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The New Orleans Bee.

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☞ Arrangements for insertion at intervals will be charged at the rate of TEN lines for each insertion for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their business strictly within the line of their business, and is subject to an extra charge every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, December 18th.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The existing law of the State in respect to this subject, is replete with many anomalies and absurdities, which we shall endeavor to specify. It is likewise fraught with gross injustice to the citizens of Louisiana, which should be remedied by their representatives.

A citizen of Louisiana can be arrested and held in custody for the space of three months by a resident or non resident creditor, if the latter will take an oath that he *verily believes* that his debtor is *about* to depart permanently from the State; but a citizen of another State can not be arrested at all, by a resident or non-resident creditor, unless the latter should swear that his non resident debtor has *absconded* from his residence. The effect of this law is to allow anybody to arrest a citizen of this State, who is about to quit the State permanently, but forbids a non resident debtor to be seized by a resident creditor, unless it is proved by oath that the debtor has absconded, that is clandestinely left his residence in another State. Such distinctions is extremely absurd, and cannot be justified by right or policy. The debt may have had its inception in fraud, and without a secret and fraudulent abandonment of his domicil, the creditor cannot arrest his debtor. Why should the citizen of another State be put on a more favorable footing than a citizen of our own State?

We have said that a debtor cannot be held under arrest for a longer period than three months. But if he be a citizen of the State, the law allows his creditor, at the expiration of that time to apply to the Court for an order to compel a surrender by the debtor of his property to the creditors, and the creditor must swear that he believes that his debtor is in possession of property which may be made available to the creditors, and when this is done, the debtor cannot be released until he has deposited in Court a schedule of his affairs, and made his avoidance known.

Two creditors who have judgments exceeding in the aggregate the sum of six hundred dollars, may have a common contingency, join a petition to the Court, and by swearing that in their judgment debtor has assets or property wrongfully *held*, cause a surrender of them, and in case of disobedience, the Court can have the debtor arrested and held in custody until he does comply.

The law again provides for the imprisonment of a debtor in such cases as these: If he has wasted, or is wasting, or has been used for a number of his property, but has, within the space of one year, in violation of an existing law, given an undue preference to any one or more of his creditors, by payment or otherwise; or has been accepted the payment, or promise of the payment of a debt not due, the other whereof shall be to injure the complainant creditor, or shall purchase property for cash, and after the delivery of it to him, shall sell it or dispose of it without paying the vendor, or shall remove it beyond his reach, or shall in a secret manner transfer it in a manner that the vendor cannot render it liable, or shall fail to pay over any money received, collected for or deposited with him for another, or shall mortgage, convey, transfer, or pledge his property to the prejudice of the complaining creditor. In such cases, each one of the above facts is declared to be presumptive evidence of fraud, but open to rebuttal by the debtor. Should conviction follow an accusation of fraud, he can be imprisoned not more than three years, in the discretion of the Court or Jury, or if the fraudulent in giving an unjust preference, he can be discharged by repairing the wrong which he has inflicted upon the petitioning creditor. By a strict construction of the different provisions of the law, taking the law of 1825, and giving them a constitutional construction, we have come to the conclusion, that inefficient as they are, they really apply to debtors who are citizens of this state, and if they can be expanded so as to reach foreign debtors, it is only by a constitutional interpretation on the part of the Judiciary. But, be this as it may, the law enumerated in the trades, which are liable to the punishment prescribed by the act, is a well known rule of interpretation, is the exclusion of every other fraud or class of frauds. The Legislature has not given us a full and comprehensive definition of fraud, but has forbidden it with a specific enumeration of each and every fraud, which exposes the actual liver to the application of the penalties of fraud, and is exclusive of any other, if our debtors should feel themselves governed by the strictness rules of statutory exposition.

It is a disagreeable for Legislators or Courts to tell a trader, or to demonstrate them, lest some fraudulent the highest punishment should escape the comprehensive and insufficiency of language. It would be better to leave the whole matter to an enlightened Court, to be judged of by the nature of each case as it arises, and which would be guided by the principles and examples with which the writings of the doctors and decisions of courts would supply them. This statute is a sore short of affording a remedy for one-half of the fraudulent practices which have affected the community, and does not embrace in its enumeration one hundredth part of them, which have been known to be committed. Fraud increases in number, variety and extent, as enlighten and advance civilization advance, and their detection and interception puzzle the ingenuity and baffle sometimes all the efforts of Courts and Lawyers. Hence it is unwise and unsafe to attempt a definition of what shall constitute a fraud, or an enumeration or classification of them. We know a fraud of a most perfidious kind, and one punished with severity among the Romans and the French, is not punished with us, nor is the wrong-doer amenable to imprisonment for its perpetration. We remember in the second sale of property after the proprietor had already sold it to another, but not delivered it. Such an act of knavery merits both civil and penal chastisement, but is not included in this statute or in any criminal code. When a justice or notary public, and on the house and furniture of a poor laborer, and put a keeper over it, who breaks the seal, and carries it off, there is no remedy either civil or criminal awarded against the offender, and the injured party should be satisfied to have him arrested and incarcerated. But time admit, we could detail many other frauds which ought to be punished in a more severe mode than the simple restitution of property cannot by them, and the payment of nominal damages. In all cases where injuries and frauds have existed, and great conflict prepared, and the fiduciary has violated his trust, and betrayed the latter, he ought to be arrested and held in the hands of justice until adequate reparation has been made.

We read the law of 1825 correctly, the debtor, who is imprisoned can only be compelled by his creditors to surrender his property to the Court for their benefit, where it is known that he has assets, &c., in *this State*. He may be imprisoned, provided it be situated in another State, and no such process can be applied to him. This is sheer injustice, and it is difficult to reive how such a partial and unjust law can have received the approbation of the legislators of a free people in the nineteenth century. But we have said enough on the topic, and in preceding articles, to awaken the attention of those who are charged with the consideration of our legislation, and we design to offer reflections only as supplementary to those already made. There was a hiatus in our last remarks, which we wished to fill up on the present proper occasion. In conclusion, we invoke the Legislature to sink politics and party pleasure, and set about the purifying of our legal system of all its absurd provisions, and introduce into it such reforms as time, experience, morality and the condition and exigencies of our social economy require. The cause of sound morals, insulted justice, and injured innocence pleads, and we hope, not in vain, for protection and vindication at the hands of the legislators of our State.

☞ The President of the United States has recognized Don Pedro Rafaze as Consul General of the Mexican Republic for the United States.

AMUSEMENTS.

Orleans Theatre.—The manager of this Theatre has generously placed his house at the disposal of Mr. George Holland, the comedian, who will have a benefit here to-night. The bill presented for the occasion, as will be seen by the advertisement, is a good one, and several of the principal actors from each of our Theatres have volunteered to appear in it. Most sincerely do we hope that this excellent actor and estimable gentleman may have on the occasion that testimonial from the New Orleans public, which he deserves.

St. Charles Theatre.—Mr. and Miss Richings appeared at the St. Charles on Saturday night to a large audience, by which they were very warmly received. They were again on last evening greeted by an overflowing house. To-night they are to appear in both the celebrated comedy of "Fashion," and the laughable farce of "Betsey Baker."

Dan Rice's.—This house, which had been closed for a few nights past, was reopened last evening, with Mr. J. Mann as lessee and manager, and T. L. Connor as stage manager. Several new actors have been engaged, and we are assured that no pains will be spared by the head manager to make the place one of deserved popularity with our theatre goers. To-night we are to have here Sheridan Knowles' play of "Love," in which the part of the heroine will be performed by Miss Ada Oswald, who has just commenced an engagement here. There will be an abundance of other entertainments of great variety.

Southern Opera House.—The Campbells commence their sixth week at the Southern Opera House to-night. This house is as popular a place of resort for amusement as ever. A most entertaining bill is presented for to-night, containing many new and novel features.

Van Amburgh's Menagerie.—The Floating Menagerie of the great Van Amburgh arrived in this city from the upper country, where he has been summering, the fore part of last week. Yesterday the establishment was floated down to its old place, the foot of Canal street, where it is now moored. The first exhibition of the season occurred yesterday, and a great crowd was in attendance.

Bolmer's Writing and Book-Keeping Establishment, 106 Canal street, is open the entire day and evening. Let all who are not proficient in the above important branches remember that success in business depends on qualifications. He guarantees success to all who are diligent.

☞ The attention of buyers is called to the large credit sale of German Cigars, which takes place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 52 Gravier street, by Murphy & Nevius.

Sale of 100 cases of Men's, Boys and Shoes, Extra Fine and Plain Cassimeres, Clothing, &c.—Bleecker & Co. will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at their auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street, 100 cases of Boots, Shoes and Hats; 20 pieces of Carpetings; an assortment of Clothing, &c. The attention of the trade is called to said sale. Terms, at sale.

☞ James McDonald, claimed under the Ashburton treaty on a charge of murder, in Nova Scotia, was discharged at Boston by the United States commissioner, the evidence showing the case to be one of manslaughter.

☞ It is said that the President is extremely anxious, and will use every means in his power to accomplish a modification of the present tariff. The raising of the four new regiments, and the increase of the Navy; and these will be among the first measures to which the attention of both branches of Congress will be called during the present session.

Surgical Operation of the Chest.—*Displacing the Heart in a Living Body.*—On the 3d of the present month, Mr. Alphonse Bickford, of Freeport, Maine, had his chest tapped, and the almost incredible amount of nine pints of fluid, in all its characteristics resembling pus, taken therefrom. The Portland Advertiser says:

The operation was performed by Dr. J. C. Mason, of Pittsfield, advised and assisted by Dr. Bessey, of Freeport. The fluid was absorbed in the left side of the chest, and consequently the heart very much displaced; so much so that it could be distinctly felt beating low down upon the right of the sternum or breast bone of the body. It however gradually receded during the operation, and after the entire evacuation, was found beating in nearly its natural position. The patient immediately began to mend, and is at present doing well. His case has for some time past been considered hopeless, but there is now a prospect of his recovery.

WHAT ARE SAM'S PRINCIPLES.

We commend the following to our apprehensive neighbor of the *Courier*. The Boston *Atlas* is anti-Slavery and Whig; the N. Y. *Tribune* is Abolition, and was once a Whig journal. What a funny thing it is to see such papers charging the Know Nothings with proslavery propagandism, while the *Courier* and *Union* accuse them of fostering Freesoil principles. All cannot be right. That is certain:

From the Boston Atlas.

"The Washington Union is a refreshing paper. It demonstrates the object of the Know-Nothing movement, which is assuredly none our less than 'the introduction of a secret abolition party into the South,' and the support of a similar party at the North. Those who prefer a sound policy to lunatic legislation have entertained a different opinion. They have thought that the Union ought to be particularly pleased with the success of the new speculation. Its organs everywhere proclaim that it is the sworn opponent of 'agitation.' In Massachusetts it commenced business by electing a Webster Whig Governor, and turning out nine Anti-Nebraska members of Congress; and in this city it has re-nominated Dr. Smith for Mayor—the gentleman who kindly rendered his assistance when it was found rather hard to carry off Anthony Burns. It may be asserted that the new members of Congress are also opposed to the Nebraska bill, but this may or may not be true; but it is a matter of little consequence. Their opinions, whatever they were, had nothing to do with their election, which was carried upon other issues. If, upon the eve of election, it had been clearly shown that every one of them, from Mark Trafton to Robert B. Hall, was in favor of the introduction of negro slavery into this State, the disclosure would not have materially diminished the number of their votes. It is the general opinion of shrewd men that the Know-Nothing movement has done more than all the Union's leaders, more than all the letters of the Attorney-General, to "crush out" opposition to slavery extension. We are sorry to say that many Massachusetts voters have exhibited a fickleness unworthy of public-spirited citizens. Last summer they were among the loudest in their denunciation of the Dougles treason, but they have all trotted away like children, in pursuit of new lights and more novel toys.

"The Union will not believe this, and those of our readers who can derive any satisfaction from its incredibility, are welcome to do so. The future holds in it good hap and sorrow, but it hardly holds an abolition party, headed by Millard Fillmore, Frank Gregory, Daniel Ullmann, John M. Clayton, Sam. Houston, and Kenneth Rayner."

From the New York Tribune.

The *American Organ*, the new Know-Nothing journal at Washington, rejoices over the recent election in Massachusetts as the commencement of a Reaction in that State. According to this authority, the American party comes into being in Massachusetts, as it does elsewhere, for the one purpose of securing a general Yielding to the dictates of the slave power. Slavery is to be altogether let alone by this new organization; its principles and workings are not to be discussed; its designs are not to be questioned. The Know Nothings are to be the universal patrons of slave-catching, the omnipresent protectors of every traveling kidnapper, and the defenders of every cruelty the peculiar institution may choose to delight in. Silence and submission are henceforth to be watchwords in the North. "The question of slavery," says the *American Organ*, "is not to be discussed." The American party is formed "on the basis of sinking the question of slavery forever." In the consummation of the present revolution, the sons of New England, like their sires in the Revolution of '76, will stand by their brethren of the South as *co workers* in a common cause."

Freemen of Massachusetts! is this your meaning? Do the honest, thinking men, who throughout the northern States have been led into the support of this party, regard themselves as bound thereby to enter into the great crusade of slavery against freedom? Are they ready to join in the exaltation of the slave oracracy at the expense of liberty in Kansas? Is every Know Nothing himself a slave? Are Henry Wilson, N. P. Banks, Anson Burlingame to appear as its apologists and champions of superiority? Or is the despotic national triumph of the new party, with its confident belief that it will crush out the spirit of liberty and all resistance to its extension, but a groundless imagining and short-lived illusion?

☞ Splendid Holiday Books.—The most superb assortment of Gift Books for the holidays we have ever seen may be found at Norman's, No. 14 Camp street. His assortment of Annuals, Tokens, Souvenirs, and more valuable and substantial works comprises a collection which, for richness of binding, beauty of paper and typography, and magnificence of illustration, we have never before surpassed. The publishers—particularly K. H. Butler—appear determined to render the approaching New Year memorable for the variety and gorgeousness of their publications. The style in which they have been brought out is really admirable, combining durability and durability with the most finished elegance.

Norman has sent us a specimen or two of their beautiful Gift Books. Among them we note, as specially worthy of attention, Stevens' Parables of the New Testament, practically illustrated. This splendid volume is richly bound in green and gold. The engravings are of the highest style of excellence, displaying an accuracy and delicacy of touch, gracefulness of limning and warmth of expression that are astonishing. We can hardly imagine how the publisher has contrived to exhaust so much of genuine artistic talent for these admirable engravings. We have witnessed nothing from the English press superior to them. Norman has whole shelves of illustrated Gift Books and the Brazil mail (the Tamar) of the 9th December.

What the Russians are Doing.

Great Preparations for a General Attack on the French Lines—The Allies Communicate with Cadiz Strongly—Le Quin Fight—Rumored Desertion of the Turks to the Russian Camp!

Communications received from Prince Menschikoff, and transmitted in all haste to Europe Courts by Prince Paskiewitsch, bear date Sebastopol, the 10th.

They announce that the Prince had caused the whole of his infantry to enter Sebastopol, and that he was making every preparation for a general attack on the Anglo-French lines. The Prince expressed his intention, unless some untoward circumstances occurred to prevent it, that the attack should take place on the 11th or 12th; and he indicated in his despatch in the most sanguine expectations as to its issue. The object of the Russian general appears to be principally to cut off the communication with the bay of Capes Chersonese, with a view to complete annihilation of the allies—a result which Prince Menschikoff or Prince Paskiewitsch for him, anticipates, or affects to anticipate, with confidence.

The Russian General dwells with much pleasure on the tremendous cannonade of the Black Sea, the roaring of whose waves he says, he can hear from his quarters, and closes over the idea that such a wholesale disaster will have befallen the allied vessels. It is said, too, in the same despatch, that a considerable number of Turks had deserted to the Russian camp, and this unusual abandonment of their standard is accompanied by the severe privations they have labored under for some time, to less than by the sarcasms and harsh treatment to which they have been exposed since their pusillanimous conduct at Balaklava.

Interesting Disclosures.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 11th publishes the annexed letter from its well informed Paris correspondent. It makes statements which do not seem to have been publicly known in the departure of the steamer. Our interest in the terrible drama of the Russian war is deepened by the facts detailed in this letter:

New York, Dec. 9, 1854.

The Union mail steamer has arrived, and you will see by her advices that nothing decisive had yet occurred at Sebastopol.

Private advices by this arrival, however, state that a Russian corps of 55,000 men, which had been dispatched from Odessa, would no doubt be at Sebastopol previous to the 10th of November—a few days after the latest dates from thence. Besides this, upwards of 20,000 of the Imperial Guard had been forwarded by railroad to Moscow, which corps is represented with all possible haste from thence to the Crimea, and would probably reach Sebastopol by the 1st of December. If they took up their line of march from Moscow very early in October, The distance cannot exceed one thousand miles, and they already had been nearly six weeks en route. Besides these, further reinforcements were going forward from other points of the empire.

The Allies were also receiving reinforcements, but they were those which were sent forward in small numbers with a view to supply the ordinary waste of the campaign. None of those which were so urgently called for by the Allied commanders after the recent bloody battles had yet arrived, nor was it probable that they could arrive for eight or ten days, or more.

It thus appears that it is a race between the Russians and the Allies as to which shall receive the earliest and largest reinforcements; and I am very much inclined to think the Russians will keep ahead of them, for Nicholas has had ample time to get an immense mass of troops in motion towards the seat of war, and though the distances they have to traverse over his immense empire are very great, and with cons but the old and ordinary means of transport except the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow, still, when they once begin to arrive in the Crimea, they will probably do so in overwhelming numbers and in quick succession.

I see nothing by these later advices which indicate a larger reinforcement to the Allies than fifty thousand men, and the Russian corps from Odessa will of itself be a set off to that force, so far at least as *defensive* operations are concerned. We may well believe that Nicholas is in earnest in this war when he has drawn from his capital his magnificent Imperial Guards, and that he will not leave any thing in chance so far as means are concerned.

The early arrival of heavy reinforcements to the Allies may save them from expulsion from the Crimea; but under the circumstances of the case, and the great likelihood that Russia probably in a few days, certainly in a few weeks, will have at least two hundred thousand men concentrated in and around Sebastopol, leaves but little hope of the capture of the city; for, by the present advices, they would not make any attempt in the way of an assault until the great body of their reinforcements joined them, and could only then make such attempt in case the Russians had not been joined by their reserves.

A winter campaign it appears is to be the result, and though, particularly at this distance, it is impossible to predict the course of events, none of us should be surprised if the Russians assume the offensive and attack or besiege the Allies.

The whole army of Russia and the entire energies of the nation can now solely be directed upon Sebastopol, as the season renders every other attempt on the part of the Czar's territory impossible to attack or molestation.

I intended to have given you some remarks upon this financial and commercial situation and prospects of things at the close of this, another week, but am obliged to postpone it and confine myself to the one great object of European interest—the fate of Sebastopol.

☞ It is currently rumored at New York that one of the belligerent powers in Europe, thought to be Russia, has made a very large and liberal offer for all the Collins' line of steamers. The idea, however, seems to be not entertained by the proprietors. The rumor has caused a good deal of talk.

New York—*Official*—Clark 156,904, Seymour, 156,498, Ullman 155,903, Beaman 30,830. Clark's plurality 309.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Russian Assembly at Comus Square—A large multitude collected yesterday afternoon at Comus Square to witness the balloon ascension announced to take place there. About one thousand persons were collected within the canvas, and a dense multitude filled the adjacent streets. The windows and the balconies of the houses about the square likewise were crowded with spectators eager to behold the show. The balloon was filled, and the balloon was not secured until 5 o'clock, so that it was too late for it to be ready and secured before half past five. The attempt was then made, but the vessel not having sufficient gas in it, did not rise, and the attempt failed. The idea of the ascension was then abandoned by Mr. Boudrie, who, however, announced his intention of making an ascension on Sunday next from the same place to which the public would be admitted free. He has moreover shown his intention to act honorably with the public in regard to the matter, by placing in the hands of Captain Baldwin, of the Second District police, the whole receipt of money for admission to the intended exhibition, which amounts to $601 50; and these who paid for admission to the place, have their money refunded them, by supplying him at the Second District station house—We are assured that the failure was caused by the occurrence of circumstances, not at all to have been anticipated, and that in his next attempt this young gentleman will be more successful. It may be of interest to mention that Mr. Boudrie made two highly successful ascensions last summer, the one from Montreal and the other from Quebec, and that he is reputed to be a very skilful aeronaut.

Brass for Assistant Alderman.—A special meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was held on Saturday evening, when the tax ordinance was taken up, and the vote of the last meeting was reconsidered.

A motion was then made that the Board give its concurrence to the ordinance as it came from the Board of Aldermen, which was, after some little discussion, carried.

After this a resolution was adopted requiring the members to attend the funeral of the late Henry Lathrop, a member of the Board, and wear badges of mourning for thirty days.

The Board then adjourned.

First District Court.—In this court on Saturday, Thomas Gutteres, who keeps a coffee-house at the corner of Barouse and Perdido streets, was tried for selling liquor to slaves, and found guilty, and sentenced by Judge Robertson to pay a fine of $200.

Bruno de Lucca, the keeper of a drinking house, at the corner of Levin and Barouse streets, was also found guilty on the same charge, and sentenced to pay a fine of $275.

Judge Robertson on Saturday also passed the following sentences, to wit:

Hugh Miller, for assault and battery, three months in the Parish Prison and costs of the prosecution.

P. S. You wish to know the success of your Hydrophobic. Mr. Pratt, Philips Infirmary was that he had a negro who was literally covered with scratches of the musquitoes. Yours respectfully.

Further Testimony of the Beneficial Effects of Dr. Coughenghan's Hydropepsy.

Dr. A. K. Gooseman—My wife was afflicted with scrofula for a long time, and had been attended by all the best physicians in the country, but without good effect, she had been unable to walk for more than a year, and part of the time was totally helpless, when I procured some of your Hydropepsy. Since then she has recovered so much as to walk about as well as ever.

I have been indicated to communicate the above facts purely out of a desire that others might know of its excellent qualities and profit thereby.

With respect, I am yours, truly,

Greenville, Miss., July 15, 1854.

P. F. RAYMOND & PATTEN, No. 74 Fourth st. Louisville, Ky., General Agents.

☞ For sale in New Orleans by the Agents, JARVIS & WOODMAN, Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts. and J. WRIGHT & CO., 81 Chartres street.

sep23

The Elegant Annuals

AND

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS

ARE AT

NORMAN'S,

No. 14 Camp Street.

☞ THE COLLECTION UNRIVALED AND THE PRICES TO SUIT.

d14 6f

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of the late Jacob Beyer, deceased, and those to whom the said estate may be indebted, will please call on and settle with the undersigned:

CONRAD GEIGE, Executor,
d18 3t10d Corner Perdido and Bayou streets.

ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE,
No. 215 Dauphine street.

THE annual exhibition will take place on WEDNESDAY, 20th instant, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Madame DERON invites the parents of her pupils and those desirous of knowing and appreciating the state of her school, to attend.

N. B.—Particular invitations will indicate the day fixed for the medical examination and the distribution of prizes.

d19 3t

CARPETING AT REDUCED PRICES.

FOURTH and FIFTH STORES.—Present large stock of all kinds of CARPETING, we are still selling them at much REDUCED PRICES.

Our stock includes Brussels, VELVET, VELVET and BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, Brussels 2 Ply; Ingrains, Imperials, Venetians, Hemp, English and American manufactures. We have also the largest and most complete stock of FLOOR OIL CLOTH, English and American, from 1 to 8 yards wide, for sale by the yard or by the piece, or cut to fit any room, at the lowest prices.

d19 6t A. BRODHEAD & CO.
51 Chartres street.

LION & PINSARD,
Nos. 66 and 68 Royal street, Corner of Bienville.

HAVE just received per ships Cossin, Moses Taylor and Fortuna, from Havre, the complement of their stock.

A large assortment of cravats, scarfs, stocks, cravat ties, and ladies' neckties.

ALL SPECIES OF HOSIERY: Underserts, drawers, &c.

GLOVES: Jouvin's gloves, warranted, at $1 per pair; Fourchon's gloves, at 50 cents per pair; castor, kid, heavy articles: An assortment of fancy articles, an assortment of fancy articles, such as: parte monnaies, pocket books, pocket books, ivory, fancy articles, JEWELRY: An assortment of bracelets, earrings, brooches, gold pins, gold rings, gold watches, thimbles, seal-ornaments, crosses, watch-keys, pencil cases, &c.

VALENCIAN: An assortment, at very low prices, POMPADOUR AND CHAMBERY WARE: A varied assortment of porcelain articles, such as: vases, ornaments, cup and saucers, statuettes, Tete-a-tete, liqueur sets, &c. Call and examine.

LAMPS: We call public attention to our SELF-GLOBATING LAMPS, a new and valuable improvement. The lamps are fully warranted in all constructions.

GLASS AND CRYSTAL WARE: A large assortment of crystal glass, such as: decanters, tumblers, goods, cups, candle-sticks, sockets, liquor cases, toilette bottles, cups, &c. Call and examine.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES: A large assortment of clocks, bronze candelabras, bronze statuettes, &c.

☞ Call and examine our stock, at moderate prices, bronze candelabras, bronze statuettes.

SHIRTS: Jouvin's fine linen, cotton and colored shirts, cotton shirts with linen bosoms, cottonades and ordinary shirts, children's shirts.

POMPADOUR AND BRIEZ: Tortoise shell and bubble combs of every style: brushes, fancy articles.

LION & PINSARD,
Nos. 64 and 66 Royal street, corner of Bienville.

N. B. City and country merchants will be supplied with goods on commission, on most liberal terms. Orders received for France. d6cf9

To Rent.

A THREE story BRICK HOUSE, No. 200 Royal street, between St. Philip and Ursulines, with 3 houses large, with kitchen, servants' rooms, stable, carriage house, &c. This dwelling is most convenient for a large family, or for a boarding house. Apply to

F. CHEVALIER, Exchange Alley,
d19 4t No. 77, between Conti and Bienville.

CATALONIA RED WINE—In store, Catalonia red Wine, 1st quality, in pipes and half pipes, for sale by PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.
27 St. Louis st.

CATALONIA RED WINE IN CHATONHOUSE.—Catalonia Red Wine, first quality, in pipes and half pipes, subject to exportation, and for sale by PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.
d18 27 St. Louis street.

CATALONIA RED WINE IN CHATONHOUSE.—Catalonia Red Wine, first quality, in pipes and half pipes, subject to exportation, and for sale by PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.
d18 27 St. Louis street.

BRANDY CHERRIES—100 boxes, landing ex ship Cathcart, for sale by PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.
No. 27 St Louis st.

BRANDY CHERRIES—100 boxes, landing ex ship Cathcart, for sale by PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.
No. 27 St Louis st.

LANDING from ship Wm. Nelson, Capt Chesver, La from Havre, 1,500 Tierces Nos. 1, 2 and 3 gallons; for sale by PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.
No. 27 St Louis st.

GRUYERE CHEESE—Landing ex ship William Nelson, from Havre—4 tons superior Gruyere Cheese, for sale by A. COUTIN,
No. 13 Bienville st.

WINE IN CASES—200 cases good ordinary Claret; 25 do fine old Claret; 50 do Haut Sauterne White Wine; 150 do Pontac; 50 do Muscatel Wine; for sale by ART. GIRAUD,
44 Old Levee st

OLIVE OIL—200 baskets Plasencia Oil, in go rotie; 50 do do, half bottles; 200 cases superfine Nice Oil, for sale by ART. GIRAUD,
44 Old Levee st

WINE IN CASES—50 cases Bordeaux Claret; 10 do old Claret; for sale by ART. GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee st

LANDING ex Cartlrack—25 cases France in 1/2 boxes of 4 pounds; 25 cases Prunes, in boxes of different sizes; 25 bbls Haut Sauterne White Wine; for sale by ART. GIRAUD,
44 Old Levee st

ASTHTIN AND KIRSCHEN—25 cases Sweet Kirschen, 2 Persmad; 15 cases Sweet Kirschen, E. Fernand; for sale by ART. GIRAUD,
44 Old Levee st

NOILLY VERMOUTH—200 cases Vermouth, Noilly & Son; 200 Turino Vermouth; for sale by ART. GIRAUD,
44 Old Levee st

PIPES—1000 boxes Clay Pipes, for sale by C. T. BUDDECKE & CO.,
109 Tchoupitoulas street.

MARKET BASKETS—200 baskets, for sale by C. T. BUDDECKE & CO.,
109 Tchoupitoulas st.

DEMIJOHNS—1000 Demijohns of 1/2, 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallons, for sale by C. T. BUDDECKE & CO.,
109 Tchoupitoulas street.

BOTTLES—100 hampers Madeira and Porter, for sale by C. T. BUDDECKE & CO.,
109 Tchoupitoulas street.

WHISKEY—50 barrels fine old Monongahela and Rye, for sale by C. T. BUDDECKE & CO.,
109 Tchoupitoulas street.

PRUNES—9 cases German Prunes; 20 barrels do, for sale by C. T. BUDDECKE & CO.,
109 Tchoupitoulas street.

COD FISH—500 boxes fresh for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
25 Tchoupitoulas st

MESS BEEF—100 bbls and half bbls; 1 M Pork, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
25 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD OIL—50 bbls Sperm & Fish; winter strained, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
25 Tchoupitoulas st

WHALE OIL—50 casks Fall Whale, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
25 Tchoupitoulas st

JUST LANDING from brig Atlantic, from Genoa, and for sale by the subscriber:

50 boxes Genoa Cheese;
50 Barrels Genoa Macaroni;
10 Paragallons chestnut pickles;
10 do Olives;
10 do Capers;
25 Tierces and 11 barrels Genoa Figs.

JUST landing from ship Cossin, from Havre, and for sale by the subscriber:

50 boxes Genoa Cheese;
50 Barrels Genoa Macaroni;
10 Paragallons chestnut pickles;
10 do Olives;
10 do Capers;
25 Tierces and 11 barrels Genoa Figs.

LANATA, GARDOLFO & CO.,
Nos. 9 and 10 Jefferson street.

Hungry Mechanics Receivable.

EMPTY Mechanics' Boarding Houses, and no bread in it! Late to each, and no one to eat it!

DESLOGE, SCHUTZ & CO.,
No. 2 St. Louis street.

BEANS—50 qr Pk Genard, Odd Fellows; 20 qr J B Sullivan; 20 qr Pk Genard & Co; landing ex ship Isabella O Jones, from Bordeaux, for sale by

HUG, ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 and 19 St Louis st

nov30

Insurance Fire & Life Insurance Co. of London.

Subscribed Capital and Surplus Fund $2,000,000
Special Fund, $150,000, held by New York Trustees to meet Losses.

NEW YORK TRUSTEES:
John L. Aspinwall, George Curtis
Wm. Bayard.

NEW YORK DIRECTORS:
Silas E. Burrows, Rent A. Mumford,
James Brown, Gilb. R. Rosevelt,
Robert Bogardus, Jos. Seligman,
Wm. L. Ely, Benj. M. Whitlock,
Wm. H. Maxy,

Wm. ALLEN, Agent,
oct14dw No. 87 St. Charles st.

LADIES' HAIR.

THE LADIES' Orphan Asylum, Camp street, intend to open on the 15th instant, in the Masonic Hall, St. Charles street, a sort of Bazaar, where they will keep on hand:

LUNCHES,

SUPPERS,

ICE CREAMS, &c., &c.,

and all sorts of delicacies for those who know what is good and how to get it.

☞ A FAIR, where will be found the prettiest presents for Christmas and New Year's Day—to last for four days.

The whole for the benefit of the said Female Orphan Asylum. d16

HAMAT-HE-LOKOON,
BALLEPLEE-SULTANEE,
FIG. PASTE,

A DELICIOUS article for the well, and an agreeable aide and nutritious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening to Weak Lungs.

This article, imported from Constantinople, is put up in neat paste board fancy boxes suitable for Christmas and New Year presents.

For sale by C. VALETON & CO.,
d16 Corner Royal and Barracks sts

MAKE A CALL.

At the newly established and celebrated Hat Store, No. 33 Chartres Street.

A NEW INVOICE OF HATS, JUST UNPACKED

THE undersigned has the honor to inform his patrons, that he has received per ships Gratitude State and Boston, recently arrived from France, a magnificent assortment of Hats of all styles, from the best Parisian manufactories, viz:

Silk Hats, for men and youths, extremely light;
Black Castores Hats, " " " "
" Beaver " " " "
Soft Felt Hats, all colors, " " "
Fashionable Caps,
Children's fancy Caps;
Leather Hunting Caps;
Travelling Caps;
Ladies' Jamaica Caps and Hats;
Cloth, Velvet, Poplin, and Cheniille Leather Caps, for men, youths and children.

Having in his employ excellent Hatters from Paris, he is prepared, at his store, to make any style of Hat persons may desire, exactly fitted to the head by means of the last model. J. J. ALBERT.

P. S. Country merchants will find, at his store, in his wholesale store, in the first story, a large and choice assortment of all they may require in the Hat line. dec16

Toys.... Toys.... Toys!
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
B. BERNHARD & CO.,
207, Chartres street, 209,

BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public that they have just received, and have kept opened one of the largest and most beautiful assortments of German, French and English Toys and Fancy Articles ever exhibited in New Orleans. There is nothing within the catalogue of children's Paraphlegia that they are not prepared to supply in all my cost.

Those who are desirous of making purchases for the holidays, of any articles in their line, are respectfully invited to give them a call, as they feel confident that, if of their variety and stock, they will be able any form and to gratify every taste.

B. BERNHARD & CO.,
207 Chartres street.

CALF SKINS—100 dozen, landing ex ship John Calhoun, and for sale by SOUTHERN THOMAS, 9 Gravier.

HAVANA PRESERVES—27 cases assorted, in 1 store and for sale by SOUTHERN THOMAS, 9 Gravier.

ELEGTED daily by Mount Vernon, from Hartford, and for sale by the undersigned—

40 cases assorted Preserves, in 1 pound tins;
50 boxes each shelled Almonds; 5 bars shelled Almonds;
100 barrels Double Refined Sugar, No. 1 Crushed;
50 do Gibson and Pickles; 50 bbls Imitation Ale;
60 do Burgundy Port; 5 bars Sausages; 30 cases of oil of Sassafras; 10 cases Sweet Oil, and 10 do assorted Vermicelli and Macaroni of Paris.

Fno. de FUENTES & CO.,
d16 1w 22 Old Levee st

EXPECTED daily by the Gaudin, of Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned:—200 barrels Bordeaux, 1 M of which is Pontac; 50 barrels Brandy Cherries; 100 boxes assorted Brandy Fruits.

Fno. de FUENTES & CO.,
d16 1w 22 Old Levee st.

OLIVE OIL—500 baskets and 250 boxes J. Fouquet's Olive Oil, in store and for sale by

Fno. de FUENTES & CO.,
d16 1w 22 Old Levee st

BRANDY CHERRIES—150 boxes of the very best quality, landing ex ship Gaudin, for sale by

Fno. de FUENTES & CO.,
d16 22 Old Levee st

RAW WHISKEY—25 barrels, 1 year old, for sale by C. T. BUDDECKE & CO.,
d16 109 Tchoupitoulas st

CANDLES—500 boxes Star, Wardsman's brand, for sale by JOSEPH LANATA, 12 Jefferson,
d16 20 Tchoupitoulas street.

PORK—500 bbls Mess, Pickle Inspection, for sale by JOSEPH LANATA, 12 Jefferson,
d16 20 Tchoupitoulas street.

LARD—100 kegs Pickle, for sale by JOSEPH LANATA & CO.,
d16 20 Tchoupitoulas st

INSEED OIL—50 bbls, 180 N Gr, Rectified, for sale by JOSEPH LANDS & CO.,
dec16 32 Tchoupitoulas st

WHISKEY—50 bbls, 180 N Gr, Rectified, for sale by JOSEPH LANDS & CO.,
dec16 32 Tchoupitoulas street

WINES—60 casks old Marguax wine,
20 do white wine Haut Sauterne,
20 do Medoc wine,
For sale by LANATA, GARDOLFO & CO.,
nov 21 No 9 & 10 Jefferson.

FIRE-WORKS—A complete assortment, comprising the following articles, viz: Chinese and American Rockets, Blue Lights, Fire Balls, Fire Scrolls, Roman ex, Flower Pots, Triangles, Blue Lights, Fort Fires, Fire Crackers, Fire Crackers, Opera Lappers, Serpents, Fulcers, Fire Crackers sticks, etc., etc