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The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ...... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1851.
No. 1463 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6511.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.
Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Saturday Morning, April 19, 1851.

Notice to Assessors.

The Assessors of the different Representative Districts of New Orleans and of other Parishes of the State, are notified that the Assessment Rolls for the present year, are ready to be delivered, on their receipt at the office of the Bee.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Bride*, for late St. Louis papers.

SENATOR SEWARD.

This arch demagogue, who, during the late session of Congress, seemed willing to repent of his political heresies, and to atone at least by his silence, for the outrageous revolutionary doctrines promulgated by him a short time previous, has finally thrown aside the mask of duplicity, and openly allied himself with the Abolitionists and fanatics of Massachusetts. Having been invited to attend a meeting of the higher law faction in Boston, Senator Seward despatched a letter in reply, in which he takes occasion at some length to proclaim his opinions and purposes. In this precious epistle he abuses the Fugitive Slave law, pronouncing it singularly unwise, and calculated to provoke sedition. The following passages from Senator Seward's missive will enable the reader fully to comprehend his views, and to understand the jesuitical arguments by which he essays to support them:

The attempt by this government has aroused constitutional resistance, which will not cease until the effort shall be relinquished. He who teaches another faith than this, whether self-deceived or not, misleads. I think, also, that the attempt was unnecessary; that political ends—merely political ends; and not real evils, resulting from the escape of slaves, constituted the prevailing motives to the enactment.

I think also, that the details of the measure are indefensible; that the denial to the alleged fugitive of a trial of his alleged obligation to labor, and of his escape from it, by a Court, and nothing less than a Court of Justice, constitutionally organized, and proceeding according to the course of the common law within the State where he is claimed, is palpably in derogation of the Constitution that the rules of evidence, which the law prescribes are oppressive of the weak and defenceless, and that Christendom might be searched in vain for a parallel to the provisions which make escape from bondage a crime; by a law retroactive in its effect, and without limitations of time to favor the presumption of freedom, which under rigorous penalties compel freemen to aid in the capture of slaves, and which offer unmistaken inducements to false claims and false judgements.—Finally, whatever changes of opinions others may have undergone, I retain my earliest convictions that the Constitutional provision on which the law purports to be founded, is merely a compact between the States; and that the Congress of the United States have no jurisdiction of the subject.

Nor is the law, which is so obnoxious in itself, commended to my favor by its connexion with what are called the other means of compromise. Compromise implies a mingling of truth and error, right and wrong. One of those enlisted measures denied the admission of New Mexico, because she had determined to come in as a Free State, and remanded her, with permission to come back in the habiliments of slavery. Another distinctly intimated to the Mormons the consent of Congress that they should, if they could plant a Slave State in the very recesses of the continent. A third abolished a public slave mart in the city of Washington, without abating either the extent or the duration of slavery in the District of Columbia. A fourth obtained peace on humiliating terms from one of the youngest and feeblest members of the Confederacy, in an attitude of sedition. While a fifth only reluctantly admitted California as a free State, when she had refused to contaminate herself with slavery. Which one of these measures has superfluous merit to be received in extenuation of the Fugitive Slave Law? But we are told, that bad as these measures were, they were the best that could be obtained. On the contrary, there were always votes enough for the admission of California. The Thirty-First Congress might have admitted her, and left the other questions to another Congress, which, appointed by the people, might have done better, and certainly could not have done worse.

After denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law at considerable length, this saintly hypocrite proceeds to make the most extraordinary professions of attachment to the Union. His remarks amount in substance to this: That he and his coadjutors will continue to agitate; that they will resist by all practicable means the execution of the law; that they will labor unceasingly for its repeal; but that they are in the Union and intend remaining there. In other words, Senator Seward proclaims himself ready to do every vile act by which the Confederacy may be dismembered; and at the same time seeks, with thrice-distilled duplicity, to palm himself off upon the people as a most ardent and devout lover of the Union. He is like a proselyte who caresses her paramour while plundering him; or like an assassin who, while embracing his victim, and vowing eternal friendship, stabs him under the fifth rib. We have no patience with such nauseous manifestations. They are a thousand times more disgusting than the rampant disunionism of the Southern Nullifiers. The latter are honest in their hatred to the Union, and frankly admit the enormity of their intentions—they are bold and fearless in their guilt; but the Sewardites are a pitiful set of midnight assassins, too cowardly to assault by day light, but seeking darkness and secrecy to pounce upon their destined victim.

We are glad the leader of this contemptible band of skulking scoundrels has thrown aside his disguise. He is now known, and may be classed with the Philipses, the Garrisons, and others of his own beautiful kidney.

Crevasse at Millaudons.—We learn from a gentleman just returned from the scene of the disaster, that at 5 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday last, a land-slide occurred on the Levee, about 50 yards above Mr. Millaudon's Saw-Mill, in the Parish of Jefferson, by which 120 feet of the Levee, and the road, were carried into the river. A crevasse was immediately formed, the water having a perpendicular depth of 40 feet in the spot occupied by the Levee, with a mean depth of 4 feet beyond the line of the land-slide. At the last accounts, active efforts were making to close the breach.

Death of Judge Bullard.—We record with unfeigned regret the demise of the Honorable Henry A. Bullard, late Representative to Congress. He died on Thursday evening after a lingering illness. He was one of the ablest jurist, ripest scholars, and most polished gentlemen in Louisiana.

The Fire at Grand Gulf.—The loss by this destructive conflagration is estimated at $100,000. There were some twenty houses consumed, and nothing but a sudden shifting of the wind saved the city from total destruction.

Sudden Death of a Vocalist.—Mr. Austin Phelps, well known as a vocalist, fell dead in Wooster street, New York, about 11 o'clock on the night of the 8th instant. He was found in the area of house No. 116, just five doors from his residence, No. 106, Wooster street. His body was taken to the 8th Ward Station-house, and subsequently to his residence. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and the verdict rendered was "death by apoplexy."

Calamities at Boston.—A telegraphic despatch to the *Delta* states that on the 16th, the lower part of the city was inundated. The custom-house cellars, and all the buildings on Long Wharf were inundated, and many houses in different parts of the city are greatly injured.—The various Railroads have suffered serious damage, by the rails having been swept away, and the embankments destroyed. The Baptist Church, in Charleston, was blown down and a man who was passing was killed in the street. A schooner was wrecked on Chelsea beach, and every soul on board is believed to have perished.

A despatch to the *Picayune* of the 16th says that a destructive fire had occurred at Boston. The office of the *Transcript* was partially destroyed, and several important State documents were burned.

☞ On referring to our advertising columns, our readers will find a choice list of real estate, which is to be sold THIS DAY, by Messrs. Beard & May, comprising a large and valuable number of Lots, situated in Bouligny, (now Jefferson City,) belonging to the estate of Madam Avart and others. Also well located property in Lafayette and New Orleans. At the same time will be sold [illegible] delightfully located Tracts of Land on the [illegible] along the Gulf, a situation well known to [illegible] to be one of the most pleasant situations [illegible] retreats in the southern country. For [illegible] pars, see advertisements.

Meeting of the friends of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

The friends of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, via Madisonville, held an adjourned meeting yesterday morning in the room of the U. S. District Court; Alfred Hennen Esq., in the chair.

The report of Thos. B. Harper, Esq., Engineer, from the parish of St. Tammany, was read, in which that gentleman states that after a complete survey of the road from Madisonville to the State line, he has never seen the same distance over which a good and substantial road could be constructed at so small an expense.

The report goes on to state:

I have divided the route into two sections; the first being (on the line of survey,) twenty-six miles, and [illegible] hilly; will require from six to twelve culverts per mile. The second, a distance of nineteen miles, requires at least four culverts, of fifteen feet width, per mile, to insure a dry foundation at all times.

The iron I propose is the T, or edge rail, the weight of which is 54 lbs. per yard, equal to 83 tons per mile, at the cost of $48 per ton, delivered on the levee, as per contract with the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company.

This rail will require the following dimensions of timber in order to make a substantial road—viz: mud sills 12 by 12 inches, cross-ties 6 by 6 inches, of the heart of pine, and the following estimate is based upon these dimensions of timber:

FIRST SECTION.

Clearing,	(per mile,)	$ 200 00
Grubbing,	"	400 00
Culverts.	"	800 00
Excavations, embankment and filling,		1200 00
Superstructure,	"	1200 00
Laying rail,	"	200 00
		$4,000 00
Iron rail,		3,984 00
		$7,984 00

SECOND SECTION.

Clearing,	(per mile,)	$ 200 00	
Grubbing,	"	400 00	
Culverts,	"	300 00	
Levelling and filling,	"	500 00	
Superstructure,	"	1200 00	
Laying rail,	"	200 00	$2,800 00
Iron rail,		3984 00	— 6,784 00

RECAPITULATION.

1st Sec, 26 m's, at $7,984 00 per m,		$207,584 00
2d " 19 " "	6,784 00 "	128,896 00
Total cost,		$336,480 00

Captain Warren A. Grice submitted a hydrographic report of the navigation of Lake Pontchartrain and the river Chefuncta, and his estimate of the cost of one steamer to transport a train of thirty-five cars is $70,000. Until the road connected with Jackson, one boat would be quite sufficient for the business. According to these estimates it would only therefore require $100,000 to put the road into successful operation from New Orleans to the State line, whereas the other route would cost $1,000,000.

Lieutenant Smith likewise submitted his report, and went into a lengthy and very interesting analysis of the advantages that would result from the adoption of the Madisonville route.

NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

The Convention met at 5 o'clock last evening, Mr. Robb in the chair. The President moved that Mr. Baldwin preside so as nable to the Committee on Ways and Means to bring in their report.

Mr. Robb, chairman of the Committee presented the following report and resolutions:

Your Committee respectfully report that while having well considered the required Ways and Means of constructing a Rail Road from the city of New Orleans to Jackson, they are authorized by the errors derived from past experience to place but a limited reliance on the aid of voluntary subscriptions; and that any expedient other than the taxation of real estate or of employing the public credit does not furnish any reasonable guarantee or assurance of success.

Your Committee are impressed most favorably with the plan adopted in other cities for raising money in aid of internal improvements by taxation, and believe it to be one best adapted to the condition of the inhabitants of New Orleans and the adjoining parishes. They know of no other mode that recommends itself by arguments more conclusive, and believe it only necessary to unite those most prominent to secure the concurrence of a large majority of the population of Louisiana, and the aid of its legislature in carrying the plan into execution. The arguments which your Committee will briefly submit are, that a tax on real estate is the most legitimate object of taxation for the purposes of Internal Improvements. That the taxation is equal in its operations on all citizens who are able to contribute. That its exaction does not diminish the value of the property of the citizen, but, according to all received experience, contributes immensely to advancing its value. That it gives to the tax-payer a common interest in the proposed improvement. That it invites a vigilant and active interest on the part of the entire property community in the progress of the undertaking. That it does not subject it to the invidious charge of monopoly, as there can be no monopoly where all participate equally. That it does away with a system of loans and credit, always fruitful of mischief and alike detrimental to public interests. That the policy of the plan is that of one entire cash system, and of necessity one of economy, and such as will best ensure justice to all; and finally, that it is a limitation of responsibility, public and private, conservative in its influence, and when in operation, will impart to the spirit of enterprise life and activity, which alone can relieve Louisiana and New Orleans from an inaction that threatens ruin to her best interests.

Your Committee therefore respectfully recommend to this Convention to invite the Councils of New Orleans and Lafayette, and the people of the parishes of Louisiana to memorialize the Legislature to enact at their first session a general law, providing that any parish, city or town may subscribe to any railroad within the limits of the State of Louisiana, or out of the same, and to levy a tax on real estate, to be called the Railroad tax, to cover the amount of subscription made by such parish, city or town; provided, however, that all taxes thus levied and collected shall entitle the persons paying them to certificates of stock in the road subscribed to, to the extent of the tax he pays, and that no subscription shall be made, or any tax levied without the consent of a majority of the voters of the parish, city or town.

Your Committee urge upon the Convention in the most respectful and earnest manner the necessity of prompt and energetic action in furtherance of the questions that have engaged their deliberations.

Your Committee submit the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the New Orleans and Jackson Rail Road being a work eminently public in its character and calculated to promote the general prosperity of the State and especially enhance the value of the entire property situated on the line of the route, and at its *termini*, justice requires that means for its construction be provided at the expense of all who are to share in its benefits.

2. That until more mature deliberation shall have perfected a plan of organization for carrying out the entire completion of the project, it is expedient to confine the present action of the convention to the adoption of such measures as shall secure the making of the road to the State line; leaving for future consideration the expediency of consolidating the company with one to be formed for continuing the road from the State line to Jackson, Mississippi, or of devising other means by which the two roads can be worked in unison.

3. That in order to cover all contingencies including the cost of locomotives, carriages, depots, &c., it is expedient that the capital of the company to be organized, consist of $1,500,000.

4. That a company be immediately formed, under the general corporation law of this State, with a capital of $1,500,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

5. That a memorial be presented to the Legislature of this State, praying the passage of an act providing substantially, as follows—viz:

That the several Municipal Councils of the city of New Orleans, those of the parish of Jefferson, and the police juries of the respective parishes situated on the line of the Road, be empowered to levy a special tax on the real estate lying within their respective limits, to be called the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad tax; provided that no ordinance thus passed shall be binding until approved by a majority of the legal voters of the locality thus taxed, at a special election called for that purpose. And that the tax thus paid by any individual, shall entitle him to an equal amount of stock in the company.

6. That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed by a future report, to declare the amount of subscription that ought in justice to be contributed by the city of New Orleans and the parishes aforesaid; basing their report upon the official value of the real estate, as now taxed by the State.

7. That in the meantime voluntary subscriptions of individuals to the Company be solicited on the entire line of the route, and that Committees be appointed for each Parish for that purpose—with the understanding and on the condition that any subscriber shall have the right of giving in the receipt of money paid by him to the Company, in satisfaction of any tax to be levied on him as above provided.

8. That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to prepare and print a detailed report developing the principles embraced in these resolutions, and carrying out the details of organization in conformity therewith.

In rising to urge the passage of the resolutions, Mr. Robb stated that he approached the subject with exceeding diffidence, were it not that he came armed with the panoply of truth. The committee had recommended the levying of a special tax on real estate, for the reason that the system of voluntary contributions had hitherto failed. Why did we ask for that tax? Because New Orleans was without public credit. He said so with humility, but he was compelled to acknowledge it. A debt of $3,000,000 had been entailed on us by the old corporation, for which we had nothing to show. The Municipalities each had their separate debts. The Second was best off, and paid when they had the ability so to do. The First was still more uncertain. The Third scarcely condescended to pay at all.

Any combination to command means was useless unless we had credit abroad. That we did not possess and he was in consequence strongly in favor of the tax proposed by the Committee. We had two classes of population in New Orleans—the property-holders, who, by accident, enjoy their princely revenues, and the toiling and diligent merchant, who was constantly engaged in endeavoring to add to the resources of the community.

He had never been before the people in a public capacity, but humble as he was, he would vouch that by the simple force of argument he would compel every property-holder to pay this tax. (Long and prolonged applause.) He was rejoiced to find his sentiments echoed; it argued conclusively that a spirit was abroad that must ultimately rear into existence a broad and comprehensive system of Internal Improvements.

He came forward to vindicate the merchants from the imputation so freely flung at them, that they lacked the requisite spirit of enterprise. He denied the charge most emphatically. The merchants of New Orleans—and he had lived long amongst them and spoke from experience—were prepared to second every project having for its aim the advancement and prosperity of the city. But they were trammelled to a great extent by the opposite class, between whom he wished to discriminate, and for whom the hard-working merchant toiled and labored, in order to garner up for the lordly land-owner a princely revenue.

Mr. Robb then alluded to the rich class, who revelling in wealth and living abroad, little cared for the energies which wasted themselves in order to afford him the means of living in magnificent style abroad. They were mostly to blame for this charge of a lack of enterprise so freely attributed to the citizens of Louisiana.

Mr. Robb then went into an elaborate argument concerning the monopoly of banking now existing in Louisiana. That system had been *wisely* entailed on us by the convention which framed the present constitution. He himself was a banker, and did not claim for himself the possession of any undue liberality. He was therefore free to confess that he had reaped profits from this monopoly. But he wished the system abolished; it was a wrong, a pernicious, a most suicidal system. He did not wish to prosper by such an exclusion; it was antagonistical to his feelings. In a few years say from 1849 to 1853 we would lose 9,000,000 of capital and how was it to be replaced. There were no means of so doing under the present constitution. In the mean while the commerce of the city was augmenting, whilst the means for carrying it on were daily decreasing. How can we prosper under such a condition of things?

Mr. Robb then dwelt in forcible language on the fact that we were solely dependent on commerce. Our trading population consisted of factors and agencies, many of whom came here to transact a large business, whilst they kept no office, and boarded at an hotel for $50 a month.

The lack of public credit which now prevails, apart from its direct injury, tended to demoralize the community. He attributed nine-tenths of what we had lost to the bad administration of our public affairs. When he was abroad last year, he had been frequently asked in the London market, why, with such a pre-eminent position as we occupied, why our public affairs were so badly managed, our bonds and our interest allowed to remain unpaid.—[illegible]

The only remedy he saw was for the property owners most interested in the matter to put their shoulders to the wheel. But these were the people who complained most and acted least. No man in this country ought to be allowed to enjoy the comforts and protection of this happy government, without participating in his share of the burdens.

Another advantage in favor of the tax, was that we could not resort to the city of New Orleans in our dilemma. Nor if we could do so, was he in favor of applying for such assistance. Besides this, the time was eminently propitious for raising taxes, not only in the city, but throughout the State. In the interior the planters for two or three years past had generally made good crops, and had obtained high prices for their produce; whilst in the city every consideration of interest prompted to the adoption of a measure, which, in its final results, could not but add largely to the value of property.

Mr. Robb then enlarged on the immense advantages that would redound to New Orleans from the adoption of a general railroad system. We were essentially a community that produced nothing—we had no industry to boast of. A communication with the distant sections of the Union could not fail to develop those industrial trades of which we so unfortunately experienced the lack. Commerce itself and its sole cultivation would always leave us in the back ground. Indeed what did our commerce accomplish for us. Why foreign agents come here, stayed six months, and then departed complacently with their winnings to spend them elsewhere.

We boasted very much of our transient population, but it was a great mistake to suppose that it was as numerous as we would fain imagine. Why, said Mr. R., in one month more strangers pass through New York than is the case in New Orleans for one year. If, on the other hand, we had a well-developed railroad system our transient population would be immeasurably increased. Small shops would necessarily spring up to supply the demand created by this increased influx of people, and nothing tended to add more largely to the real prosperity of the community than the augmentation of that useful class who are engaged in the small commerce of life.

Mr. Robb enlarged on the friendly feelings which a general system of Railroad Improvements, would generate between the city of New Orleans and the interior. It would tend to soften down sectional prejudices, would make us all better acquainted with each other, and would create one people, one interest, and one fellow feeling. Let us, then, make New Orleans the Capital of the South West, the City where those who love us so well can come amongst us and reach us in a few hours. Let us never cease to encourage that great system of Railroad Improvements until we are brought into close and intimate connection with the capital of our common country and the glorious capital of old Kentucky. (Mr. Robb sat down amidst loud and prolonged applause. Indeed, he was most vociferously cheered throughout the whole of his speech.

After Mr. Robb had sat down, a unanimous call was made for Mr. Benjamin, who promptly responded to the invitation. He commenced by observing that the eloquent remarks of the previous speaker left him nothing to say. He would, therefore, not indulge in any declamation, but would urge upon the members of the Convention the absolute necessity of providing for the ways and means which should bring the great Railroad system into speedy and successful operation.

The meeting of this Convention would be an era in the history of Louisiana, for it was the first occasion where the principle embodied in the resolutions of the Committee had been brought direct before the people of Louisiana. The gentleman who had previously addressed you had dwelt at large on the subject, but he had omitted accidentally to allude to that large class of property holders—absentees—who lived abroad, content to receive the rents of their property, without sharing to the slightest extent in administering the government, or employing their surplus means in benefitting the city from which they derived their revenue.

Mr. Benjamin then proceeded to take up each resolution of the committee *seriatim*, explaining with a lucidity peculiar to himself the advantages of the plans laid down by the committee on Ways and Means.

With regard to the particular resolution fixing the capital of the proposed company at $1,500,000 Mr. Benjamin remarked that notwithstanding the restrictive features of the constitution, it was the opinion of the most learned members of the bar, that chartered corporations could exceed the limit of $500,000 laid down in the provision which was a sequel to the organic law. But be this as it may, there would be no difficulty in obtaining such an amendment to the corporation, as would enable the company to operate on the basis of the capital proposed.—Mr. Benjamin spoke very warmly and was most enthusiastically cheered.

After Mr. Benjamin had concluded, Mr. Walter of Holly Springs made a few remarks, whereupon the vote was taken on the resolutions presented by the committee of Ways and Means. They were unanimously adopted.

The convention then adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[Transmitted to the N. O. Bee.]

[*Southern Line.*]

New York, April 17th.

Cotton—Sales of 1,400 bales, Middling, 11¾@12c. Waiting for the America's news. Flour—Sales 4,000 bbls., on change. Wheat—Sales 12,000 bushels, at $1. Corn at 58@60c., large sales, future delivery, at 62½@63, firm. Pork—Sales of 1,000 bbls. new Prime, at $12 50; Old Mess $13¼@15¼, and $14½ asked, Prime 11¼. Lard—200, at 9c. Sugar, 5@6½c. Molasses, 31@32c. Coffee—Sales 700 sacks Rio, at 11½c. Tobacco, 158 hhds, at 11½c. Whiskey is selling at 24½c. Sterling, at 10@10¼c. Freights are unchanged.

The Africa's News.

The steamship *Africa*, Captain Ryrie, arrived at her wharf, in Jersey City, on the morning of the 10th instant, with dates from Liverpool to the 29th, and from London to the 28th ult.

The commercial intelligence will be found under its proper head. The political advices offer little of prominent interest.

The feeling which prevails out of doors on the subject of the Papal aggression has found an echo in the House of Commons, where the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has been carried by 438 to 95. The minority consists of the Roman Catholic members, a few of the leading Liberals, and a section of the Peelites.

Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sydney Herbert, and Mr. Cardwell, voted against the bill, but the bulk of their party was found swelling the Ministerial majority. The Whigs and the Protectionists voted for the bill in nearly equal numbers. The bill will not go into committee until after Easter, and if the Ministry meet with no contre-temps in the interval, the probability is that it will pass the Lower House substantially as it was introduced in its amended form by Lord John Russell.

Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.—The Morning Herald furnishes the following analysis of the division of this bill:

AYES.		NOES.	
Stanleyites,	220	Roman Catholics,	35
Peelites,	27	Peelites,	12
Whigs,	191	Puseyite Protectionists,	6
	—	Whigs and Radicals,	42
	438		—
			95

American Contributions.—One of the greatest curiosities among the American contributions is a packet landed on Monday, which consisted of an air exhausted metal coffin, in which a human body could be preserved for ages without undergoing the slightest change towards decomposition. It contained a bouquet of flowers, which is as fresh as when it was first placed there. There is a large quantity of glass from Massachusetts; also specimens of Australian wheat in the straw, of tobacco, cotton, seeds, cod-liver oil, blacking, patent iron safes, catawba wine, stationery, books, bookbinding, oak tables, spring chairs, picture frames, looking glasses, pilot bread, wafer and soda crackers, soap stone, specimens of flour and preserved meats, and of a self-acting safety valve.

American Insurances in English Offices.—Percy M. Dove, Esq., the experienced and respected Manager of the "Royal Insurance Company," founded within about the last ten years in our good old town, and now styled of Liverpool and London, will, we hear, proceed by the mail-steamer "Africa," which sails to-day, to form branch-offices to this successful Insurance Establishment, in several of the principal cities of the United States. However singular, it seems not the less true, that "brother Jonathan" [illegible] English Insurance Offices—perhaps on account of their superior caution, or capital, or promptness in meeting all claims.—*Liverpool Mail, March 29.*

The *Manchester Guardian* alludes to some samples of cotton growing in Jamaica, which has been examined by competent judges, and pronounced to be a very gratifying result of a four months experimental cultivation. It is very clean, and of good staple and color, and is valued at 7d. to 7 1-2d. per pound. It is, however, somewhat uneven and tender.

The new process of M. Claussen for the production of flax cotton is now stated to have been commenced on an extensive scale at the Kildinan-mills, near Cork, belonging to Mr. Dargan, where the price of £4 per ton, without the seed, is offered for the raw material. Sixty tons of the cotton, it is said, are to be forthwith prepared for the Manchester market.

America and Austria.—A communication from Vienna, under date March 21st, says:—"The American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. McCurdy, accompanied by two attaches, arrived here a few days since, and has been very favorably received by Prince Schwarzenburg. The affair of Mr. Dudley Man appears to have been satisfactorily explained, but I believe Mr. Mann was really dispatched to Hungary, that in case she should assert her independence, America might be the first to acknowledge it. He had not, however, any authority to assist directly or indirectly in the struggle. It is fortunate, moreover, that he did not take any steps in the matter, or even proceed to Hungary; for as affairs turned he might have met with an unpleasant reception. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand Max will leave Vienna this afternoon for Trieste; whence he will start on his long projected voyage to America. The emperor, his brother, will accompany him to Trieste, so I suppose we may consider that Austria and the United States are shaking hands."

Death of the Prince of Salerno.—A letter from Naples announces the death of the Prince of Salerno, the King's uncle. He was a good-natured prodigal.

The King of Bavaria is reported to be seriously indisposed. The father of the present monarch, the ex-King, is said to be desirous of resuming the reins of power.

France.—The weather is very unfavorable; there is still a good deal of sickness, accompanied with much mortality.

According to the correspondent of the Globe, it was calculated that at a recent period not fewer than 100,000 persons in Paris were suffering from influenza, and the medical returns showed that at least 30,000 were confined to their beds.

The workshops and stores of M. Pleyel, the famous piano-forte maker, in the Rue Rochechuart, Paris have been consumed.

A terrific hurricane was felt at Lyons on the night of the 22nd, and considerable damage was done to some houses.

M. de Rayneval, the French Envoy at Rome has been promoted to the rank of Ambassador. M. David, Consul-General to Genoa, has been appointed to the Embassy of New Granada. A hurricane did considerable damage at Nantes on the 23d inst.

Some rioting has taken place at Auriol, Bouches de Rhone, on the occasion of the conscription. The authorities, aided by the military force soon restored order.

The prospects of General Cavaignac's election to the presidency of the republic are not promising. The candidates most favorably spoken of among the Socialist Democrats are Barbes and Ledru-Rollin.

The hostility between the Ligitimists and Orleanist is so bitter that the former are likely to assist the President in obtaining a prolongation of his power.

It is supposed that the present Cabinet will remain in office till the end of April or beginning of May.

Switzerland.—Eighty-four peasants suddenly entered the town of Fribourg, in Switzerland, at 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 22d inst., and took possession of some guns in the establishment of the Jesuits. They were beaten off by the military, after a loss of eight men killed and wounded. Fribourg has been declared in a state of siege.

Italy.—*Rome*, March 14.—The Pope and Cardinals have fallen into the depth of despair since the French steamer of yesterday distributed the fatal news of the restoration of the Russell Cabinet. I am told that the Post fell like a thunderbolt on the Vatican, and that, for a long time, the Holy Father and the Camarilla refused to credit the bad news. Cardinal Wiseman and his advisers, who had lately regained the position they had lost on the majority in favor of bringing in the bill being made known here, have again fallen into disrepute, and the Vatican is more irritated than ever at their indiscretion.

The population of Rome consists of 170,824 inhabitants, including 34 prelates, 1,240 clergymen, 1,829 regular ecclesiastics, 1,467 cloistered nuns, and 321 students for the priesthood.

The railroad between Verona and Mantua has been opened.

It is stated from Toulon that the Austrian troops in the Papal States have received considerable re-inforcements.

Greece.—The *Kolner Zeitung* states, from Berlin, that the question of the Grecian succession has at length been decided. After the demise of the present King, the throne will fall to Prince Adalbert of Bavaria.

The Government treaty with the Austrian Lloyd's has been ratified by the Diet.

The city of Levissi, in the island of Rhodes, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

Germany.—The Vienna Ministerial papers announce that arrangements have been made with Prussia on the question of the Presidency. Austria will preside in the Diet, and the two Powers will share the Presidency of the Executive Committee.

The Emperor of Austria left Vienna for Trieste on the 20th inst. He was accompanied by his brother, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, who is about to embark at Trieste for America.

We learn from Vienna that the Emperor of Austria, before leaving that capital for Trieste, gave his sanction to the statute for the organization of the council of the empire; and ordered that a project should be ready on his return for the internal organization of the empire, which required a reform.

The *Constitutional Journal* says Prince Schwarzenberg has received a note from the British Cabinet relative to the Italian relations. A similar step has been taken by the French Cabinet.

Turkey.—We have advices from Bosnia, of the 15th instant. Mustapha Pasha Melemendei, has marched from Travnik, against the insurgents of Kraina, attacked them at Jaiza, and pursued them after an engagement of two hours. One hundred of the insurgents were killed, and forty captured. In spite of this defeat the insurrection in the Kraina, continues with great vehemence. Omer Pasha, with nine battalions, and the Vizier of Bosnia, with all the troops at Seraievo, are marching against them.

We have letters of the 4th inst. from Constantinople, according to which, news had been received from Buchrast, that fresh columns of Russians had entered Bessarabia; they consist of the 11th and 15th divisions; each division is composed of 18 infantry battalions, 12 squadrons of cavalry, two Cossack regiments, and the necessary artillery. The whole army may amount to 70,000 or 80,000 men. The report of the Ministerial crisis in Constantinople, is utterly devoid of foundation; indeed, the Grand Vizier never stood higher in the favor of his Imperial master than at present. Nearly one-third of the population of the Turkish capital have the influenza.

The difference between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt have been accommodated; the Sultan has made some important concessions in his demands.

Cape of Good Hope.—Advices have been received to the 5th Feb.

The Graham's Town Journal of the 27th January, contains the following: 600 Kaffirs have been driven away from King William's Town, by Major Armstrong; 24 were killed and several wounded. The British only lost one trooper, and one Fingoe wounded. In some districts the Hottentots had joined the Kaffirs, and were committing great havoc.

The state of feeling in the colony may well be imagined, when it was announced that the Hottentots on the frontier were found to be in league with the Kaffirs. The outposts were as well protected as they could be, but the limited disposeable force brought into service included all the aid that was obtained from Burgher volunteers and others. It is feared that hostilities may be protracted for months, and that the extreme points of our possessions on the frontier will suffer seriously from inroads made upon them by the natives.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Philadelphia, Friday, April 18.

The Eastern lines all having been prostrated by the storm, we received the following despatch last night by the special express from Boston and New York. The steamship America left Liverpool on Saturday, the 5th of April, arrived at Boston about noon to day, after a passage of twelve days.

London, April 4.

The money market and commercial affairs are unchanged.

Consols for money 96⅝ a 96¾. American securities without material change, and prices nominally firm.

Liverpool, April 4.

The common qualities have receded ⅛—other kinds a shade lower, but not an eighth. Sales of the week 37,000 bales.

The demand for breadstuffs is on the increase. Holders of Wheat and Flour demand an advance on present prices.

Corn is 32 a 37s 6d.

Beef is steady in price, with moderate business doing.

Pork is in fair inquiry, and the stock is much reduced.

Bacon, slow sales and high prices.

Lard firm—42 a 47s.

Tallow is dull.

Freights are dull, and without prospect of improvement. The steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 31st, at 1 o'clock, p. m. The City of Glasgow, from Philadelphia, arrived in the Mersey at 4 o'clock, p. m., on the same day. The Atlantic had been removed to Huskinson's Graving dock, and was minutely examined by a number of scientific men, all of whom reported her to be in a superior state.

Political news of very little importance, either from England or the Continent.

England.—The London Gazette speaks with assurance that the present Cabinet must be either completely changed or essentially modified, so as to come before the public as a new administration. In a few months, or perhaps even in a few weeks, a Cabinet must be formed which will do more than the present Cabinet does, or than the past did for the agricultural interests, and the [illegible] of Great Britain.

The Russell ministry still hold their position, and are getting through business in Parliament with tolerable success. The budget was discussed on Friday evening, the 4th instant, and resolutions of the income tax agreed to.

A powerful political league has been formed in London.

Apprehensions are entertained that the immense number of foreigners now in England are considering a revolutionary scheme, which is to develop itself during the great Exhibition. The matter was brought before Parliament, and in reply to an inquiry propounded to the members of the Cabinet, assurances were given that the government was prepared for any emergency.

France.—In France all is quiet, but the spread of socialist principles causes uneasiness, amounting to alarm, in the capital and departments. The receiver-General's house in Lyons has been burned down and all the public documents destroyed. A Cabinet council was held to consider the state of department Navarre, (?) and also of Paris.

A rumor prevailed at Paris of some disorder having taken place in Montpelier.—*Evening Delta.*

Rhode Island.—All the vacancies but one having been filled, the Legislature elect stands as follows:

	Whigs.	Democrats.	Vacancy.
Senate,	15	17	—
House,	36	35	1
	—	—	—
	51	52	1

The existing vacancy in the House is in the Providence district, where the Whigs have the power to elect their candidate if they are united.

Connecticut Election.—The Hartford *Times* gives up the Legislature—both Houses. It gives the Whigs 13 to 8 in the Senate, and 112 to 111 in the House, with 1 in Sharon to hear from, where we know that a Whig was chosen in the second day by 17 majority. It claims Mr. Hall of Portland, who was voted for by both parties, and is confidently claimed by the Whigs. The actual state of the House is therefore 113 Whigs, 110 Locos, and Mr. Hall, disputed, but he cannot affect the general result. Both Houses are Whig, and the State officers will be so likewise—a change in every branch of the State Government from last year.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Friday Evening, April 18, 1851.

We have no very important changes to notice in the market. Business has been tolerably brisk, though the Cotton market after the momentary excitement consequent on the Africa's news, has relapsed again into a quiet state. Operators are anxiously looking for the America's news now fully due.

We have had very pleasant weather during the whole of the week, though rather cool for the season.

The river remains at the same stage.

P. S. Since writing the above, the America's accounts are at hand, advising a decline in the Liverpool Cotton Market, of ⅛d.

COTTON—Arrived since the 11th instant, 19,815 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 11,118 bales; Havre, 2,765; Trieste, 2,386; Barcelona, 793; Bremen, 876; St. Petersburg, 1,701; Gottenburg, 218; New York, 916; Boston, 5,845; Philadelphia, 2,450; Baltimore, 244; together, 30,309 bales, making a reduction in stock, of 10,494 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 213,705 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850.......... bales		16,612
Arrived last week..........................	19,815	
Arrived previously,........................	848,408	868,223
		884,835
Exported last week........................	30,309	
Exported previously,......................	640,821	671,130
Stock on hand and on shipbord,.....		213,705

In our report of Friday last, we stated that the demand for Cotton had become active, in consequence of the favorable tenor of the Africa's advices. On the following day, however, the animation subsided, and though a tolerably fair business has been done during the week, yet prices have receded ⅛c from the extreme rates paid on Friday. The transactions on Saturday were 2,500 bales, on Monday 3,500, Tuesday 4,000, Wednesday 5,500, and yesterday 4,000 bales.

To-day, the America's accounts came through announcing a decline in Liverpool, of ⅛d., but the Banks being closed, and many persons regarding it as a holiday, only 1,800 were sold without any change in prices. Thus the sales of the week have amounted to 21,000 bales, taken chiefly for England.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Trash..........................	6—@ 7¼
Inferior........................	7¾@ 8¾
Ordinary.......................	9—@9¾
Good Ordinary..............	9¾@10
Middling.......................	10¾@10¾
Good Middling..............	11¼@11¾
Middling Fair................	11¾@12
Fair.............................	12¼@12¾
Fully Fair.....................	—@—
Good Fair.....................	—@—
Good and Fine...............	nominal.

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 11th instant, 2,049 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 38 hhds.; Genoa, 646; Cadiz, 532; Bremen, 264; Gottenburg, 183; New York, 127; Boston, 27; Bremen, 6; together, 1,802 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, 23,176 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850...... hhds.		14,842
Arrived last week..........	2,048	
Arrived previously...........	24,845	26,893
		41,735
Exported last week...........	1,802	
Exported previously	16,757	18,559
Stock on hand and on shipboard.		23,176

There has been a fair demand for this article during the past week, which has resulted in sales of 1,500 hhds., nearly all of which was, however, on private terms. It is understood that no quotable change has taken place in prices, and we therefore repeat our former figures, viz: Lugs, 5 to 7c.; Leaf, Inferior to Common, 7½@8c.; Fair to Fine, 8½@9¾c.; Choice and Selections, 10@12c ⅌ lb.

SUGAR—There has been an active demand for Sugar since our last, which aided by light receipts, has led to an advance in prices of fully ¼c ⅌ lb. The sales of the week amount to 2,900 hhds., of which, the greater portion was taken for the West, and we now quote: Inferior, 3½@4¼c.; Common, 4½@5c.; Fair, 5⅛@5⅜c.; Prime, 5¾@6c.; Choice, 6¼c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been firm, and the demand tolerably good. Sales of the week, 2,300 bbls., at 25½@27¾c for Fermenting, and 31@33c ⅌ gallon for reboiled. Three cargoes of Cuba Molasses have been sold at 21@23c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—We have had a steady market during the past week, accompanied by a good export demand, and only moderate receipts. The sales amount to 22,500 bbls., at $4 05@$4 12½c for Ohio, $4 15@$4 20 for St. Louis and Illinois, and $4 50@$4 87½c ⅌ bbl for extra brands. To-day's transactions comprise 3,000 bbls., including 1,300 Ohio delivered alongside, at $4 10.

GRAIN—The Corn market has been brisk, but owing to the heavy receipts, prices have undergone no improvement. The sales of the week amount to fully 45,000 sacks, at a range of 52@58c ⅌ bushel, though some interior parcels have been sold for less. Oats have been selling at a range of 46@50c ⅌ bushel for St. Louis. A few parcels of Wheat have been sold at 80@90c ⅌ bushel, the latter for prime quality. We quote Bran from 80 a 85c ⅌ 100 lb.

PORK—The market continues very firm, but the high prices demanded have tended to repress transactions. The sales of the week do not exceed 2,000 bbls., at $14 for uninspected Mess; $14 25@$14 50 for branded; $13 75 for M. O., and $9 50 for uninspected Rumps. In Bulk Pork, we notice sales at 5¼c for hog round, 6c for Sides and Shoulders, and 6¾c ⅌ lb for Hams.

BACON—There has again been active demand for this article, and about 1,500 casks have changed hands at 8¼@8¾c for Sides, and 6@6¼c ⅌ lb. for Shoulders. Clear Sides have been selling at 9@9¼c. Hams may be quoted at 7¾@8½c for plain, and 8¾@11c for canvassed and extra cured.

BEEF—Nothing of consequence has been done in this article, and prices remain as last quoted. Mess $11@$12 for uninspected and branded, and Prime, $8@$9. There have been no transactions in Prime Mess.

LARD—Under the influence of light receipts and a good demand, prices have still further improved, the advance being equal to ¼ a ⅜c. Sales of very inferior and Grease have been made at 6¼c, whilst Prime in bbls. and tierces commands 8 a 8¾c ⅌ lb. We notice sales of Prime keg Lard at 9¾c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—There is no change in prices, and the market is flat. Western Butter is selling from 9@12c., and Cheese at 7¼@8c ⅌ lb., according to quality.

RICE—The market has been dull, and sales are confined to small lots, at 3¾@3¾c ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—The demand for this article has been steady, and resulted in sales up to Wednesday inclusive, of about 2,000 bbls., at 18¾c ⅌ gallon for rectified. In consequence of a more active enquiry and moderate receipts, prices advanced yesterday, since which, 1,300 bbls. rectified have been sold, mostly at 18¼@19c ⅌ gallon. A few transactions of common have taken place at 19@20¼c ⅌ gallon.

SALT—Two cargoes have been sold since our last viz: one of 4,100 sacks, nearly all coarse at 77c, and 4,000 sacks one fourth fine, at 80c ⅌ sack round. From second hands, coarse is selling at 75@80c, and fine, at $1 05@$1 12½c ⅌ sack delivered. A sale of 4,000 sacks Turks Island has been made at 35c ⅌ sack.

COFFEE—The dullness which prevailed in the Coffee market last week, gave way to a desire on the part of sellers to reduce their stocks, and as buyers in consequence came forward freely, the sales sum up 10,000 sacks, at a range of 9⅛@10c ⅌ lb., showing a decline of ⅛c. At the close, the market was firm.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE. The demand has been limited without any change in prices. We quote Bagging, 11¾@12c ⅌ yard, and Rope 6@6½c ⅌ lb, according to terms, quality, &c.

GUNNY BAGS—There has been a better enquiry for this article since our last, and the sales amount to about 30,000 2½ bushel bags, at 5½@6c.

HEMP—We have this week to notice the first transactions that have taken place in this article for months past, viz., 350 bales Dew Rotted in two lots, at $95 ⅌ ton.

LEAD—The receipts are all for transhipment, and we have therefore no transactions to report. Quotations are nominal.

LIME—Two cargoes of Thomaston have come to hand since our last, one of which was sold on private terms. From second hands, sales are made at $1.75 ⅌ cask.

TALLOW—The sales since our last amount to 540 bbls. including 400 bbls. prime city, at 6¾c, and 50 bbls. country rendered 6¾c ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—There is a limited demand for Sperm, which we continue to quote at 30@31c ⅌ lb. Star Candles are selling at 18¾@19c ⅌ lb.

EXCHANGE—The demand both for Foreign and Domestic Exchange has been moderate, and the rates have undergone no change. We quote Sterling, 10¼@10¾ ⅌ cent. premium; Paris, 5f. 15@5f. 07½. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1@1¼ ⅌ cent discount. Checks, par a ⅛ ⅌ cent prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR

Sterling..........................	9¾@10¾ ⅌ cent. prem
France............................	5f. 15@5f. 07¼
New York, 60 day bills...........	1@1¼ ⅌ cent dis
Do. Checks........................	par a ⅛ ⅌ c. prem
Boston, 60 days..................	1@1¼ ⅌ c. dis
Philadelphia, 60 days............	1@1¼ ⅌ c. dis
Havana at 5 to 8 days............	3@3¼ ⅌ cent disc

FREIGHTS—More firmness has been evinced since our last, but shippers readily take the quoted rates. The engagements comprise seven vessels for Liverpool, at ½d. for Cotton; four for Havre, at 1c.; one for Trieste, at 1c, and one for Cadiz, with Tobacco, on private terms. Coastwise freights are very dull, and rates tend downward.

Foreign Markets.

BEESLEY'S & CO'S CIRCULAR.

PER AFRICA.

Liverpool, March 28.

The arrival of the *Cambria* on the eve of departure of the last steamer, with accounts considered by holders confirmatory of the short crop estimates, created considerable buoyancy in our Cotton market, in anticipation of later advices then duly expected by the *Europa.*

Prices advanced fully ⅛d. ⅌ lb., the sales for the day reaching 12,000 bales, but no diminution, but rather an increase in the receipts being reported by the latter vessel, our market lost much of its animation, and though the business of the week sums up to 47,700 bales, with 14,300 to speculators and 1900 bales to exporters, yet an increased desire to realize has been apparent and prices have again receded an ⅛d. ⅌ lb, the market closing steadily but quietly at an improvement of ⅛d. ⅌ lb. on last week's quotations. Sales to-day 7,000 bales, principally to the trade.

Fair Orleans 7⅞ Mobiles 7⅜ Uplands 7¼d ⅌ lb.
Middling........7⅞ " 7⅜ " 7⅜
Inf & Ord..5⅞@7⅞ " 6@7 " 6@6⅞

The stock in this port is estimated at 518,000 bales, of which 332,000 are American, against a stock at this period of last year of 490,060 bales, of which 330,000 were American.

We have experienced rather more steadiness in our Corn market in consequence of a temporary cessation of heavy shipments of Grain and Flour from the Continent, and prices of Wheat and Indian Corn have slightly advanced, the former being quoted at 5s. 6d@5s. 10d for Red and 6s@6s 3d ⅌ 70 lb. for White, the latter 30s for Mixed, 31s for Yellow, and 32s ⅌ quarter for White. Flour in moderate demand, at 19s@21s ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal; Canada and Ohio 20s 6d@21s 6d; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 22s@22s 6d.; and sour 18s 6d@19s ⅌ bbl.; Indian Corn Meal, 14s 6d ⅌ bbl.

The sales of Rosin for the week, are 1,000 bbls., at 3s 3d@3s 4d for common, up to 7s 9d ⅌ cwt. for fine quality. Nothing doing in Turpentine.

Havre, March 26th.

Cotton—Sunday, we received our letters from the United States by the Cambria, announcing by three day's later news, a favorable turn in that market, and a rise 1 to 1⅛c., with estimates of the crop decidedly reduced, and a certain falling off already in the receipts, in the South. As we learnt at the same time that a rise of ⅛d. had taken place in Liverpool, our market became exceedingly animated, both buyers for the trade and on speculation taking an active part, for before even anything could be purchased 2 to 3 fr. rise was exacted on Saturday's prices, and sales reached upwards 5,000 bales, with an advance fully established at 4 to 5fr. for tres-ordinaire Louisiane, which was mostly in demand, and may be quoted to-day at fr 98; Mobile and Upland Cottons have not risen in the same proportion. Yesterday, 2,000 bales changed hands at the same rates; we look for our letters of the 12th inst., from Boston by Europa.

To sum up, the sales of the week reach 14,600 bales, 3,000 bales of which on speculation, whilst our receipts do not reach 10,000 bales, so that our stock is not quite so heavy as last week, but remains at very near 100,000 bales as per statement at foot, to which we refer for farther particulars.

The following were the sales effected, viz:

5,672 bales New Orleans..............	F. 91—a110
3,590 do Mobile,.......................	" 91—a103
4,770 do Upland........................	" 91—a102
14,032 bales.	

Sales of this day, 1,810 bales.

Prices of United States short staple Cottons, according to the Havre classification:

	Tr-b.	Bas.	Tr-o.	Ord.	B ord.	P-cour.	Cour
New Or.	93	100	106	110	115	119	—
Mobile	93	99	104	108	113	116	—
Upland	93	99	102	105	111	115	—

☞ I take the liberty to inform my friends in the Municipality No. 3, that I am a candidate for the office of Constable of the Fifth Justice of the Peace, at the election which will take place on the 3d of November, 1851.

MIGUEL HERNANDEZ,
a18 a3t Actual Constable.

IN STORE—50 cases Absynth of Yersin & Lecoultre, 30 do do of E. Pernod, 20 do Kirsch of C. F. Berger, 20 do Vermouth of Colla & Co., 50 baskets real Guignolet of Angers, 10 large Gruyere Cheese, for sale by J. N. CURIEN,
ap19 32 Main st.

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Lexington, from Havre, 100 cases Absynth, of E Pernod; 3 barrels Gruyere cheese, for sale by
ap19 J. N. CURIEN, 32 Main st.

COCOA—50 bags Guayaquil, a superior article, just received and for sale by
J. M. CASALLERO, No. 26 Old Levee,
a19 between Customhouse & Bienville sts.

HAVANA CIGARS—A large assortment of the best brands always on hand, and for sale by
ap19 J M CASALLERO,
26 Old Levee, between Custom-house and Bienville.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana.

AN Adjourned Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons will take place on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 6 P. M., at Perseverance Hall, corner of St. Claude and Main streets. Punctual attendance is requested. By order J. J. E. MASSICOT,
ap19 Gr. Sec. pro tem.

WE have this day sold our Stock in Trade and all Interest in the House No. 82 Old Levee street to Mr. F. A. Fearing, and can confidently recommend our former customers to continue their favors with the new proprietor. S. DAVIS & CO.
New Orleans, April 14, 1851. ap19 3t

NOTICE—Mr. Benjamin Buthan holds my power of Attorney to transact all business in reference to the Grocery and Ship Chandlery Business, No. 82 Old Levee st.
a19 5t FRED. A. FEARING.

Office of the New Orleans Insurance Co.
New Orleans, April 15, 1851.
THE election for nine Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 28th inst., between the hours of 10 a m and 2 p m. ap15 12t J. TUYES, Sec'y.

Orleans Fire Company No. 21.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The Officers and Members of this Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting (at which must be elected, one Foreman, one First Assistant, one Second-Assistant, one Secretary, one Treasurer, one President, one Vice President and one Steward,) will be held on MONDAY evening, 21st April, at 7½ o'clock precisely.
Punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the Foreman,
a15 6t LOUIS O. HUARD, Sec'y.

J. CUSACHS and R W OGDEN hold my power of attorney, as heretofore, during my absence from the city, as per act passed before Achille Chiapella Notary Public. apl2 1m P. CUSACHS.

Important to Teachers.
THE Committee on Teachers will meet on Monday, the 14th, and Tuesday, the 15th inst., at the Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, opposite Jackson Square, from 12 m. till 2 o'clock p. m., for the examination of candidates for vacant situations in the Public Schools of Municipality No. One.
apl1 ALBERT FABRE, Superintendent.

Office Agency, Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
New Orleans, March 18th, 1851.
THE SCRIP for 1850, is ready for delivery.
mr20 L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

A. BOISSIERE—At the office of the French Consulate, Agent for the Marine Insurance of Havre and Paris, and for the amicable settlement of all risks. mr20 1m

FOR SALE
A Young Creole NEGRO BOY, about 25 years of age, first rate coach driver, very good house servant, a confidential subject—guaranteed in every respect, and raised in the country. Terms cash.
Apply in Exchange Alley, No. 24.
apl8 4t P. E. CROZAT.

780,000 HAVANA SEGARS—Regalias, Millares, Panetelas, Canones, Prensados and Londres, of the very best brands, viz: Figaros, Cabanas, Cabargas, Pragancia, El Sol, Dos Hermanas, Lord Wellington, Silfide, Neyreda, Cobden, Semiramis, Fortuna, Favorita, Villate, &c. &c, in store and for sale by
apl8-5t D. BORNIO & CO. 34 Gravier st.

LANDING ex ship Lexington, Capt Thompson, from Havre—100 demijohns of 3 gallons, 250 do 5 gallons, for sale by PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.
ap18 27 St. Louis street

NOTICE.
DR. E. B. MARMILLION, from the faculties of Paris and Baltimore, lately arrived in New Orleans, respectfully offers his services to the public as Doctor, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
☞ Office 50 Dauphine st. a17 15t

To the Public.
THE undersigned, having been called upon to inform the public in what manner the PRIZE CONCERT, to be given at Lyceum Hall on the evening of the 23d inst., will be conducted, takes this opportunity of giving the following plan.
Boxes, containing each entry of all tickets actually sold have been printed, and none others will be placed in the distribution. The proprietor therefore by excluding himself from all interest in the drawing.
He further calls attention to the following announcement, as a guarantee to those unacquainted with himself. CHARLES GALVANI.

The manner in which Mr. Galvani intends distributing the prizes for his Union Gallery Grand Prize Concert having been minutely and satisfactorily explained to us, and having the greatest confidence in the fairness, equity and integrity displayed therein, we, the undersigned, not only vouch for its due performance, but will, at his request, superintend the fulfilment of the conditions.

John Pemberton,	Edward Parmele,
Chas M Waterman,	Pierre Pouze,
John R Marmurdo,	Wm Vogle,
J A Barelli,	George C Brown
Wm J Delancy,	H C Cammack,
Robert McDowell,	A Mittenberger
Wm Preba,	G Burke
Edward Briggs	Albert Fabre,
G B Duncan,	H B Hill
John Walthop,	Jno Everson
Dr McNeil,	J A Beard
Robert W Ogden,	J Lex McLean apl7
S H Kennedy.	

A CARD.
CALUMNIATORS have compelled me to publish the following statement of the Louisiana Medical Board of Examiners:
Know all men by these presents, that we, the President and members of the Board, do hereby authorize G. M. SAUNDERS, M. D., to exercise the profession of medicine throughout the State of Louisiana, and enjoy all the benefits and privileges appertaining to the same.
WARREN STONE, M. D.,
A. HESTER, M. D.,
C. TURPIN, D. M. P.,
J. LABATUT, M. D., President,
P. A. BERTRAND, Secretary.
☞ Dr. SAUNDERS' office at Magazine street Market. ap16 3t

Firemen's Charitable Association.
AT the 24 quarterly meeting of this Association, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were appointed to compose the General Relief Committee for the current quarter:
JOHN F. GRUBER, of No. 16 Chartres, No. 47 Jackson street, or at the Surveyor's Office, Custom House.
JOHN BURGESS, of No. 16, corner of Rampart and Common streets.
R. CONDON, of No. 9, Elysian Fields, between Victory and Moreau, and corner of Magazine and Delord streets.
W. B. SCHMIDT, of No. 9, (residence No. 180 Old Levee street) was elected one of the Widows' and Orphans' Committee, for the year 1851, in place of Charles Laventure, decd.
[A True Copy.] GEO. W. HUBBELL,
apl7 5t Secretary.

H. HUARD.
Clothing........................Clothing,
No. 69 Common street, opposite Hewlett's Exchange.
RECEIVED by their last arrivals, a superior supply of Spring and Summer Clothing, to be disposed of at very advantageous prices to buyers, viz:
A full assortment of Merino and Alpaca Frock, Dress, office and Sack Coats, black merino and linen drilling Pants, finest qualities and latest patterns; linen Coats of all descriptions. A full assortment of Vests, suitable for the season. Further more, a full supply of summer Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosieries, Trunks, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., &c.
Friends and the public are respectfully invited to give me a call, as of course no charge for looking and pricing.
mr27 1m H. HUARD.

P. CUSACHS, Importer and Dealer in Drugs, Paints, &c., hereby informs the public that he has removed his Wholesale Department and Foreign Business to the corner of Royal and St. Philip streets.
The Pharmacy will be continued as heretofore at the old stand, corner of St. Philip and Conde streets, with particular attention.
By this arrangement both Departments of Business will receive better attention, and the public, at the same time, better accommodated. apl2 1m

LIME now landing—700 casks landing ex steamer Sultana, 1,000 in store to be sold at a very moderate price, by P. H. MONSSEAUX,
ap15 4t cor St Louis and Robertson sts.

HAVANA SEGARS—150,000 Havana Segars, of the most reputed brands, such as Conquista de Mexico, El Sol, Calhoun, Pofitiva, Dos Mandos, Gran Cartago, Lugardita, Comercio, Labre, Palmas, Tres Marias, Diadema, Rueda and Dorago. In store and for sale by Fdo de FUENTES & CO.,
ap17 6t 22 Old Levee.

SARDINES—7000 half boxes Sardines in oil, Conee & Martin; 3800 do do (Chatelain & Basset; 6000 qr do do Conee & Martin; 2000 half do do B Guilloux; 600 boxes do do. In store and for sale by Fdo de FUENTES & CO.,
ap17 6t 22 Old Levee.

CLARET WINE in casks, bbls and boxes—140 casks very superior Claret Wine, various brands imported for family use 120 bbls Claret Wine, St Julien and St Estephe; 20 bbls superior White Wine, Haut Sauterne; 9 casks do do St Caprais; 400 cases Claret, St Julien, St Estephe and Margaux in store and for sale by Fdo de FUENTES & CO.,
ap17 6t 22 Old Levee.

JAMES PLAGNIOL SWEET OIL—400 boxes, containing 12 bottles each, of 24 ounces, real James Plagniol Oil; 100 baskets real James Plagniol Oil; 50 baskets, containing 12 half bottles each Plagniol Oil—in store and for sale by
Fdo. de FUENTES & CO.,
ap17 6t 22 Old Levee.

JUST received per ship Montreal, from Bordeaux—40 casks Claret, St. Julien; 20 do do, Cantenac, V. Bachelot; 20 cases Brandy Cherries; 100 boxes very superior Claret, St. Estephe—for sale by Fdo. de FUENTES & CO.,
ap17 6t 22 Old Levee.

MALVOISIN WINE—Just received, 2 half pipes very superior and real Malvoisin Wine, for sale by Fdo. de FUENTES & CO.
a17 6t 22 Old Levee st.

COGNAC—175 packages of Cognac La Rochelle, under Custom House Keys, such as J & J Prom, Ed. Longpuy, Eagles brand, Coniee & Martin, Washington brand, of 1st and 4th proof, for sale by
Fdo. de FUENTES & CO.
a17 6t 22 Old Levee st.

HAVANA PRESERVES—10 half bbls., containing small boxes Guava, Marmalade and Jelly, just received and for sale by
Fdo. de FUENTES & CO.
a17 6t 22 Old Levee st.

MADEIRA WINE—12 half pipes Madeira Wine, very superior, just received and for sale by
apl7 6t Fdo de FUENTES & CO., 22 Old Levee.

HOLLAND GIN—10 pipes Holland Gin, direct importation, under Custom House keys, for sale by Fdo de FUENTES & CO.,
apl7 6t 22 Old Levee.

30 CASKS YELLOW OCHRE, French, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,
ap8-1m 28 Customhouse st.

30 CASES superior Burgundy Wine, such as Chamberlin, Romanee and Nuitz, for sale by
TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,
ap8-1m 28 Customhouse st.

THIRTY CASES PRUNES in jars, for sale by
TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,
a8-15t 28 Customhouse st.

BERGASSE RED WINE—50 casks Red Wine, Bergasse brand, landing ex ship Tennessee, from Marseilles, and for sale by
mr29-1m G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

HAVANA COFFEE—116 sacks prime new Coffee, just received per schr Mary Ellen, and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
ap7 34 Old Levee.

SOAP—500 boxes White, a good article for the Mexican market or city trade, and for sale by
SECOMBE & VOORHIES,
mr 24-2m 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUGAR CURED SHOULDERS—[illegible] Sealy & Hough's celebrated Sugar Cured Shoulders, for sale by SECOMBE & VOORHIES,
mh1 1m 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Office of the Recorder,
Municipality No. One.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessor of the 5th District of Municipality No. One, has just delivered and deposited the assessment roll for the year 1850, at the office of the Recorder, where they can be examined every day, Sunday excepted, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH GENOIS, Recorder.
New Orleans, April 14, 1851. a14 1m

Third Representative District,
City of New Orleans.
THE State Taxes on Real Estate, Slaves, capital, &c., and the State Licenses on Trades, Professions and Occupations, are ready for delivery at the Collecting Office, No. 95 St Charles street, between the hours of 8 o'clock, a. m. and 6 o'clock, p. m., each business day. A. M. BUATES,
apl2 2w Collector.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS,
Collector's Office, April 9, 1851.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 12 o'clock, for doing the following repairs on Bayou St. John Light House and keeper's dwelling.
The Light House requires new weather boarding on the side fronting the Lake, say one half of the entire building; and the remainder to be repaired on the inside; 4 new cross-ties or braces are necessary, the old ones being rotten. The copper sheeting on the table requires to be newly soldered the door of the lantern requires to be newly coppered, and the roof to be repaired; the greater portion of the glass of lantern requires to be reset. There is fifteen feet of the lightning rod required, and one glass; a new feeder rail to be placed around the lantern.
The Dwelling: A new floor is needed for the lower part of the house, and to be raised one foot higher than the old one; to have some filling done underneath, and four ventilators put. The upper floor to be removed, and to be replaced by a ceiling raised 2 feet 6 inches above the old floor, the stairs to be taken away altogether; the doors and windows to be raised to correspond with the level of the floor, the windows in the gable end to be taken out and replaced with brick and mortar; the fire-places require new hearths and backs. Two small rooms nine feet by twelve to be built on the rear gallery, and the windows taken from the gable end, to be made to answer for these rooms, a new front gallery to be built. The building requires a new roof and to have a pitch, so as to cover the front and rear galleries. The inside will require to be newly plastered. A levee of 290 feet to be built round the premises to protect them from an overflow; a new cistern to be made to contain 5,000 gallons, with new gutters and leaders.
All of the above named work to be done in a good and substantial manner, and no payment will be made until the same is finished, and then only on the certificate of the Keeper that it is done to his entire satisfaction and according to contract. Said work to be completed within forty days from the signing of the same.
Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Proposals for repairs on Bayou St. John Light-House." WM. FRERET,
Collector and Superintendent of
ap10 10t Light Houses.

Succession of John McDonogh.
ALL persons indebted to the succession of John McDonogh, are requested to make immediate payment to the Testamentary Executors of his estate, as otherwise legal steps must be taken for the recovery of all unliquidated claims; and those having claims against said estate, will present them at the office of the Executors, corner Customhouse and Royal streets. C. ROSELIUS,
WM. E. LEVERICH, F. B. D'AQUIN,
A. D. CROSSMAN, I. SPEAR SMITH,
ja16 Testamentary Executors.

ADVANCES—The subscribers will make CASH ADVANCES on goods consigned to or placed in their hands for sale. Also on approved Merchandize shipped to Benj. H. Field, New York. M. Field Fowler, Boston, or to Cropper Field, London.
W. F. VREDENBURGH & CO.,
n1-1y 29 Old Levee.

WE will make Cash Advances on consignments of produce to Mills, McDowell & Co. New York, or to our friends in London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Belfast. McDOWELL, MILLS & CO.,
o26 tf 95 Gravier st.

NOTICE.
ALL persons desirous to rent property belonging to the succession of John McDonogh, are requested to make applications in writing, to be left at the office of the Executors, at the corner of Royal and Customhouse streets, in the building occupied by the Union Bank. C. ROSELIUS,
F. B. D'AQUIN,
W. E. LEVERICH,
A. D. CROSSMAN,
n5 tf Testamentary Executors.

NOTICE.
THE Copartnership of DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., dissolved by the death of Charles Dufour, on the 23d October last will be carried on in future by the surviving partners, under the name and style of WILLIAMSON, GRATIAA & CO.
New Orleans, April 9th, 1851. a10

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE partnership heretofore existing in Paris and in New Orleans, under the firm of Lorne & Frois, is dissolved by mutual consent; in Paris, 31st December, 1850, in Paris, and 31st March, 1851, in New Orleans.
Our Mr. Lorne is alone intrusted with the liquidation in Paris, and our Mr. Frois alone with that in New Orleans.
New Orleans, April 1st, 1851.
LORNE & FROIS.

In consequence of the above dissolution of partnership, the undersigned will continue alone the same kind of business, under the style of
a3 THEODORE FROIS, 14 Canal st.

Copartnership Notice.
I HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership with Mr. Geo. May, and beg respectfully to ask for a continuance of the liberal patronage that the public has bestowed on me for the last fourteen years as Auctioneer and Appraiser. J. A. BEARD.
April 1st, 1851. • Banks Arcade.

Ice Creams, Lemonades, &c.
BELLANGE & CO., will open their GARDEN, situated in the rear of the St. Louis Cathedral, on SUNDAY, April 13th. They hope to deserve the patronage of the public of all ages, of their friends and the public in general.
a10 15t

Pontchartrain Railroad.
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will open, on SUNDAY NEXT, his Restaurant, opposite the Washington Hotel. He hopes his friends and old customers will patronize him as heretofore.
a4 1m L. BOUDRO.

MR. RICHARD CLAGUE, Portrait Painter, has removed his Studio to 102 Royal street, between St. Louis and Conti streets.
He teaches Landscape, Drawing and Painting, Human Figure, and Water Color. ap15 1m

DR. SABIN MARTIN, from the faculty of Paris, having returned to New Orleans, offers his services to the public and his friends as a Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
☞ Residence, 12 St Peter street, opposite Place d'Armes ap7 1m

Brick Laying.
NOTICE—Land Holders and Builders are informed that they will find, by applying at No. 90 Common, bet. Baronne and Customhouse sts., good BRICK LAYERS, always ready to undertake the Laying of bricks, (by the thousand or otherwise,) and all sorts of plastering at a very moderate price. Country orders will be punctually attended to and executed. a3

PAUL PESQUIER,
Merchant Tailor—103 Chartres st.
HAS just received from France, per ship Beatrice, a large and splendid assortment of Summer GOODS of the latest fashion.
He has also engaged for his establishment, a taylor, Mr. Ludovic, recently arrived from Paris, and coming from CHEVREUIL'S Establishment.
mr19 1m

Sale at Reduced Prices.
MME. ETIENNOD, being on her departure for France, informs the ladies of the city and country that she will sell at greatly reduced prices all her Fashionable and Fancy Goods.
mr24 2m 28 Royal, cor Conti

L. BORNET, From Paris.
74 Dumaine Street.
WELL known in this city for many years, will continue as heretofore, to make the following FANCY HAIR WORKS, such as Rings, Necklaces, Breastpins, Earrings, Bracelets, &c. Gold Jewels for the Hair-works. JENNY LIND'S FINE SET. Allegorical Hair-works. a2 1m

CLARET AND CORDIALS—400 cases Bordeaux Claret, 25 cases superior Haut Sauterne White Wine, 17 do Haut Barsac do, 75 baskets sparkling Ai Champagne, 5 cases superior Maraschino, 5 do Curacoa, 5 do superfine cordials, 25 baskets Anisette of Champion, for sale by
apl7 H NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

WINES—120 barrels white Wine—16 casks St Estephe red Wine, 9 do Listrac Medoc do, 5 do Montford do, 14 do St Emelion do, in store and for sale by H NOEL & GUIRAUD,
apl7 103 Royal st.

ABSYNTH—40 cases Absynth of J Junod, 50 cases do of Pernod fils, in the Customhouse stores, for sale by H NOEL & GUIRAUD,
apl7 103 Royal st.

WHITE WINE—20 casks landing ex ship Montreal, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
apl7 H NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

LOOKING GLASSES—5 cases handsome Looking Glasses, from the manufactory of Montlucon, landing ex ship Lemuel Dyer, for sale by
apl7 H. NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

CHEESE—25 large Gruyere Cheese, in store and for sale at low price, by
a17 H. NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

COGNAC BRANDY—5 hf pipes Cognac Brandy of 1840, 4 quar do 1846, Otard Dupuy & Co, in store and for sale by LEOPOLD JEANNET & CO,
ap 15 22 St Louis st.

FRENCH LOCKS—28 cases of French Locks, assorted numbers, in store and for sale by
LEOPOLD, JEANNET & CO.,
ap15 22 St Louis st.

SWISS ABSYNTH and KIRSCH—In store and for sale by the subscribers: 18 boxes Swiss Absynth, Yersin & Lecoultre; 10 do do Kirsch do.
LEOPOLD JEANNET & CO,
ap15 22 St Louis.

CHAMPAIGN—175 cases Champaign Wine, in the Customhouse stores, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
ap14 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

TWENTY Pipes Holland Gin, of superior quality for sale by
TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,
a8 15t 28 Customhouse st.

MARSEILLES WINE—100 casks Marseilles Wine, for sale by
ap14 PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO., 27 St. Louis st

250 Cases Absynth, for sale by
TH. BAILLY, BLANCHARD & CO.,
ap8 15t 28 Customhouse st.

RAISINS—100 bxs M R, in good order for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
ap15 1w 34 Old Levee st.

HAVANA SUGAR—[illegible] cases of white, yellow and Cucumbers for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
ap15 1w 34 Old Levee.

LEAF TOBACCO—Vuelta de Abajo and Cuba, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
ap15 1w No 34 Old Levee

STARCH—10 bbls. Havana Starch, for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
a15 1w 34 Old Levee st.

HAVANA SEGARS—[illegible] choice brands of Regalias, Imperiales, Millars, Cilendrados and Canones, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
ap15 1w 34 Old Levee.

GUAVA JELLY and PASTE—50 half bbls just received per schr Fairy, and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
ap15 1w 34 Old Levee.

HONEY—10 bbls just received from Cuba, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
ap15 1w 34 Old Levee.

[illegible] per ship Montreal—[illegible] packages [illegible]
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS &C.

PLACIDES VARIETIES.
New Comedy successful—Twenty first night of the costly Fairy Extravaganza—Brilliant Dancing.
SATURDAY, April 19th, 1851.
Will be presented the new Comedy, in 2 acts, called the MILLER'S WIFE. Giles Harland, Don Japhet, Bass; Don Manuel Wright; Philip Dawson; Queen, Mrs W P J [illegible]; Gunid, Mrs C. Howard.... To conclude with the magnificent Fairy Extravaganza, called ISLAND OF JEWELS.
☞ Notice—Alteration of Time—The Doors will open at 7 o'clock, and the performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

MLLE TERESA PARODI,
PRIMA DONNA ASSOLUTA,
(*From her Majesty's Theatre, London.*)
HAVING been detained on her way by unavoidable circumstances, will arrive in this city on beginning of next week, and her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
will positively take place at the Lyceum Hall, on
FRIDAY, APRIL 25.
Particulars will be published on her arrival. ap19

ORLEANS THEATRE.
MONDAY, April 21, 1851.
Will be given for the first time in this city, Halevy's new fairy opera in three acts and five tableaux, called THE FAIRY OF THE ROSES with new scenery, machinery, costumes, &c.
☞ Performance to commence at 7 o'clock.

UNION GALLERY.
No. 13 St Charles Street, Up stairs.
FREE ADMISSION.
THE celebrated and truly great Painting, a VIEW IN TENERIFFE, representing a gorgeous sunset by Hildebrand, is at present open for public inspection.
Mr GALVANI, having obtained the consent of the proprietor, offers this opportunity of viewing one of those works of art very rarely produced—The painting will be open for inspection until the 24th inst.
☞ The proprietor of the Union Gallery also calls public attention to an extensive and rich collection of PAINTINGS for sale at auction on the evenings of the 24th and 25th inst. by J A BEARD, Auctioneer.
☞ In the same Gallery is now exhibiting a beautiful model designed and executed by A. Perelli, a distinguished Italian sculptor for the Jackson Monument. apl8 tf

Union Gallery Grand Prize Concert.
MR. GALVANI desires that his friends and acquaintances wishing to obtain tickets for the Union Gallery prize concert, will send in their order with their address, and he will then forward them as they may desire.
apl8 tf UNION GALLERY, 13 St Charles st

GREAT ATTRACTION
UNION GALLERY
GRAND PRIZE CONCERT,
TO BE GIVEN AT
LYCEUM HALL
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 23.
75 Prizes,
Of Magnificent and Valuable PAINTINGS, will be distributed.
TICKETS $3 each to be obtained at the Music Stores of Messrs. Tyler & Hewitt, 30 Camp street; W. T. Mayo, No. 5 and 9 Camp street; T. Benoit, No. 78 Chartres street; at the stores of Messrs. Hyde & Goodrich, 15 Chartres street; Ha[illegible] & Co. 49 Canal street, St. Louis Hotel, Verandah Hotel, Hewlett's Hotel, Post office, Newspaper offices, and at 51 St Charles street, where the prizes are ready for the inspection of the public, free of charge from 9 o'clock a. m. Every ticket will entitle to a chance in the distribution of the seventy-five Paintings, &c., and to an admission to the Concert.
N. B.—Purchasers of Tickets will please preserve carefully their tickets with the numbers, as without their presentation no prizes will be delivered.
☞ The programme of the music and performance will be published in a few days. ap3

Portrait of Mrs. C. Howard.
THE FULL LENGTH PORTRAIT of MRS. C. HOWARD is completed and now on exhibition at No. 19 ST. CHARLES STREET. Open from 9 to 3.
Admittance, 50c. Season tickets, $1. ap10

KOSSUTH'S GARDEN.
SUNDAY, April 20, 1851.
Second Great Attraction
PANORAMA.
THE FESTIVAL will commence at 2 o'clock by military music executed by the artists of this City.
At dark a gun fire will announce the opening of the ball, which will not be interrupted during the whole night. Bengal fires and fire-works will illuminate the garden the whole night.
Nothing has been neglected by the proprietors to render the festival as brilliant as possible.
MONDAY, April 21. East[illegible] Da[illegible]
Second Grand Festival, with all kinds of amusements. PUNCKY & WERNTZ.
apl7

Algiers Garden and Ball Room.
THE Garden will be opened from and after Sunday, the 23d of March, 1851. This establishment will be abundantly supplied with refreshments, such as Ice Creams, Lemonades, &c. An excellent Orchestra will execute the choicest pieces of music, such as Polkas, Mazurkas, Cotillions, Waltzes, Reels, &c. The Orchestra will commence at 3 o'clock P. M.
FAMILY BALLS every Saturday, at 7 o'clock. The ball room is very spacious, and affords every convenience to the military and others who would be desirous to give festivals. The proprietor will furnish suppers or dinners on the most moderate terms. mr21-1m P. SAUTEL

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
LAKE END OF THE PONCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD.
Opened on TUESDAY, 25th inst.
The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has leased the splendid establishment known as WASHINGTON HOTEL. Said establishment is completely repaired, and visiters will find all kinds of comfort, refreshments, and spacious rooms, a large and beautiful garden, delightful for a full excursion, the luxuries of the season, and exquisite Wines, and a carefully selected assortment.
The bar is provided with best liquors and attended by the best bar keepers of New Orleans.
The subscriber wishes only a call from the public and he is sure of obtaining a steady patronage.
mr22 3m BERTRAND COMBE.

GREGORY'S
PACKAGE, PARCEL AND MESSAGE
EXPRESS.
UNSURPASSED FOR CARE AND SPEED.
To and from all parts of
CALIFORNIA, OREGON, and the SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Rates Low.
☞ A special Messenger by each steamer
a14 1m E. B. HIGGINS, Agent 23 Camp st.

DODGE & CO'S
California Express,
VIA CHAGRES and PANAMA
possesses peculiar advantages for the direct transportation of packages to all parts of California and Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. Our office in San Francisco is on Montgomery street, and at Panama our house is conducted by one of our firm, Mr George Fisher. Mr H D B [illegible] is our agent at Chagres. We have our own Boats on the Chagres river, under the charge of a special Agent.—Thus we are enabled to forward goods with the greatest dispatch. E W WILEY,
(Formerly Deering & Wiley, Agent,
mr26 57 Camp st
Packages sent by every steamer.

STIMSON & CO'S.
New York, New Orleans & Mobile Express.
CONNECTING with the swiftest and most responsible expresses, be ween the principal towns in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lower Canada, New York State, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, the Western States, generally the Mississippi and Alabama river towns, and the prominent places in Georgia and the Carolinas.
Our facilities are so extensive and perfect, that we can secure the safe and speedy
Transportation of Freight, Trunks, Packages and Valuable Parcels,
From one end of the Country to the other, and between the most remote points.
We beg leave to call attention to our California Express from New Orleans, and our Express between New Orleans and Mobile.
Offices—Camp st. New Orleans, and No. 19 Wall street, New York. mr18

C. RABASSE,
DENTIST FROM PARIS,
Having composed an ODONTALGIC WATER which cures radically Tooth aches and stops the decay, has the honor to inform his patrons of that discovery, and offers his services to those who will require them.
By the use of that Water, it is unnecessary now to extract a tooth—pains can be avoided and the teeth preserved with the greatest ease.
☞ As heretofore, he will travel through the country. ap16 15td 1yc

Paper Hanging.... Paper Hanging!
DELCROIX,
106 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti.
HAS the honor to inform the undertakers, and persons wanting PAPER HANGING for their apartments, that he has just now received by the latest arrivals,
11,000 Rolls Paper Hanging
From the 1st manufactures in Paris, and of the choicest style. Persons wishing to visit the said Goods, will ascertain that it is impossible to have them better and cheaper on our market. He has always on hand the most fashionable assortment in this business. COMMON PAPER, SMALL SATIN PAPER, GLAZED, FOLDING-SCREEN, CEILING, Marble Imitation, Agathe, &c., &c.
He will undertake Paper Hanging. Call [illegible]
a17 DELCROIX, 106 Chartres street.

[Communicated.

STAR CANDLES.

It appears by the Cincinnati papers just come to hand, that the City Council has passed an ordinance to prevent the gross fraud hitherto practiced in the manufacture and sale of Star Candles. The public and press having loudly called on the Council to repress an evil, the gross deficiency in weight, that could no longer be endured.

Should not the authorities here protect our citizens from the like fraud, that no doubt has been practiced on them for years, by the importation of such candles? And now we may expect large shipments from Cincinnati, as many thousands boxes that are now manufactured, cannot, under the existing ordinance, be offered for sale there. Would it not be just and proper for the authorities to confiscate the whole of such fraudulent stock? It cannot be alleged that the star candles decrease in weight, as it is a well known fact that an increase takes place.

Let our citizens and authorities make the examination at once, and the fraud will be detected, while the upright manufacturer will meet the reward of his honesty. JUSTICE.

STAR CANDLES—1000 boxes Procter & Gamble, and Thos. Emery's brands, full weight, for sale by W. J. WRIGHT & CO.,
a18 5t 94 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUNDRIES—[illegible]
[illegible]