The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance.) $12 00
COURIER PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year, " " " " 5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give a week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One Dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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☞ The proprietors of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertising strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Thursday Morning, Aug. 29, 1850.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Columbus.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

The failure of the mail yesterday in the fourth of which which has occurred within the last ten days. The mail service for the South, at best, has always been deplorably irregular and deficient, though we believe that neither our Senators nor Representatives have been remiss in calling the attention of the proper department to this constant subject of complaint. We do not perceive that political changes produce the slightest effect in remedying the evil. Neither Democracy nor Whiggery seems fraught with any specific power to heal the disorder. During Mr. POLK'S administration, the Postmaster General—CAVE JOHNSON—appeared utterly unable, or wholly unwilling, to create the slightest improvement in the established order of things. The merchants murmured, and the press re-echoed their lamentations, alike in vain. When Mr. POLK'S term expired, it was hoped that the efforts of a new cabinet would be steadily directed to the gross abuses and mismanagement that are evidenced in the transportation of the mails; but we are bound, in all candor, to admit that Mr. COLLAMER evinced not a particle more energy and alacrity than his predecessor. The mail continued to fail, and the community to grumble, and the press to record the blunders and deficiency of the department—and all with precisely the same absence of any sensible effect as before. The death of Gen. TAYLOR, while effecting no change in the political complexion of the cabinet, has entirely altered its personal character. Mr. NATHAN A. HALL has taken the place of Mr. COLLAMER. The new Postmaster General is little known to the public, beyond the State of New York; but the journals there speak with warm encomiums of his capacity, his energy, his firmness and clear-sighted ness. We are willing to believe their statements, but it behooves Mr. HALL to justify their praise by his management of the onerous and complicated department entrusted to his care.

Comment among his paramount duties is the necessity of closely investigating the fidelity with which contracts for the mail service from the North to the South are performed. If Mr. HALL will scrutinize this subject searchingly, he will not be long in discovering that the people of New Orleans have been for a number of years the victims of either incapacity or fraud. We do not pretend to be enabled to specify the precise manner in which the evils and abuses in the mail service are brought about. We cannot say that it is the result of open and shameless violation of contracts, or of gross neglect and indifference, or of both. That is for the Department at Washington to find out. The facts, however, are incontestible. No one will or can deny that there is no city in the Union, in which the mails arrive so irregularly and fail so frequently. If the South were of the same relative importance to the North, as the North is to the South, in the prompt transmission of news, we do not believe that such irregularities would be tolerated a single twelvemonth. The people of the North in mass, would protest against them, and public opinion would make itself felt at the Federal City.

It is needless to say that the commerce of New Orleans suffers grievously from the evils adverted to. Private enterprise might, and in fact does, measurably obviate the mischievous consequences that flow from the inertness and crim nal indifference of the Government. The Telegraph, when in good working order, will occasionally forward intelligence far in advance of the miserable and halting contrivances of the Government; and during the business season one journal, happily opulent enough to incur the enormous expense, receives advices from the North by express. This, however, only renders the neglect of the department more glaring and unsupportable, since it proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that the mail, can at a cost which is literally the merest trifle for the Government, however heavy for individual enterprise, may be expedited from New York to New Orleans at least 24 hours in advance of the present schedule time. We feel certain that the most ignorant spectacle of the Government, that the most inefficient and habitually besotted being regularly and habitually beaten by private citizens, would be severely suffered by the people of any civilized country in the world, always saving and excepting our own.

We refer to these uninterrupted sources of complaint in the very fond hope that our comments may arouse the Federal authorities to the manifestation of some small interest in a topic of vital importance to the citizens of the South and South-West. We confess to no particularly sanguine anticipations of improvement. The disease is chronic, and has been prolonged and aggravated by the apathy of those who profess to treat it. Until prisoners of more skill, more integrity and a more comprehensive and intelligent sense of duty are employed, it will certainly remain unrelieved. Palliatives and placebos do no good whatever. It needs heroic remedies. Will they be applied? We doubt it.

MISSOURI.—The returns from the several Congressional districts are nearly complete.—Wisconsin will be represented in the next Congress, by 4 Whigs and one Benton Free-Soiler being a Whig gain of four members.

Col. Steele Confirmed.

We are happy to announce, on the authority that the Surveyor of the Port of Orleans, ROBT. B. STEELE, Esq., was confirmed in his appointment a few days ago. It is understood that the appointments for New Orleans which have not yet been acted upon, will be shortly taken up, and it is believed they will all be confirmed without difficulty.

IRON MOUNTAIN IN WISCONSIN.—A few days since, says the Mineral Point *Tribune*, of July 12th, we were shown a specimen of ore brought from Black river, Crawford county, the quality of which surpasses any iron ore we have ever before seen. So pure is it, that it is thought by good judges, that smelting furnaces will be unnecessary for obtaining the pure metal—it yielding at once *nearly* per cent. pure iron. The thickness of the vein is said to be very great, it covering at least forty acres. Other veins have been discovered near by, and, if our informants are not very much deceived, the discovery is sure to add much to the already extensive mineral wealth of Wisconsin. Specimens have been sent to experienced iron-masters at the East, who pronounce it of a superior quality. An abundance of timber and water-power is near at hand for carrying on furnaces, and as it is near navigable water, it must very soon become a source of profit to the enterprising gentlemen who have surveyed and located the land for the purpose of erecting iron manufactories at no distant day.

THE WEATHER IN MOBILE must be almost as comfortable as in New Orleans. The *Tribune* of Tuesday says:

On Sunday at noon in a place sheltered from the action of the sun's rays, the thermometer stood at 94°, and at 10 o'clock at night it was above 90°. It was the hottest Sunday, most stifling night we have ever passed in Mobile. The season is singular in the constant intensity of its heat. The thermometer occasionally every summer reaches as high a point as it has this, but its average height during each twenty-four hours has been greater than we have any recollection of before. The night brings no relief from the intensity of the day. The air seems to come from the gulf at all hours of the night as though it were passing over a surface heated to an extraordinary degree. There is no interval for the cooling process to operate. Happily, the city is in excellent health, and we see no signs that it will not continue so.

NEW MEXICO.

We published a day or two since, some important intelligence from New Mexico, relating to the organization of a State Government, the elections under the State Constitution, &c. From the St. Louis papers, we extract a few more particulars, which prove that the authorities of New Mexico have their own way of transacting business—and a very irregular and lawless way it is. The *Republican* says:

At the same time that these elections were made, an election for members of the Legislature was also held. The body convened at the time appointed in the Constitution, and some curious scenes were enacted. As is generally known, New Mexico has been divided into two parties—one of them advocating a Territorial, the other a State Government. A member of the Senate by the name of Montoya, from the county of Santana, presented his credentials and was admitted; but it was found out, soon after, that he might not be disposed to vote with the majority, and he was excluded from his seat, and one of his opponents was voted into his place. Hereupon, six Senators and Representatives withdrew, and left the Senate without a quorum to do business. But this difficulty was overcome in a manner peculiar to New Mexican legislation. The remaining members proceeded to fill the places of a sufficient number to make the business of legislation legal, and they proceeded in the performance of their official duties. They elected Maj. R. H. Weighman, late Paymaster U. S. Army, and Maj. F. A. Cunningham, also Paymaster U. S. Army, Senators in the Congress of the United States. At a later period, they elected P. J. Pillans, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, and E. C. West, Tomas Cabeza de Baca, and Diego Archuletta, Associate Judges. Lewis B. Sheets, was elected Secretary of State, J. D. Robinson, Auditor, and Charles Blumer, State Treasurer.—An election for Sheriffs and other officers was ordered for the 2d of August, but it is said that there was some conflict of opinion between Col. Munroe and the people in this particular, and that this election would be prevented.

The *Republican* furnishes the annexed account of Indian news, &c.:

The Indians still continued their depredations in all parts of New Mexico. They attacked the ranches of Kit Carson and Maxwell, run off all their stock, and killed Bill Bent, an old mountaineer, a bugler and private of Co. I., First Dragoons, and a Mexican. Major Grier barely escaped with his life. They had also run off the stock from different places in the neighborhood of Taos, during which they killed five Mexicans. These depredations were committed by the Jicarilla Apaches, a band of Indians numbering only about 250 men. The Navajoes were not idle, and had run off large numbers of sheep from the Pueblo. Large parties of the Camanches had visited Galisteo, Santo Domingo and Anton Chico, but they did no damage and professed to be peaceably inclined.

Various out-going trains and detachments of military were met on the route. Webb's train was met thirty miles from Santa Fe, 8 Wagoners, James Sabine, E. Rose, and Hon. Harrison's trains at Red River; Captain Sanderson's command, escorting government stores, at Wagontongue; the United States mail in stage coaches at Cottonwood Creek; and McCauley's train at Rabbit Ear. Dr. Connelly, the newly elected Governor of New Mexico, Squire Colbine, W. S. Skinner and W. O. Ardinger, were met fifteen miles from the crossing of the Arkansas. Capt. Lovell, with a command of Lovell's Light Battery and Company K of Dragoons, were met at Jones' Fort, on their way to the Big Timbers, where a military post is to be established. Connelly's train, of wagons was met at Walnut Creek, and Aubrey's train at the Big Bend of the Arkansas. A second United States mail coach was met at Cottonwood. A detachment of recruits, under command of Captain Schroeder, was met near Stranger Creek, and several detached parties along the route.

An express, which left Santa Fe several days after this party, overtook them before reaching Fort Leavenworth. They brought sealed despatches, and orders for 2,000 stand of arms.

The wife of Col. Easton, U. S. A., who had arrived but a few days previous, died in Santa Fe about the 20th July.

Col. May, Captain Humber, of the 7th, and Lieut. Burnside, were to leave with the company for the States, but were detained by official duty.

Major Weighman was left at Kansas, and may be expected here to-day.

The crops in New Mexico were very fine.—No rain fell while the party was on the route, and in some places it was difficult to procure water.

MEAT BISCUIT.

We have more than once noticed this important and useful nutrition, and have adverted to the strong testimony in favor of its palatable taste and highly nutricious qualities. The following letter addressed by Col. SUMNER to Major EATON, of the Commissariat Department, offers convincing evidence of this admirable discovery:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, }
May 13th, 1850. }

Major: I have tried the "Meat Biscuit," and find it all, and more, than the inventor thinks of it.

To satisfy myself, I have lived upon it *entirely* for several consecutive days; and I am convinced that I could live upon it for months, and retain my health and strength. I thought that although it might sustain life, there would be a craving for more solid food; but it is not so—my appetite was perfectly satisfied. The inventor thinks that 5 ounces a day will support a man, at a cost of about 6 mills an ounce. I could not use four ounces a day, made into soup, with nothing added but pepper and salt. Lately, moreover, I found I could dispense entirely with tea and coffee, which is a great advantage, and which has not been ensensitized.

In my judgment this is a very great discovery, and must lead to important results.

I have long thought that the compression of wholesome food into smaller compass, was one of the most important things that remained to be discovered in this age of inventions. Think of 500 men cutting loose from all magazines for two months, with no other baggage than their 50 or 60 pack mules. At 5 ounces a day for each man, the weight would be 9,375 pounds, which 45 mules would carry.

In military operations, fresh meat would generally be found and put into the soup, which would make it more substantial; but the meat could subsist without it, and it would not be necessary, for their health and vigor, to transport bread or any other rations.

I have no idea that it will be used to this extent for some time to come, as great changes must be gradually made; but I am decidedly of opinion that we ought to commence using it in the army at once, and I believe, *for all ordinary operations in the field*, the advantages of this food will be so apparent, that it will come into general use in a few years.

I think it will be better to have it always pulverized, and kept in tin canisters to hold about 25 lbs.

The inventor had better send me about a dozen of these canisters before I march up on the plains this summer.

I shall frequently send out detachments on hunting excursions, and it will be a good opportunity to put this discovery to a thorough test.

Please send this letter to Gen. Gibson—and will you inform Mr. Borden of its purport?

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
E. V. SUMNER.
Brevet Colonel 1st Dragoons.
[A true copy] ALEX. E. SHIRAS,
Capt. Act. C. S.

SIX MEN DROWNED.—A storm of great violence was experienced at Pensacola and the Navy Yard on Friday last, which, it is supposed from some distance out in the Gulf. The waves ran higher—breaking on the bar and beach as high as forty feet—than they have done for years.

While the storm was raging, says the Mobile *Advertiser*, a schooner to the west of the Round Fort was observed to be dragging her anchors and likely to go ashore. Seeing her danger, passed Midshipman Dyer, of the U. S. schooner Fort, Mr. Hale, Engineer at the Navy Yard, and four seamen jumped into a boat and attempted to go to the rescue. After getting outside the bar, they pulled towards the schooner, but, as was supposed by those watching them, finding the waves running high and their situation becoming critical, they made an effort to return. It was too late. After making every exertion in their power for an hour, they were finally driven among the breakers, where the hand of man could not save them from a watery grave. Parties were out Sunday, but neither the bodies nor the wreck of the boat had been found when the Swan left the Navy Yard on Sunday evening.

GREAT BUSTLE AMONG THE FEMININES.—Miss Webber, is out, boldly and ingeniously recommending the male attire as the "most appropriate vesture for single females. She declares authorities to prove that, in early ages, men and women dressed precisely alike; and that the distinction in dress which now exist; "was arbitrarily drawn by the male sex, in the tyrannical exercise of power which they derived solely from the greater physical superiority."

Her plan is to reunite girls to their frocks until the completion of their education. Upon their entrance into society, they are to dress precisely like males of similar condition, and their marriage. Widows, at the end of the mourning season, are to resume men's apparel, unless they are determined never to marry again. In effect, this is a scheme to disinguish marriageable females from married women and confirmed widows. Regarded in this light, it has at least one merit, and many, on that account, claim the friendly countenance of the bachelor fraternity. It would save them a great deal of trouble in ascertaining the domestic rank of a new lady acquaintance, and prevent them from committing the now common error of falling in love with married women.—*Spectator (N. Y.) Archimedean.*

Political Intertation.

UNITED STATES SENATE.—The terms of the following United States Senators expire in March next, (1851):

DEMOCRATS—TWELVE.

Maine—Hannibal Hamlin, (re-elected.)
New York—D. S. Dickinson.
Indiana—Jesse D. Bright.
Virginia—James M. Mason.
Pennsylvania—Daniel Sturgeon.
Tennessee—R. L. Turney.
Missouri—T. H. Benton.
Wisconsin—Henry Dodge.
Florida—David L. Yulee.
Texas—Thomas J. Rusk.
Michigan—Lewis Cass.
Mississippi—Jefferson Davis.

WHIGS—FOURT.

Connecticut—R. S. Baldwin.
Massachusetts—R. C. Winthrop.*
Vermont—Samuel S. Phelps.
Rhode Island—Albert C. Green.
Delaware—John Wales.
New Jersey—Wm. L. Dayton.
Maryland—Thomas G. Pratt, (re-elected.)
Ohio—Thomas Ewing.*

*Appointed by the Executive of the State, until the next meeting of the Legislature.

It is probable that the Whigs will gain a Senator in Missouri, in place of Mr. Benton. In the other States to elect, the chances of loss and gain to each party, in the aggregate, are about balanced.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—The following States hold their elections for members of the next Congress, (the thirty second) the present summer and ensuing fall. We give the number of members to which each State is entitled, and their political division in the present Congress:

States.	Election.	Present Dem.	Congress Whig.	F. S.
Missouri,	August 5	5	—	—
Iowa,	" 5	2	—	—
Maine,	Sept. 9	5	2	—
Vermont,	" 3	1	3	—
Georgia,	Oct. 7	6	3	—
Florida,	" —	—	1	—
S. Carolina,	" 14	7	—	—
Ohio,	" 8	11	8	2
Illinois,	Nov. 5	6	1	1
Wisconsin,	" 5	1	1	2
Pennsylvania,	Oct. 8	8	14	2
New York,	Nov. 5	1	32	1
New Jersey,	" 5	1	4	—
Michigan,	" 5	1	1	—
Massachusetts,*	" 11	—	9	—
Delaware,	" 12	—	1	—
		55	80	6

*In the present Congress one vacancy

The total number of members to be elected this year, it will be observed, is 142, exclusive of the member from Arkansas, about whom we are not certain, but we do not observe any candidates for Congress named in the Arkansas papers. This will leave the number of members to be elected next year 91, including the two from California.

It is probable that the Whigs have gained the five representatives from Missouri, and may gain in Illinois and some other States; but they will lose largely in New York, as, if the Democrats unite, they can carry fifteen districts at least.—*N. Y. Herald*

THE ART OF ADVERTISING.—The committee appointed by Mr. V. B. Palmer, to decide the award of a silver cup to the writer of the best essay upon the subject of advertising, have, as we see by the last number of the Register, made their report. The committee consisted of Messrs. George R. Graham, of Graham's Magazine; William M. Swain, of the Public Ledger, and George H. Hart, President of the Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre Telegraph Company, and the prize has been awarded to Horace Greeley, Esq. of the New York Tribune. The cup will cost $100, and will be covered with elegant designs, relating to commerce and trade. We make the following extract from the prize essay:

The merchant, therefore, who aims to succeed in business, must aim at these two points—first, to be sure that he can satisfy a wide demand for whatever he proposes to sell, on the most practicable terms; secondly, to make himself known to the proper scope of his business—made aware of his ability and confident of his disposition to do so. These points attained, he has only to do his business decently, as it comes upon him, and his fortune is made.

To the merchant or dealer who is sure of his ability to fill orders on the most favorable terms, the attainment of an adequate publicity is a matter of primary concern. If his circle of trade is properly the country in which he lives, then he should take effectual measures to let every family in that country know what he sells and on what condition. It is idle to speak of the cost as an impediment—he might as well object to the cost of sheltering his goods from bad weather, protecting them by insurance, or dealing them out to customers. All the other cost of his business is incurred without adequate motive or return so long as this essential element of his business is neglected and unsupplied. It has location and his stock only entice him to expect the custom of his own township or neighborhood, then he should incur the expense of fully informing that vicinity. Just so with the wholesale merchant who aspires to a custom co extensive with his State, his section, or the whole Union. If he is prepared to satisfy it on wide and unusual favorable terms, the expense of apprising those terms be cheerfully incurred by him, for customers of the nature of his business, the character of his stock, the range of his prices, and the reason why he should be dealt with, is one which he cannot afford to incur without an enormous inconsistency and ruinous prodigality. By thus reasoning, he increases his expenses for rent, lights and fuel, clerk hire, &c., from a half per cent. to three, five, and in some cases a ten per cent. on his aggregate sales, and renders it morally impossible that he should sell as cheaply as his more enterprising and capable rivals, who effect, for one-fourth or less and insincerity, and retreats to the rear rank of his profitable customers.

Some men who know enough to advertise are yet so narrow as to confine their advertisements to the columns of a single paper. Others, who do not choose to trade with any but men of like faith, this is wise; but if they desire to have the whole public for customers, it is otherwise.

There is a large class who delight to shine in newspapers and placards and who are fond of announce their wares in second-hand jokes or in doggrel fit to set the teeth of a deaf man on edge. If their object is notoriety or a laugh, this is the way to secure it; but if it be business, it would seem better to use the language of business. Leave clowns' jests to the circus, and let sober men speak as they act, with directness and decorum. The former will not well convey the advertiser's ideas are the right ones.

A FAIR COMPLIMENT.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Concordia Intelligencer says that Rebecca Biernstein, whose romantic history we gave recently, in the first instance in New Orleans, wherein one of the daughters of Judah has disgraced her lineage or stooped to an alliance with an inferior race. "Almost without exception (the writer continues) they are fair and chaste, many of them surpassingly lovely, possessing the lofty recollections of their country, adhering to their ancient faith with consistency, and realising the panegyric of Solomon, 'many women are virtuous, but these excel them all.'" While referring to the Jews I may call your notice to the remarkable fact that, it is rare indeed, if ever, that one is found before our criminal courts, and never an inmate of the asylums for paupers and lunatics. While out home, or country, kings, rulers or law-givers, a universal and ubquitous democracy, wanders over the earth acting not in masses but as individuals; they, as a race, are models the world for morals, industry, perseverance, frugality, temperance, and a sublime patriotism which clings ever to the past and looks hopefully to the future. Other races fence their institutions and their morals with the bulwarks of law. But the Jews, by a mere influence of traditions and the force of will, inculcated and inherent, teach by example the social and domestic virtues, and the conservative nature of a faith derived from the sublime revelations of the Deity."

THE MURRELL GANG—BEWARE!—Abundant reasons exist for supposing the noted and much to be dreaded gang of thieves to be in full blast, with their head-quarters for stealing negroes immediately in our midst. On Sunday night, the 18th inst., the Central Plank Road Company lost nine, who were doubtless selected by a connoisseur from the entire gang, numbering about seventy, and at work upon the road about twelve miles above Wetumpka. Those missing are all large, young, active, healthy, and fine looking blacks, says the *Argus*, the supposed leader of the gang. Not the slightest trace of these negroes has yet been obtained. It will be well for purchasers to look strictly to the character of parties offering negroes for sale. Too much care, in this respect, cannot well be exercised, as negroes are daily disappearing from all around us, and no doubt through the agency, mainly, of negro stealers and abolitionists.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

☞ How this little incident touches the heart:—A mother who was in the habit of asking her children before they retired at night, what they had done for her during the day—*inquired* of a young twin daughter on silent. The eldest ones spoke modestly of deeds and dispositions, but the youngest, with downcast eyes, *confessed* to having "done nothing unto you." Still the little bright face was bowed down in silence. The question was repeated, and the dear little child said, timidly: "A little girl was cross to me on the beach at school, had lost a baby brother. All the time she studied her lesson she hid her face in her book and cried. I felt so sorry that I laid my face on the same book and cried with her. Then she looked up and put her arms round my neck, but I do not know why she said I had done her so much good."

QUEER RESULT.—The most curious instances of a change of instinct is mentioned by Darwin. The bear carried over to Barbadoes and the Western Islands, ceased to lay up honey after the first year. They found the weather so fine, and materials for honey so plentiful, that they quitted their grave, prudent, and mercenaile character, became exceedingly profligate and debauched, ate up their capital, resolved to work no more, and amused themselves by flying about the sugar-houses and stinging the negroes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Orleans Fire Company, No. 21.

ATTEND REGULAR MONTHLY WASHING ON SUNDAY MORNING, 1st September, at 9 o'clock precisely.

By order, LOUIS O. HUARD, Secretary.
aug29

Orleans Fire Company No. 21.

THE officers and members of this Company will attend a regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 2d September, at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be laid before the Company.

By order, LOUIS O. HUARD, Secretary.
au29 4t

For Church-Wardens.

CHARLES J. DOWERS,
F. REUZENBAU,
T. LIVAUDAIS,
F. GOMEZ.

☞ The election will take place a MONDAY September 2d. au26 4t

For Church-Wardens.

J. A. BONNEVAL.

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

BACH, BARNETT & CO., No. 9 Maraine street, are receiving and now opening a very Heavy, Choice and Fashionable stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and would cordially dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the prices, fitting and quality of our before purchasing elsewhere. Our manufacturing employs the most superior cutters, and the best workmen. Every garment in our store will be found perfect; and fin shed in an elegant and fashionable style. The following now in store

Black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats;
Brown, Olive and Green Cloth Frock Coats;
Dark and Invisible Green Cloth Dress Coats;
D'Orsay Coats of colors and qualities;
Super Black and Brown Cloth Pants and Pantaloons;
Blue and Gold Mixed Cloth Pants and Pantaloons;
Tweed Cassimere Pants, Palermo and D'Orsay Coats.
A very large assortment of Black Cloth Cassimere and Doeskin Pants of every style and quality.
Super Black Doeskin Cassimeres Pants;
Black and Fancy Cloth Vests;
Black and Fancy Satin and Silk Vests;
Grey de Rhine, Cashmere and Valencia Vests;
White Marseillas and Fancy Vests of all kinds.
Also, just in—
10 cases of assorted Blanket Coats.
BACH, BARNETT & CO.
au26 1oct15 No. 9 Magazine st. N. Orleans.

BRANDIES—310 qr pipes Pl. Godard Brandy, 24 half pipes M. Castillon Brandy, 1865, 10 qr pipes M. Castillon Brandy, 4th proof; 20 qr pipes St. Charles Brandy, 4th proof; 10 qr pipes St. Charles Brandy, 6th proof; 10 qr pipes Pl. Godard Brandy, 6th proof; 10 half pipes Pl. Godard Brandy, 6th proof; 10 qr pipes Pl. Godard Brandy, 6th proof; 10 October Brandy, 4th proof; 5 half pipes Jas. Hennessy Brandy, 4th proof; 21 half pipes Pinet & Ollivier Brandy, 4th proof; 10 qr pipes Pinet & Ollivier Brandy, 4th proof; 5 half pipes Jas. Hennessy Brandy, 6th proof; 10 qr pipes Jas. Hennessy Brandy, 6th proof; 10 qr pipes M. Baron Brandy, 4th proof; 5 half pipes A. Martel Brandy & Co. Brandy, 4th proof; 10 qr pipes Pinet, Ollivier & Co. Brandy, 4th proof; 10 qr pipes Martell Brandy 4th proof; 4 qr pipes Martell Brandy, 4th proof; 94 qr pipes Pl. Vincent Brandy, 4th proof; 14 Octave pipes M. Castillon Brandy, 4th proof; 13 qr pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy, 4th proof; 50 qr pipes J. J. & A. de Labouisse Brandy, 1st proof, for sale by

ETG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
ap24 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

WINES—60 casks Montferrand Red Wine, 30 do do Ste. Estephe do, do, 30 do do Chateau Margaux, 30 do do Chateau Lafite, 40 do do Chateau Larose, 30 do do Chateau Margaux; 50 do do Haut Sauterne White Wine, 70 do do Barsac do, do, 30 do do Grave do, do, 10 quarter do, very old; 6 pipes old Reisby, for sale by

ETG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
ap24 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

LARDS ex ship Radnor, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers.—60 casks St Julien Medoc Wine, 30 do do Ste. Estephe do, do, 30 do do Grave do, do, 10 casks Haut Sauterne, 30 do do de Barsac Vinegar 20 1 do do Th. Monferon 4th proof Cognac, 20 do do Jules Robin 4th proof Cognac, 20 do do Julien Frot do Pl. Estephe, 250 do Peppers Cognac, Large Fruit Boxes, Gingelette, Lavorille, Marguax, Chateau Margaux, and de Labouisse Wines, 100 Fruit Jars, 2 Tables Coals, 20 bags 500 Coals each, 30 bags dried Prunes, 12 jars each 100 buckets extra Mustard, for sale low by

E. & F. MAIGNAN, 85 & Levee st.

LARDING—ex ship Radnor, from B rdeaux—18 casks St. Croix Chateau Larose, 1842, 120 do Montferrand do do St. Estephe do, 30 do Chateau Margaux, 27 do Haut Sauterne White Wine, 20 qr do do do, 12 do Grave do do, 5 hf pipes 4th proof Bartheleme Cognac 16 qr do do do, 6 qr pipes 4th proof Cognac Champagne, 1st proof, 1 hhd 30 Qr bottles Bordeaux Wine, 1 do 60 do do do, 2 cases 30 do each 1 do 30 do do Wine. For sale by

E. MAIGNAN, 85 & Levee st.

LANDING—ex ship Radnor, from Bordeaux—18 casks St. Croix Chateau Larose, 1842, 120 do Montferrand do do St. Estephe do, do, 30 do Chateau Margaux, 27 do Haut Sauterne White Wine, 20 qr do do do, 12 do Grave do do, 5 hf pipes 4th proof Bartheleme Cognac 16 qr do do do, 6 qr pipes 4th proof Cognac Champagne, 1st proof, 1 hhd 30 Qr bottles Bordeaux Wine, 1 do 60 do do do, 2 cases 30 do each 1 do 30 do do Wine. For sale by

E. MAIGNAN, 85 & Levee st.

BRANDY—200 casks, 1 2 1 4 pipes Brandy D. Comte (the well known brand of Cognac) 1st proof; 2 & J Durand, Guard, Dupuy & Co. Abzac & Monteaux & de Bonnet, Cognac Brandy, 1st proof; a select John Durand & Co. La Rochelle, J Brandy, 1st proof by

J. & J. TARDOS.
ap22 31 Old Levee.

WHITE AND RED WINES—130 barrels and half barrels White Wine, 42 bottles; 175 barrels do do; 130 casks good Red Wine; 75 do do; for sale low and dry brands, for sale by

B. TALAMON,
ap22 102 and 106 Royal st.

OIL, CORK AND SOAP—350 baskets Olive Oil (more Phocaea), 96 qr. do, 100 baskets Corks 20 lbs. each, ordinary 2 do do 18 lbs. each, 100 do do 16 lbs. each, 100 fine long and half long Corks; 91 boxes French Soap, for sale by

B. TALAMON,
ap22 102 and 106 Royal st.

FOR SALE, entitled to debenture—3 & 4 pipes 4th proof Brandy Barthelemy brand, 16 qr do do, 25 do 1st proof do do, 10 do 4th proof Cognac, by

B. TALAMON, 102 and 106 Royal st.
au28

IN STORE—100 boxes and half boxes Sardines, and A. Oils, & c. for sale by

B. TALAMON, 102 and 106 Royal st.
au28

DRY PRUNES—10 boxes of 50 lbs. each, sundry marks, for sale by

B. TALAMON, 102 and 106 Royal st.
au28

HIDES and MINK—Landing ex steamer Gipsey 50 salted Hides; 8 bales Mink Skins, for sale by

J. FEBIGER & CO., 54 Old Levee.
au28

WINES—Landing ex ship Ohio, from Bordeaux, 90 casks Claret Wine, Pauillac, 70 do do do St. Julien, 4 do do Chateau Lafitte-same, 20 do do Grave, 50 do Barsac, 100 boxes Claret Wine, St. Julien. For sale by

DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON, & Co.
au13 35 Natchez st.

LARD OIL—50 bbls No 1, for sale by

SECOMB & VOORHIES,
au26 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

SOAP—300 boxes Palm, 300 do Pilgrim Palm, for sale by

SECOMB & VOORHIES,
au26 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

BEER—20 bbls. ale; 250 half do, 40 quarter do Dawis' family ale, for sale by

SECOMB & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoup.
au26

HAMS—200 tierces Hams 3 sugar cured, 2 do Schenley & Hoagh's, and Hines' extra sugar cured, for sale by

SECOMB & VOORHIES,
au26 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHISKEY—220 bbls Oliver's Extra, for sale by

SECOMB & VOORHIES,
au26 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

CANDLES—350 boxes Star, in store and for

SECOMBS & VOORHIES,
au26 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship Orlando, from Havre, and for [illegible] the subscribers.—25 dozen Hollands Cheese, 4th quality.

D. LANATA,
au26 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

LANDING—Ex ship Ohio, from Bordeaux, 100 bbls Haut Sauterne White Wine, 50 bbls Red Wine.

D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.
au10

CIGARS—A large assortment of the most favorite brands of Havana and Principe Cigars, always on hand and for sale by

LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.
au28

COGNAC—Landing ex ship Ohio, from Bordeaux 20 puncheons Cognac, Castillon; 40 qr do do, to sale by DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
au14 35 Natchez st.

INDIGO—6 cerrons Guatemala Indigo, landing ex steamship Falcon, from Havana, for sale by

TROISGROS & CO., 96 Old Levee.
au27

BRANDY—4 halves, 30 quarters, 10 eighth pipes Emile Wattz, from Bordeaux, for sale by

RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee st.

MACKEREL, CODFISH, &c.—Landing and in store, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

FIRE BRICK—40,000 English, Pittsburg and Pennsylvania Fire Brick, for sale low, at the

THOS. BLOIS, 64 Magazine st.

WOOLEN BLANKETS—6 bales 3 points Blankets, landing ex ship Radnor, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

AUG. MOLIES,
au26 30 St. Louis st.

CAMPAGNE WINE—800 baskets Hypocras Duset, Epernay and Il-Pail & Co., Ay wine, for sale by

J. & J. TARDOS,
au26 31 Old Levee.

CIGARS—A complete assortment of Havana Segars, constantly on hand, for sale by

J. M. CABALLERO, 38 Old Levee.
au26

VINEGAR—Landing ex ship Ohio, from Bordeaux, 100 casks of Vinegar, for sale by

LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.
au28

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J. M. CABALLERO, 38 Old Levee.
au26

VINEGAR—Landing ex ship Ohio, from Bordeaux, 100 casks of Vinegar, for sale by

LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.
au28

RED WINES—400 casks F. Durand brand, for sale by

J. & J. TARDOS,
au26 31 Old Levee.

WINE—Landing ex ship Eli Whitney and Ocmulgee from Bordeaux—400 casks Red Wine; 60 do White Wine; 60 half do do; 200 barrels do; 200 boxes Claret. For sale by

G. M. LUCAS, 20 Bienville st.
au14

WINE—Landing ex ship Eli Whitney and Ocmulgee from Bordeaux—400 casks Red Wine; 60 do White Wine; 60 half do do; 200 barrels do; 200 boxes Claret. For sale by

G. M. LUCAS, 20 Bienville st.
au14

SUNDRIES.

Notice to Sugar Planters.

A PATENT has been issued by the United States Patent Office, at Washington, to Louis Frederic Henry Melsens, of Louvaine, in Belgium, as inventor of the improved process of making sugar by means of Bi-sulphite of Lime, or other alkali. And the specification embraces all articles which in their separate or collective use operate upon the juice of Sugar cane, so as to form a Bi sulphite of Lime, Baryta, Strontian, Alumina or other alkali, during the process.

In the trials of Melsens' process made by Mr. Thomas A. Morgan, and others of this State, it has been found to improve the quality materially, and increase the quantity of the Sugar.

The undersigned, as assignee of said Melsens, is now prepared to sell licenses under said patent, at the following prices and terms:

1—A license to take off the crop of this year only at one dollar a hhd., payable the 1st February, 1851.

2—A license for the whole term the patent has to run, about 12 years, at five dollars a hhd., payable the 1st February, 1851—and the other half the 1st February, 1852—which is equal to 33½ cents a year per hhd. for the term.

The undersigned will fill any amount of orders for Bi-sulphite of Lime, at prime cost. He manufactures it here, and will warrant it of the requisite strength and purity prescribed by Melsens. Such an article is now in use, without neither flavor nor smell on the Sugar, and sufficient to make a hhd. of Sugar will cost about 50 cents.

Planters who desire first to test the utility of the process before purchasing a license, can be supplied with a barrel of