prizes, to be drawn for during the evening. The children, as they enter the Ball Room, will receive a number, which, if drawn, will [illegible]...

The Ball will commence at 6 o'clock, and the prizes will be drawn for, and the Ball will close at half past 9 o'clock.

Admittance: Adults, $1. Children 50 cts. ja23 3t

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM. Heads of Families Ball and Supper.

A SUBSCRIPTION LIST is now open at the office of the above Room, for a **Splendid Ball and Supper**, to be given on MONDAY, March 6th, by the Heads of Families attending the Balls of the Establishment. Apply to H. RUPPIER, Lessee of the St. Louis Ball Room.

Tombola and Magazine Hazard's SELECT PARTIES.

At the New Ball Room, 21, Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti streets,

A T a meeting of the subscribers, the following persons were elected Managers, viz: ...[illegible]... Judge Bright, ...[illegible]... A. H. Way.

At that time, ...[illegible]... commencing on the 17th of January. F. F. HAZARD, Director.

☞ Persons wishing to subscribe will apply to Mr. Hazard as above. ja5 1m

DANCING.

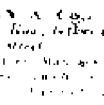
MADAME ANGELINA, first teacher of the celebrated ...[illegible]... Dancing Academy of Mr. Coralli, ...[illegible]... New Orleans, ...[illegible]... Polka, New Mazurka, Polka Mazurka, Redowa Waltz, Valse à deux temps, [illegible]...

Private lessons ...[illegible]...

N. B. Admission ...[illegible]...

The great number of pupils who have already made their début ...[illegible]... ja6 1m

Dancing and Waltzing.



MR. ST. MAUSTEART from New York, has the honor to announce to the Ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans and Lafayette that he intends giving lessons in the above polite accomplishments, ...[illegible]... Cotillon, Cracovienne, Zapateado, Pas Rouge, Pas Styrienne, Mazourka, [illegible] Redowa, Valse à deux temps, cinq temps, Valse Redowa, and [illegible] Polka, de Bohême, &c. &c.

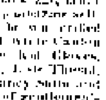
Terpsichore Hall, Lafayette.

On Rousseau, between Plaqe and Sompaye sts. To accommodate the Persons residing in Lafayette, Mr. STUART has opened a class in the above new and magnificent Hall, where he will give lessons in the Polite Art of Dancing, Waltzing, &c. &c.

On Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 6 P. M., for Ladies and Children.

For Gentlemen, same evening, from 7 to 10. The next lesson will be given on Thursday the 28th inst. For terms and other details, apply at the Academy 85 St. Charles street, New Orleans, or at Terpsichore Hall, days of Tuition. ja29 6m

DANCING AND ETIQUETTE.



MR. PULLISSEY, having returned to New Orleans, respectfully informs the Ladies and the Heads of Families that he will commence giving lessons on the 1st of November next, at his room on Canal street, between Canal and Custom streets, No. 9, where he will teach all the steps of Ball-room Dances as they are taught in Paris, viz: Quadrille, Waltz, Polka, Redowa Waltz, and Polka, Valse à deux temps, having received the best information from the city ...[illegible]...

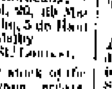
Mr. CLISSEY has also to give the request to his ... the accommodation of Ladies whose families reside in the upper part of the city, opened an Academy at the corner of Melpomene and Prytania streets, where he intends giving lessons on Mondays and Thursdays TUESDAY and SATURDAY from 10 to 1 P. M. till dark.

The gentlemen of New Orleans are also respectfully informed ...[illegible]...

Doorway of the Institution entirely covered, New Orleans, Oct. 30, 1847. oc28—tf

DANCING SCHOOL

KEPT BY



Monsieur & Madame Hazard,

No. Charles st. opposite Lafayette Square, Between Girod & Hevia sts.

MONS. HAZARD, professor of Dancing, from Paris, and Mme. Hazard, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans, that they will open a DANCING SCHOOL, on and after the 20th of November.

The lessons will be as follows: On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 3 till 6 for young Ladies and children, and at 7 till 9 for gentlemen. The lessons from 10 till 2, every morning, will be devoted to [illegible].

The [illegible] ...[illegible]... private families, and in boarding schools.

Ladies preferring to be taught by a lady teacher will be taught by Mme. Hazard.

In addition to the Main state of Dancing and Waltzing, all the fashionable Dances will be taught during the season.

All styles of fancy Dances will also be taught when required.

At the suggestion of many families, who object to sending their children to Dancing School or public buildings where all kinds of exhibitions take place, Mons. Hazard has lent a large house built, with a handsome Ball Room in it, which will be exclusively for the use of Mons. and Mme Hazard's scholars and their friends.

Mons. Hazard, being a native of Paris, and having the advantage of being intimately acquainted with Messrs. Cellarius, Coralli, Coulon and other eminent professors of Paris, will be sure to have the knowledge of all new dances, and [illegible] ...[illegible]... Europe.

For terms, references and other details, apply to Mons. and Mme. Hazard, residence as above.

New Orleans Customhouse.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 17, 1847.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the first MONDAY of February, 1848, at the office of the Commissioners appointed for the erection of the Customhouse at the city of New Orleans, for the following materials:

12,000,000 of good hard burnt brick;

The exact size to be mentioned, ...[illegible]... barrels of fresh lime, ...[illegible]... hydraulic cement, ...[illegible]... sharp sand. } 20,000 do lime.

The above materials to be delivered on the Levee at New Orleans as near the site of the present Customhouse as practicable in such quantities as will from time to time be required, in conformity with appropriations made by Congress. The proposals to be addressed to Denis Prieur, Alex. Ed. Bienvenu, and Wm. M. Elwin, Commissioners for the erection of a Customhouse at New Orleans, endorsed "Sealed Proposals for furnishing materials for the erection of a Customhouse at New Orleans."

When the proposals are opened by the Commissioners, they will communicate copies, together with their views and recommendations to the consideration of the department.

The communication of the Commissioners will be addressed to the First comptroller of the Treasury, who, together with the First Auditor of the Treasury, being the proper officers connected with the Customhouse accounts, will give their views in relation to the proposals to the department. The right of rejecting any and all is reserved.

Ample security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of any contract entered into for furnishing any of the before mentioned materials.

R. J. WALKER, Sec'y of the Treasury.

Treasurer's Office. — Municipality No. Three.

AGREEABLY to the 5th section of an act entitled an "Act to provide for the payment of the debts of the Municipalities of New Orleans," notice is hereby given that I have now in deposit, in the Sinking Fund established at the Bank of Louisiana, a sum of five thousand dollars, which is to be applied to the purchase, before maturity, of any of the bonds of the Municipality for the payment of which the fund is established. Preference to be given to those bonds offered at the greatest discount, and having the shortest period to run. Bond holders to hand in their proposals within sixty days from the first notice hereof. M. ENARD, Treasurer Munic'y No. 3.

STEAM FOR THE MILLION.—New and interesting Publications. Steam for the Million, or an Elementary Outline Treatise on the Nature and Management of Steam, and the principles and arrangement of the Steam Engine, adapted for popular instruction, for apprentices, and for the use of the Navigator; with an Appendix, containing Notes on Expansive, Steam, Station, Bells for sea Steamers, &c. Just received and for sale at the "New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse." J. H. STEEL, 14 Camp.

FOR SALE—The Restaurant, known under the name of "Restaurant de l'Indépendance," No. 150 Chartres Street, as it now stands, and with the privilege of renewing the lease. Terms—Cash.

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