The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1850.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 19, 1850.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Columbus.

MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Quitman, Governor elect of Mississippi, was sworn into office at the seat of Government, on the 10th inst. His inaugural address, which we received yesterday, is remarkably characteristic of the man. It is straight-forward, frank and undisguised, couched in energetic language, leaving nothing to surmise or to doubt. No one can complain of Gen. Quitman's reserve. He has spoken boldly and manfully, and although we differ in many respects from his exposition of doctrine, we admire his evident sincerity and his uncompromising and ardent attachment to principle.

Gen. Quitman, in the outset, lays down the broad tenets of Democratic faith—that political creed which is so fascinating and beautiful in theory, but which in our time has never been reduced to practice—which rolls so trippingly from the lips of the place-hunting politicians, but is remembered only to be violated upon the attainment of office. In eloquent and dignified language, Gen. Q. asserts the doctrine of State sovereignty in all its latitude; maintains that power is ever stealing from the many to the few; that the Federal Government should be vigilantly watched, lest it encroach upon the rights of the States—that its powers are limited and delegated, and that under the Republican principle of a strict construction of the Constitution these powers are few, simple and well defined. As a natural consequence, all authority to impose Tariffs for protection, to regulate the currency, to improve the highways and harbors of our land, is emphatically denied.

Connected with this view of our federal relations, is the subject of slavery. Upon this question Gen. Quitman takes ultra Southern ground. The institution of slavery, he argues, is entwined in our political system, and cannot be separated from it, without destruction to our social fabric. It has existed among us from the settlement of the country; was recognised in the formation of the Federal Constitution, and to its continuance among us, may be attributed much of our rapid advance in prosperity, greatness and wealth. Gov. Quitman declares that slavery is not an evil; that we have a right to the institution above and under the Constitution of the United States, that we cannot give up this right, and will not yield it. With these views, our readers will not be surprised to learn that the Executive of Mississippi counsels strong, early and combined resistance to the designs of Northern fanatics. He says that the people of Mississippi have taken their stand in steadfast and unchangeable opposition to the restriction of slavery, and he pledges himself to execute their will, to the full extent of his constitutional powers.

Leaving this agitating theme, the Governor touches briefly but vigorously upon the resources of the State, and the necessity of their early and full development. He is an advocate of internal improvements of a comprehensive system of school education, the reform of many evils in the jurisprudence and judicial systems of the State, the efficiency of the military establishment, the payment of the public debt, and the equalizing of taxation.

The language of the Inaugural is exceedingly dignified and impressive, and we have seldom seen more matter compressed with the single column in which it is embraced.

☞ The *Journal of Commerce* of the 8th has a long article which professes to point out some of the errors many American newspapers fall into in their discussions of European affairs. The demand of Russia upon Turkey for an extradition of the Hungarian prisoners, is cited as a case in point. The Emperor has been denounced as a blood-thirsty tyrant for making such a demand; and while the *Journal* is not disposed to question the justness of the appellation, it furnishes certain facts which render the policy of Russia more intelligible. The Editor says:

"At the very outset it is indispensable that we properly appreciate the fact, that it was not a few great officers and statesmen, such as Bem, Dembinski, Kossuth, etc., who took refuge in Turkey, but no less than 5,000 officers and men, who crossed the Danube and encamped near Widdin. The Turkish Government was evidently embarrassed by such a large number of *troops*, who threw themselves into her territory. At first she was at a loss as to how she ought to act, or what to do with these people. Had there been five, or ten, or fifty, or a hundred officers, she could easily have allowed them to pass, without delay, across her territory, to Constantinople, to Salonika, or to Scoodra, and thence embark for England, France, or these United States. But it was not easy to manage so large a number in this way. She therefore kept them encamped for weeks near the Danube, probably in the hope that a very large part of them, being private soldiers and petty officers, would be allowed to return to their native land, through some general act of amnesty granted by Austria."

Russia, however, according to this view of the subject, could not see without alarm, so large a force right upon the borders of Hungary, and not far from the Danubian provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, over which the Czar claims a certain protectorate. She demanded their extradition both on this account, and because she dreaded to see many of these officers and men remain in Turkey, for fear they might be induced to enter the Turkish army. It is said, continues the journal, that Bem and some others have adopted the Mohammedan Faith, to qualify themselves for citizenship, and to insure protection. But it is also said that they have entered, or will enter, the Turkish army. Indeed it is reported that Bem has been made a Pacha, and become a high artillery-officer. This is precisely what Russia would dread. Scarcely anything more disagreeable to her could happen, than to have these officers and men, with their intelligence, their skill, their military spirit, and their deadly hostility to her and to Austria, enter the Turkish army. They are just the men that the Turks need, and the Turkish Government has sense enough to see this.

And this will explain why the Turkish Government was willing to suggest the adoption on their part of the Mohammedan Religion—not that they could not *live* in Turkey as *Christians*—but because they could not *serve Turkey* effectively,—at least not in her army—without professing the Mohammedan Faith. There is not a *Christian* officer of any considerable rank, if one at all, in the whole Turkish army. With all the progress which Turkey has made within the last few years, *that* is a step which she has not yet dared to take.

☞ The Southampton steamer *Clyde* arrived at Havana on the 7th inst., with 50 passengers for Mobile, New Orleans and Havana. The Mobile *Register* says: Being so much behind her time she has probably gone direct to Vera Cruz, omitting to touch at this port, with a view to regain her time on her return trip.—This, however, is but a conjecture of our own. The cause of the delay is not explained, but it is doubtless owing to unfavorable winds and heavy weather. The failure at this port is the first that has occurred since the connexion was established, and although it is unfortunate and has been productive of much embarrassment and inconvenience to passengers, it can hardly be considered extraordinary when the great length of the line is taken into view. We shall probably have a visit from the Clyde, via Vera Cruz, on or about the 20th inst.

Muscogee (Ga.) County Election.—We learn from the Columbus *Enquirer*, that the election for county officers, which took place on the 7th instant, resulted in the choice of the regular whig ticket, with the exception of Tax Collector and Coroner, who are democrats.

From Yucatan.—By the schooner Aeolus, Capt. ... [illegible]

THE CREVASSE.

The following was issued by us yesterday morning in an extra. Since then we have had no further intelligence direct from the scene of disaster. The Mayor, as we anticipated, has acted with marked energy and promptitude.—He addressed letters to Messrs. Surgi, Dunbar and D'Hemecourt, urging them to proceed immediately to the breach, and to spare no expense in arresting the flow of water, if practicable. Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Buisson—the Assistant Engineer of the 1st Municipality—repaired yesterday to the crevasse, and will doubtless use all possible exertions to repair the damage. In the meanwhile Mr. Dunbar has placed an additional force upon the Levee, for the purpose of strengthening the embankment constructed by the authority of the Joint Committee of the Councils, for the protection of the city. There is, therefore, no immediate danger of an overflow, and we have strong hopes that the early and efficient measures taken by Mr. Dunbar and his assistants, will speedily relieve us from all apprehension of another inundation.

ANOTHER CREVASSE AT SAUVES PLANTATION.
The City Again Threatened with Inundation.

We hasten to lay before our readers the alarming intelligence of the formation of a new and dangerous crevasse at Sauve's plantation—the scene of the disastrous breach of last year. A gentleman who has just arrived from the locality, informs us that a portion of the Levee, situated this side of the old crevasse and a short distance below the residence of Mr. Sauve, sunk in at 4 o'clock, A. M., and a breach was effected, which in a few hours attained a width of THIRTY FEET, and through which the water was pouring with great impetuosity. The earth on both sides is giving way very fast, and the opinion of our informant—himself an intelligent planter—is that before the day is over, the crevasse will not be less than ONE HUNDRED feet in extent.

The Mayor of the city was apprised of the misfortune at 11 o'clock this morning, and without a moment's delay, has taken such measures as the circumstances required. Experienced and competent engineers will be, or have been, forthwith despatched to the place, with a view of ascertaining what effectual means can be adopted, to check the progress of the flood.

The river is at a most alarming height, being at this moment within 15 inches of the highest water mark last year, and is now at the precise elevation which it had reached at the period of the former inundation.

Not a moment must be lost by the authorities in COMPLETING *the necessary measures for the protection of the city from the threatened overflow.*

The Cotton Crop.—The *Courier & Enquirer* of the 8th inst., has the following remarks on the Cotton crop:

We have received a number of letters from the South respecting the Cotton crops, which we would be glad to publish if we had space. They all agree that the crop is not likely to be so large as was anticipated by many, and that the estimate we made after mature deliberation in November last, of 2,100 000 bales will not exceed the amount. Many have been deceived by the large quantities brought into market, forgetting that the difference in price from 5 cents to 10 cents per pound, caused small planters to bring their cotton to market "with a rush," and now that prices have further advanced and are still on the increase, we would not be surprised if a much larger quantity than usual was brought immediately to market—*but this will not add to the stock*. And we feel confident that the crop will not prove to be larger, to any considerable extent, than what we have hitherto prognosticated.

From the able Cotton Circular of Messrs. Talcott & Co., prepared for the last steamer, we extract that portion relative to the crop:

On this subject a total revolution in *public* opinion has occurred since the 24th ult., and most judiciously have the *judicious estimates* of 24 a 2,500,000 bales, advised during November, been reduced to conform to our early recorded opinion of 21 a 2,150,000 bales.

Many conversant with the subject, and with every means of obtaining information, estimate as 1950 a 2,000,000, but we shall adhere to our early estimate, earnestly hoping that it may be realized.

A belief in a smaller quantity would lead to disastrous results, by fostering a speculation which it would be impossible to control. The error of those advising extreme estimates in November, arose from their deducting estimates of the aggregate yield from early heavy receipts caused by the high prices realizing at the opening of the crop, and from over estimating the benefits resulting from the fine weather which prevailed during the picking season.

That the consumption of the world can be maintained at its present rate, with a crop of 21 a 2,150,000 bales, even allowing the reduction that it is claimed will result from the change made by the English spinners from coarse to fine numbers, is physically impossible, and the struggle for their respective proportions of the crop is now commencing between the great consuming powers of the world. The spinners of this country have thus far had the advantage of those of Great Britain. They have been for two months past and still are buyers in all the Southern markets; while with reduced limits in accordance with the 24 a 2,500,000 bales estimates of the crop advised (and accredited in Manchester) her agents are unable to purchase and now await orders based on the revised opinions. Should planters prefer to hold or sell sparingly the balance of their crops, which they are abundantly able to do, rather than realize as they have thus far done, as fast as their Cotton could be baled and sent to market, prices will reach a point higher than the most sanguine at present anticipate. But we hope that planters will continue to sell freely, and not attempt to exercise the power they hold. All restrictions to trade are injurious, and combinations whether of producers or consumers, prejudicial to the interests of those who are parties to them.

Of course we do not publish the above as *news*, but merely for the purpose of showing that the opinions entertained by us for so many weeks past are shared by parties whom we consider to be competent judges in the premises.

Politics, &c., in Washington.—We take the following from the Washington correspondence of the Charleston *Courier* of the 9th:

There was a brief discussion in the Senate, to-day, which elicited some important declarations on the subject of the question pending between the North and South. Some anti-slavery resolutions from the Legislature of Vermont, were presented, and on the motion to print, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, and others, took occasion to declare that the South would resist any measure for carrying out these principles. Mr. Hale declared that the resolutions meant nothing—that they were made for home consumption—that there were a few fanatics, like himself, in Vermont—and that the Whig and Democratic parties both attempted to get their votes by accusing each other of pro-slavery, and passing anti-slavery resolutions. But he asserted that there was a deep and growing dissatisfaction among the Northern people, at the influence exerted by the South over the legislation of the country. Mr. Phelps confirmed the above statements, and added that, while the Northern people disclaimed any intention to interfere in the domestic concerns of the States, they were decidedly of the opinion that Congress had the right to prohibit slavery in the territories. Mr. Calhoun remarked that he had long seen that abolition was running to a head, and he had hoped to check it; but he was now in despair of arresting it, for Northern gentlemen themselves admitted that it was universal and irresistible. What course the South would take, it was not for him to say, but, when the time arrived, she would, no doubt, protect her rights and interests.

This conversation, though brief, impressed every one as conveying a just idea of the state of this question. The matter may not, and, I think, will not, come to a head at this session, nor during the present administration — for Gen. Taylor will prevent that. But the abolition policy—so far as it is connected with politics—is, no doubt, destined to grow, and there will always be fanaticism enough to help it along. At present, however, the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North will be strong enough to keep it in check. Pennsylvania, for instance, will not hazard disunion, at a time when she is begging the South to protect her iron by increased rates of duty—to buy her iron at prices higher than she can import it from Great Britain.

The state of parties in the House is illustrated by the daily trials to elect a Clerk. The Democratic candidate receives 107 votes; the Northern and the Southern Whig candidates—Foote and Campbell—about the same number in the aggregate; and there are seven scattering Free Soil votes. The Whigs have an advantage in the struggle, because their Clerk holds over till another shall be elected; and the same rule applies to the other offices. They will not, therefore, vote for adopting a plurality rule.

Death of an Inventor.—A gentleman of scientific reputation, named John H. Kyan, to whom the world is indebted for the discovery of what is termed Kyanized wood, died at his boarding house in Barclay street, New York, a few days ago. He was an Englishman by birth, seventy-five years of age, and had recently been engaged with a committee of the Common Council ... [illegible]

Correspondence from the Capitol.

Baton Rouge, Jan. 17, 1850.

To the Editors of the Bee:

The first question asked me when I arrived at Baton Rouge, was who are to be Speaker, Treasurer, Clerks, &c. Considering this is the capitol of the State, and that all the Big Bugs are here congregated, it is passing strange that they know so little about matters and things. The only news that I have heard is that Judge King resigned on the 15th, and that Gov. Johnson is to be appointed in his place. No body knows anything more about Gov. Walker's appointments than we did about Gen. Taylor's until they were named. Wiltz is here, and it is rumored that he will be the Recorder of Mortgages. As a Locofoco is bound to have it, a more clever and competent one could not be found. John E. Leyet and Judge Cuvillier will be the candidates for Clerk, and Gen. Horatio Davis, of course, Secretary of the Senate. All three are now on the spot, but few members have yet arrived.

The State house in a very unfinished condition to receive the Legislature, and from the light before me, I should say it will be a very uncomfortable place to legislate in. The building is damp, and the interior presents a very unfavorable appearance, portions of the walls being yet unplastered. I think, in consideration of this being the capitol, the good people of Baton Rouge might "improve their ways." The landing is in a deplorable condition, the wharf-boat that was sunk not having been replaced by another. You have to ascend considerable of a hill, and if the mud continues much longer, the chances are you take one step up and two back.

The people of the city appear to be much pleased with having the government here, and try to do every thing to make you as comfortable as possible, but there is a scarcity of accommodation in the way of lodging rooms, which I fear will cause much dissatisfaction. Our friend Judge Bordelon is stretched on his back—cause, eating too many woodcocks—result, gout. He bids me say, however, that he does not intend to die just yet. I saw Gov. Johnson to-day—he has been sick, but is now doing well. He is the same clever fellow that he was the day of his inauguration—bye-the-bye, talking of inaugurations, there will be such doings here on the 28th—balls, parties, and fairs. The ladies are determined to do all they can to make the assembled wisdom contented with the loss of New Orleans amusements. You must try and send us up an opera or a concert, or a ballet, or something—if it is only a managerie, it will do to keep the members in a good humor, else I fear New Orleans may again be cursed with the State House. MORE ANON.

From Havana.—The steamship *Isabel* arrived at Charleston the 11th, with dates from Havana to the 8th inst., inclusive. She brings no news of special moment. The Havana correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writes as follows:

I am inclined to the opinion, that, bad as it is, and oppressive as it will continue to be, it is not yet a time for hot-headed annexationists to endeavor to conquer Cuba. Invincible as our troops have ever been, it is not a mere handful of men that can take this Island. The soldiers here are not indolent Mexicans—nor men drilled merely for show—they are *all from Old Spain*, and the officers are men of experience and repute, who have, many of them, seen hard service in the wars of Europe. They *will fight*—and so will the soldiers—to sustain the glory of their Queen, and their own name as men of might and daring. From what I can learn, I do not believe there is so strong a feeling as letter writers generally assert, for a separation of Cuba from Spain. I have heard several of our American merchants here, pronounce the assertions of several papers of the United States in regard to the feelings here, as unfounded in fact, and calculated to mislead the popular mind on a question which must be debated more temperately in order to be successful hereafter.

I cannot perceive any great difference between this Government and that of Canada.—In both places the military is more potent than the civil power, and the lower classes, as they are styled, are equally loud in their denunciations of the rich and titled. I cannot judge, of course, very accurately at present, but as my stay is likely to be for some months, I mean to enquire into these matters as I visit different points of the island. I was fortunate in arriving here during the holidays. Havana was particularly gay on Sunday, the great festival of the negroes coming on that day. I never could understand what was meant by "King's Day" before. The representation of the different tribes by the negroes was excellent. Every variety of savage costume was to be seen, and the instruments of war and music, and all the wild dances of those nations from which the representatives had been taken, were executed in the public squares of the city. The beating of tambours, shrill squeaking of a reedy kind of pipe, blowing of conch shells, the monotonous songs, and direful yells, mingled with shouts and screams of every kind, rendered the scene one of the wildest and most exciting I ever witnessed. There was not the least restraint put upon the actions of the negroes in any way—all were *free* for that day, and they gave themselves up to the most unbridled excesses of every kind.

Debt of New York City.—The Mayor's annual message, sent in to the new Councils which were installed on Monday, (the Whigs having a majority of two in one board, and a controlling voice in the other,) sets forth the following as the condition of the city finances:

"The total aggregate of the city debt, from stocks issued and redeemable from the sinking fund, was, on the 31st December, 1849, fifteen millions three hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-three dollars, ($15,356,783.) Of this amount, three million one hundred and ninety-nine thousand and fifteen dollars, (3,199,015,) are held by the commissioners of the sinking fund; leaving the net debt of the city, redeemable from the sinking fund, twelve million one hundred and fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars, ($12,157,768.) Add to this three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of debt redeemable from taxation, and we have the total net debt of the city at twelve million five hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars, (12,522,768,) on the 31st day of December."

A Decision on Flour Brands.—The Utica *Observer* gives a report of a trial before the Recorder of that city, in which Erasmus D. Robinson was tried on an indictment for false pretenses. The defendant resides in New York city, and the complainant, Jesse Thompson, resides in Utica. The *Observer* gives the particulars of the case as follows:

"On the 11th of December last, defendant sold to Thompson 280 barrels of flour, marked 'Genesee Flour,' 'Genesee Wheat,' for $1,365, which turned out to be from wheat from Milan, Ohio, ground at Rochester, and of a poor quality. The defence was that there was no deception, and that Thompson was informed that the flour was made from Milan wheat, ground at Rochester. The examination was extended—twenty witnesses having been sworn—and warmly contested on both sides. One thing was established, that the various brands upon flour barrels are very often understood by the trade to be humbugs, a fact of which the community should be informed. Defendant was discharged."

Druids.—A company has arrived from England, who profess to reproduce all the old miracles of the Druids, as described by Diodorus Siculus, and other ancient writers. They made their *debut* in New York on the 8th, before an immense audience.

Secret Occupations of Paris.—There died in Paris not long since, a man ruined by the Republic, and who had always followed a business productive as it was. One day he was reflecting on the numberless efforts he had made in vain to gain a livelihood. The idea crossed his mind, "There are annually lost in Paris, at least one hundred bank notes; one-tenth of this money belongs to persons who have no faith in human probity, and are never reclaimed. Now, of the persons who find these notes, three out of ten are honest. Of their honesty, now perfectly sterile: I will make use: This was the origin of a new industry. He caused to be printed on credit, a number of hand-bills to the following purport:

Bank Note Lost—Honesty its own Reward.—A poor man, father of a family, has lost a bank note, *sent* to him for the reward of his toil, somewhere between Montrouge and Bercy.—The finder will please bring it to No. —— st., and will be amply rewarded by the consciousness of having done his duty.

This notice placarded every mouth at the various corners of Paris, procured for its inventor an income of twenty-five hundred or three thousand francs, on which he contrived to live very comfortably.

The establishment of the Republic, which rendered the loss of bank notes most improbable and almost impossible, put an end to this strange occupation.

Party Violence in Past Times.—Mr. Gallatin once related several anecdotes illustrative of party violence in by-gone times; for instance, how the house in which he and his colleague lived in Philadelphia was at one time (during an election, I think) completely invested by a body of men hired by their political opponents, and how they then raised the siege by playing off the same game against the enemy; how a body of these men came to the house of ... Nicholson, at the lower end of ... in New York, his father-in-law, where he was staying, and played the Rogue's March; the old gentleman, his wife's father, who had never heard the tune before, ... [illegible]

An Outrage.—The Natchez *Courier* thus humorously notices the enormity of the supposition that an editor should be a monoyed man:

We were outrageously treated last week, and now give public notice that we will not submit to such treatment any longer. Last Tuesday, an individual, from whom we had a right to expect better things, came into our sanctum, apparently in a great hurry, and drawing a one *hundred dollar* bill from his pocket, asked us to give him small change for it! We rose from our chair with the determination to knock him down—but did'nt. He stands about six feet two, is muscular and well proportioned, and fearing it might hurt him if we "upset his apple-cart," we refrained from carrying out our first intention. He hadn't better do so again, however, for we won't take the same insult from the same man, twice, *sure!* The next day a worse slight than the foregoing was put upon us. A couple of individuals came into the office and asked "Is this Britton's Exchange and Banking establishment?" This was too much for human nature to bear, and we determined to inflict summary punishment. The men were powerfully made and evidently strong, but just as we were about "putting them through a course of sprouts" that would have lasted them their natural lives, the thought that they might have wives and children who would grieve at seeing them return home mangled and used up, put a stop to our sanguinary purposes, and so we let them off.

The asking of an editor to change hundred dollar bills, is a direct and positive insult—for how, in this non-subscription-paying age, can it be supposed that an editor could have that amount of change honestly in his possession! We intend to inflict the "summary condign" upon any person who asks us that question again.

The catastrophe at St. Louis, with which is connected, unhappily, the historic name of Montesquieu, is again the subject of consideration, from the circumstance of the passing through this city, on his way to St. Louis, of M. de Cessac. This gentleman is allied by marriage to the individuals implicated, and came to this country, fortified by numerous and most respectable letters, to urge, in behalf of his connexions, considerations of the deepest interest, as we know, which, when duly weighed, cannot fail to engage public opinion, by merciful sympathy, in favor of the unfortunate young men who, in a moment of phrensy, committed a deed grievously deplored, but for which, as we are impressed by evidence, they ought not to be held morally responsible. That phrensy was not consequent upon any cause within their control, but brought upon them, as it unfortunately had been before upon others of their immediate family, by the act of God. It is something to be remembered, too, that this family of Montesquieu—so distinguished in the history of France—is also well known for its ancient and steady friendship towards the U. States; and that, it was on that account, and with a view of more intimate acquaintance with our country and its institutions, that these young gentlemen directed their unhappy steps hither. Let us hope that M. de Cessac's merciful errand may be successful.—*National Intelligencer.*

General Council.

Sitting of Thursday, Jan 17, 1850.

The Council assembled this day conformably to adjournment.
Mr. Culbertson was called to the chair.
Members Present—Messrs. Surgi, Jarvis, Tompkins, Bebee Culbertson, Theard and Vandergriff.
Absent—Messrs. Benit, Roselius, Vionett, Allan and Caldwell.
On motion, the Council proceeded by ballot to elect a President.
Messrs. Surgi and Tompkins were appointed tellers, and it appeared that of 7 votes,
Mr. Culbertson had obtained 6
Blank 1
Consequently Mr. Culbertson was declared elected President.
The reading of the Journal of the last sitting was dispensed with and the President authorized to sign the same.
Mr. Jarvis presented the following resolution, which, on motion, the rules being suspended, was adopted.
Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby requested to draw his warrants on the three Municipalities, according to the quotas, for the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars, in favor of the Secretary of the Board of Health, being the sum appropriated under the Ordinance of May 3d, 1848, for the expenses of said Board for nine months, ending 31st inst.—Seven hundred and fifty dollars being for the salary of the Secretary, at the rate of one thousand dollars a year—and three hundred and seventy five dollars for the current expenses of said Board.

Letters and Petitions.

Letters were read from Messrs. G. Pleasy, Assessor (elect) for the Seventh Representative District, J. Bachelmin, Assessor (elect) for the Ninth Representative District; J. A. Quemper, Assessor (elect) for the Sixth District, offering their securities.
Mr. Vandegriff moved that said letters be returned to the writers as informal, which motion was adopted.
The following accounts were read and on motion referred to the Committee on Claims.
General Council of New Orleans to the "Daily Orleanian," to publishing November Election Notices, in French and English. $621
Less quota paid by the Third Municipality, 205
$416
The City of New Orleans—
1846. To Lucien Herman, Notary—
March 29. Bond by D. Saucier, as keeper of the Powder Magazine. $5 00
September 1, Bond by E. Wiltz, as Tax Collector. 5 00
September 1, Bond by J. Bayon, as Printer, 8 00
$18 00
On motion of Mr. Vandegriff, leave of absence for sixty days was granted to Mr. Junius Beebe.
On motion the Council adjourned to Monday next, 21st instant, at 6 o'clock P. M.
RICHARD HAGAN, Sec'ry.

City Intelligence.

Miss Davenport.—This charming actress performs the Countess this evening in the interesting drama of "Love." Her success in this character has been signal, and has at once placed her in the front rank of her profession. We advise the lovers of fine acting to witness the admirable performances of Miss D.

Varieties.—To-night we have at this popular establishment the amusing drama of Fortunio and his seven gifted servants; and the comic ballet of "*La Diable a Quatre*," with the entire choregraphic force of the Theatre.

Mr. Bass's Benefit.—This gifted and versatile actor takes his benefit on Wednesday, and presents a most attractive bill of fare, as may be seen by the announcement. We shall allude to it again.

Mr. Hudson.—The public will regret to learn that this inimitable representative of Irish character announces his benefit and last appearance on Monday evening. The entertainments are extremely varied and embrace several of Mr. Hudson's raciest and finest personations. Give him a parting bumper.

Orleans Theatre.—The favorite and beautiful opera of "The Jewess," music by Halevy, will be performed to-night at this popular establishment.—On Monday *Norma* will be repeated, when the house will, of course, be filled from pit to dome.

Adrien, the magician, necromancer, or as some devoutly believe, Old Nick himself, holds forth every evening at the St. Louis Exchange. This is a great place of resort for the juveniles, but many children of larger growth also congregate there in numbers.

First District Court.—S. F. McKee, charged with stabbing Captain Forno, was admitted yesterday to bail, on application of his counsel, Garrett Duncan, in the sum of $4000.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued yesterday on application of J. E. Holland, counsel, to bring Barker before the Court. Our readers may remember that he has been arrested on the charge of forgery, committed in Philadelphia.

Robbery.—The armoir of a gentleman living at the corner of Customhouse and Bourbon streets, was broken open yesterday morning, and robbed of a gold watch and chain, valued at $150, together with a quantity of wearing apparel. Suspicion attaches to a slave who has not yet been arrested.

Opposition to Law.—Miles Dixon and John Farrel were brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of insulting and abusing officer Cobb, in the discharge of his duty. They were fined $20 each, and in default of paying were committed for thirty days to the Work House.

Riotous.—John Francis was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, charged with riotous behavior, in attempting to prevent certain negroes from working, &c. The Recorder sentenced him to pay a fine of $25, and in default of paying he was committed to the Work House for thirty days.

Discharged.—Wm. K. Wilson, charged some days since with have swindled Maria Schuller out of $15, was examined yesterday before Recorder Genois. No evidence was adduced to implicate the accused, and he was accordingly discharged.

Larceny.—Henry Clifton and Wm. M. Smith were brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of having robbed Patrick Goodman of the sum of $135. It appears that the accused introduced themselves to complainant, and after intoxicating him with several glasses of liquor, took him back to his boarding house and shared his room. Shortly after going to bed he felt something moving under his pillow, and on looking round to ascertain the cause, he found that he had been robbed. They were both committed for trial before the First District Court.

Highway Robbery.—[illegible] ...ariola, who keeps a jewelry store on th... [illegible] was knocked down on Thursday evening, ... his premises, by a man and two lads, ... of four five franc pieces. No clue to th... has been discovered.

Committed.—Thos. Doran was ... yesterday by Recorder Baldwin before ... District Court, on the charge of having ... the money drawer of Patrick ... Common and Levee streets.

Sent Down for Trial.—Manuel ... sent yesterday by Recorder Baldwin for trial ... the First District Court, on the charge of ... house of ill fame in Girod street.

Enticing Away a Slave.—... was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, on the charge of having inveigled a slave belonging to H. Drew. The case was referred to the First District Court.

Arraigned.—[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Friday Evening, Jan. 18, 1850.

A fair extent of business has been transacted during the past week, and with few exceptions, prices remain as before quoted. The only important change has been the upward movement in Cotton superinduced by the receipt of the Canada's advices on Monday, reporting an advance in the Liverpool market, of ⅛d. ℔ lb., though the controlling influence of the late rapid improvement arises chiefly from the conviction that the crop is destined to be very short, thus rendering our market in a great measure independent of the complexion of the foreign advices.

The Canada reached New York on Tuesday evening, so that the letters will be due here on Wednesday or Thursday next. By that time also, we shall begin to look out for the accounts by the Niagara, which sailed from Liverpool last Saturday.

The weather since our last has been generally clear, though the temperature is unusually warm for the season.

The river is within fifteen inches of the high water mark of last season.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 11th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 16,073 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 6,600; Alabama, 1,222; Mobile, 647; Texas, 286; Florida, 51; together, 24,879 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 8,810; Glasgow, 2,634; Havre, 4,777; Trieste, 2,013; Barcelona, 843; Genoa, 613; Vera Cruz, 30; New York, 3,005; Boston, 3,319; Baltimore, 330; together, 26,566 bales; making a reduction in stock of 1,683 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 178,569 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1849	bales	12,791
Arrived last week	24,679	
Arrived previously	416,469	441,148
		453,939
Exported last week	26,582	
Exported previously	248,788	275,370
Stock on hand and on shipboard		178,569

We stated in our review of Friday last, that the Cotton market had closed quietly, but firmly at the advance of ⅛@¼c obtained in the early part of the week. On Saturday, there was some demand, and the sales reached 4,500 bales, at steady prices. Monday opened with a moderate enquiry, and about 3,000 bales changed hands in the forenoon, at previous rates. During the afternoon, telegraphic despatches were received, advising the arrival of the Canada and bringing information of an advance in the Liverpool market of ⅛d. ℔ lb. Our own market immediately sympathised with this intelligence, and 1,500 bales were disposed of at ⅛@¼c advance. On Wednesday, factors advanced their asking rates ¼@½c., and their pretensions were met to the extent of 6,000 bales, Middling having been sold at 11¼@11⅜c., and Good Middling at 11½@11⅝c. Since then, however, the demand has materially slackened, and the market being left without competition has displayed a certain degree of heaviness, preventing holders from obtaining the extreme rates realized on Wednesday, though, after all, no quotable change can be made in prices. The business of the past three days has only amounted to 3,000 bales, making the total transactions of the week, 20,000 bales.

Most of the foregoing business has been done for the North, some little for the Continent, a few parcels for England, and an occasional lot on speculation. As a general rule, foreign buyers have retired from the market, and will be precluded from operating to any extent, until advised of the effect in Manchester of the upward movement here as well as the corrected estimates of the crop. In the meanwhile, stocks must accumulate on this side and the ability of speculators to hold will be tested to the fullest extent. We have no doubt of the entire and complete success of the American movement, based as it is on the most legitimate of all grounds—a greatly deficient supply—provided parties are not carried away by extravagant ideas, and do not attempt to push prices beyond the verge of safety. But of this more anon.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	—@10
Ordinary	10⅜@11
Middling	11¼@11⅜
Good Middling	11½@11⅝
Middling Fair	12@12⅛
Fair	12⅜@12½
Fully Fair	12⅝@13
Good Fair	13¼@13½
Good and Fine	14⅛@15

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 11th instant, 91 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for London 446 hhds; Trinidad, 11; Boston 58; Charleston 10; together, 515 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, 5,315 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1849	hhds.	13,393
Arrived last week	91	
Arrived previously	7,210	7,301
		20,694
Exported last week	515	
Exported previously	14,864	15,379
Stock on hand and on shipboard		5,315

The transactions in Tobacco continue to be on the most limited scale, arising from the extreme smallness of the stock now remaining on sale, besides which, holders are demanding outside prices. The business of the week has not exceeded 200 hhds., including 4 hhds. Admitted, at 6¼c; 1 Refused, at 5c; 7 do, Mason County, Admitted, at 6c; 8 do, Refused, at 5c. 3 hhds. Admitted, at 7c; 20 do, at 6¾c. 24 do, at 6¼c. 21 hhds. Mason county, on private terms; 23 hhds. new crop, of which 12 Admitted, at 5¾, 5 do, at 7¾; 5 do, at 6½c; 5 do, at 6¾; 2 do, at 5½; 3 Refused, at 5c., and 1 do, at 4½c ℔ lb. We quote: Lugs, 3½@5¼c; Leaf Inferior to Common, 5½@6½c; Fair to Fine, 6½@7c; Choice and Selections, 7½@8½c; Mason County, 5½@10 cts. ℔ lb.

SUGAR.—The heavy supplies of Sugar that have been landed since our last, have tended to depress prices slightly, notwithstanding the prevalence of a good demand which has taken off 4,200 hhds., including 300 yesterday, the business having been curtailed by the heavy rain. The business has been pretty equally divided between Western and Northern buyers. We quote: Inferior, 2¾@3c. Common, 3¼@3⅜c; Fair, 3½@3⅝c; Prime, 4@4¼c. Choice, 4⅜@4½ cents ℔ lb. We are not informed of any transactions on plantation.

MOLASSES.—The sales of Molasses since our last, have amounted to 3,500 bbls., including 300 yesterday, of which the greater portion was taken for the West. At the opening of the week prime lots commanded 19@19½c ℔ gallon, but now they will not bring over 18½@18¾c ℔ gallon, the extreme range being from 15 to 18¾c. On plantation, there have been sales to the extent of 190,000 gallons above the city, at 17c ℔ gallon.

FLOUR.—A fair business was done in Flour at the opening of the week, the sales of the first three days having reached 9,000 bbls., at $5 37½@$5 50 for ordinary brands of superfine; $5 62½@$5 75 for choice, and $5 87½@$6 ℔ bbl. for fancy brands. Within the past three days, however, the demand has been quite limited, and only 3,000 bbls. have found purchasers at the former range of prices.

GRAIN.—There has been but a limited shipping demand for Corn during the past week, and the entire sales do not exceed 16,000 sacks, at a uniform range of 47@48c ℔ bushel. There is scarcely any Wheat in market, and no sales have been made since our last. The supply of Oats is still very limited, and sales have been made of Ohio, &c., at 65@70c., and of St. Louis, at 75c ℔ bushel. Bran is very scarce, and selling in small lots, at $1 30@$1 75 ℔ 100 lb.

PORK.—The advance noticed in our last report was maintained on Saturday, and sales of about 500 bbls. Mess were made at $9 75@$10, and 500 for future delivery, at $9 62½. Since then, however, the market has been drooping from $9 50, at which, transactions were effected on Monday to $9 37½c., and buyers will not pay over $9 25, though sales of about 500 bbls. uninspected have been made at $9@$9 25 ℔ bbl. At retail, holders still obtain from $9 62½@$10 ℔ bbl. for Mess, and $8 75 for Prime. A sale of 150,000 lb. bulk Pork has been made at $3 55 ℔ 100 lb for hog round.

BACON.—The demand for this article has been quite limited, and sales restricted to a few unimportant parcels, at 5½@5¾c for new Sides, and 3½@3¾c ℔ lb for old Shoulders, and 4c for new. Hams are selling at 6½@7½c for plain, &c., and 8@11c ℔ lb for canvassed and extra cured.

BEEF.—The market has been very quiet since our last, the smallness of the supplies having prevented any transactions of note. Prices remain as before quoted, $7 50@$7 75 ℔ bbl. for Prime, and $11@$11 25 for Mess. We hear of the sale of some small parcels of Prime Mess at $14@$15 ℔ tierce.

LARD.—The demand for shipment has again been quite active since our last, and the sales have reached 5,000 bbls. and tierces, and 3,500 kegs, the former chiefly at 5¾@5⅞c., and the latter at 5¾@6¼ cts. ℔ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—There is no change to notice in these articles. Western Butter is selling at 9@11½c., and Cheese at 6¼@7c ℔ lb. The demand has been limited.

WHISKEY.—Sales to the extent of 2,000 bbls. have been made since our last, at 22@22½c ℔ gallon for rectified, principally, however, at the inside rate. Some common has been sold at 21½c.

SALT.—Sales of 15,000 sacks Liverpool Salt have been made since our last, including a cargo of 7,000, one-fourth fine, at 86c ℔ sack, and the remainder on private terms. From second hands, coarse is selling at 90@95c, and fine has advanced to $1 30@$1 35 ℔ sack.

COFFEE.—The demand for Rio Coffee has been active, and at a further advance in prices caused by improved accounts from the North. The sales of the week comprise 14,000 sacks, at a range of 11½@12½c ℔ lb.

RICE.—There has been a fair demand since our last, and sales to some extent have been made of Carolina, at 3⅞@3⅞c ℔ lb.

BAGGING and BALE ROPE.—The demand has ... of the same limited character noticed for some ... past, and the sales confined to trifling parcels at previous figures, say from 13½@14c ℔ yard for Bagging, and 6¼@6½c ℔ lb. for Rope.

GUNNY BAGS.—There has been very little doing during the past week, and prices rule as before, ... from 9@10c ℔ bushel bags in bundles and bales.

[illegible]

LEAD.—A sale of ... [illegible]

GRAIN.—A cargo of ... [illegible]

CANDLES.—Prices are unchanged, and the demand moderate. We quote: New Bedford and Nantucket Sperm, 32@33; ... Star Candles, 21½ ...

EXCHANGES.—Both Sterling and Domestic Exchange has been more sought after since our last, but the rates are without material change. Sterling is less abundant, and we now quote from 106½@107½ ℔ cent. premium. Francs, 5f 22½@5f 27½. Sight on New York, at 60 days, 1¾@2 ℔ cent discount. Checks, par @ ½ ℔ cent discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	6½@7½ ℔ cent. prem.
France	5f. 22½@5f. 27½
New York, 60 day bills	1¾@2 ℔ cent. dis.
Do. Checks	Par@½ ℔ c. dis.
Boston, 60 days	1¾@2 ℔ ct. disc
Philadelphia, 60 days	1¾@2 ℔ ct. disc
Havana at 5 to 8 days	4@5 ℔ cent disc

FREIGHTS.—The almost total cessation of purchases of Cotton abroad, has produced a great depression in foreign freights, and vessels on the berth find it difficult to complete their cargoes even at a fraction below our quotations. To Liverpool, there is scarcely any Cotton offering, and Corn has been shipped at 8½d ℔ bushel—a decline. We notice an engagement for Havre, at ⅝c., and one for Bordeaux, with staves, at 24s. In coastwise freights, we have no particular change to notice.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton—Liverpool ℔ lb.	13-32@7-16d
Havre	—@⅝c.
New York ℔ b.	$1 75@2 00
Boston, &c. ℔ b.	⅝c.
Tobacco—Cowes, &c. ℔ hhd.	[illegible]
London	[illegible]
Bremen	[illegible]
Antwerp, Hamburg &c.	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]
Sugar and Molasses—to Northern Ports: From the Coast ℔ hhd.	[illegible]
From the City	[illegible]
Bacon—New York	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
Pork, &c.—New York ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
London	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]
Pork & Beef—London ℔ tce.	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]
Flour—New York ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
London	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]
Lead—New York ℔ ton	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
Wheat—Northern ports ℔ bush.	[illegible]
London	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]
Corn—Northern ports ℔ bush.	[illegible]
London	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]
Hemp—New York ℔ ton	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
Europe	[illegible]

Valuable Slaves for Sale.
LETTY, aged 24; good cook, washer and ironer, and her 4 children, aged 8, 5, 3 and 1 year.
DINAH, aged 30; first rate cook, washer and ironer.
JOHN, aged 18; confectioner and baker.
All the above slaves are very likely, and will be sold low to a good master, under a full guaranty; the present owners having no further use for them. Apply to DRAKE & NORCOM, Auctioneers, j19 2t 29 Conti st.

FOR SALE—A Creole SERVANT, aged about 40 years, a good cook, washer, house servant, &c. Apply at No. 180 Royal street, for particulars. j19 2t

Mr. Henry Deron
78 Royal street, between Conti and Bienville, At the Daguerreotype Gallery.
RESPECTFULLY informs families that besides his lessons at the St Louis Institute, and others, he disposes of some hours which he can apply to private lessons in French, either at the residence of pupils, or at his own residence, 78 Royal st. j19 1m

PAPER AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.
Nos. 51 and 53 Common street.
THE subscribers have in store, in addition to their extensive assortment of PAPER, PLAYING CARDS, etc., a large and varied stock of *Stationery, Blank Books, Steel Pens, etc.*, and are fully prepared to fill orders for either the City, Country or Foreign Trade. Being agents for the Northern manufacturers and direct importers of foreign Stationery and Steel Pens, we are enabled to furnish all articles in our line at the lowest prices.
Papers.
English, French and American WRITING PAPERS, of every description;
English and American TISSUE PAPERS;
PRINTING PAPER of every size;
WRAPPING
BLANK BOOK PAPER
Post Office and Bank ENVELOPE, Sampling, Cloth, Druggists, Blotting, Music, Lithograph, etc. etc.
Playing Cards.
500 gross Highlanders, Decaturs and Eagles, of a great variety of patterns, double and single heads;
Also—English, French, German and Spanish CARDS.
Blank Books.
A large assortment of full and half bound DAY BOOKS, Journals, Ledgers, Records, Pass and Memorandum Books, of every size and quality, also, a complete assortment of foreign and domestic STATIONERY.
Steel Pens.
Received per ship Adeline, from Liverpool, 10,000 gross of Gillott's celebrated Victoria, Eagle, School, Public and Lawyers' PENS. Also, the Correspondence, Commercial, Magnum, Brown and a variety of low priced STEEL PENS, to which we invite the attention of the trade.
j19 1m E. R. STEVENS BROTHERS & CO.

COLLMAN'S PATENT—Chiefly Mills manufactured in Cincinnati, of superior workmanship, and the best materials, French Burr Stone, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas.
☞ Planters and others wanting the best and cheapest Corn Mills either for this, or any other market; would do well to call and examine these Mills, before purchasing elsewhere, as we have a supply on hand of the various sizes, to suit steam, water, or horse power. Prices from one to three hundred dollars, and warranted to prove to the satisfaction of the purchaser. j12

CLARET—Receiving, ex ship Bengal, from Bordeaux—
25 casks St. Estephe, 1846;
25 half do do, for sale by DIETZE & IKEN, j19 Corner Royal and Conti sts.

LANDING ex ship Bengal, Captain Bray, from Bordeaux—
10 casks old red Wine, Chateau St. Corbian;
10 do do Vertheuil Medoc;
10 do do St. Julien do
12 do do St. Estephe;
20 do ordinary red Wine, St. Estephe;
10 do old white Wine, Haut Sauterne;
10 barrels do do do
10 qr pipes old Cognac, H. Burton, 1831,
For sale by E. TALAMON, 182 and 186 Royal st. j19

LANDING ex ship Viola, Capt. Jameson, from Havre—
1000 qr boxes Sardines, in oil, A. Gillet & Co;
200 half do do do
300 whole boxes do do
For sale by E. TALAMON, 182 and 186 Royal st. j19

RICE—100 tierces landing from bark Isabella Reed, for sale by E J HART & CO, 79 Tchoupitoulas st. j19

Real India Cashmere Shawls.
LADIES are respectfully invited to call and examine some beautiful specimens of India SHAWLS, purchased at the late sales in New York. j18 THOS. BRADY, 98 Chartres st.

CEMENT—1000 bbls Newark and Rosendale, landing; 3000 bbls do in store, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.
Also—1000 bbls Nelson & Brown's Rosendale; 300 do Roman, in store, for sale as above. j18

HAIR—20,000 bushels Plastering Hair, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, j18 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

SODA ASH—50 casks Muspratts, 80 per cent, landing and for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, j18 98 Magazine street and 11 Red Stores.

LIME—Cargoes brigs McMain, Caroline and Maria Adelia, landing and for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, j18 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

FIRE BRICK—100,000 English, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, j18 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

PLASTER—700 bbls. Newark and Rosendale Wotherspoon and Crehon, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, j18 98 Magazine street and 11 Red Stores.

WHITE WINE—25 bbls Haut Sauterne, landing ex ship Bengal, from Bordeaux, for sale by A. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st. j18

EMPTY BOTTLES—40 crates, 25 ounces empty Bottles, for sale by A. MOLIER, 90 St Louis st. j18

OLIVE OIL—150 baskets half bottles J Piaggio Oil, for sale by AUGUSTE MOLIER, 90 St Louis st. j18

SARDINES IN OIL—500 boxes and ½ in Sardines in oil, from the well known brand of J Guillaun, for sale by A MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

HAMS—54 tierces Stagg & Shays, and Jno. Stay & Co's best sugar cured, for sale by SECCOMB & VOORHIES, j16 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

BUTTER—130 firkins and 35 half bbls fresh Butter, for sale by SECCOMB & VOORHIES, j16 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

BEEF—5 Tierces Smoked Beef Rounds, for sale by SECCOMB & VOORHIES, 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

SOAP—500 Boxes Olive and Palm for sale by SECCOMB & VOORHIES, j16 34 Tchoupitoulas street.

MESS BEEF in bbls and half bbls, family Mess, for sale by SECCOMB & VOORHIES, j16 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES—77 boxes choice brand, for sale by SECCOMB & VOORHIES, 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHEESE—500 boxes West. Cincinnati, for sale by SECCOMB & VOORHIES, 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

STAR CANDLES—500 boxes ... & Co. ... SECCOMB & VOORHIES, ... Tchoupitoulas st.

BACON ... new Cincinnati Sides, for sale by SECCOMB & VOORHIES, 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHAMPAGNE ... [illegible] ... for sale by DIETZE & IKEN, corner Royal and Conti sts. j15

BLANKETS— [illegible]

GROUND PLASTER ... [illegible]

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Baton Rouge, January 14, 1850.

WHEREAS, Robert J. Ker, Register of the State Land Office, has applied to me for the cancelling of the following bonds and mortgages, to wit:
1st. A Bond of Five thousand dollars, subscribed by him in the month of April, 1846, as Register of the State Land Office, together with John L. Lewis, Donatien Augustin and Edmund Gottier, as sureties.
2d. A Bond of five thousand dollars, subscribed by him in the month of April, 1848, as Register of the State Land Office, together with Alcee Labranche, John L. Lewis and Donatien Augustin, as sureties.
3d. A Mortgage given by him on real estate in the city of New Orleans, passed before Felix Percy, a Notary Public in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, executed April 3d, 1846, for five thousand dollars, to secure the faithful performance of the Register of the State Land Office.
Notice is therefore given to all persons interested therein, to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why said bonds and mortgage should not be cancelled and annulled.
Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Baton Rouge, this 14th day of January, 1850, L. S. and in the year of the Independence of the United States, the seventy-fourth.
ISAAC JOHNSON.
By the Governor,
CHARLES GAYARRE, Secretary of State. j19 30t

Custom House, New Orleans, Collector's Office, January 16th, 1850.
NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by me until the 25th instant, for making the repairs and improvements to the several Light Houses and premises pertaining thereto, hereinafter named, conformably with the following specifications:
All the work must be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and must be approved by the respective Keepers of the Lights, on whose certificates to this effect, payment will be made.
CAT ISLAND LIGHT.
Repairs to the Keeper's House.
Roof in many places requires new shingling. The gallery in front and on one side requires new sills, and two new posts, to correspond with the other posts, supporting the roof of the gallery.
Some new flooring to the gallery may be necessary to replace the present floor where it may be unsound.
Two new cisterns to hold 2,000 gallons each, to be substantially hooped, to be 7½ feet high, and to rest on circular brick foundations one foot in the ground and one foot above, with suitable facets. Twelve feet of 3 inch tin conductor to lead from the gutter of the house to one of the cisterns, and to be properly connected with the gutter and cistern.
A fence to be made around the house, 650 running feet, to be 5 feet 6 inches in height; posts to be of light wood 8×8 square, 9 feet long and 8 feet apart. To be 4 feet in the ground. The paling to be of sawed yellow pine or cypress, one inch thick, 3 inches wide, 4½ feet long and pointed at the upper end. To be 2½ inches apart; to be well nailed on the stringers 2×4 with 12 penny cut nails, mortised in the posts. The base board to be 1½ inch thick and 12 inches wide. There are to be three gates 4 feet wide, well framed and substantially hung, with good and suitable fastenings. The style of the gates to correspond with that of the fence.
Hinges and proper fastenings are required for three of the Doors, and one of the windows of the House.
MASCHAC LIGHT HOUSE.
Repairs to roof, about 1000 shingles, to replace those decayed.
13 feet new copper gutters, with new fastenings for 76 feet gutter.
330 feet in length of breakwater, to protect the land on which the Light House stands from being washed away by the action of the water.
To be constructed as follows: Piles 12 feet long, 12 by 12, to be driven down 10 feet below the surface of the water, and to be 10 feet apart. Two string-pieces, 12 by 12, with two inch plank driven down two feet each inside the plank 4 by 8 in. and bolted through above and below with inch screw bolts; 11 tiers 15 feet long, 12 inches square, with cross tiers ten feet long.
The old breakwater around the Light House to be so repaired as to prevent the water from undermining it. This is to be done by facing the breakwater with 2½ inch plank, driven down five feet below the surface of the water and extending five feet above, to be well bolted to the upper and lower stringers of said breakwater.
The whole space around the light-house, from the building to the breakwater, to be filled up with brickbats to a level with the present breakwater, and in like manner the new breakwater north and east of the house, to wit: 220 feet, is to be supported by filling up with brickbats four feet deep, and extending six feet from the breakwater.
The filling up around the light-house and in the rear of the present breakwater, to be covered with four inches shells.
A new cistern, on brick foundation, to be furnished and put up, to hold 2500 gallons, to be substantially hooped, and with a suitable facet.
A shed to the front and to the back door, with shingled roof, 7 by 12, with four posts to each.
TCHEFUNCTA LIGHT.
Repairs of dwelling House.
A new Roof to be covered with shingles, one side with new rafters and sheathing. The roof measures 28x33 in front, and 16x15 in the rear.
The Gable ends to be finished out to the front roof, and the gutters to be replaced.
A new kitchen to be erected 12x16 in the clear with one door and one window, with proper fixtures and fastenings. The kitchen to be placed on brick pillars two feet high above the ground and with proper foundations. A brick chimney with 4½ feet fire place, and extending 4 feet above the roof. The said chimney to be properly constructed.
Around the premises to be constructed, a fence 540 feet in length of the same description in every respect as that specified above, for the Cat Island Light, with three gates 4 feet wide, and also similarly constructed.
The works above described, must be commenced within 30 days, and be completed within 90 days, from the time the contracts may be entered into, and if not so commenced, the undersigned reserves the right to annul the contract with the person in default. SAM. J. PETERS, Collector
j16 td. and superintendent of the Light Houses.

Office of the General Sinking Fund.
THE Commissioners of the General Sinking Fund of the city of New Orleans, having, by judgment of the Fifth District Court, signed Nov. 13, 1849, recovered of the Commercial Bank the amount of dividends declared on the stock of the late Corporation of Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of the city of New Orleans, in the capital of said Bank, agreeably to the 19th section of the act of the Legislature, approved 4th May, 1847, and said fund having also recovered the interest accruing on said dividends, agreeably to the charter of the bank, and said Sinking Fund having collected in conformity with the stipulation of said judgment, the sum of $139,573 73, which was agreeably to said judgment paid as follows: $128,958 96 in cash, and the balance in 63 interest coupons of the said Commercial Bank, and in notes of Municipality No. 1 and 2, bearing interest, and it being declared and adjudged by said judgment that the amount so recovered shall be invested and employed in the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds issued by said corporation for the stock in said Commercial Bank.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of said bonds that the Commissioners of the General Sinking Fund, will receive until the 1st of April, 1850, proposals for the purchase and extinguishment of said bonds which were issued as aforesaid, for said stock, and dated June 20, 1833, and signed D. Prieur, Mayor, and N. Morse, Recorder, for the sum of $1000 each, and are payable on the 20th June, 1873.
The said Sinking Fund reserving to itself the right of accepting such of said proposals which shall be deemed the most advantageous to the Sinking Fund.
Said proposals shall be left in the hands of Hon. A. D. Crossman, Mayor of the city of New Orleans and President of the Board of Commissioners of the General Sinking Fund of the city of New Orleans.
New Orleans, Dec. 15, 1849.
A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor, President of Sinking Fund. d17

POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS.
For sale at the
N. Orleans Stationers' Ware-House, No. 14 Camp Street.
ROWAN'S Modern French Reader.
Porney's Syllabaire Francais.
Cooley's English Grammar.
Bullion's First Lessons in English Grammar.
McGuffey's Eclectic Readers.
Wilmsen's Reader; or The Children's Friend.
Goodrich's Child's History of the United States.
Wilson's History of the United States.
Swan's Instructive Reader.
Emerson's North American Arithmetic—Parts 1 and 2.
Smith's Arithmetic.
Mitchell's Primary Geography.
Morse's School Geography.
Worcester's Dictionary, abridged.
Smith's, Olney's, Mitchell's and Goodrich's School Geographies.
Pike's, Bailey's, Davies' and other Arithmetics.
Also—An extensive assortment of Standard School and Miscellaneous Works in every department of Literature, Science and Art; together with every variety of STATIONERY in general use.
j17 For sale by J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

J. B. Steel,
New Orleans Stationery Warehouse, 14 Camp st.,
JUST received, the following, with many other new and interesting publications:
Roland Cashel—complete—By Chas. Lever.
The War with Mexico—By Major Ripley, U. S. A., in 2 vols, 8vo.
Ticknor's History of Spanish Literature—Vol. 1st, 8vo.
Professor Anthon's System of Ancient and Medieval Geography.
Chalmer's Institutes of Theology—Vol. 2, being the eighth of the Posthumous Works.
Fairy Tales From All Nations—By Montalba—With 24 beautiful illustrations.
The Whale and His Captors—By the Rev H. T. Cheever. For sale by
j14 J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

12th Metcalf's Reports, &c.
REPORTS OF CASES argued and determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, by Theron Metcalf, 1849.
—ALSO—
A further supply of volume 7th Howard's United States Supreme Court Reports, &c.
Just received and for sale by ALEX. LEVY & CO., Law Book-Sellers and Stationers, corner Camp and Gravier sts. j17

WINES, &c.—100 boxes St. Julien Claret; 100 do St. Estephe; 70 do Haut Sauterne White Wine; 20 cases Haut Talence Red Wine; 4 do Old St. Julien do; 20 boxes Holland Cheese; 10 do Gruyere Cheese. Landing ex ship Bengal, from Bordeaux, and for sale by P. DUBUCH, 77 St. Louis st. j16

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Amerique, from Bordeaux—
25 cases St Estephe Red Wine;
25 do St Julien do, for sale by DUBUCH & CO, 77 St Louis st. j16

MUSLIN & JACONETS—Landing ex ship ... from Liverpool, 15 cases printed Jaconets, Muslins and Jaconets; ... for sale by J. ... 47 Chartres st. j11

SPERM OIL—... gallons pure bleached and unbleached Winter Sperm Oil, direct from the manufactory of E. Rowland, Jr. & Co., New Bedford, for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO., cor. Magazine and Lafayette sts.

FOR SALE, landing ex ship ... [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned will practice law in partnership under the name of OGDEN & DUNCAN, in the city of New Orleans, and in the District Court of the Parish of Jefferson.
ROBERT N. OGDEN, GARNETT DUNCAN.
☞ Office No. 3 St. Charles st. 1m

THE undersigned having taken in partnership Mr. M. N. Borde, will continue business under the firm of Leopold Jeannet & Co. from this date. January 1st, 1850. LEOPOLD JEANNET.

THE undersigned, having associated with him his brother, Julius Cramer, will continue the same business as heretofore, under the firm of Cramer & Co. jan1-1m A. CRAMER

REMOVALS.
Removal.
WM. ARMSTRONG informs the public and his friends, that he has removed his establishment of Hardware to No. 36 Old Levee street, between Conti and St. Louis, where he always will have on hand a complete assortment of French, English, and American GOODS, just received from the North. d31 12t

Removal—F. A. LANAUZE & CO., Importers of Hardware, have removed their store to No. 36 OLD LEVEE, between St. Louis and Conti sts. d27-1m

Removal.—LABORDE & XIQUES have removed to No. 3 Front street, between Canal and Crossman streets, opposite the steamboat landing, 1st Municipality. d5

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.
☞ The ship Bengal, from Bordeaux, is landing opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee—Goods which shall not be permitted within five days, will be sent to the public store at the expense and risk of the consignees.
j16 G. M. LUCAS, 24 Bienville st.

Grand Action Piano Forte.
D'ERARD.
Sent to Mr. A. Perier, in New Orleans, in order to be played by M. Strakosch.
A. PERIER, No. 292 Royal street, respectfully informs the public that he offers for sale the splendid Grand Action Piano of Erard, played by Strakosch, at his Concert in New Orleans. Said Piano is recommended in every respect, and has been acknowledged by amateurs as the best instrument sent to New Orleans. j15

Wines, Brandy, Preserves.
THE Subscribers offer for sale the following articles, of late importation, on liberal terms—Bordeaux Wine—Chateau Haut Brion, from Larries; Chateau Cos Destournel, Pope Clement, La Mission Gruaud Larose, Lafitte, Chateau Latour, Chillet Haut Talence, Leoville, St. Julien, in casks, half do and boxes—Champagne Wine—Genuine Cordon Rouge, Lanson Pere and Fils, Dry Sillery Mousseux de Burry; Double Grape de Benoit Guestier. The quality of these wines is warranted free from Alcoholic preparations, and have been selected by the subscribers with the best care.
BRANDIES—In the Custom House store, from the best crops and brands imported to this city.
CHOICE WINES—Old Blackburn and Monticello Madeira; London Dock Sherry; Old Porto, Rhenish Wines, sundry brands; Old Marcatel, from Lisbon; Sweet Frontignan, Berger & Co. and Malvoisie Wine; Tenta Madeira Wine.
ASSORTED LIQUORS—Aniseed, Gingeolet, Kirchenwasser, Swiss Absynth, Beker Bitters, Copenhagen Cordials, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Monongahela do.; Bourbon do.; Jamaica Rum; Scheidam Gin.
PRESERVES.—Sardines, Salmon, Mushrooms, and Green Peas; English Sauces and Pickles, Mushrooms in oil; Salt Meat from Marseilles; chocolate from Paris, and an assortment of the best Brandy Fruits; Dry do., and fruits in juice, for sale by LOREILHE & CO., j17 Corner Royal & Customhouse.

OPENING and for sale at reduced prices, an assortment of SPRING GOODS, at wholesale and retail—
20 cases Irish Linen; 10 do Platillas, of every size;
5 do Sheeting Linen, 6 to 12-4; 10 do Ticking;
20 do English printed Jaconet;
2 do St. Mary Twilled; 2 do Scotch Cambric;
160 do Spring Prints; 2000 doz Cambric Hdkfs;
200 doz Scarfs, assorted colors;
10,000 doz Spool Thread, white and colored;
2 boxes Cloths, superfine;
10 do Alpaccas; 2 do Table Clothe;
10 do White Bone; 2000 pieces Musquito Bars;
3000 pieces Musquito Bars, 3-4 & 9 yds, 1st quality;
6 boxes embroidered Curtain Muslin;
6 do fancy Barege;
6 do Counterpanes; 6 do French Cottonade;
6 do Gingham pure Thread;
A splendid assortment of Perfumeries. China Ware, and sundry articles.
For sale by P. F. COMER & CO., j17 65 Chartres street, cor. Bienville.

Linens and Hosiery.
RECEIVED—By the undersigned, a very large and complete assortment of Linens and Hosiery, consisting of Bleached and Unbleached Linen Sheetings, 6-4 8-4 10-4 and 12-4 wide; French do do 6-4 10-4 and 12-4; Pillow Case Linens, 5-4 and 6-4; Shirting Linen, extra fine; Linens for family use; Toile de Paris and Russian Pillows; Pillow and Frisson; French Damask table services; 10-4 plain Linen; Linen Damask, 6-4 8-4 and 10-4 wide; Damask Napkins, all sizes; Bleached and Unbleached Linen Towels; Diapers of all descriptions.
Hosiery.
Ladies' English and German Cotton Hose. Do do Fine and Extra sizes; Men's Bleached Cotton Half Hose, do do Brown and striped; Men's white and brown Hose of all sizes; Boys' socks, hose, and bleached, do; Children's Fille d'Ecosse Hose, do.
☞ All the above goods having been manufactured to our order, can be sold at very low prices.
D. H. HOLMES, Canal street, Bet. Bourbon and Dauphine. j15

SUNDRIES—100 casks Claret;
20 casks White Wine;
80 bbls French Vinegar; 100 cases Absynth;
150 baskets Guignolet;
125 cases Brandy Cherries;
25 cases assorted Cordials;
25 baskets Champagne;
5 cases superior Anisette;
3000 half boxes Sardines, in oil;
500 boxes do do;
250 ¼ boxes do do;
1500 half boxes small Peas;
300 ½ boxes do do;
100 half boxes Truffles, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., j15 15t 99 Customhouse st.

Spring Goods.
RECEIVED per ships Manchester, Radnor, and Viola, from Havre—
10 boxes Organdies, Dolfus, Mieg & Co;
1 do Printed Albarine;
1 do black and colored plain Barege;
1 do black Italian Silk, 21, 35, 36 pieces;
2 do printed Barege;
1 do Lace Capes & Berthes;
2 do white and black Lace Veils;
4 do black and colored Crape;
2 do white and black net Gloves;
1 do plain assorted color Satin Ribbon, 1 & 12;
1 do Taffetas Ribbon, 1 & 12;
1 do Mourning Fans, and others;
1 do Embroidered Muslin Dress;
4 do Linen Cambric Hdkfs;
10 do Plaid Muslin, 4-4 and 6-4;
10 do Plain do 4-4 and 6-4;
2 do Dress Plaintains; 8 do Jacquard do;
4 do plain assorted colors Jaconets;
4 do French Madras Hdkfs; 4 do pure & white;
4 do white and black; 4 do cambric, 4 do white and colored embroidered corners;
4 do India Hdkfs; 1 do Crenoline Skirts;
4 do Embroidered Muslin Curtains;
2 do Black Cloth and Satin Wool Satin;
2 do Black double Merinos;
2 do Gentlemen's Silk Hats;
2 do Umbrellas—22, 24, 26 & 28 inches;
2 do Pantaloons' Tickings;
2 do Cotton Listadoes; 1 do Suspenders;
1 do Black Silk Cravats.
For sale by FREDK. BONIS, j18 22 Conti st. opposite Louisiana Bank.

Champagne Wine.
300 Baskets American Eagle, Our Flag, from Muller Ruinart, from Rheims, for sale by j18 FRED BONIS, 68 Conti st.

IN STORE—24 bls Cognac La Rochelle, 4th proof;
10 quarters do do do, 4th do, No. 1;
10 do do do do, 4th do, No. 2;
15 bbls old Cognac, Eagle's brand, 1st proof;
8 do do, J & J Prom & Co. 1st proof;
10 do White Wine Vinegar;
20 casks Bordeaux Claret, Montferrand;
20 do do, Camensac Medoc;
8 half casks do, do;
2000 boxes Claret, St Julien Medoc, S B P;
1500 do do, St Julien Julien and St Estephe, J J P & Co;
4 cases French Record Paper;
4 bales, containing 200 reams Paper, for paper Segar manufacturers, for sale by
Fdo. de FUENTES & CO., j17 4t 22 Old Levee.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship Bengal, from Bordeaux—
20 casks Bordeaux Claret, Queyries;
20 do do do, St Estephe;
20 do do do, St Emilion;
200 boxes superior White Wine, Haut Sauterne;
20 casks Bordeaux Claret, Cote de Bourg;
20 do do, Montferrand;
20 do do, St Ouprais;
20 do do, St Capella J L P;
10 half do do do;
9 bbls White Wine, for sale by Fdo de FUENTES & CO. j17 4t 22 Old Levee.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship Bengal, from Bordeaux—
200 boxes Claret, St Julien Medoc;
200 do do, St Julien, Pauillac, &c;
25 boxes Sardines, of Nantes, in half & qr boxes;
25 do Absynthe, very superior;
5 do Oat Ships, 12 dozen each, for sale by Fdo. de FUENTES & CO. j17 4t 22 Old Levee.

JUST received from Tampico, per bark La Marie—2,000 Segar Canes, for sale by FDO. DE FUENTES & CO. j17 4t 22 Old Levee.

HIDES—400 dry Hides, just received from Tampico per bark La Marie, for sale by FDO. DE FUENTES & CO. j17 4t

HAVANA BEESWAX—3 bales White Havana Beeswax, for sale by F. De FUENTES & CO. j17 4t 22 Old Levee.

HAVANA SEGARS—Landing from Brig Adams Gray, from Havana, 20,000 Havana Segars, of the most celebrated brands, for sale by j15 LEOPOLD JANNETT, 92 St Louis st.

WINES—Landing ex ship Bengal, from Bordeaux—30 casks good ordinary Red Wine; 20 do White Wine, for sale by HENRY NOEL, 109 Royal st. j17

BRANDY—For sale ex ship Bengal, from Bordeaux, 20 quarts Brandy, Cognac; 25 half pipes do, do, for sale by D. LARATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

CHAMPAGNE WINES—300 baskets Champagne Wine, "Flag Brand," 30 do do ... 30 do do do, "Maille" ... 30 do do, "Sillery" do. In store and for sale by LEOPOLD JANNETT, ... St Louis street.

SARDINES AND GREEN PEAS ... 25 half boxes each, Sardines, ... quarter do do ... for sale by ... & CO, ... St. Louis st.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Notice.
I HEREBY inform the public, that my son JOSE, having left me to work on his own account and risk, I shall not be responsible for any debt that he may contract under my name.
j19 6t JOSE BARBA.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned are hereby requested not to pay their account to the bearer of Chs. Mesault.
j16 CHS. A. BARRIERE, 90 Chartres st.

Succession of Joseph Givaudan.
THE Creditors of the succession of Joseph Givaudan, are invited to present their accounts, duly sworn to, at the office of Louis T. Caire, 50 Exchange Alley. j15 10t

To all whom it may Concern.
THE heirs of Caroline Clark Barnes, late of St. Louis, Mo., deceased, have instituted suit in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana, to establish the claims of the said Caroline in and to the estate of her father, the late Daniel Clark, of New Orleans, deceased, as his forced heir, and also as devisee of the late Mrs. Mary Clark, his mother.
Therefore, all persons holding any part of the succession of the said Daniel Clark, or of the said Mary Clark, are hereby notified that they will be held accountable therefor; and that no compromise or arrangement made with any one concerning any portion of the said estates, to which the said heirs of Caroline Clark Barnes are not a party, will not be sanctioned or recognized by them or by the undersigned. JAMES CURRIE, Attorney in Fact, j17 3t for the heirs of Caro. Clark Barnes.

Notice.
BEING informed that a rumor was circulating in New Orleans, that there was a note of four thousand dollars signed by B. Landreaux and me, and endorsed by Mr. Villeneuve LeBlanc, I declare that rumor false, and I advertise the public not to receive in payment, or negotiate said note, as having never signed one of such amount. I will not pay it at maturity. AUGUSTIN LeBLANC, West Baton Rouge, January 10, 1850. j12-7t

Improvement and Banking Co., New Orleans, January 10, 1850.
WHEREAS, it appears, on the final account of this Institution, that the creditors by deposits and circulation, proved in the Third District Court, are entitled to a second dividend of 5 2-100 per cent. Notice is hereby given to said creditors, that said dividend will be paid at the office of the Liquidatory commissioners in St. Louis street, from and after Monday, 14th January, 1850, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
j12 L. BERNARD, Secretary.

Notice.
THE public is hereby informed that from this day I revoke the power of attorney which I had given to Mr. S. Samson, for the administration of the affairs I had trusted him with.
New Orleans, January 9, 1850.
j11-6t 3pw VILLENEUVE LeBLANC

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans Jan. 10, 1850.
THE Annual Election of Directors by the Stockholders of this institution will be held at the Banking House on Monday, 4th February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. FREDERICK FREY, Cashier. j11 t feb4

City Bank.
New Orleans, January 5, 1850.
NOTICE—With a view to the speedy withdrawal from circulation of all the notes of this Bank, the charter of which will expire on the 1st day of May next, the holders of the notes are requested to present them for redemption at the counter of the Bank as early as practicable.
By order of the Board: R. J. PALFREY, Cashier. j7-3m

Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, December 31st 1849.
THE annual Election of Directors by the stockholders of this institution will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, 28th of January, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. R. M. DAVIS, Cashier. j1

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
New Orleans, 28th Dec., 1849.
THE Stockholders of this Bank are notified that the annual election of the Directors of this Institution will take place on MONDAY, 28th January next, at the Banking House, No. 46 Canal street, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M. G. CRUZAT, Cashier. d28-7t

Agency Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
THIS Company has an invested capital of more than one million of dollars after paying off the scrip issued in 1846, of $287,000—and additional assets of more than seven hundred thousand dollars. Marine, River and Fire Risks continue to be at the office corner of Camp and Common streets.
January 1st, 1850 1m L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

THE heirs or relations of Dona Veronica Cambre, of Matanzas, deceased, may learn something to their advantage by applying to J. A. LULING, Office 13 Duncan's new Buildings, between Customhouse and Bienville streets. d29—1m

WANTED, LOST, &c.

To Sugar Planters.
A GENTLEMAN who has had great experience as a Sugar Planter in Jamaica, and possesses a thorough knowledge of distillation, is desirous of engaging into an engagement as Manager of a Sugar Plantation in Louisiana, in which capacity he has been employed in the above situation. The best of references given and required. A line addressed to "M." Box M 7, Post Office New Orleans, will meet with prompt attention. d31—eod3m

ANY person having anything as to the whereabouts, existence or death of FRANCIS MACDONALD SCHNELL, who came to this port in March last on the ship Arlington, will oblige the friends of said Schnell by communicating with WM. MURE, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, 115 Common street, New Orleans.

FOR Sale or Hire—An American mulatto WOMAN, about 28 years old, good American cook, house servant, and somewhat of a seamstress. She will be sold under a full guaranty. Apply to P. F. COMER & CO., Corner Bienville & Chartres st.

STOVE—A large second-hand Stove (used but a few days) suitable for steamboat cabin or counting room, for sale by EMERSON, TOURNE & CO., d18 No. 13 Tchoupitoulas st.

DETAINED, in the parish of St. Charles, the slave ROBIN, belonging to M. Constant, of the parish of St John the Baptist. Said boy is aged about 21 years ... 5 feet 6 inches and has an iron ring on his right leg. The owner is hereby requested to claim said slave according to law.
Parish of St Charles, Jan. 11, 1850.
j14 1m N. T. MARTIN, Sheriff.

For Sale—A very fine HORSE, without fault, perfectly trained to Carriage or Saddle. Apply at 165 Conti Street.

MULE POUND—Found near the Vegetable Market, a large and beautiful MULE, wounded in the right hind leg. The owner is invited to claim it, at the stable of JEAN LARRIEU corner of Barrack and Rampart streets, and pay the expenses. j17 3t

Caps! Caps! Caps!
THE undersigned has just received on consignment a lot of Cloth, S. S., Plush and Glazed CAPS—latest fashion, which he offers for sale at moderate prices for cash.
j12 1m M. BARNETT & CO., 13 Camp st.

CAPS! CAPS!—Fur, hair, seal, cloth and glazed Caps and Wool Hats. For sale by FROST & CO., j6 10 Magazine street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—216 cases, now landing from ships Wave, Geo. Green and Michael Angelo, comprising an assortment of fine and common goods, for sale by j14 G. W. DUNBAR, 30 Customhouse st.

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS—210 cases landing from ships Beatrice, Union and Margaret.—for sale by R. O. HORNS... j12 12 Customhouse st.

WOOLEN SOCKS—100 dozen country knit Woolen Socks, for sale by FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st. j1

CANVASS HATS—30 doz. canvass covered Hats, just received and for sale by FROST & CO, 10 Magazine st. d11

DITCHING BOOTS—100 cases prime Ditching Boots, for sale by FROST & CO., d1 10 Magazine st.

Cheap Fruit Trees, PLANTS AND SHRUBBERY.
THE subscriber has on hand a large stock of Plants and Shrubbery, which he will sell lower than any other house in this city.
Orders for Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubbery, from the celebrated Nursery of Fourneret & Boisdechamps, will be promptly attended to.
WM. DINN, Agent, 10 Canal st. New Buildings on the Levee. j14

Seeds, Flowers, &c.—The subscriber has just received per ships Oxenbridge, Caledonia Brander and Hero—20,000 Giant Asparagus roots, 2 years old; 300 roots fine double Dahlias; 200 Rhubarb roots; 4 varieties Northern seed Corn. Also—20 bushels best English Peas, consisting of Early Washington, large Marrowfat, Blue Imperial, and Dwarf Marrow ... Early Frame. Field Seeds, consisting of Millet, Red Clover, White Clover, Herd grass &c. D. MAUFAY, j14 Seedsman, 26 Camp st. near Poydras.

HOLLAND GIN.
The subscriber, sole importer of the celebrated Steamboat Brand, now offers for sale 80 pipes of this superior article, landing from ship ..., in lots to suit purchasers, and on accommodating terms. JAMES FLINT, 36 Common st.

THE subscribers being in direct correspondence with the best makers of Swiss Absynth, as E. Pernod, Verona and Lecoultre, Neuchatel, &c., &c., have always on hand an assortment of their celebrated Absynth, which they offer at lowest prices. j14 J. N. CURIEN, 35 Conde street.

LANDING ex ship Wales, and Boston Weiss, from Havre, 100 cases Absynth and Kirsch, of Verona & Lecoultre, and of E. Pernod, with labels bearing the federal cross; 2 tons real Gruyere Cheese—for sale by J. N. CURIEN, j16 35 Conde street.

ENTITLED TO DRAWBACK—40 cases Kirsch imported from Switzerland—for sale by j16 J. N. CURIEN, 35 Conde street.

EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, at sight, and at sixty days, for sale by SECCOMB & VOORHIES, 34 Tchoupitoulas st. j10

BRANDY CHERRIES—40 cases, 12 bottles each, Brandy Cherries, for sale by ED. BOURBEAU & CO., j14 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

RECEIVED per ship Wales, from Havre, 40 cases Absynth and Kirsch of Berthoud fils, Couvet—for sale by J. N. CURIEN, j6 35 Conde street.

70 WATER CASKS from ship Badger, for sale on board. V. & E. MAGNAN, 85 and 87 St. Louis st.

MADEIRA WINE—4 qr pipes superior Madeira Wine, for sale by ED. BOURBEAU & CO, j14 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

MONONGAHELA WHISKEY AND ARRACK—We have ... [illegible]