The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 107, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5103.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
No. 81 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

[illegible]

MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

[illegible]

WM DEBRAYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
New Orleans 27th Dec 1845.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

[illegible]

For Judgeship.

[illegible]

MANY ATTORNEYS.

[illegible]

FOR CLERKSHIP.

[illegible]

Parisian Fancy Goods.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the honor of informing the ladies of New Orleans, that he has received by ships Corsica, Monmouth and Elizabeth, a rich collection of Spring Goods, which he will sell at very low prices, viz: Furlana Muslin, new style, Bajadere French Jaconet, rich Barege for dresses, extra fine do. for do., a choice selection of shawls and scarfs of every description, white, black and green Barege.

The invoice contains, by mistake, a few pieces of silk for dresses, which he is requested to return. On account of soon, will be sold under cost price, blk Poult silk moiree, large width at $2 per yard, colored Florence (except cherry color) at 50 cents per yard.

Scotch Thread Gloves at 18 cts, silk do do, embroidered, plain and hemstitched cambric handkerchiefs, white lace scarfs for brides, black lace shawls, &c. &c.—His stock is now one of the most complete in this city.

The undersigned begs the continuation of that public favor which he has until now enjoyed. His goods have been selected with much care and are all of the last style.

R D FANIS, 146 Royal st

TIBLIER, BROTHERS,

RED STORE, BETWEEN THE TWO MARKETS,

DESIROUS of closing the business of the above store, offer for sale at excessively reduced prices the whole of their stock.

They will also transfer the lease of their store at a much lower price than they now pay, and sell the fixtures of said store.

DUFFAU & Co have the honor to inform the Public that they have bought from Mr Brown the stable situated No 116 Bourbon, cor Louis street; like their predecessors they will give in hire horses and vehicles, and will hire out saddle and riding vehicles at very moderate prices.

Mr. Duffau will, as heretofore continue his profession of Veterinary Surgeon and Horse shoeing, at No 141 Bayou street, and undertake also to sell or buy horses.

LARD OIL—8 bbls Lard Oil, bought from steamboat Carolina, for sale by MERLE REYLLE & Co, 79 Tchoupitoulas st

LEONARD, SEYBERT, VANT & CO.

Sperm, Whale and Linseed Oils, Soap, Candles, Tea, White Lead, Blacks, Paint, &c.

FT. BOURNON, Surgeon Dentist, 93 Canal st

ED. CLAGETT, Fire Brick Works

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors

R. SEYLLA, Commission Merchant

WM GORE, Bank Street Coal Yard

PAYOT BROTHERS, Importers of Fancy Goods, Second Gravier corner Chartres

F. BERVIER & Co., Commission Merchants

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

WM. CLARKE'S Mate

R. CAROUX

LEONARD SEYBERT, VANT & CO.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible]

Cook's Fine Furniture Goods!

[illegible]

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MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL. Removal.

[illegible]

Fine Cory Articles.

[illegible]

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Thursday morning, May 14, 1846.

The News by the Cambria.

The steamship *Cambria*, Capt. JENKINS, which left Liverpool on the 19th ult., arrived at Halifax on the 1st inst., at noon, and at 4 P. M. left for Boston.—On Saturday night, 2nd inst., at half an hour before midnight, she ran ashore in Truro, Cape Cod. The weather was foggy, and the boat was running at half speed. The Boston *Atlas* says that the engines were immediately reversed, but she remained hard and fast, an anchor and stern cable were carried out, and after heaving on it, the anchor came home without altering the ship's position. At the time she went ashore, it was about half tide—as the tide rose, her stern swung round, and at high water (about 4 on Sunday morning), she lay broadside on. The beach on which she lays is Truro, about 5 miles south of Highland Light Cape Cod. She heads south. There was considerable swell when she went on, but fortunately it was entirely calm. Other anchors were carried out, and every effort was made to heave her off. About 4 A. M. on Sunday, George B. Blake, Esq., of Boston, and Captain Chester, passengers, landed, took horses to Plymouth, and thence came to Boston by an express car. At the latest accounts the ship lay perfectly tight.

The Boston *Advertiser* says:—That the steam towboats Robert B. Forbes, and Gen. Lincoln, were immediately sent to the assistance of the Cambria. An express was also sent immediately to Hingham, to direct the steamer Mayflower to proceed to the scene of the disaster, and render such assistance as might be necessary. In the two first named boats a very large force of seamen was sent down, that there might be no lack of manual strength. With these strenuous and prompt exertions, it is believed that the Cambria may be got off the beach without loss and without delay. She brought between 90 and 100 passengers to Halifax, where she landed 20 of them.

The *Cambria* brings intelligence from Europe eight days later. Full commercial advices are given under their proper head. The Cotton market was buoyant and the article had advanced. Business in general was rather dull, and money was scarce.—The House of Commons met after the recess on the 27th, when the debate on the Irish coercion bill was adjourned to the 30th. Sir Robert Peel, in the course of the debate, took occasion to say that the Government had ordered a supply of Indian Corn and Meal for Ireland, and that the attention of the Government, by night and by day had been given to the melancholy condition in which the sister country was placed.

The accounts carried out by the *Hibernia* were considered pacific.

The great event is the attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe, and the terrible excitement in France. It is generally believed that his assassination would have been the signal for a new revolution, and an effort to establish a republic.

Great excitement prevails in England on the Irish Coercion and the English Corn Law Bills. If the first is passed, the other will be defeated, and Sir Robert Peel will be compelled to retire from the Ministry.

Matters in Ireland are growing worse and worse.

The accounts of the famine in that country are every deplorable.

Narvaez had been thrown out of Spain in consequence of some disagreement between him and Christina, to the general joy of the people.

Nothing later from India.

Speculation was going on as to the value of the Tariff bill in the House of Lords. Lord Essex hitherto known as a great protectionist, had declared for free trade and the measures of the ministry. Lord Stanley, who aspires to the premiership, is to lead the opposition in the upper House.

The printing establishment of Stevenson & Co., Edinburgh, which was since that of the University, was destroyed by fire. The loss is immense, as the establishment was celebrated for the characters of the Asiatic tongues, particularly the Chinese.

Trade in the manufacturing districts had slightly improved but prices were without change.

A number of cargoes of Indian Corn had arrived in Dublin within a few days, and every baker had Indian meal for sale, and it was in great demand.

There had been heavy floods in England, causing great damage.

Lemann & Co bankers of Dover, have failed. Liabilities £100,000, dividend, 15s to the pound.

The peace societies throughout the country were making great movements in favor of maintaining friendly relations with the United States.

Miss Coulman's success and good fortune continue to be spoken of in the English papers.

The King of Prussia is desirous to remodel the Zollverein treaty.

Despatches from Tahiti were not very favorable to the French. The natives and Queen Pomare still held possession of the interior, and the French were confined to a small portion of the above, where they were protected by entrenchments.

The following is an extract from the London *Times* of the 13th inst. in reference to the opinions in this country as to the desirability of a compromise on the Oregon question:

"In the whole course of these negotiations, that which has changed most completely, is the claim set up by the Americans. In 1818 and 1819, the territory in dispute was expressly asserted and clearly understood, to be comprised between the 42d and 49th degrees of latitude. As for the more northern tract between 49 and 54 40, we are not aware that the paramount claims of Britain to that part of it, were then called in question. The proposals for partition ranged between the mouth of the Columbia and the 49th degree, but not beyond, and the American plenipotentiaries unanimously claimed the whole of that region but some years after that time, and in their more recent discussions, they have raised their demands; they have laid claim to the whole country, and then, as if it were the farthest limits of condescension and concession, they revert to their former offer, the very same which they before rejected.

"They have raised a claim to the whole of Oregon, not with any expectation of acquiring the entire province, but in order to reconcile us to terms we have before declined to be reasonable. But the truth is that the base 49th parallel, is to all intents and purposes, the same thing that it was twenty years ago.

"We intimated an opinion some time ago, that the 49th parallel might conveniently to serve as the basis of an arrangement; but it is clear that such a proposal must be accompanied with more extensive conditions than those heretofore annexed to it by the Americans. It must leave the whole of Van Couver's Island, the navigation and harbor of the Straits of Fuca, the free use of the Columbia and its northern branches down to the sea, and an indemnity or compensation to the Hudson's Bay Company for the posts they would have to surrender. We do not pretend to point out all the stipulations which it would be the part of a prudent and just policy to require as an equivalent for a concession so much below our original claims, and, as we firmly believe, our just rights. But the cession of the vacant soil might be politic and eligible, provided the private rights already long acquired and enjoyed by British subjects were duly respected; and they must, beyond all question, be protected by the *authority* of England.

"Between these two proposals lies the question of peace and war—narrowed as these controversies always are to a small issue; but, nevertheless, broad enough to swallow up the peace of the world. The moderate members of the Senate make the 49th parallel their "righting line." President Polk is evidently more inclined to lean to the side of resistance than of concession; and on our side we can really discover no motive of reason or argument to justify us in any further departure from the position assumed long ago by the British Government, and confirmed by the emphatic declarations of the Ministers of the Crown.

The following letters from Lord Aberdeen close the correspondence between his lordship and Mr. Pakenham, as to the subject of the Oregon territory, as published in England by order of the two Houses of Parliament:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 3d, 1846.

SIR—I have much satisfaction in conveying to you the entire approval by Her Majesty of the steps which, as reported in your despatch of the 29th of January, you took; and of the letter which you addressed to the American Secretary of State, for the purpose of ascertaining, clearly and authoritatively, whether the United States Government would be disposed to adopt the application of the principle of arbitration in the Oregon question; on any other terms than those which they had already rejected.

In thus acting, you have, in the most judicious and satisfactory manner, anticipated the instructions which I was preparing to forward you on this subject.

We have nothing to do but to await Mr. Buchanan's reply to your appeal to him, although I collect from your despatch that your proposal will certainly be refused. *Should that reply, however, be of such a nature as to give any ground of hope that the matter in dispute may be brought to an amicable issue, by means of direct negotiation, I shall gladly avail myself of such an opening.* If not, it will then be for Her Majesty's Government to consider what measures it may be expedient to adopt, in order to meet any emergency which may arise.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 3d, 6 P. M. 1846

SIR—Since my preceding despatch of this day's date was written, I have received your despatch of the 5th of February, with its enclosure, by which you put me in possession of the final rejection, by the U. States Government, of our proposal of a reference of the Oregon question to arbitration.

There is, of course, no time, before the departure of the mail of this evening, for the consideration of so serious a question as that which is involved in the President's decision, as now announced.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

IRELAND.

Accounts from Ireland are alarming. There was no mitigation whatever of the distress prevailing that island. Meetings were held in various parts of the kingdom to devise means of supplying the poor with work and food. There was no employment for artisans, and all were in a state of great destitution. At Clonmel a riot had taken place and the mills and stores had been attacked and plundered by the mob.

In many places there prevailed great fear. In some places the fear prevailing resembles that of Malta. The people every where complain of the Corn Law. A Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says that the people are in a state of great destitution. Even in Turlough, many inhabitants are without food, and the wretched sufferers are in vain endeavoring to get provisions that their children may not die.

The Repeal Association met as usual, and Mr. O'Connell spoke against the Coercion Bill.

FRANCE.

From France there is no news except that contained in the following paragraph of the *Journal des Debats* of the 17th ult.

ATTEMPT TO KILL THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—The following intelligence has been received from Folkestone, by means of the Electric Telegraph.—About half-past 5 o'clock on Thursday, as the King was returning from his drive in the Bois de Fontainebleau, a man seated upon the wall, fired at the Majesty. Providence preserved the King's life. The Queen, Princess Adelaide, Duchess of Nemours and the Prince and Princess of Salerno, were in the carriage with the King. Three balls cut the fringes of the Charabanc—no one was struck—a piece of the wadding was picked up by the Queen. The assassin was immediately arrested; his name is Lacouate; he is an old General guardian of the forest of Fontainebleau.

SPAIN.

The latest accounts from Spain announce the very gratifying fact, that Narvaez has been driven out of the country. The liberty of the press has been restored, and the outrages on popular freedom which this licentious and unprincipled despot perpetrated, are being softened, or in some degree atoned for. Nothing else of importance.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople of the 27th ult., announce that the Abbazez, an independent tribe of Circassia, had rejected the offers of Russia for peace, and joined Schawyl.

Congress.

In the SENATE on the 5th inst., after some business of no general importance, on motion of Mr. Johnson of La., the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the adjustment of all suspended pre-emption claims in the several States and Territories. The subject was debated for some time and was finally recommitted.

In the HOUSE, the bill for the refunding of duties on Java Coffee, imposed by the Tariff of 1842, was postponed until the next day.

Mr. McKay stated that he had this morning learned from the Quarter Master General that the funds of the Department were completely exhausted. The army in Texas was now paid with drafts by the Quarter Master alone. The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the bill to supply arrearages in the expenditures of the General Government.

The amendment pending was $25,000 for the Marine Hospitals to meet deficiencies in former appropriations. The amendment was agreed to, and then rejected with an amendment of the Senate to which it was attached. The $25,000 asked for, is now due, and the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means appears not to be impressed with the importance of making an appropriation which all agree is due.

Among the amendments was one of $7,500 for the Secret Service fund. The Senate made the amount $5000; the Committee of Ways and Means has increased it to $7,500, while the estimates of the Secretary of State were originally $15,000.

Among the items appropriated was one of $20,000 for extra mileage and per diem for new Senators and members of Congress. Also $100,000 towards the execution of the provisions of a treaty with Great Britain. The bill was then disposed of and sent to the Senate.

A communication from the Navy Department, in reference to the Marine Corps, gave rise to debate—Resolutions were offered and adopted appointing a Select Committee to investigate certain charges made against Col. Henderson, an officer of the Corps.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The Post Master General, says the Washington *Union*, is anxious to expedite the mails, as well as to reduce the expense. He is now engaged on a scheme for transporting the mail from Boston to Washington in 24 hours, and if all the railroads will but extend the same facilities which some are willing to do, the work will be accomplished. He proposes to accomplish the time which is now lost at the post offices at Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., in waiting for the mails, so as to hand in the bag at the post office as the car passes, and receive in return the made-up mail-bag for the post offices on the route.

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FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Captain Cressuy, of brig *Clara*, at New York, from the city of St. Domingo, which he left on the 20th April, reports all quiet at the time of his departure. The Dominicans were still under arms night and day, expecting an attack from the Haytiens. The President was at St. Domingo, having returned from a tour to the North—The Dominican Fleet were all at Port-au-Platt, ready for action.

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☞ The news from the Rio Grande which reached here on the 2d inst., arrived at Charleston, Augusta and Savanah, on Thursday last, and created considerable excitement.

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[*Boston Courier, Monday.*]

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THE CRIES OF PARLIAMENT.—Among the London Cries, alluded to in various descriptions of the metropolis, those uttered by the voice of Parliament have been somewhat unaccountably omitted. These cries, and their import, are principally the following:

Hear! Hear!	implies	An obvious truism.
Oh! Oh!	"	A disagreeable truth.
Tremendous cheering	"	A bit of clap-trap.
Ironical ditto	"	A hon. gentleman committing himself.
Question! and spoke!	"	We don't want to hear you.
Order!	"	Turn him out!
Cock-a-doodle-doo!	"	A moral maxim.

GENERAL DE BUYS.—We have already mentioned that General De Buys had enrolled himself as a private soldier in the Orleans Guards. Yesterday Gen'l Gaines bestowed on this distinguished patriot and excellent citizen, the post of Inspector of Volunteers in the United States service on the Rio Grande, and the commission has been accepted.

While on this subject, we have also to state that Mr. Texada, member of the Legislature from Rapides, has offered his services, as a volunteer to Gen'l Gaines, and has been accepted. The following is a copy of the commissions of these two gentlemen:—

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DIVISION.
NEW ORLEANS, May 13, 1846.

Division Orders—No. 7.]

1. William Debeys, late a Major-General, now a Louisiana Volunteer in the service of the United States, is hereby appointed to act as Inspector-General to the United States Volunteers, under orders for Matamoras, upon the Rio Grande, and will be obeyed accordingly.

2. Lewis Texada, late a member of the Legislature, now a Louisiana Volunteer, is hereby appointed to act as a Volunteer Aid-de-Camp to the Major-General commanding the Western Division, and will be obeyed accordingly.

By order of Major-General Gaines.

P. CALHOUN,
Aid-de-Camp and Assistant Adj. Gen'l.

City Intelligence.

CATALAN VOLUNTEERS.—Of all the companies which have distinguished themselves by their zeal and activity, none has exhibited more ardent patriotism than the *Voluntarios Catalanes*, a Spanish Company under the command of Captain Salvador Viosca. Within the last twenty-four hours, they have enrolled a large number of men, and will probably be, when completed, from 100 to 150 strong. Though speaking the language of Mexico, these gallant fellows have no sympathy with the mongrel breed which they are called upon to combat.

BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.—This splendid corps is being rapidly organized under the supervision of that veteran soldier, Major GALLY. They will probably number two hundred men, fully armed and equipped and well provided with those "mortals engines, whose rude throats the immortal Jove's dread clamors counterfeit"—or in plain English with a handsome pack of artillery. They will work mischief with the Mexicans, if ever the latter allows them to come within fighting distance.

☞ Several companies of the Legion are in train of organization—among others, Captain Lambert's company of *Eclaireurs*, and Captain Gardère's Company of the Orleans Guards and the Carabons de Orleans.

TROOPS FOR THE FIELD.—The steamer Sun will proceed, at day break this morning, to the Barracks, where she will take in three companies of volunteers, belonging to Colonel MARKS' Regiment. We understand that the volunteers are sadly in want of knapsacks, and that the contractors for supplying these equipments are rather dilatory in furnishing them.

☞ Two other companies of volunteers were yesterday mustered into the United States service. The Montgomery Guards and the St. Tammany Riflemen.

MORE VOLUNTEERS.—Twenty-five volunteers from the Parish of Ascension and eight from the Parish of Iberville arrived here yesterday on board the steamboat *Metamora*. These troops are under command of Capt. E. F. Nichols.

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Hear! Hear!	implies	An obvious truism.
Oh! Oh!	"	A disagreeable truth.
Tremendous cheering	"	A bit of clap-trap.
Ironical ditto	"	A hon. gentleman committing himself.
Question! and spoke!	"	We don't want to hear you.
Order!	"	Turn him out!
Cock-a-doodle-doo!	"	A moral maxim.

GENERAL DE BUYS.—We have already mentioned that General De Buys had enrolled himself as a private soldier in the Orleans Guards. Yesterday Gen'l Gaines bestowed on this distinguished patriot and excellent citizen, the post of Inspector of Volunteers in the United States service on the Rio Grande, and the commission has been accepted.

While on this subject, we have also to state that Mr. Texada, member of the Legislature from Rapides, has offered his services, as a volunteer to Gen'l Gaines, and has been accepted. The following is a copy of the commissions of these two gentlemen:—

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DIVISION.
NEW ORLEANS, May 13, 1846.

Division Orders—No. 7.]

1. William Debeys, late a Major-General, now a Louisiana Volunteer in the service of the United States, is hereby appointed to act as Inspector-General to the United States Volunteers, under orders for Matamoras, upon the Rio Grande, and will be obeyed accordingly.

2. Lewis Texada, late a member of the Legislature, now a Louisiana Volunteer, is hereby appointed to act as a Volunteer Aid-de-Camp to the Major-General commanding the Western Division, and will be obeyed accordingly.

By order of Major-General Gaines.

P. CALHOUN,
Aid-de-Camp and Assistant Adj. Gen'l.

ORLEANS LIONS!—The "Tigers" are already on the field—Can the "Lions" stay backwards? The devoted citizens who wish to see gloriously bright the American Star, must come and rally to our ranks. We shall refuse any man who will not be penetrated with all the dignity of the sacred duty of the patriot soldier.

The enlistment will take place at the St Louis Ball Room Office.

Fellow Citizens! our noble country has made an appeal to our devotion—to our energy. Who will not answer to this glorious motto: BIG GRANDE & TAYLOR!

The Company is to be composed of 63 men, and be completed within 48 hours. m13

TO THE LADIES.—Those ladies who contributed to the purchase of the Military Banners, are requested to meet at Mrs. H W FALKEY'S, 177 Gravier st, on Thursday, 14th inst. at 10 o'clock, A M, for the purpose of deciding on the Designs and presentation of the Colors. m13—2

NEGROES WANTED—10 or 15 able bodied negro men, wanted to work in a warehouse, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to EMERSON, TOURNE & Co, m13 158 Tchoupitoulas st

Succession of Gustick L. Wagner.

ALL persons having claims against the above succession are requested to present them to the undersigned, administrator, within ten days from the date hereof. m13 3t JOHN C WAGNER.

WERE Brought to the POUND of the Third Ward, Second Municipality, an iron gray stud **Pony**, 14 hands high, branded on the right fore shoulder, supposed to be A M, long mane and tail.

A sorrel **Horse**, nearly 16 hands high, bald face, hind feet white, cropped mane and long tail, not shod.

A dark bay **Horse**, nearly 15½ hands high, small star in his forehead, long mane and tail, marked with the collar and saddle.

If said animals are not claimed by the 24th instant, they will be sold on that day by L E Charbonnet, public auctioneer. F. I. BEELMAN, 1st Lieut Night Watch.

Positive Liquidation.

J DELOUVRE offer for sale at very reduced prices, from the present date until the 20th instant, at which period he will dispose of the balance at auction, his entire stock consisting of goods for the season, such as Ladies Straw and nice Straw Hats, China Crape Scarf, New Ribbons.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

—ALSO FOR SALE.—

The mulatto woman EMELIE, 25 years old, a good subject and guaranteed.

The mulatto woman CLARISSE, 16 years, a good subject and guaranteed.

One Square Piano and Silver Table Service.

J. DELOUVRE requests all persons who are indebted to him, to settle their accounts. 141 Royal street. m14-15t

WINE IN CASES—[illegible] cases Bordeaux Wine; 500 do St. Julien; 600 do Chateau Margaux; 200 do St Estephe; 200 do Chateau Lafitte; 100 do Sauternes; 24 hf bbls different marks; 100 do white wine, Sauterne, for sale by m13 ST. V. BARRETT, 21 Gravier st.

VOLUNTEER'S SHIRTS—50 doz first rate heavy linen blue check Shirts; 30 do French colored do, striped 60 c; 50 do cheapest linen brown Shirts; also, a large lot of common Hickory and white Berlin Gloves, for sale by m13 LOBJOIS & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st.

LINEN CAMBRIC—600 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs (German Fabric article) for ladies and gentlemen. Also—50 pieces superior Linen Cambric, received directly from Cambray, and for sale by m14 L R RICHARD, 33 Customhouse st

PICKLES—100 cases Green Olives, 100 do Capres, 100 do gherkins—received per Mozart, from Marseilles, for sale by m13 ST. V. BARRETT, 21 Gravier st.

SEASONED LUMBER—Builders are respectfully informed that they can find a constant supply of seasoned cypress planks of first quality and of all dimensions at the Lumber Yard on Common st, between St John and St Peter streets. m13

SUNDRIES—600 bbls superfine Flour; 300 do Rye; 300 do Mess Pork, 300 bags prime Irish Ward Seed potatoes; 100 do Pork; 2,000 bushels Wheat; 1000 do Oats; 1000 do Corn, white, yellow and mixed, for sale by m13 RICKER & PEARSON, 62 Camp st.

HAVANA SEGARS—Just arrived per brig Tuna, from Havana—1170 Regalias and Cabanas cigars, brand ed Magnolia, Canones, Fino Rico, La Perla and La Rosa, for sale at the lowest market price, by m13 REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.

HATS—300 cases Hats of different qualities, comprising an assortment of Black and Pearl Castorets fashionable and B B Roman and Sporting Hats. Also a good assortment of Palm Leaf Hats, for sale by m13 R G HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st.

WINES IN CASES—30 cases St Julien, 30 do Chateau Latour, 15 do Chateau Lafitte, 25 Chateau Leoville, 25 Chateau Lafitte, superior, 30 do White Wine, Cha Rhin Yquem, for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & Co. m9 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

LINENS AND LAWNS—The subscribers offer for sale on reasonable terms super 4-4 and 7-4 Linen in wheel and half pieces, also 7-8 and 5-4 Lawns in convenient packages VANCE & LEPPER, 24 Bienville st

SARDINES—In boxes and half boxes, of the marks A Chanoz, Comte and Martin, and Philippe & Canaud, for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & Co. m9 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

HEMP AND ROPE—100 bales dressed Hemp; 600 coils rope, landing from steamer General Washington, for sale by MERLE REYLLE & Co, m9 79 Tchoupitoulas st

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—2500 cases Boots Shoes and Brogans, forming a complete assortment of fresh and seasonable articles, for sale by R G HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—A general assortment of good in the above line, for sale by m12 FROST & Co 20 Magazine street.

HATS AND CAPS—250 cases Hats and Caps of various qualities, for sale by FROST & Co, m12 20 Magazine street.

PALM LEAF HATS—A good assortment of Palm Leaf Hats, for sale by FROST & Co, m12 20 Magazine street.

HAVANA COFFEE—100 bags landing from brig Titi, and for sale by RAYMOND CABUZAC, m12 34 Old Levee st

FLOUR—242 bbls superfine Flour landing from steamer Birdsland, for sale by m12 MERLE, REYLLE & Co, 79 Tchoupitoulas st

WHITE DRILLINGS—43 pieces English White Drillings for uniforms, for sale by m12 LOBJOIS & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st.

WOOL SOCKS—2 cases Woolen Socks, suitable for the Army, and for sale by FROST & Co, m12 20 Magazine street.

BACON—75 casks Hams, sides and shoulders, and of the very best quality, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, m10 92 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD—70 bbls prime lard, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, m10 92 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD OIL—100 bbls prime lard, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, m10 92 Tchoupitoulas st

BUTTER—95 kegs prime Western Butter, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, m10 92 Tchoupitoulas st

BALE ROPE—50 coils small Manila, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, m10 92 Tchoupitoulas st

FLOUR—[illegible] bbls superior St Louis flour, Baker's brand, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, m10 92 Tchoupitoulas st

DEER SKINS—5 bales dear skins, for sale by BUDDECK