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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday Morning, Jan 16, 1850.

TAX ON CAPITAL.

The Supreme Court on Monday last rendered a decision of vast importance to the interests of the several municipalities of this city. In the case of Municipality No. Three vs. Sherman Johnson, the Court, through Judge Rost, decided that the municipalities had no authority whatever for imposing a tax upon capital.—This tax was collected for the first time last year, and was levied in apparent conformity to that provision of the Constitution which declares that taxation shall be uniform throughout the State. This power of the several municipal corporations to impose this particular tax, being upset by the decision of the highest judicial tribune in the State, serious consequences to the revenue and resources of the city must result. The verdict of the Supreme Court is of course without appeal, and a tax on capital can therefore be lawfully collected, under the present act of the Legislature. Until the General Assembly so modify its revenue law, as directly and clearly to vest in the State the right to tax capital, this very large and lucrative source of revenue is completely cut off. This is not all: not only will the several municipalities find it henceforth impracticable to collect the tax, but every person who has heretofore complied with the ordinance, may sue for the recovery of the amount thus illegally collected. The sums proposed to be obtained by the tax on capital, together with those already obtained, must in the aggregate constitute an immensely large figure, the top of which would embarrass our city corporations beyond conception.

Fortunately, the session of the Legislature is near at hand, and the subject will doubtless be brought before that body at an early day. If the tax be constitutional, as we apprehend it is, the General Assembly will find little difficulty in remodelling the act in such a manner as to confer upon the municipalities all the powers necessary for imposing a tax on capital under it. Some legislation of this kind is imperatively needed, as by the exercise of this taxing power, are the municipalities alone enabled to secure a sufficient amount of revenue to meet their current expenditures, and to pay the interest on their outstanding obligations.

In stating that the decision of the Supreme Court is without appeal, it may be well to add that the case may possibly allow a rehearing, and that upon further accounts, the verdict of the Court may be qualified. This, however, is not very likely.

THE NEWS BY THE CANADA.

The advance of one farthing in the Liverpool Cotton market, transmitted by the Canada, was unexpected to at least three-fourths of the trade. Indeed the general impression within the last few days, in the street and on change, appeared to be that the advices would indicate a decline, and those few who expressed an opposite belief, were put down as speculators and simpletons who did not know what they were about. This was the very language employed by more than one of the large crop fabricators, who, in November last, assured the factors, with a patronising air, that they might be induced to buy a little at 9 3 4 a 10c. for a good style of middling, and who will eventually have to pay 14 1-2c. for the same article. When, ten days since, we assured the English purchasers that the Cambria had brought out the last encouragement they would receive for some time to come, middling could have been bought at 10 3-8c. To-day it is worth 11 1-2c.

At first blush it is somewhat remarkable, perhaps, that we have advices of a rise of 1-4d. in response to the ridiculous estimates which were despatched from this section of the country towards the end of November. Those figures pointed at the time to a certainty of the crop reaching 2,300 to 2,350,000, with a strong probability of its attaining 2,400,000 bales. Some parties even, blessed with fertile or gum-elastic imaginations, disdained to cramp their knowledge within the vulgar routine of numbers, and intimated that there was no knowing how large the yield would be with a continuance of such fine weather as then prevailed. If the spinners had not so studiously kept out of the market for seven weeks in succession, prices might have been unfavorably affected by these Munchausen stories; but it so happened that fifty days of comparative abstinence had worked up a considerable portion of their surplus stocks, and on coming in to replenish, they were very properly met with increased demands on the part of holders.

The present range of prices on this side has of course put a stop to all shipments to Great Britain, and for the next two months at least nothing of consequence can go forward. In other words, the spinners will have to go on with the exports, thus far amounting to about 275,000 bales since the 1st September, and an addition say of 100,000 bales for the next six or seven weeks, giving them a supply, including the existing stocks, of 545,000 bales of American cotton to go upon up to the 1st May—a period of no less than four months, and comprising a season of the year when orders are poured in freely for the spring and summer supplies of yarns and manufactured goods. In this calculation we make no allowance for the cotton that may have arrived at Liverpool out of the shipments from hence in September and October.

Placed in this unfortunate position, as the spinners will be by their own folly, as well as the wrong information transmitted to them by their agents in this country, they will have shortly to face a reduction in the crop estimates of 200 to 250,000 bales, and a general advance in prices on this side of 1 1-4 to 1 1-2c. per lb. It is a great fact, which cannot be got over by all the ingenuity of the Manchester spinners and their satellites, that the yield will under no conceivable circumstance exceed 2,150,000 bales, and it will be fortunate for the manufacturing interests of Great Britain if she can manage to secure 1000 to 1,050,000 of this amount. To do so, however, it is necessary that they should pay, with no niggard hand, for the article. The holders on this side have the English buyers fully in their power, and they will be made to pay for it. They argue, justly, that if in 1846 the price of cotton rose to 7 1-2d., when it became also necessary to import twenty millions worth of breadstuffs, there is no good reason why prices should not rise higher now, that food, capital and credit are immeasurably cheaper.

Before the 1st March, we have not the slightest doubt that Orleans Fair will have reached eight pence per lb., and our readers will also find by that time that in saying so, we have only expressed a moderate opinion.

The Grand Musical Entertainment at the Lyceum Hall of the Second Municipality to-night, promises to be a most brilliant affair. The attractions to be presented on this occasion are of a very high order, as will be perceived from the announcement of the names of the distinguished performers who have volunteered their services gratuitously. The programme comprises several choice morceaux in which the celebrated Raymond family, Mrs. G. Howard, of the "Varieties," the inimitable Geo. Holland, and various other well known artists will figure. Our readers are aware that the proceeds of this monster Concert are to be applied to the benefit of the Library, and in behalf of so noble an object, we feel persuaded that the splendid Hall will be filled to its utmost capacity this evening.

Orleans Theatre.—To-morrow for the first time will be performed Verdi's grand opera, "Jerusalem" [illegible]

Miss [illegible]

Congress.

Washington, January 7.

In the Senate to-day, an Executive message was received from the President of the United States by the hands of Col. Bliss.

The resolution of Mr. Clemens, calling for information as to appointments of and instructions to agents in California, was on motion of Mr. Douglass, postponed.

Mr. Houston's resolution calling for the correspondence between the Government and the U. S. authorities at Santa Fe, was adopted.

Mr. Downs' resolution calling for the correspondence and proceedings in relation to the Rey abduction, was adopted.

Mr. Cass' resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria, was taken up.

Mr. Hale spoke in favor of the resolution, and moved to include Russia in the non-intercourse.

Mr. Clay said the appeal made the other day by the Senator from Michigan to him to aid in this proposition, entitled that Senator, together with the respect he bore him, and the long acquaintance existing between them, to a response. His worthy friend had expressed a very confident expectation that he would succor and support him in this matter.

Mr. King asked the Senator to give way to a motion to adjourn. But—

Mr. Clay continued. The Senator expressed very confidently an expectation that he would support him in this measure. The Senator also expressed, in even still stronger language, a confident expectation that the people of the country would support him. Now, he asked to be allowed to say, that between these two sources of support, the Senator from Michigan would derive most pleasure from the latter.—The proposition, either in its original form, or as it is proposed to amend it, was a grave and a serious one, as are all questions concerning the foreign relations of the country. The resolution is, that the committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria; and the worthy member before him (Mr. Hale) proposes to comprehend Russia. The resolution not only contemplates the recall of a representative from this country to Austria, but to force Austria to recall her minister here. The resolution not only comprehends the recall of our minister, but actually sends the Austrian minister out of the country. True, the resolution was in the shape of a mere inquiry into the expediency of so doing, but why is it in that shape? This is no ordinary case, where it is proper to send a matter to a committee to be investigated, and the facts elicited and reported to the Senate. All the facts stated as the cause of this resolution are matters of history; they are all facts of an historical nature, and well known to the Senate, and the proposition now before us should be treated in all respects as a positive measure to suspend diplomatic relations with Austria.—Why, then, send it to a committee? He had every confidence in the Committee of Foreign Relations; and he would like to know the opinion of the honorable chairman of that committee. He did not know whether that Senator had given the subject any reflection. He had every confidence in him. But he thought the Senate was now as ready to vote upon this measure as it would be after the report, able as it might be, of the committee. Therefore it was that this measure should be considered as a positive suspension of intercourse with Austria. He had been surprised at the wide difference between the premises laid down by the Senator from Michigan, and the conclusion to which he arrived at.

The Senator had depicted the wanton atrocities of Austria; the inhuman butcheries practised by her soldiery; had portrayed the sufferings of the Hungarians, and their noble struggle for liberty. And who doubted all this? These were the premises of the Senator; and what is the conclusion? To recall a small charge des affaires from the court of Austria! Could the Senator find no other movement worthy of him? Could he not have introduced some other means more in accordance with true policy, and with the unbounded springs of American hospitality? The Hungarian exiles are now scattered over the wide world—some in Europe, and some on our own shores. Let the Senator bring forward something to aid, support, and succor them; something worthy of the land which is the home of the oppressed; something worthy of American sympathy, and in accordance with the usages of the past; and then he may call, and not call in vain, on him for succor and support. Instead of recalling a mere charge, he had expected from the Senator something far different. He expected that he would have proposed to send to that country some wise, able, and energetic man, to plead and advocate the cause of Hungary, and to remonstrate in behalf of the unfortunate patriots. Among other things read by the Senator, was a paper signed by eighty three members of the British parliament. But what did those eighty-three persons recommend? Was it to exclude England from access to the Court of Austria? No—it was, that a man be sent there to remonstrate, and that Austria be forced to hear the counsels of Great Britain in behalf of Hungary. What is the object in having foreign ministers? The Senator is not of that school which looked upon foreign ministers as privileged spies, nor does he look upon them as unnecessary, and his resolution is based upon the ground of Austria's cruelty and Austria's butchery. We do not send ministers to foreign nations on account of the respect we bear to the country to which they are sent; but they are sent there for the purpose of maintaining the rights and interests of American merchants and American interests. Are we, then, to abandon this? Is the commerce between that country and this to be given up on account of Austrian cruelties to the Hungarians?

The Senator had quoted from some remarks made by him (Mr C.) some years ago in relation to the South American republics, and from them contended that he was bound to aid the Senator in this affair. The two things were widely different. He had asked to introduce into the family of nations those countries, the people of whom by their valor and gallantry had achieved their independence. Was this a similar affair? On the contrary, it was a measure to blot out from the list of nations, so far as we were concerned, one of the governments of the earth, and that, too, by bringing home a charge. If Hungary had been successful, we could have recognised her independence; or, if she still was struggling, we could cheer her on, and anything would have been more substantial aid than what is contemplated by this resolution. But commence this once, and where are we to stop? We are now called upon to exercise this power of suspending diplomatic intercourse with a nation, because of the manner in which that nation conducts her wars, executes her prisoners, or treats what she calls her rebellious subjects. Now, where is the limit to this judgment of the nations of the earth? After a while we may be called upon to do the same thing on account of the religion or the code of morals of some other nation. Again, is Austria alone to blame? Is not Russia equally culpable?—There were relations existing between Austria and Hungary that did not exist between Russia and Hungary; therefore Russia's interference was voluntary and uncalled for. Nay, more—Hungary would have succeeded against Austria if Russia had not interfered; she had succeeded, and Russia came and crushed her. If the principle on which this resolution is based is carried out, why not try Russia by the same rule? Why not go farther and exclude Spain because she will not bear down the inquisition. The Senator from Michigan told us he had ten years ago seen the young Sultan of Turkey surrounded by all the pageantry and splendor of his father's court. Will that Senator tell us if he was allowed to enter certain other portions of the Sultan's palace, where it is said no vulgar foot ever trod the rich carpet? Did he behold other portions of the palace, and behold the bright eyes and fair forms there retained? [Laughter.]

Mr. Cass said he did not hear the question; he would like it to be repeated.

Mr. Clay. Did the Senator visit any other portions of the Sultan's palace where he preserved the beauties which were not allowed to be seen by common men?

Mr. Cass thought the Senator was more likely to know all about such things than himself.

Mr. Clay. The reason of the question was, that it was supposed if the Senator had entered the Sultan's palace he would be more likely able to answer another question. Does the Senator know how many wives the present Sultan has?

Mr. Cass again repeated that that was a subject more interesting to the Senator than to him, and he left that question also to the Senator to answer.

Mr. Clay said that this matter was spoken of, because who could tell but what this very course of life by the Sultan might at some future day be urged as a reason to break off diplomatic intercourse. The policy of our Government was not to interfere with European nations in their affairs. This policy had been recommended by Washington and all his successors. If we interfered with one nation on account of her conduct, why not with others? Why not interfere in behalf of poor, unfortunate suffering Ireland? Why not in behalf of the gallant Romans, who so long and gallantly fought for their liberties?

He had been charged with belonging to the stand-still party, and the Senator claimed to belong to a progressive party. Now, the progress so advocated was not an universal one. It did not extend to the improvement of our rivers and our harbors. He would uphold the progress advocated by the Senator directed in waging foreign wars and foreign conquests, and in territorial aggrandizement. [illegible] long before the country would [illegible] in such progress, particularly [illegible] peace. The Senator says [illegible] try. It is. But we should [illegible] of greatness with which [illegible] ed us, with a just regard [illegible] ers—maintaining our own rights [illegible] vading the rights of none. [illegible] which the Senator advocates [illegible] foreign conquests, and territorial aggrandizement [illegible] he thanked God that he belonged to the stand-still school.

He hoped that before the Senate would adopt a resolution to depart from the [illegible] [illegible]

In the House of Representatives five votings were had for Clerk, but without a definite result. The highest vote for Mr. Forney was 107; the highest for Mr. Campbell 102. On the fifth voting Mr. Forney received 107 votes, Mr. Foot 91, and Mr. Campbell 14.

Mexico—Three Days Later.

We received yesterday three numbers of the *Monitor Republicano*, published in the city of Mexico, and dated the 30th and 31st December and 1st January. The choice of Senor Gomez as President of the Chamber of Deputies is regarded by the *Monitor* as a Republican triumph; at the same time that journal expresses some fears of the increasing strength and manifest audacity of the Monarchists.

An abortive attempt at a revolution took place at Puebla some days ago. The ringleaders in this affair were to have received $4000 from certain parties, but as the money was not forthcoming, the insurgent movement was postponed. Several officers attached to the battalion of Iturbide were concerned in the project, which has been fomented by the general discontent at the conduct of Gen. Reyes, the commander. He is suspected of being secretly leagued with the rebels.

We find nothing more of interest in the papers before us.

Mr. Clay at the White House.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial describing the first annual reception at the President's residence says:—"From twelve until two o'clock the rooms of the White House were filled. During nearly the whole time Mr. Clay was present, and was of course the object of general attraction. The venerable statesman appeared in higher health and spirits than on any other occasion since his last arrival in Washington. Wherever he moved there followed a train of the admiring and curious, eager to see and converse with the only man in the nation in regard to whom people unite in wondering why he has not been President. Mr. Clay was accompanied by a very tall, elderly lady from Kentucky, whose name was given as McKee, perhaps the mother of Colonel McKee, who was slain at Buena Vista, while commanding the regiment of which Mr. Clay's son was lieutenant colonel. One of the pleasantries with which Mr. Clay entertained those about him created some amusement. Mr. Giddings joined the group in the centre of which Mr. Clay stood, and while speaking to him offered his arm to a lady with whom both gentlemen were acquainted. Alluding to this little circumstance, Mr. Clay said:—Mr. Giddings, they say a great many hard things of you; but let them bring what charges they may, I see you are still for the Union."

New York Tobacco Market.—We copy the following remarks from a yearly report of the tobacco market in the New York Express:

During the past year prices have been well maintained, and at the close there was a marked improvement in prices noticeable. This was owing principally to the reduced stock and the active demand in the European market. The crop of Virginia and North Carolina was hardly an average one, say some 49,000 hhds., and owing to the increased demand for manufactured Virginia, it will require full 45,000 hhds. to meet the wants of the manufacturers there; leaving 17,000 hhds. for the remaining States and Europe. It is the general belief that prices for Kentucky and Virginia tobacco will advance still higher before the spring trade is over. Holders at present are very firm. The better feeling in Kentucky leaf has not been owing to a short crop; as it is estimated that the receipts in New Orleans, for 1850, will not fall far short of 60,000 hhds.; against 52,000 in 1849, and 50,000 in 1848. It is thought that 50,000 hhds., the produce of the States of Kentucky and Missouri, will be amply sufficient to meet the demand.

An Indian State.—The Cherokee Indians, it is said, design to apply for admission into the Union, in a few years, and, with that view, they are exceedingly anxious to compete with the whites in all kinds of improvements.

☞ It is officially stated that in the forty-three Savings Institutions in Massachusetts the number of depositors is 71,629, and the amount of deposites, $12,111,553 61. The average annual per cent. of dividends for the last five years, is five and nine-tenths, and the amount of ordinary dividend for the last year was $384,843 16. The annual expenses of these institutions are set down at $27,361 26. One of these institutions, the "Provident," in Boston, has 20,135 depositors, and $3,200,382 on deposite.

La Violette.—We are indebted to the editors for the January number of this excellent and elegant periodical. Besides its usual literary contributions, which are varied and meritorious, the present number contains a charming morceau for the Piano, by Strakosch. It is entitled "*Bluette Musicale*," and is dedicated to Miss Blanche Bell.

The Nicaragua Question.—A Telegraphic despatch from Washington, to the N. Y. *Express*, dated the 6th inst., says: The British Minister has already opened negotiations with the U. S. Secretary of State upon the subject of his mission. The Nicaragua question will no doubt be amicably settled;—the right of way for a ship canal will be guarantied both by the United States and Great Britain, and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer will disavow Mr. Chatfield's acts on the coast of Honduras, respecting Tigre Island, &c. There is every reason to believe that there is the best understanding between the two Governments, and a determination on the part of both to keep the peace.

Mr. Calhoun's Expected Work.—The following announcement occurs in a Washington letter of the New York *Herald*, bearing date of the 30th ult.: "Mr. Calhoun's work on Government, with comments on the history of the Constitution, is now in press, and will soon be published."

New York, Jan. 7, 8 p. m.

Accident to the Steamer Niagara—Astor Place Rioters.

While the steamer Niagara, was passing near Bridgeport, this morning, an explosion took place, caused by the bursting of the connecting chamber of the engine, doing considerable damage to the boat, and injuring the machinery very much. Fortunately no lives were lost and no one injured.

The trial of the Astor Place rioters which was to have been commenced to-day has been postponed until to-morrow. Considerable interest is manifested in result of these trials.

A new kingdom contemplated.—A correspondent of the New York Express, writing from Rio de Janeiro, under date of November 25th, says:—"The Prince de Joinville and wife are expected by the Emperor very soon, and report has it that three provinces adjoining Pernambuco are to be converted into a kingdom, and the Prince and Princess are to be crowned King and Queen thereof. Louis Philippe and the Emperor has been in close correspondence for the last three months, and no doubt the above is the result of his wiles. General uproar and republicanism subsequently will be, the consequence, and the empire ultimately bolted out of existence."

☞ We refer our readers to the remarks of Mr. Clay on the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Austria. His speech, as reported in the *Republic*, will be found under the Congressional head.

Columbus, Jan. 4.

Ohio Legislature.—In the Senate yesterday, the Locofocos introduced a resolution [illegible] reaching the Speaker. The latter declined to leave the chair while the resolution was being considered. To this the Locofocos objected, saying that he should [illegible].

The Speaker declined acting in his own case, and ruled the resolution [illegible] out of order.

Pending the debate, the Senate adjourned. Less confusion prevailed to-day.

Columbus, Jan 5.

Nothing of interest occurred in the Senate. In the House, it has been decided to allow the introduction of bills; consequently, a large number were read for the first time—among them one by Mr. Riddle, to [illegible] the county of [illegible]

Roderer introduced a bill to amend the [illegible] limits of the city of Cincinnati.

[illegible]

(From the Boston Herald of the 8th inst.)

The Parkman Tragedy About to be Further Investigated.

The New Grand Jury—Webster's Defence—Confidence of his Friends—His Deportment in Prison.

The seal of secrecy which the authorities have imposed upon all persons in any way, even the most remote, connected with the Webster and Parkman tragedy, yet remains in full force.

On Monday morning next, the January term of the Municipal Court will be commenced. A new Grand Jury will be impanneled, to serve for six months, and they will be instructed by Chief Justice Wells, as to the duties of their office, and the requirements of law concerning Grand Jurors. But more especially will he charge them with reference to the great case which will demand their attention among the first of their official duties. The papers and evidence in the case of Prof. Webster will be laid before the jury in the early part of the week, and shortly after—if they find a bill—as who shall say they will, through the mystery behind which the prosecution has hid itself?—he will be arraigned before the proper tribunal.

We have already stated that Professor Webster's counsel have been furnished with copies of evidence sworn to before the Coroner's jury, and we are not prohibited now from saying that his counsel and friends are as sanguine at this time, as they have been from the first day of his arrest, that a full and complete defence can and will bring him out triumphant, amid all the difficulties by which his case seems, at present, to be surrounded.

We learn, from the best authority, that the deportment and bearing of Professor Webster in his cell, is as much unlike that of a prisoner confined under a capital charge, as can possibly be imagined. So far from appearing a prisoner, he seems, to those who are admitted to see him, like the secluded scholar, the man of science, who has retired awhile from the scenes and turmoil of active life, that he may call his thoughts home, and indulge in reflections so well befitting a man of his studious habits.

The Professor is permitted to enjoy all the liberty consistent with his safe-keeping and the rules adopted for persons in his situation. His counsel visit him quite often. A few familiar friends are admitted to his cell, and not a day passes that some member of his family does not give him the pleasure of greeting them. Books and writing materials are allowed him, and his time is as fully occupied as it would be, perhaps, in the discharge of his duties at the University.

He is yet on terms of communication with some, if not all, of his brother Professors at Harvard. From thence, he is supplied with the means of prosecuting what studies his tastes or inclination may lead him to give his mind to.—Yesterday, he requested one of the Professors to send him the "Life of Mahomet." Some occult genius may find out the workings of Professor Webster's mind by tracing the connection, if any, between Mahomet and the Professor, for it is idle to suppose that Webster now reads Mahomet for the first time.

The friends of Professor Webster proclaimed, when the secret inquest was in progress, that neither he nor they had any desire for concealment. The means of removing that secrecy are now within their reach. Will they draw aside the veil? We have no doubt that they were fair and upright in their first declaration, and therefore confidently expect to be enabled to give the public, through the columns of the Herald next week, more authentic intelligence than has yet been spread before them.

The French Republic.—In a review of the first year of the French Republic, under Louis Napoleon, the London *Times* goes into some philosophical speculations concerning popular government in France. The elevation of the present incumbent of the Presidential chair to that high station set aside the claims of statesmen who had grown grey in public service; it rebuked the very men who brought about the revolution of 1848; it discountenanced the conservatives who put down anarchy. With all these negative demonstrations, however, it is difficult to perceive what principle it affirmed.

That the election of Louis Napoleon indicated a re-action against the extreme democracy of the Red Republicans is an apparent fact. But what it is that France wants, now that she has thrown off her hereditary monarchs, is something so difficult of comprehension that the events of the future alone can disclose it. Would she accept a hereditary succession in the family of Napoleon after having rejected it in the House of Bourbon? Much will depend upon the personal character of the man who now holds the executive power of France. Concerning him the London *Times* says:

We should, however, fall short of what truth and justice require of us on this occasion, if we failed to acknowledge the many laudable qualities which the President of the French Republic has displayed since his election. He has shown the utmost self-possession, firmness, and courage on the occasions which required it. If he has occasionally yielded to the temptation of writing too much, which is the besetting fault of an easy and expansive pen, he carefully abstains from the imprudences of conversation, which are in France peculiarly dangerous. His judgment on men and things heretofore unknown to him have been clear, though not always correct—his purposes inflexibly pursued. His desire to conciliate the affections of the people has been indicated by numerous instances of a kindly use of power and a liberal sacrifice of his personal income, which deserve to be attributed to more amiable motives than those of mere ambition.

No man has acquired a right to accuse him of insincerity or bad faith; and, if his power has of late increased, it has been exercised mainly in acts of forgiveness, and in the extension of popular benefits. He has obtained the support of the clergy without bigotry, and that of the army without aggression. Whilst all his relations with foreign powers have been remarkable for sobriety and discretion, arising from the conviction that the whole attention and the first interests of the nation are exclusively concentrated on its internal affairs, he has undoubtedly shown a straightforward reliance on the good will of the British Government, which has, happily, not been misplaced. Thus far it may be justly said, that after a year of power, during a most arduous and impracticable period, he has not lost the popular favor, and he has gained some of the esteem of those classes which were most disposed to doubt of his success.

Yet it is probable that few inhabitants of the French territories (with the exception of Prince Louis Napoleon himself) have arrived as yet at the conviction that all this is leading to any certain and permanent result. No political personage has staked his venture, however small that may chance to be, upon the bark which carries Cæsar and his fortunes; and by one of the most strange vicissitudes of life, it is from the streamers of the late Dauphin, the Duc d'Angoulême, that Louis Napoleon has chosen such advisers as General Hautpoul, and such envoys as General Castelbajac. In spite, therefore, of the comparatively favorable turn which has thus far attended this experiment, we do not seek to divest ourselves of the impression that we are witnessing a performance in several acts, of which the first has been complacently received, though no one ventures to foretell whether the piece is tending to the tragic or to the comic vein—still less to predict the development of the plot and the crowning catastrophe.

Yearly Mortality of Philadelphia, New York and Boston.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* gives a comparative table, showing the estimated population of each of these three cities, the number of deaths during the year 1849 in each, and the ratio of deaths to the number of inhabitants, as follows:

	Population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to inhabitants.
Philadelphia,	425,000	7,725	1 in 55
New York,	450,000	22,375	1 in 20
Boston,	140,000	5,300	1 in 26 1-5

The increase of deaths in Philadelphia, in 1849, over those in 1848, is 1738, supposed to have resulted from cholera and accompanying diseases.

An Amende.—We hasten to correct an oversight, brought to our notice by the New Orleans Bee, of Thursday last. The article in our paper of the 8th, condemnatory of the President's message was erroneously credited to the Bee. Our cotemporary does us but justice, by the remark that it was an "inadvertent error." Still we owe the Bee an apology for having committed it, though the character of that paper as an administration journal, is so well known that every one reading the article, must have observed the mistake.—*Mobile Register.*

Our brothers of the *Register* acknowledge the mistake in terms such as we anticipated from the honorable conductors of that journal.

Naval.—The U. S. steamship [illegible], Lieut. Com. Kennedy, sailed Thursday [illegible] Navy Yard, with stores [illegible] Squadron.—Mr. [illegible] Governor of Oregon, [illegible] Gen. Hamilton, Secretary of the same territory, and [illegible], U. S. Judge for the district. The [illegible] joins the [illegible] in the Pacific.

The U. S. sloop of war Marion, having undergone thorough repairs at the Charlestown Navy Yard, is now nearly ready for sea. Several of the officers have arrived and reported to join her.

The U. S. brig Bainbridge, Comm'r Manning, was spoken 29th Oct., for the leeward stand, all well, by the [illegible], at Baltimore, from Monrovia, on her outward passage to Africa.—*Norfolk Beacon 8th.*

Punch and the Colonies.—Punch, in one of his weekly issues, has the following paragraph:

Colonial Ruction.—It is beginning to be [illegible]

[illegible]

Have been seen [illegible] fever of this golden rule, and yet how seldom we observe it. We stated that M'lle Tedesco had been cruelly treated by her new husband, who left her for California, carrying off her money and jewels, and turning out to be an impostor. That he has left her is true, but affairs are not as bad as represented. Mr. Thomas—we believe that is his name—is a native of Central America. Himself and brother are the children of widow Thomas, a rich trader, whose business has always been transacted by one of the most respectable houses in this city. The son was consigned to this house by his mother, with a liberal credit; and when M'lle Tedesco called on the merchant to ascertain his character and standing, the most satisfactory answers were given. He has returned to Central America, and left her, without taking any of her property. He is not an impostor, nor has he ever represented himself as Charge des Affaires to France. The affair stands in this position, as we are credibly informed. His motive for acting thus we cannot of course know. There is some mystery in the matter.—*Noah's Sunday Times.*

☞ The Eighth of January was celebrated at Savannah by a general turn out of the military Companies.

Remarkable longevity.—But six deaths have occurred in the town of Middlebury, Ct., during the past year, out of a population numbering 770 persons. The ages of the deceased were as follows: 84, 57, 90, 78, 77 and 84. Average age, 78 1-2. Aggregate age, 470 years.

City Intelligence.

Second Municipality Council.—This body held its regular meeting last evening; Recorder Baldwin in the chair, and thirteen members present. Mr. Peters rose and announced the death of Mr. Dan'l. Dana, late member from the Sixth Ward, and moved the customary resolutions of mourning, accompanied by an appropriate tribute to the memory of the deceased. The same gentleman observed that by an act of the Legislature, the Council was compelled in the month of January to set apart certain monies for the redemption of the city debt, before doing which no business could be transacted by the Council. He therefore moved that the sum of $80,000 be appropriated for the year 1850, to comply with the act above cited.

A message from the Mayor was received, enclosing a resolution of the Council of Municipality No. One, appointing a committee of seven to co-operate with a similar committee from this body, to protect the city from overflow.

The following communication, from the President of the Council, was read:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to report the number, kind and the probable value of the houses erected within the Second Municipality during the year 1849, together with a statement of the number, kind and the probable value of property destroyed within it during the same period by fire.

Respectfully,
J. BALDWIN, Recorder

Wards.	Brick buildings	Wooden ditto.	Total	Value. & improvem'ts.
1	13	34	47	$129,000
2	5	41	46	141,100
3	12	13	25	76,100
4	8	24	32	91,000
5	23	24	93	230,000
6	40	24	40	171,[illegible]
7	17	62	79	112,000
	118	174	292	$941,000

Destroyed by fire, 1st Ward, $1,500; 2d, $6,000; 3d, $5,700; 4th, $20,300; 5th, $14,000; 7th, $26,500; total, $74,000—leaving a net increase in value of $870,000.

The statement of the Treasurer was read, showing the amount of expenditure and disbursements during the last four weeks. Various proposals were made for the purchase of boards. A communication from the Surveyor was read, detailing the necessity measures to be adopted for the protection of the city from overflow. The recommendations are identical to those suggested by the Committee on Streets and Landings, and which we have already published. The Surveyor likewise announces the removal of the wreck of the steamer Illinois, for which a contract was entered into in the sum of $2700. Various proposals for numbering the houses of the Municipality, and for paving, were submitted and referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Council adjourned, after other regular business of the Council, occupied a long time, but nothing of special importance was elicited.

First District Court.—*Judge McHenry.*—The Grand Jury was in session yesterday, and found the following true bills: Sylvester McCann, indicted for robbery; Thomas Water and Jerry Watters, indicted for robbery; Wm. McMinor and Robert W. Clement, indicted for robbery; Paul. White, indicted for arson. The indictment against Michael Egan and Augustin Fix, for breaking and entering a house with intent to steal, was ignored.

On motion of the Attorney General, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the following cases: Daniel Queen, for inveigling a slave; John Ford, charged with burglary; Wm. Bland, charged with robbery; Wm. Batesby, for breaking open and robbing a store; and the accused were accordingly discharged from custody.

Committed.—Charles Cavanagh, charged with stealing a coat from a clothing store on the Levee, was committed yesterday by Recorder Genois, for trial before the First District Court.

Second Municipality.—A number of no more grieved the court of Recorder Baldwin yesterday morning; but they were mostly arrested for petting drunk and disturbing the peace. A man named O'Neal was sent to the Work-House for smashing the glass from the Levee. One or two others received a ticket for similar accommodations beyond which no business of importance was transacted.

The Assault of Captain Forno.—This gentleman was stabbed on Monday night, by a young man named P. T. McKee, at Placide's Theatre. McKee was creating a disturbance in the upper part of the house, when Capt. Forno warned him to desist, whereupon he drew a knife and stabbed the Captain in the abdomen. The young man was forthwith arrested, and will be arraigned to-day before Recorder Baldwin. The wound, though very severe, is, we are happy to say, not dangerous.

Infrigating a Slave.—Jas. Smith and Robert Brown were arrested yesterday afternoon in the Second Municipality, on the charge of having enticed away a slave belonging to H. F. Drew.

DIED

Yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the age of 18 years, LEOPOLD C. SIMON, son of the Hon. Edouard Simon. The friends and acquaintance of the family of Mr. Simon, and those of Dr. Kerr, are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, which will take place THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 55 Dumaine street, between Conde and Royal.

☞ The attention of buyers is solicited to the extensive auction sale of Boots, Brogans, Shoes, Hats and Clothing, which takes place this day by Murphy & Nevius, at No. 57 Magazine street.

☞ THIS DAY, at the St. Louis Exchange will be sold at auction, a splendid Sugar Plantation, with about 74 Negroes, (most of them choice hands,) belonging to the estate of E. Fortier, Esq., deceased, situated 12 miles above the City on the left bank of the River. j16

☞ Magnificent collection of rich Italian Statuary.—Signor Pandolfini has opened, THIS DAY, for inspection at store No. 39 Chartres street, his splendid collection of Marble and Alabaster Ornaments, which is to be offered at auction TO-MORROW, as well as 100 fine Oil Paintings from celebrated grand masters. We refer our readers to the advertisement in our auction column. Every one should go and see. No assortment has ever been displayed here equalling the present one in its extent, variety and splendor. Mr. G. B. Pandolfini, of Florence, has selected himself these sculptured gems of art for the amateurs of our city. The store will be beautifully illuminated to-night.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, ex ship Bengal, from Bordeaux—
400 casks Red Wine;
104 half casks and barrels White Wine;
12 quarts Cognac Brandy;
100 boxes White Wine;
800 boxes Claret.
For Sale in Store—
150 casks Red Wine, sundry quality.
570 boxes Claret, 1841;
1500 do do
20 casks Bathford Marseilles Wine;
200 baskets Flagniol Oil;
40-4 & 10-8 pipes Coignac Brandy;
20 Bellete Swiss Absynth.
j16 G. M. LUCAS, 33 Bienville st.

WINES, &c.—100 boxes St. Julien Claret; 100 do St. Estephe; 75 do Haut Sauterne White Wine; 90 casks 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
j16 P. DUBUCH, 77 St. Louis st.

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

GRAIN SACKS—11,000 twilled cotton Sacks, second hand, in fine order and for sale by
j16 J P WHITNEY & CO., 73 Camp st.

FOR SALE, landing ex ship Bengal, from Bordeaux—
90 casks old Medoc Wine; 40 do good ordinary do;
30 bbls Haut Sauterne White Wine;
300,000 fine regular Corks; 20,000 superfine do.
j16 N. DUDOUYT, 13 Toulouse st.

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Viola, from Havre, 6 hhds genuine Gruyere Cheese; 30 bxs Kirsch, Etc. Pernod brand, for sale by
j16 N. DUDOUYT, 13 Toulouse st.

HAMS—30 tierces [illegible] Bags, and Jno. Sh[illegible] & Co's best sugar cured, for sale by
j16 SHCOCKS & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

BUTTER—150 firkins and 25 half bbls fresh Butter, for sale by
j16 SHCOCKS & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

BEEF—5 Tierces Smoked Beef Rounds. for sale by
j16 SHCOCKS & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

SOAP—[illegible] for sale by
SHCOCKS & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas street.

MESS BEEF in bbls and half bbls, family Mess, for sale by SHCOCKS & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES—77 boxes choice brand, for sale by SHCOCKS & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHEESE—300 boxes prime Cincinnati, for sale by SHCOCKS & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

STAR CANDLES—[illegible] boxes [illegible] & Co., for sale by SHCOCKS & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

BACON SIDES—[illegible] casks and Cincinnati Sides, for sale by SHCOCKS & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Tuesday Evening, Jan 15, 1850.

There was a brisk demand for Cotton to-day, and the sales comprised some 8000 bales at an advance of fully ⅛c. per lb on the prices current yesterday previous to the arrival of the Canada. Some few purchases were made for England. We quote good Ordinary 11@11¼c.; Middling, 11¾@11⅞c.; Good Middling 11⅞@12c.; Middling Fair 12@12¼c. Fair to Fully fair 12½@12¾. per lb.

Sales of Sugar, 700 hhds. at yesterday's prices. Of Molasses, 1000 bbls. at 19 @ 19½c. per gal.

The Flour market is firm, with sales of 900 bbls. at former prices. In corn the transactions to-day were small.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork $9 50@$9 75 per bbl. Beef is well sustained. Lard continues in active demand at former prices.

Exchanges remain as last quoted. Sterling 105½@107. Francs, 5f. 20½ @ 5f. 40. New York 60 days 1½ @ 2 per cent. dis. Checks, ⅜@½ per cent. disc.

Grand Action Piano Forte. ERARD.

Sent to Mr. A. Perier, in New Orleans, in order to be played by M. Strakosch.

A. PERIER, No. 207 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. This Piano is recommended in every respect, and has been acknowledged by amateurs as the best instrument sent to New Orleans. j15

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 6-4 10-4 and 12-4; Pillow Case Linens, 5-4 and 6-4; Shirting Linen, expressly for family use; Toile de Paris and Rosen Pillows; Platillas and Britannias; French Damask table services; Do 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 Bro. and striped; Misses white and bro. Hose of all sizes; Boys' socks, bro. and bleached, &c. Children's Fils d'Ecosse Hose, &c.

☞ All the above goods having been manufactured to our order, can be most highly recommended.

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;
175 cases Brandy Cherries;
85 cases assorted Cordials;
24 baskets Champaign;
5 cases superior Anisette;
5000 half boxes Sardines, in oil;
500 boxes do do;
250 ¼ boxes do do;
1500 half boxes small Peas;
200 ¾ boxes do do;
100 half boxes Truffles, for sale by
TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO, 90 Customhouse st. j15 15t

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 his Posthumous Works.
Fairy Tales From All Nations—By Montalba—With 24 beautiful illustrations.
The Whale and Its Captors—By the Rev. H. T. Cheever. For sale by
j14 J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

L. BINOCHE,

Corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies that on Monday, 15th inst, he will offer for sale a large assortment of Fancy Goods, such as Silks, Bareges, and other articles, received per late arrivals from Europe. j10 8t

French Goods.

LANDING ex ships Auxerre, Ferriere, William, Manchester, Eoconosia and Radius, from Havre, and for sale at very low rates by the subscriber—
7 cases Printed Barege; rich colors;
1 do plain assorted colors;
1 do Satin striped;
1 do Silk assorted colors;
2 do Silk Muslin and Grenadine;
2 do Tarlatan, cherry, pink, blue, white, &c.;
1 do Printed Jaconets, small patterns;
2 do Printed Organdies and Muslin;
2 do Printed Perkaline, new article;
3 do Silk Poulards and Nacalines and Caroline;
2 do Toile de l'Inde, Silk and Cotton;
2 do Grecian Filet Shawls, new article;
2 do Embroidered Organdies and Muslins;
2 do Damask Muslin, for curtains;
1 do Plaid and Figured Muslin for curtains;
1 do Swiss Muslin, assorted qualities;
1 do Linen Drilling, new patterns;
1 do Plain and Colored Crinoline;
1 do Embroidered Muslin Curtains;
1 do Lace;
2 do Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs;
3 do Black Merino, Drap d'Ete;
1 do Filet Gloves and Mitts;
1 do Black Lustring and Taffetta Ribbon;
1 do Parasols and colored Umbrellas;
2 do Black and White Lace Veils;
1 do Ladies' Fil d'Ecosse Stockings;
2 do Mosquito assorted Perfumery;
2 do French and Spanish Playing Cards.
d11 J. LEVOIS, 47 Chartres st., up stairs.

IN STORE and for sale by the subscriber—
100 casks Marseilles Red Wine;
60 do Chateau Grimmont do;
25 do St Julien do;
10 do St Emilion do;
100 bbls Madeira; 150 do Oporto;
500 cases St Julien and Cote Rotie Claret;
20 do Muscatel Wine;
100 do Vermicelli and Maccaroni;
1300 bsk do Olive Oil, 18 and 24 ounces;
50 do Champaign, blue ribbon;
15 pipes Cognac; 20 cases Green Wax;
20 bales regular Corks, of 3000 each;
100 baskets Empty Bottles, of 22 ounces.
j11 PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO, 27 St Louis st.

NEW CHART—A General Chart of the Mediterranean, Adriatic and Black Seas; together with the Grecian Archipelago, by J. W. Norie, Esq. With sailing directions, 1847. Just received and for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Book Sellers and Stationers,
j3 Corner of Camp and Gravier streets.

For Sale on account of Sickness.

THE Dry Goods Store at the corner of St. Philip and Conde streets. Apply on the premises to Mrs Pas de Loop, who requests the persons to whom she is indebted to present their accounts in the shortest delay, and begs those who are indebted to her to settle as soon as possible. j5 6t

RECEIVED, per late arrivals, and for sale by the subscriber—
3000 boxes and hf do Sardines in oil, B Guillou;
800 do St Julien and St Estephe Claret,
50 do Swiss Absynth, Sauvajol & Bruston;
70 do Curacoa and Marachino;
75 do Olives, 120 do salted Variantes and Pickles; 8 do Orange Flower Water; 5 do Anised, Champion brand; 150 baskets Olive Oil, 12 bottles in each; 125 do do, 24 half bottles in each; 100 do Guinolet; 20 frails empty Bottles; 70 boxes Marseilles Soap; 60 casks Haut Talence and Haut Brion Red Wine; 75 half do do; 100 qr casks Cognac, A Vazeaux and Castillon brand.
j7 A MOLIER, 96 St. Louis st.

SLATES—112,000 best Pentining and 8,750 Uttered Slates, of assorted sizes, to arrive per Virginia and Cambria, (from Liverpool, for sale on liberal terms by J. P. WHITNEY & CO.
j10 61 Camp st.

SPERM OIL—3500 gallons pure bleached and unbleached Winter Sperm Oil, for sale by
J. W. STANTON & CO.,
j12 1w cor. Magazine and Lafayette sts.

MUSLIN & JACONETS—Landing ex ship Harraway, from Liverpool, 18 cases printed Organdies, Muslins and Jaconets; 3 trunks super Madras Hdkfs. For sale by J. LEVOIS,
j11 47 Chartres st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—To arrive per ship [illegible]—4 hhds. Gruyere Cheese, 1st quality; 75 bxs Pate de Maure Cheese; 1500 Demijons, 5 gallons; and 500 of 1 gallon each. Dom. LANATA,
j9 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—To arrive per ship Witherspoon, from Marseilles—100 Bxs French Soap; 100 do Orange Flower water; 10 bales Almonds; 100 bxs Sweet Wine; 100 frails empty bottles, by
j5 Dom. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

CLARET—80 casks of very good family Claret, for sale by DUNTZE & IKEN, corner Royal and Conti sts.

BRANDY—For sale ex ship Bengal, from Bordeaux, 25 quarts Brandy, Cognac; 25 half pipes do, do, for sale by D. LANATA,
j16 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

CHAMPAGNE WINES—100 baskets Champagne Wine, "Flag Brand;" 20 do do do, "Express Brand;" 10 do do do, "Maille" B. & B. Jacy; 20 do do do, "Sillery" do, in store and for sale by
LEOPOLD JEANNETT, 28 St. Louis street.

HAVANA SEGARS—Landing from Brig Adams Gray, from Havana, 50,000 Havana Segars, of the most celebrated brands, for sale by
LEOPOLD JEANNETT, 28 St. Louis st.

MONONGAHELA WHISKEY and ARRACK—We lately received a [illegible] old Monongahela Whiskey and Arrack [illegible] offer for sale in quantities to suit [illegible]
DUNTZE & IKEN, corner of Royal and Conti sts.

AT THE DRAWBACK—[illegible] blue ribbon; 20 do [illegible] 24 ounces; 300 do [illegible]
PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO, 27 St Louis st.

CLARET WINE—400 boxes Claret, St. Julien, landing ex ship Capitaliste, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
RAYMOND CAMURAC, 24 Old Levee st.

CEMENT—600 barrels Roman, Rosendale & Brown, Rosendale Hydraulic Cement, landing and for sale by BLOSS & FORTIER, 91 Magazine st.

LIME—1000 bbls Thomaston Lime afloat and landing, for sale by BLOSS & FORTIER, 91 Magazine st.

[illegible]

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Custom House, New Orleans,
Collector's Office, January 10th, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the 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 certificate to that 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 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 5x6 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 3½ inches apart; to be well nailed on the stringers 3x4 with 10 penny cut nails, mortised in the posts. The base board to be 1¼ 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.

MANCHAC LIGHT HOUSE.

Repairs to roof, about 1000 shingles, to replace those decayed.

12 feet new copper gutters, with new fastenings for 76 feet gutters.

320 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 also 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 3½ 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: 320 feet, is to be supported by filling up with brickbats four feet deep, and extending 10 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 to be extended over the front gallery. The roof measures 22x35 in front, and 18x22 in the rear.

The Gable ends to be finished out to the front roof, and the pieces to be replaced.

A new kitchen to be erected 16x16 in the clear with one door and one window, with proper hinges 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 old chimney to be removed.

Around the premises to be constructed, a fence 510 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 contract may be awarded therefor; and if not so commenced, the undersigned reserves the right to annul the contract with the person so in default.

SAM. J. PETERS, Collector
j10 t25j 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, 1848, 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 14th section of the act of the Legislature, approved 4th May, 1847, and said bank having since recovered the interest accruing on said dividends agreeably to the charter of the bank, and said Sinking Fund having collected in cash and in notes, in satisfaction of said judgment, the sum of $439,979 73, which was previously assigned, paid as follows: $128,665 50 in cash, and the remainder, $311,315 23 in notes of the Commercial Bank, and in notes of Municipality No. 1 and 2, bearing interest, and being endorsed 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 25, 1833, and signed D. Prieur, Mayor, and N. Wm. Recorder, for the sums of $1000 each, and payable on the 25th 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 at the City of New Orleans.

New Orleans, Dec. 15, 1849.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor,
d17 President of Sinking Fund.

VICTOR,

No. 16 St. Charles st.

Importer of French, English and American Goods. RESPECTFULLY informs his customers that he has just received per ship Brunswick, Chasca, Nassagansett, Creole and Vesta, from Havre, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail.
5 cases extra fine Silk Hats;
50 dozen fine Linen Shirts, new style;
50 do Cotton Shirts, linen bosoms;
70 dozen assorted Colored Shirts;
200 dozen Jouvin's Gloves, assorted colors.
A large assortment of black and colored Silk Cravats, under Shirts, knitted Drawers, white, Colored and brown Socks, gentlemen's Shawls, Ladies' Cravats, garnished with Valenciennes; gentlemen's and ladies' Dressing Cases; Porte-Monnaies; do steel frame, do double springs; Visits, sundry styles, corner in gold or silver; shell do. shell Snuff Boxes, with frame in gold or silver; Combs of every description; every kind of Umbrellas; do Brushes and Hair do; a large assortment of Perfumery. Manufacture of Wigs, Toupees, and also, a large assortment of Hair for hairdressers.
n13 VICTOR, 16 St Charles st., between Canal and Common sts.

7th Vol. Howard's Reports, &c. REPORTS of Cases Argued and Adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, vol. 7th, by Benjamin C. Howard, 1849.

HARE ON DISCOVERY. A Treatise on Discovery of Evidence, by Bell and Answer, in Equity, by Thomas Hare, Esq., second American edition, with notes and references to American authorities, by Robert S. Rowley, Esq., 1849, just received and for sale by ALEX. LEVY & CO.
Law Booksellers and Stationers,
j8. Corner of Camp and Gravier sts.

Mexican Goods in Bond.

PRINTED MUSLINS, 5-8 English Prints, Cashmeres, Bayetas, Printed Flannels, Ceylon Cassimere, Colored Cambricks, Florence paper, &c., &c. for sale at low prices, on accommodating terms, by
j7 R. D. BLOSSMAN, No 12 Conti st.

CLARET IN BOXES—312 cases Claret, of the following brands: Chateau Laffitte, Chateau Leoville, Chateau Margaux, Chateau Latour, Chateau Cheillot, Mouton, Batailley, St. Julien, quarts, St. Julien, pints. For sale by
EUGENE ROCHEREAU & CO.,
j7 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

WINE, OIL, &c.—125 casks Red Wine, sundry brands; 75 do good family do; 1000 bxs Claret and White Wine; 25 do Burgundy do; 20 bxs dry Prunes, from 3 to 10 lbs; 200 baskets Flagniol Olive Oil, 24 ounces; 250 bxs Genoa Maccaroni and Vermicelli; 150 do Olives, Pickles, &c; 20 do superfine Liquor, Chauvet brand; 150 bxs Aniseed; 12 bottles; 25 do Champagne Wine, Cigar brand, in store and for sale by S. TALAMON, 180 and 186 Royal st.

BRANDY—10 qr. pipes old brandy, Cognac, S. Sutton, 1829, 1st proof; 10 qr. do., do., 1831, 1st proof; 25 qr. do., fine Champagne, 1831, 1st proof; 20 qr. do., sundry brands, in store and for sale by
j7 S. TALAMON, 180 and 186 Royal st.

SLATES—60,000 best Bethesda Slates, to arrive by the Transit, from Liverpool, for sale on liberal terms, by J. P. WHITNEY & CO.,
j5 61 Camp street.

ST. GENEVIEVE LIME—500 bbls St. Genevieve Marble Lime, for sale by
j5 BLOSS & FORTIER, 91 Magazine st.

PLASTERING HAIR—500 bushels Northern and Western Hair, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by BLOSS & FORTIER, 91 Magazine st.

CIGARS—20,000 Regalia Cigars, landing ex brig Adams Gray, from Havana, and for sale by
J. H. CABALLERO, 72 Old Levee.

70 WATER CASKS, from ship Radius, for sale on the Levee.—Apply to Y. D. R. [illegible], 24 Conti st.

SARDINES AND GREEN PEAS—[illegible] Green Peas, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO, 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

MADEIRA WINE—6 qr pipes superior Madeira Wine, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO, 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

CORDIALS—35 cases Absynth, Kirsch and assorted Cordials, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO, 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

BRANDY CHERRIES—20 cases, 24 bottles each, Brandy Cherries, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, at sight, and at sixty days, for sale by SHCOCKS & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

LIME—700 bbls. Western, in store, for sale by [illegible]

BRANDY CHERRIES—[illegible]

[illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

AUCTION NOTICE—Copartnership.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Auction business, for the sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Cargoes, Fort Wardens, Successions, will act also as Brokers and Appraisers, and all business appertaining thereto under the firm of Bonneval & Benit. Office 34 Toulouse street, opposite the Citizens Bank.
J. A. BONNEVAL,
j8 JULES BENIT.

THE Copartnership between James Robb and Joshua Dixon, in New Orleans and New York, being terminated by mutual consent, the house in New York under the firm of Joshua Dixon & Co. ceases to exist. JAMES ROBB & CO.
New Orleans, 31st December, 1849. j1

JOSHUA DIXON will continue the Exchange and Commission business on his own account, at 24 Gravier street, under the firm of
jan1-15d JOSHUA DIXON & CO.

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. 1 1m

THE undersigned having taken in partnership Mr. M. H. 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, Julien 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. 52 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. 59 OLD LEVEE, between St. Louis and Conti sts. d27-1m31

Removal.—LABORDE & XIQUES have removed to No. 2 Front street, between Canal and Crossman streets, opposite the steamboat landing, 1st Municipality. d5

French Consulate.

THE Chancery of the French Consulate has provisionally been removed to the corner of St. Anne and St. Claude streets. ☞ Entrance by St. Claude street. o31

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, 34 Bienville st.

☞ The ship BUENA VISTA, from Havre, is discharging opposite Post 3d, 2d Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee, and to take out their permits within five days, otherwise they will be sent to the public stores. j14 L. H. GALE, 23 Common st.

☞ The consignees of the following goods, to order, per ship Buena Vista, from Havre, will make themselves known to the undersigned, or to the discharging clerk on the Levee, viz: Kribben, No. 5, one case; C E, one case; B & D, 20 baskets Wine; D & C, 30 baskets do; D L, 50 do do; A L and A L, P under, 100 do do.
j14 LEVI H. GALE, 23 Common st.

☞ The following persons, consignees of mdze. per ship BUENA VISTA, will please make their consignees known to the undersigned, or to the discharging clerk, on the Levee: Messrs. Messrs. E. Boucey, Blondelt, G. Boudier, Marc Perel, J. Delinotte, Trouble J. Yeutel, and Mr. Muller.
j14 LEVI H. GALE, 23 Common st.

☞ Average Bond.—Consignees per ship Mi. CHARL ANGELO, from Boston, are hereby notified and requested to call at our office and sign the average bond, or their goods cannot be delivered until the bond is signed.
j11 J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 61 Camp st.

☞ Ship LAPLAND, Capt. Simpson, from Liverpool, is ready to discharge cargo opposite the Vegetable Market, First Municipality. Consignees will please get out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. All goods not permitted within five days, will be sent to the public stores at the risk and expense of the owners thereof. J. P. WHITNEY & CO.,
61 Camp st.

GAMBLE & BOYLE, No. 9 Bienville street, are now receiving, per the Adeline, Cato and Virginia, from Liverpool, the following, suited to the Mexican trade:
5-8 fancy Prints; 5-8 printed Muslins and Organdies; do do bl'k and white; Spitalfields; Thread; Britannias and Estopillas; 7-8 and 4-4 Plain Drills; Creas Legitimas; Fancy Cotton and Linen Drills; 4-4 Imperials; Bayetas de Castillo; Printed Flannels, Last'ings and Cloths; Printed and Turkey Red Hdkfs; 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 colored Satteens, fancy Cantoons; English Silk Cords.
As well as the following, to which they invite the attention of buyers:
4-4 Linen Shirtings of all qualities;
5-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings;
Long Lawns; Printed Lawns;
Linen Checks and Ginghams;
Osnaburgs, Bed Tickings and Hessians;
6-4 and 8-4 Table Damasks;
Damask Napkins and Cloths;
Bird-eye Diapers and Towelings, Huckabacks;
Fancy White and Brown Linen Drills;
Planters' Linens, Turk Sheetings;
Cambric Hdkfs, for gentlemen and ladies;
Sewing Silks, assorted; Laces and Edgings;
Gala Plaid Shawls; Cashmere Shawls;
8-4 White Bobbinet; Linen Nettings;
Tape Check, Swiss and Book Muslins;
Victoria Lawns; 6-4 White Cambrics;
Turkey Red Prints, small figures;
Knitting Cottons; Ginghams, solid and fancy;
Colored Linings; Brown Hollands; Patent Thread, &c. &c. with a constant supply of Alexander's best water-twist Spool Cotton on hand. d18 1m

SPRING GOODS—Entitled to Debenture—Landing ex ships Manchester and Radius, from Havre, and for sale at very low rates by the subscribers:
3 cases Organdies and Pompadour Gauze, Dollfus Mieg & Co;
3 do New fancy Jaconets, Dollfus Mieg & Co;
2 do Organdies and Gauze Gros Odier, Roman & Co;
2 do Jaconets, small drawings, Roman & Co;
2 do New fancy Organdies, Bartman & Co.
H. de GOER & RIFFLARD,
j5 21 Magazine st.

Goods for the Mexican Market. Entitled to Debenture.

20 Cases Cotton hats, all numbers; 30 cases Spool Thread, 100 and 200 yds; 200 gross Pearl Shirt Buttons.
The above will be sold cheap for cash.
LOVE & HOGG,
At their Hardware, Cutlery and Fancy Store,
j4m3 106 Poydras st.

LEECHES.

LARGE assortment of Austrian and Marquoin LEECHES, just arrived per ship Azemedia, from Havre. For sale by PROVOST,
12-6m 236 Bourbon st., bet'n Dumaine & St Ann.

Alpaca Lustres, &c. &c.

THE subscriber offers to merchants in the city or country a large stock of ALPACA LUSTRES, of all qualities, in black and colors from 16 c. to $1 per yard.
Also, fancy colored Wool Bareges, fancy Paris Dresses, Gala Plaids, solid changeable Silks, fine oil colored Ginghams, black and white Ginghams, &c., &c. J. H. PALMER,
j3 35 Gravier street.

RECEIVED per ship Amerique, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers—
20 casks St. Julien and St. Estephe and Pope Clement Red Wine, sundry kinds;
30 half casks Sauterne White Wine;
50 boxes Pope Clement 1841 Claret, 12 bottles each;
15 do Bergasse Sweet White Wine;
25 do Fruits, in Juice; Peaches, Apricots, Pears, Strawberries, Mirabelle's Prunes, Th Pencaud bottles and half do.
20 cases of 300 half boxes Sardines, Th Pencaud brand;
15 cases Mushrooms, Green Peas, Truffled Pies, and other preserves.
LOREILHE & CO.,
j5 corner Royal and Customhouse sts.

Winter Goods Reduced. REGULAR WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.

THE undersigned, with a view to make room for a large and early spring business, has reduced the prices of all kinds of WINTER GOODS, (in some instances,) below the Northern markets, viz: Woolen Flannels, Plaid Linseys, blue and mixed Jeans, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, blankets, Kerseys, &c.
ALSO—More than 2000 pieces of dark printed Calicoes. J. H. PALMER, 35 Gravier st.
j16

Selling off at Cost to Close Concern.

SILK and Lace goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, and, in general, French and Domestic Goods sold at the first cost price. The undersigned, being about [illegible] their retail Dry Goods Store, No. 73 Canal street, offer to sell off at cost all their winter goods and all their stock in general, comprising French Goods and Staples, Linens, and every variety of Fancy and Staple Goods, all of rich importation. E. VALMONT & CO.,
j10 No. 73 Canal street, corner of Post Office Alley.

Positive Liquidation.

THE undersigned [illegible] business and wishing to sell their stock of Dry Goods with the shortest delay, inform the public that they have reduced the price of all the goods in their store, and solicit those who wish to buy cheap to give them a call.
PAUL ALDIGE & CO,
j4 6y Rue Royal, between the two markets.

SMOKED—Received by the Ohio, from Bremen—50 Westphalia Hams;
20 boxes Herrings in Salt;
30 do Sardels, do;
20 do Dutch Cheese;
100 do Bremen Sausages, for sale by
DUNTZE & IKEN, corner Royal and Conti sts.

FRUITS, in Juice and in Brandy—The undersigned have received, by the ship Rosannah, from [illegible]—
50 boxes Fruits, in Juice;
40 do Brandy Fruits, for sale by
DUNTZE & IKEN,
Corner of Royal and Conti sts.

LANDING ex ship Manchester, from Havre—200 Demijohns, 5 gallons; 50 do 3 gallons; 200 do 2 do 400 do 1 do
For sale by PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO, 27 St Louis st.

HAVANA CIGARS—A large assortment of choice Cigars [illegible], for sale by
J. H. CABALLERO, 72 Old Levee.

SEGARS—Brand A. Gitte & Co., 600 boxes and [illegible] in oil, for sale by
S. TALAMON, 180 and 186 Royal st.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

N. O. Navigation Company.

New Orleans, Jan. 14th, 1850.

THE stockholders of this Institution are notified that the annual election of twelve Directors will take place on MONDAY, 4th February next, at the office of the Company, corner of Carondelet Walk and Franklin streets, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
j16-3t-1de G. LEGENDRE, Secretary.

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 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

Improvement and Banking Co.
New Orleans, January 10, 1850.

WHEREAS, it appears, on the final account of its condition and circulation, proved in the Third District Court, the creditors are entitled to a second dividend of 5 2-10 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.

AT the annual meeting of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, on the 7th inst. the following gentlemen, members thereof, were chosen officers for the current year:
President, I. MATTHEWS.
1st Vice President, Jno. M. Bell; 2d Vice President, Ch's Briggs.
Geo. A. Holt,
J. A. Barelli,
J. O. Woodruff,
J. H. Owen,
J. W. Carroll,
William Myer. } Committee of Appeals.
Secretary, Ch's J. Mansoni. j11

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

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the stock and active debts of the store called the "Panier Fleuri" situated at the corner of Royal and St. Louis streets, respectfully informs the public that he will continue the same line of business, and that all the debts due to said store will be recovered in his name. j10-6t ADOLPHE BLACHE.

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:
j7 3m R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

Female Orphan Society.

THE annual meeting of the subscribers of the Female Orphan Society will be held at the Poydras Asylum, on Wednesday, 16th inst. between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock for the purpose of electing managers to serve the ensuing year.
j7-10t

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.
j1 R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

New Orleans, 29th 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, at the office of the Bank, on Canal street, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M.
d29 t1 G. CRUZAT, Cashier.

Keesey Fire 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 $297,000—and additional assets of more than seven hundred thousand dollars. Marine, River and Fire Risks continue to be taken at the office corner of Camp and Common streets.
January 1st, 1850 1m1 L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

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

WANTED, LOST, &c.

ANY person knowing anything as to the whereabouts, existence or death of FRANCIS MACDONALD SORRELL, who came to this port in March last on the ship Adrianne, will oblige the WM. MURE, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, 118 Common street, New Orleans. j10

MR. JAMES SOUTHALL, East India Company Pensioner, is requested, if remaining in St. Peter's, to call on Wm. Mure, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, 118 Common st. j10

Found—In the river, opposite the Beef Market a YAWL, adrift, belonging probably to a steamer. The owner is requested to claim her at 164 Old Levee, between Madison and Main streets, and pay the charges. j10-6t

FOR Sale or Hire—An American mulatto WOMAN, about 25 years old, good American cook, house servant, and a good nurse, sold for a guarantee. Apply to P. F. COMER & CO.,
a27 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. 13a Tchoupitoulas st.

DETAINED in the parish of St. Charles the slave ROBIN, belonging to M. Comstock, of the parish of St John the Baptist. Said boy is aged about 21 years, measures 6 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, 1849.
j14 1m N. T. MARTIN, Sheriff.

For Sale—A very fine HORSE, without fault, perfectly trained to Carriage or Saddle. Apply at 183 Conti Street. j15-3t

Caps! Caps! Caps!—The undersigned has just received on consignment a lot of Cloth, Silk, Plush and Glazed CAPS—latest fashions, which he offers for sale at moderate prices for cash.
j10-1m S. BARNETT & CO., 12 Camp st.

HATS AND CAPS—1000 cases Hats and Caps, comprising a complete assortment of men's black and drab Russia, Silk, Sporting, Mexican and California Hats. Also, boys and men's Hats and Caps, for sale by
d10 1m R. G. HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st.

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

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—236 cases, now landing from ships Wave, Geo. Green and Medford Angels, comprising an assortment of boots and summer goods, for sale by j14 C. W. DUNBAR, 19 Customhouse st.

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS—210 cases landing from ships Beatrice, Chalk and Margaret—for sale by R. G. HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st.

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

CANVASS HATS—20 doz. canvass covered Hats, just received and for sale by
d11 FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st.

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

Cauliflower and Radish Seed.

THE subscriber has just received, per ship Radius, from Havre, a lot of superior Cauliflower seed. Also, 800 lbs assorted Radish, consisting of Long, Scarlet, Red Long, and Red and White Turnip, &c. For sale in lots to suit purchasers. D. MAUPAY, Seedsman,
j7 25 Camp st., near Poydras.

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 Fournoret & Reichbrandhausen, will be promptly attended to.
WM. DINN, Agent, 20 Canal st.
d14 New Buildings on the Levee.

Seeds, Flowers, &c.—The subscriber has just received per ships Oxenbridge, Caledonia Brander and Hero—50,000 Giant Asparagus roots, 2 years old; 300 roots fine double Dahlias; 300 Rhubarb roots; 6 varieties Northern seed Corn. Also—20 bushels best English Peas, consisting of Early Washington, large Marrowfat, Blue Imperial, and Prussian Marrowfat Early Frame Field Seeds, consisting of Timothy, Clover, White Clover, Herd grass &c. D. MAUPAY, Seedsman, 25 Camp st. near Poydras.
j16

Garden, Farm, and Flower Seeds—Warranted the Growth of 1849.—The very best quality of fresh Seeds, of direct importation, put up in assorted boxes for plantations, and sold by the pound and bushel for market Gardeners, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand papers for retail dealers, all guaranteed. Also, all kinds of Plants and Shrubbery, at lower prices than any other house in this city. Apply at the Seed Store, No. 20 Canal street, new buildings on the Levee.
WM. DINN, Agent.

HOLLAND GIN.

The subscriber, sole importer of the celebrated Schiedam Brand, now offers for sale 50 pipes of this superior article, landing from the bark [illegible], in lots to suit purchasers, and on accommodating terms. JAMES FLINT, 34 Common st.

PLASTER—700 bbls Newark and Rosendale, Wetherspoon and Croton, landing and to arrive, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 22 Magazine st. and 11 Red store.

CHOCOLATE—40 boxes best celebrated Menier's Chocolate, for sale by
j1 BJ HART & CO, 49 Tchoupitoulas st.

BRANDY—40 qr pipes and 60 qr casks J Augustin brand, old proof, landing ex ship Capitaliste, from Bordeaux, for sale by
j3 RAYMOND CAMURAC 24 Old Levee st.

KID GLOVES—The undersigned have just received, per ship [illegible], from Havre—300 dozen [illegible] P. A. KNIGHT.

[illegible]