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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, Dec. 30, 1853.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

HOW WILL IT END!

We alluded a day or two ago to the important news of the victory achieved by the Russians over the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea. It is one of those events which sooner, or later, was bound to occur. Our sympathies in the quarrel are entirely with the Turks, for they are not only the weaker party, but their cause is just, and they are striving with desperate bravery to defend the country from the invasion of a rapacious and inexorable foe. That the deliberate purpose of the Russian is to overrun and subjugate Turkey none can doubt, who are familiar with the fixed policy, and traditional [illegible] of that nation. From the days of Peter the Great, the Russians have cherished as a principle, a fundamental article of political faith, the conviction that their Empire is destined to absorb Turkey, and to convert Constantinople into the capital of the Russian dominions. The supremacy of a stringent and reckless despotism is a calamity to be avoided, if possible—if not, to be postponed as long as possible. There is nothing in Russian aggrandizement that can give hope to the struggling patriots of Europe, or create joy among the Republicans of America. Every stride taken by that gigantic power towards the West, crushes the aspirations of the friends of freedom, and stifles their energies and their hopes.

Yet Turkey must fall, if doomed to fight her battles unaided. This has long been the current opinion, nor can European statesmen, proverbial for their sagacity, have possibly blinded their vision to the truth. Turkey is brave, enthusiastic, patriotic, but what can these noble qualities accomplish against the might and inexhaustible resources of her enemy, unless backed by immense armies, thorough discipline, an abundant commissariat, and an overflowing treasury? All these are enjoyed by Russia, and are wanting to Turkey. The latter may fight, and has fought with heroic courage; may achieve, and has achieved some brilliant triumphs, but unlike Russia, her very victories exhaust her—her means daily diminish, and ere long she will be unable to offer an organized resistance to an adversary who brings forward innumerable legions to replace those which have been swept away by pestilence and the sword, and whose resources cannot fail, while he has millions of serfs with all their worldly goods at his supreme disposal.

The naval engagement off Sinope is but the prelude to a succession of Russian triumphs, which will eventually carry the autocrat to the gates of Constantinople, if England and France maintain their inconceivable and contemptible supineness. We cannot comprehend the fatuity with which these nations have hitherto acted. Their policy from the outset has been laute and disgraceful. The Washington *Globe* in a vigorous article, expresses opinions with which we entirely agree. It says:

They (England and France) have negotiated and *diplomatized*, and the Czar has looked on and laughed—in his sleeve, at least. He well understands what has kept off a war—the two nations and allies of the Sultan are a little afraid of him. They may be kicked into a war, he knows, and if he holds on to the Principalities it is equivalent to kicking. They cannot suffer that, for it places Turkey at his mercy. They have temporized, and lost precious time. Turkey has made extraordinary efforts, has expended large sums, and has gathered her forces in a great measure. It seems clear now that if England and France were as one with respect to this question, from the beginning, they have been astonishingly slow and [illegible]. Napoleon the First did not waste [illegible], nor did Pitt the elder, or [illegible] younger.

Months ago the first would have compelled Austria to show her hand, which is Russian, and marched an army into Italy, another into [illegible] which he would have roused, and another to Prussia, unless her very unreliable [illegible] and declared at once against Nicholas; and [illegible] would before this have swept the [illegible] commerce from the Baltic, the Northern ocean, and the Black seas, have battered the Russian fortresses on the shores of [illegible] and have left nowhere a bit of Russian bunting flying in sight of salt water. This, we think, would have been done, if the genius and courage, now slumbering in the grave, were once more at the helm. But what has [illegible] of its model done, and the Government [illegible] which is that honorable, [illegible] upright and honest states, [illegible] — what has it done? [illegible] and prevaricated and manufactured [illegible] and protocols that effected nothing [illegible] but delay and danger. And both [illegible] the Briton were made dupes of at [illegible] that astute, insincere, and [illegible] cabinets — the Austrian.

[illegible] word of the above is true, and we may [illegible] the continued occupation of the Principalities has sufficed to "kick" England and France into a positive demonstration. [illegible] have hoped for, by their spiritless and [illegible] policy we cannot say, but it [illegible] expected, that if they have [illegible] all sense of national dignity, and all [illegible] of the overwhelming necessity of [illegible] the victory of the Russians in the [illegible] will inspire them with some degree [illegible] and admonish them of the expediency of throttling the Northern Bear before [illegible] his huge paw on Byzantium.

The writer for the Bee is a wise fellow; he tells us that Admiral Slade, or Captain Slade [illegible] commanded the Turkish fleet in the [illegible] was under the command of Osman Bey. This is the same as if one [illegible] who does not write for the Bee, because he writes for *L'Abeille*, one [illegible] newspaper. The English Captain [illegible] the Turkish Admiral Osman Bey—one [illegible] the same man.—*Courier*.

The writer for the *Courier* is a much wiser fellow, for he contrives with wonderful contractive power to compress two men into one. It so happens that Osman Bey is the commander of one division of the Turkish fleet, and Capt. Slade, of the other. The name which the latter bears among the Turks is not "Osman Bey," but "*Mushaver Pasha*," as the *Courier* may learn by consulting its French or English files. Some people while imputing ignorance to others, betray their own.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

St. Charles Theatre.

Dick, the News boy, is announced to night, and is generally understood as an excellent performer.

After which Mlle Vallee and Mr. Schmidt and Mme. Therese and Mr. Brocchini will delight the audience by certain saltatory exhibitions suited to the taste (as is to be presumed) of the audience or *spectators*. We acknowledge to have very little taste in matters of this kind, professing to belong to that class who believe that in female loveliness something ought to be left to the imagination.

Placide's Varieties.

The same bill has been so acceptable as to justify the repetition for this, the third night—It is only necessary to say, that this popular piece is styled "Our new Ladies' Maid," together with "A Fathers Love," and "Out for a Holiday." The most eminent actors are expected to take part in these comedies.

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.—We invite attention to the announcement of A. B. James, of the late firm of Marshall & James.—His stock of European and American Dry Goods is extremely large and varied assortment, which is offered for sale at very moderate prices, at No 39 Magazine street. See advertisement.

Groceries, Wines and Liquors.—Messrs. M. & J. B. Walton have opened a new and extensive establishment at 12 New Levee and Tchoupitoulas streets, for the sale of groceries, wines and liquors of all descriptions. They are the sole agents for Bellecourt Saldon's Verzenay Champagne—one of the most exquisite varieties of this sparkling and delicious beverage. Their stock of wines and groceries is not surpassed by any establishment in our city.

In our account of the affair of honor between two gentlemen of this city, a slight error occurred. Shots were exchanged, but neither of the combatants was wounded, and the affair was thus honorably settled.

L. Moreau Gottschalk.—This distinguished pianist arrived at Mobile on Tuesday, and will probably reach our city this day. He will no doubt be warmly welcomed by his fellow townsmen. We trust it is his intention to give a series of musical entertainments.

The Spectator in Six Volumes.—Messrs. [illegible] & Co. publishers, have sent us, through J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, a neat and splendid edition of the Spectator in six elegant and large octavo volumes, printed in a fair full sized type, upon beautiful paper, [illegible] handsome binding. A more appropriate [illegible] gift for the Holidays cannot well [illegible]. It is surely unnecessary to [illegible] the merits of [illegible] works written [illegible] will be found [illegible].

[illegible] de Grandfort's lecture on [illegible] will be delivered on Wednesday evening next. It has been unavoidably postponed on account of indisposition.

Splendid Annuals and Gift Books.—[illegible] at Burnett & Bostwick's [illegible] of Splendid Editions of Standard [illegible] and other publications [illegible].

ELECTION ON MONDAY NEXT.

We are at this moment on the eve of one of the most important of our elections—the choice of a successor to Judge Lanux; and still the general apathy prevailing on the subject is by no means flattering to our proper appreciation of the importance of the office.

There is nothing to commend itself to every [illegible] of the community—that comes home to [illegible] quaint phrase—to "men's business and bosoms" in any degree comparable with placing upon the Criminal Bench of this great city, a man of stern integrity, of extensive knowledge of the law, sound judgment matured and passions [illegible].

But two individuals are before the public—Mr. Robertson, we are assured, is a gentleman of great respectability. He is however young in life, with very limited experience in the "quibbles and the quiddities of the Law." His competitor, Col. Field, is known to the whole community, as a successful practitioner in the Criminal Court. Scarcely a case of importance has engaged the attention of that tribunal for some years past in which Col. Field has not figured conspicuously. Bearing a high reputation in St. Louis, he came to our city five years ago, and notwithstanding the disadvantages arising from an entirely different system of jurisprudence, it is not too much to say that he has now a distinction and an eminence of which any lawyer may well be proud. The interests of the city, the property, liberty and life of the citizens are dependent upon an effective administration of the Criminal Code: and in view of the momentous issues at stake, we congratulate ourselves and the community upon the probable election of one of the ablest of our criminal jurisconsults to the bench of the First District Court.

We have made *no reference* to the fact that Mr. Robertson is the nominee of a *party convention*. We will not insult our readers by an allusion to considerations which dwindle into insignificance in view of the great interests involved.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, December 22d, 1853.

Congress moves on quietly, and as yet very harmoniously. While the proceedings have an interest of a general nature, they are not characterized by that exciting interest which arises from party or personal conflicts of an animated character. Of these we shall, in due time, have more than enough, judging from present appearances and the mutterings that usually precede a storm. It has been supposed by some that the New York "Hards" were somewhat "cowed," lacked spirit and nerve; but one of them, Mike Walsh, took occasion, yesterday, to intimate that "the true men" from New York would take their own time for speaking, and when the proper moment came they would use language that could be understood without being interpreted or translated. Until then, he said, they would remain in their seats like good peaceable citizens and quiet sincere christians.

The "war of sections," however, is still carried on in another quarter and by other detachments, with a most determined spirit, and with almost a relentless ferocity, as you will see by looking at the *Union* and Richmond *Enquirer*, on the one side, and the *Sentinel*, Richmond *Enquirer* and the two National Democrats of New York and Boston. The booming of heavy guns is also beginning to be heard in other quarters of the great field—in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, giving note of a general promiscuous, spontaneous and miscellaneous fight; in which, however, we may feel interested, we must have and can have no part nor lot whatever. The contest is between the Greeks, and let the Greeks fight it out. The President, as I learn from good Democratic authority, has declared that come what will, he will stand by the policy he started upon, "to the bitter end." That is, he will to the last affiliate with Free Soilers of the North, and recognize them, and the fire eaters of the South as the true and genuine democracy of the country. Well, be it so. "*Jem deus vult perdere prius dementat.*"

A proposition was introduced yesterday into the Senate, and agreed to to-day, as you will have observed, to confer upon the brave old veteran, General Scott, the complimentary rank of Lieutenant General. One would hardly have supposed that a single Senator would have objected to this, and yet there was one, Mr. Petit, of Indiana who did interpose an objection. Had any general officer in the British army performed the exploits and rendered his country the services General Scott has rendered ours, what honors and emoluments would they not have heaped upon him! Blenheim, and Apsley House are monuments of the noble liberality of a proud, high minded, generous nation, that has brave men because she knows how to appreciate and reward gallant and heroic actions. But of all countries in the world, ours is the most niggard of its rewards to its truly great men, whether in civil, military, or naval life.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy to increase the Navy by the addition of six steam frigates, has met a prompt response from the Naval Committees in both branches of Congress. Other important matter of business have been brought forward. Among these are various propositions for giving alternate sections of public lands for the construction of rail roads and one for assisting to each State a certain portion of the public domain for the purpose of providing for the insane in suitable asylums. As the public lands are likely to be rapidly disposed of in one way or another, this measure is proposed by the Atlantic States with a view to secure some little benefits from these lands to themselves. The purpose to which the lands are to be applied, the providing for the insane, is surely a most praiseworthy object.

There were two speeches delivered in Committee of the Whole to-day, upon political topics, one by Mr. Wright of Pennsylvania, in support of the administration and against the bill regulating the appointment of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the other on the other side, by Mr. Bayly of Virginia. Neither were characterised by asperity; but Mr. Bayly took occasion to express his surprise that "the administration" was so often lugged in by way of influencing members in their votes. He said he had scarcely arrived here and registered his name before he was applied to to know whom he should vote for as Speaker, and very kindly informed who "the administration" desired elected. Upon the election of Clerk of the House, too "the administration" was brought forward with its influence, and when he introduced a resolution to elect a Librarian by the House, with a view to restore a constituent of his whom Mr. Forney had removed, again he heard of the wishes of "the administration," and nothing must be done distasteful to "the administration." For his part he thought this constant interference of "the administration" in the business of that House highly indelicate and improper. Let "the administration" act within its own sphere and for itself; the House was quite competent to manage its own affairs. I do not pretend to quote his words, but the general drift of his remarks. Mr. Letcher of Virginia, is set down as a decided "Hard" or opponent of "the administration," and Mr. Bayly's remarks to-day define pretty clearly his position; nor will they stand alone in their delegation.

MAISON ROUGE.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Washington, Dec. 22.

Meeting of Soldiers of 1812.—A meeting of soldiers of the war of 1812 was held at the City Hall, this evening. Col John S. Williams was appointed President; Gen. McCalla and Capt. De La Roche, Vice Presidents, and Jas. Lawrenson, Secretary. A preamble and resolutions were adopted appointing a committee of thirteen to unite in general convention with their brother soldiers in Philadelphia, on the 8th of January next. Patriotic addresses were delivered by the President, Gen. McCalla, Messrs. Cochrane, McNeir, De La Roche, C R Johnson, J W McCallum and others, which were received with much enthusiasm.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Mr. 35 Christeaman, Mr. Mahoney, the argument was continued by Wilson and Smith for the defendant.

The President to-day appointed, and the Senate confirmed, P J Steer, of [illegible], Consul at Peuchen [illegible], vice De Wolf, deceased.

It is reported that serious charges are about to be preferred against the Governor of Minnesota territory.

TROUBLE IN ERIE, PA.

The Telegraph continues to bring us reports of tremendous excitement, including great violence, in Erie, Pennsylvania, in reference to the railroad from Buffalo to Cleveland through that place. So important has the matter become that the interference of the General Government is deemed indispensable.

Fortunately, a resort to the Supreme power of the nation has been of rare occurrence in our history. The whiskey rebellion of John Fries, that of Dorr in Rhode Island, and the present we believe are the only instances. It is true, a few mad-caps in South Carolina placed the United States at defiance; but they quailed before the glance of Old Hickory, as many of the public enemies had done before. After all, the great strength of our country is a moral strength —at least in reference to internal affairs, and [illegible] confidence in the intelligence, the [illegible] and the virtues of our citizens [illegible] civil dissention is to be deplored, [illegible] apprehended serious consequences from the [illegible] of Erie.

By Telegraph.

[illegible]

[By the Eastern Line.]

New York Markets.

New York, Dec. 29.

Wheat is in fair request with sales at $7 50 a [illegible] per bbl. [illegible] Sales of Lard in bbls at 10 [illegible].

[illegible] Markets—Secondhand.

Pittsburg, Dec. 29.

The river here is now rising slowly.

Cincinnati, Dec. 29.

The Flour market is [illegible] with sales at $5 [illegible] $5 30 per bbl. Provisions are in fair request with sales of [illegible] Mess Pork at [illegible]. [illegible] Lard [illegible].

Louisville, Dec. 29.

The steamboats Europe, Grey Eagle and R. J. Ward, have arrived from New Orleans, and the Northerner, a low pressure boat, has departed for that place. The river is falling slowly.

St. Louis Markets—Upper Rivers.

St. Louis, Dec. 29.

Sales of Flour at $5 75 per bbl. Lard in kegs is selling at 9½ a [illegible]. All the upper rivers are [illegible] by ice. The river here is falling, with 4 feet 6 inches water to Cairo.

[By the Southern Line.]

The Alabama River.

Mobile, Dec. 29.

The Bigbee river is now rising and boats are arriving from Tuscaloosa.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Halifax, Dec. 29.

The steamer America, with Liverpool dates of the 10th inst., arrived this morning. The steamer Pacific arrived out on the 7th. The steamer Hermann left Southampton on the 7th, with a full cargo and 136 passengers. She reports that when she left Bremerhaven the ice was closing the harbor.

Eastern Affairs.—The Four Powers have resumed their joint action in favor of peace, and have recognized by a formal protocol, the importance of preserving the present territorial arrangements of Europe. They propose a conference open to the representatives of Russia and Turkey. The proposition was unfavorably received by the liberal press.

Advices from Bucharest of the 5th, and Kalafat of the 6th, bring nothing new.

Abdi Pasha had invaded Georgia. The port of Odessa was frozen up.

Two companies of Wallachian militia had deserted to Omar Pasha.

A small Turkish steamer, the Mejidah, had been taken by a Russian frigate, but afterwards recaptured by a Turkish frigate.

The Turkish government refused a subsidy to three months' fanatics, proposed by England, in consequence of which the English minister had a long audience with the Sultan, which was followed by an extraordinary meeting of the Divan.

At an entertainment given to the officers of the allied fleet, on board the Turkish flag-ship, Lord Stratford made a speech connecting the promised aid of Britain with strong recommendations of peace. The Sultan replied that he desired peace, but not if incompatible with his sovereign rights and honor.

More Turkish victories had occurred in Asia. The Russians after three bloody engagements had been driven back, and the fortresses of Suffa and Akistan taken by Selim Pasha by assault. The Russians attacked the Turkish entrenched camp at Bayazid, but were repulsed. The Russians had also failed in their final attempt to re-take Fort St Nicholas.

An engagement of magnitude occurred near Oreske on the 4th, in which the Russians were completely routed, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field.

The Turks had captured Akhalzikh in Georgia, and the Russians, it was said, had presumed that an additional force of 15,000 troops had been sent to their relief.

No movements of importance had occurred along the Danube. The Turks were still fortifying Kalafat.

The Turkish fleet cruising in the Black Sea had returned to the Bosphorus. The Turks were highly elated, and their armies were abundantly provisioned, and punctually paid.

The Russians were suffering badly from sickness.

Some Americans had joined the Turkish camp.

A legion of Circassians was formed at Constantinople under Saffi Bey.

The Russian General had been removed from the command of the army in Moldavia, and Prince Gortchakoff appointed in his place.

The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople had requested permission to accompany the Sultan to camp to prove that the Greek Church prefers the Sultan to the Czar.

There were accounts of encounters between the Montenegrins and Turks.

A despatch from Vienna of the 6th states the Russian troops in Little Wallachia had retired before Ismail Pasha.

England.—There is no political news.

The ship Edward Everett, of Baltimore, spoke part of the crew of the ship Hyperion, bound to Jaddaha, which foundered at sea.—The Hyperion sunk with eight men.

France.—The French Minister had been instructed to demand of Austria an explanation of the recent alleged arrangements with Persia. The explanation was said to be satisfactory.

An article in the Paris Moniteur of Friday had caused a considerable rise in the funds. The threes closed at 76f. 8c.

The cholera lingers in the suburbs of Paris.

Spain.—Various movements amongst the Carlist chiefs were reported.

Rome.—Twenty young men had been arrested, charged with belonging to a London secret society.

Naples.—The King has dismissed the quarantine officers concerned in the recent insult to the French Envoy.

The Neapolitan army was to be increased.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 21st instant, Mr. Benjamin asked leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate the petition of Priscilla Prewett, praying to be allowed to locate other land in lieu of a tract held by her which was covered by a Spanish grant, and that the same may be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. Hamlin gave notice of a bill to construct a line of telegraph from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean.

Mr. Gwin, from the naval committee, to which was referred so much of the President's message as related to the construction of six first-class steam frigates, made a report in favor of that measure. Mr. Gwin said that the committee thought the importance and urgency of the [illegible] justified this approval of the measure at this time. When the bill came from the House it would meet no opposition from the Senate committee.

Mr. Hunter, from the finance committee, reported back the bill to extend the warehousing system by establishing private bonded warehouses.

Mr. Norris reported back a bill to suppress the circulation of paper money as a currency, under the denomination of five dollars, in the District of Columbia.

The bill was taken up, and postponed for a week.

Mr. Foot introduced a bill granting land for the relief of the indigent insane, which was referred.

Mr. Shields introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the title of Lieutenant General by brevet for eminent services, and moved its reference.

Mr. Dawson said the committee had repeatedly reported favorably upon it, and it was of no use again to refer it.

Mr. Seward hoped it would now be passed.

Mr. Pettit objected, and it was laid over.

Mr. Chase introduced a bill dividing Ohio into Judicial Districts.

Mr. Benjamin reported a bill to extend the limits of the port of New Orleans.

In the Senate on the 22d, Mr. Shields introduced a bill granting land to Florida for railroads therein.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of his [illegible] bills granting lands for railroads in California.

Mr. Shields' resolution was adopted [illegible] inquiry as to dividing Illinois into two [illegible] districts.

Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill to establish a line of telegraph from the Mississippi river to the Pacific.

A joint resolution, authorizing the President to confer the title of Lieutenant General by Brevet was taken up.

A debate ensued, which lasted till 2 o'clock, in which Messrs. Adams, Walker, Pettit and Douglas opposed the resolution, and Messrs. Cass, Mason, Badger, Shields and Seward advocated it. It was finally ordered to be engrossed by yeas 32, nays 12, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Cass, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Evans, Fish, Foot, Gwin, Jones, of Tennessee, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Thompson, of Kentucky, Thompson, of New Jersey, Wade, Weller and Wright.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Bright, Chase, Clay, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Norris, Slidell, Sumner, Walker and Williams.

Mr. Bright introduced a bill increasing the salary of nine hundred dollar clerks to twelve hundred per annum.

Mr. Cass offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing enquiry as to the giving of a pension to the widow of Captain Gonzales, recently killed in Utah.

Mr. Sumner's resolution was agreed to, directing enquiry as to authorising orders or drafts on foreign post-offices to be used in place of ordinary drafts for remittances.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House on the 21st, on motion of Mr. Phillips the Committee on Commerce were instructed to inquire into the propriety of continuing and completing each of the river and harbor improvements [illegible] at the last session, and which, in the opinion of the committee, are within the constitutional power of the Government, of general interest and importance, and to report at an early day, by bill or otherwise.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and the debate on the Japan resolution was renewed, when Mike Walsh made a spicy speech.

In the House on the 22d, several bills were introduced giving lands for railroad purposes in the South and West, referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Disney introduced the French spoliation bill. He moved to the committee on foreign affairs.

Various resolutions were adopted, among them one requesting the President to communicate his plan for the enlargement and modification of the judicial system.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the committee on the rules to inquire into the expediency of providing for the equal [illegible] privileges of those admitted to Congress, so as to admit all persons, who [illegible] of the House who may be claim agents, or else to exclude, from the privileges, persons engaged in lobbying for claims; the object being [illegible] the [illegible] Hall. Mr. Walsh [illegible].

[illegible]

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Nov. 21, 1853.

M. Editeur:

One of the most important subjects to be decided upon, at the present session of Congress, is the proposed reciprocity of trade between the United States and Canada, by which most of the products of each country will be exchanged duty free. Some statesmen think it is ironical to be regretted that, when the Crown of England acknowledged the independence of the United States, it did not, at the same time, place the commerce and intercourse of every port and place in the United Kingdom, in the United States, on much the same footing of freedom as if both countries had still continued under one government. This, it appears, General Washington and his Cabinet were inclined to do, and Mr. Pitt was also in favor of this policy; but the project was distasteful to George III, and to the ministry which succeeded the Shelburne Cabinet. Had it been adopted, the relations of the British Empire and the United States would have been placed as nearly as possible under the same commercial and maritime arrangements as if they were under one great federation. Under such a system the trade, navigation, and fisheries of the United States would have derived every commercial advantage which could have been on the most liberal understanding obtained from the mother country; and great Britain might have enjoyed every possible trading advantage with the United States which it would have been just for her to possess had those States continued under British domination. But the liberal commercial policy proposed by Mr. Pitt, in the Shelburne Administration, and by Mr. Adams, on the part of the United States, was defeated by an adverse party in Great Britain, which finally led to the adoption, by the United States, of a counterpart of the British Navigation Law, which until lately, was enforced with regard to British vessels arriving at the shores of this country. The Canadian Reciprocity Bill will doubtless lead to violent debate.

The condemnation of the proprietor of the New York *Herald* to pay ten thousand dollars damages to Mr. Edward P. Fry, for a series of libels upon that gentleman in his capacity as a manager of the Italian Opera, has given rise to a new discussion of an old subject: the friends of Mr. Bennett contending that he has been unjustly mulcted—that all the facts which he stated in the alleged libels were proven to be true—and that the verdict, therefore, strikes a blow at the liberty of the press. On the other hand, the friends of Mr. Fry contend that the verdict affords little enough compensation for the injury the *Herald* had done to Mr. Fry's reputation, and that whether the editorials complained of were based on facts or not, they are libellous, because they were published from bad motives, and, for unjustifiable purposes. I have read all the arguments, pro and con, but must confess that I can find nothing at all said by either party at all equal in force to what was once said by Blackstone; and as the subject is still discussed with much warmth, I venture to make a brief extract from the great commentator's treatise:

"By the law of the twelve tables at Rome, libels which affected the reputation of another were made a capital offence; but, before the reign of Augustus, the punishment became corporal only. Under the Emperor Valentinian, it was again made capital, not only to write but publish, or even to omit destroying them. Our law in this and many other respects corresponds rather with the Roman jurisprudence, when liberty, learning and humanity were in their full vigor, than with the cruel edicts that were established in the dark and tyrannical ages of the ancient decemvirs or the later Emperors. Where blasphemous, immoral, treasonable, schismatical, seditious or scandalous libels, are punished by the English law—some with a greater, others with a less degree of severity, the liberty of the press, properly understood, is by no means infringed or violated. *The liberty of the press is, indeed, essential to the nature of a free state*; but this consists in laying no previous restraints upon publications, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter when published. *Every freeman has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public*. To forbid this, is to destroy the freedom of the press; but if he publishes what is improper, mischievous, or illegal, he must take the consequences of his own temerity."

In the case of Bennett, the better opinion seems to be that the verdict was larger than Mr. Fry deserved; but there is no sympathy felt for the defendant, because he has escaped so many similar prosecutions when he was equally guilty, that it is thought well enough for him to pay for his whole catalogue of offences at once.

The recent destruction of the immense publishing establishment of the Brothers Harper, by a fire caused by camphene, has aroused action upon the subject; and a bill will be introduced into the Legislature of this State, at its session in January, to prohibit the use of camphene, or similar fluids, in the city of New York, for purposes of illumination, or in any other way. The advocates of this measure say that there is as much reason for restricting the use of camphene in cities, as there is in restricting the use of gunpowder.

When a thief picks your pocket, or a burglar robs your house, there is some consolation in the thought that your money or valuables are in existence, and will do good to somebody; but in the utter destruction of a fire, there is no such comfort. All is gone, dispersed to the elements. A friend of mine, who began business five years ago, with nothing, had accumulated property to the amount of seventy thousand dollars, and was out of debt. A few mornings ago, when he came down to his store, he saw a crowd around his store, and a party of firemen playing upon a heap of bricks and cinders. It was hard, but not quite the misfortune it seemed. He was insured in four good companies, five thousand each, in all twenty thousand, and his books, correspondence, and papers of all kinds were enclosed in one of Wilder's safes, with Rich's improvement such as our business men all over the country are now buying of Stearns, Marvin & Co., of this city. I met my friend on the corner and condoled him on my condolence. "Never mind," said he, "I shall have twenty thousand dollars and my accounts are all safe." "Safe?" "Safe in a safe that could not burn." "Well, where?" "Oh, in there, somewhere," and he, pointed to the smoking ruins. So they were, for when he got the debris and the safe out, cooled down and opened, when not a paper was charred, or even discolored. Never was a more perfect preservation, and seldom a better fire-proof. I made up my mind that Messrs. Stearns, Marvin & Co. are safe men.

During the past month, the commitments at the Tombs, and the two other prisons for criminals in this city, for breaches of the laws of the State and the municipal ordinances, amounted to the appalling number of twenty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-five, independent of those persons whose charges were dismissed when arrested, or who gave bail. Of this number, 5,601 were Americans, and 19,764 were foreigners. New York is the city of refuge for a large number of house breakers, robbers, and other felons, whom the police of London and other cities in Europe have compelled to decamp. A large proportion of the higher crimes, however, such as murders and stabbing, are committed by native born Americans — the "short boys," and other desperate gangs of lawless rowdies who infest our city, who carry pistols and knives, and who, in their rows in drinking shops, in gambling houses, or in street fights, freely use those deadly weapons. The *knife* is generally preferred. It makes no noise, is as quick as a pistol, and gives no clue to detection. District Attorney Blunt remarked, in a recent speech made in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, that the most dangerous men in the community are the native rowdies, who in [illegible] parts of the city, and whom it is often almost impossible to encounter.

Yours truly, CALIBAN.

The Baby's Complaint.—Now, I suppose you think, because you never see me do anything but feed and sleep, that I have a nice time of it. But you are mistaken, and that I am tormented half to death, although I never say anything about it. How should you like to have your nose washed up, instead of down? How should you like to have your face washed, while your ears are half deluged? How should you like to be held the wrong way, and kept asleep? How should you like to have a great fly light on your nose, and not know how to take aim at him, with your little, fat, useless fist? How should you like to be left alone in the room to take a nap, and have a great pussy jump into your cradle, and sit staring at you with her great green eyes, till you were afraid of your life? How should you like to reach out your hand for the pretty bright candle, and find out that it was away across the room instead of close by? How should you like to pick up a button or pin, and have it snatched away, as soon as you begin to enjoy it? I tell you it is enough to ruin any baby's temper.—How should you like to have your mamma stay at a party till you were all hungry as a little cub, and be left to the mercy of a nurse, who trotted you up and down till every bone in your body ached? How should you like, when your mamma dressed you all pretty to take the nice, fresh air, to spend the afternoon with your nurse in some smoky kitchen, while she gossipped with one of her cronies? How should you like to have your toes tickled by all the little children who insisted upon "seeing the baby's feet?" How should you like to have a dreadful pain under your apron, and have every body call you "a little cross thing," when you couldn't speak to tell what the matter with you? How should you like to crawl to the top stairs [illegible] and pitch, head first, to the bottom? Oh, I can tell you it is no joke to be a baby! Such a thinking as we keep up; and if we try to find out anything, we are sure to get our brains knocked out in the attempt.—It is very trying to a sensible baby who is in a hurry to know everything, and can't wait to grow up.—*Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends.*

Cleveland, Dec. 21.—

The Weather — Large Robbery.—The weather continues cold, with six inches of snow on the ground. Ice formed last night 1¼ inches thick, and nothing is doing on the canal or river.

Buffalo, Dec. 20.

The weather here is clear and cold, and ice is making fast. There is no obstruction to navigation as yet.

A passenger on the Mobile and Erie Line [illegible] was robbed [illegible].

Cincinnati, Dec. 21.

[illegible]

THINGS IN NEW YORK.

The stock and fixtures of the Astor Market valued at $85,000, and [illegible] destroyed by fire, were insured for $55,000 in thirty four different offices, of which $21,000 are in London, $10,000 in the Commonwealth of Charleston, and $6,000 in the Virginia Fire of Richmond.

On Sunday last the [illegible] of Mr. James Ader, at City Hall Square, was entered and gold and silver watches, &c. [illegible] by the robbery.

John Broughton, [illegible] the late George [illegible], was found dead in his bed on Tuesday in the Bowery. It is supposed he accidentally fell down during the night.

An army of passengers sailed for California in the steamers on the 20th. The Yankee Blade took 300, the Star of the West 650, and the George Law 450. The army [illegible] are Captains Blanchard and Taylor of the army.

Bayard Taylor, the travelling correspondent of the Tribune, has arrived home, in the ship Sea Serpent, from Macao.

A young actress named Mary Lorimer, has been arrested, charged with stealing a satin dress pattern worth $30.

The Young Men's Christian Association (composed chiefly of ministers' sons and other young gentlemen connected with the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Unions) are [illegible] for the [illegible] faith.

William Kirk, who was committed for stabbing his wife, committed suicide in prison the same night. He was partially insane.

Maretzek and Salvi have got into a quarrel in consequence of the latter refusing to sing at the concert of the former on Monday night, the 18th instant, unless paid in advance. Salvi's refusal was made only a few hours before the commencement.

Mayor Westervelt has vetoed the ordinance railroad bill, on the ground that the privilege which it grants is a franchise, and should, according to the requirements of the new Charter, be sold at public auction.

Much excitement prevailed in Church street on Wednesday morning, the 21st instant, in consequence of a riot between a party of whites and blacks. A colored man named Edward Matthews was shot in the head and instantly killed, and three others were severely stabbed. It was near a groggery. Several arrests were made.

The Pacific Mail Steam Company has presented Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, who visits officially California, with free tickets over the route.

The trustees of the new Astor Library, (free to all,) announce that the institution will be open on the 9th of January.

The Governor of New York and New Jersey, in company with a large number of other persons, official and unofficial, sailed around the harbor on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of inspecting it. In the evening the company sat down to a dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A new question of State and Church has arisen. The corporation having determined to extend Albany street through Trinity church yard, the vestrymen have resolved to oppose it with all their resources which are by no means inconsiderable.

Ship Carrington arrived on Wednesday, in one hundred and fifty two days from Shanghai, with a valuable cargo of teas and silks.

The new steamship San Francisco left port on Wednesday for San Francisco, via the Straits of Magellan, touching at Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, and Arapaico. She had on board Companies A, B, D, G, H, I, K and L of the third regiment of United States Artillery, under Colonel Gates and Major Washington. Lieut. [illegible], of the Navy, was a passenger in her.

The "Know-Nothings" had another "Free Speech" meeting on Wednesday evening at Manhattan Hall. The streets [illegible] was present and made an address.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Boston, Dec. 22.—The brig Vintage, Capt. Gilkey, which took in her cargo which sailed from Boston last February, for the West Coast of Africa, is supposed to have been lost. The captain left a large family at Beverly.

The schooner Augusta Moore, from New York for Edenton, has been abandoned, with two feet water in her hold. The crew were saved and have arrived here.

Cincinnati, Dec. 21.—The steamboat Zachary Taylor, from Louisville for this city, exploded her boiler this morning [illegible] at Taylorsville, killing three persons, and scalding ten. The boat was saved from sinking.—The upper cabin is not much damaged.

Burlington, Vt., Dec. 21.—Mr. French, a freight of stages running between Burlington and Johnson, [illegible] his stable of the American Hotel in this place.

Boston, Dec. 21.—Rev. Thos. J. Harris, the editor and proprietor of the "Olive Branch," a religious periodical, died at his residence at Sommerville to-day.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—The weather is cold and navigation suspended. The Illinois river is frozen over, and the Mississippi, at Rock Island, is full of floating ice.

New York, Dec. 22.—The steamer Marion has arrived here from Halifax, with the officers and crew and cargo of steamer Humboldt.

Providence, Dec. 21.—The Burrillville Mills at Scituate were burned this morning. Loss $4,000, which is covered by insurance.

Boston, Dec. 21.—The whigs of this city have nominated the Hon. P. Bigelow for Mayor.

Detroit, Dec. 21.—A large meeting of citizens was held this evening at the National Hotel to adopt measures for co-operating with the common council in celebrating the completion of the Great Western railroad. Resolutions were adopted inviting the citizens of Buffalo and Niagara Falls and their friends in Canada to participate in the celebration.

Boston, Dec. 21.—[illegible], while a party of young ladies and gentlemen were enjoying themselves on the [illegible] Spy Pond, Cambridge, the ice suddenly gave way, plunging them into the water. Assistance was at hand, and all were rescued excepting Miss Patsy Peck, daughter of Abel G. Peck, a merchant of this city, who was drowned.

Boston, Dec. 22—9, P. M.—A very large meeting is now assembled in Faneuil Hall, the object of which is to give an expression of public sentiment in favor of cheap postage.—Elihu Burritt, the distinguished learned blacksmith, is now addressing the meeting in favor of this cause.

Erie, Dec. 21.—Rioting and outlaw still continues on the Erie Railroad. The people again turned out in the evening, and set fire to the bridge across the Harbor Creek. It was totally destroyed. They also threatened to tear up the railroad track. Much excitement prevails. The United States Marshal was to serve a notice to-day, warning the people to desist further molestation of the roads.

[Second despatch.]

Erie, Dec. 21.—A large body of men, headed by the mayor and high constable are engaged in removing the track at the street crossings.—Bells are ringing and cannon firing. The citizens of Fairfield are about demolishing the track in that village.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Recorder Winter's Court.

Brown, a slave of W A Violett, was arrested for a violent assault and battery on a slave woman named Mary, the property of Mrs Quirk, corner of Apollo and Calliope streets. An investigation of the circumstances of the case will be made on the 31st instant.

John Abbot was charged with having feloniously approached the person of one James C. Martin, under cover of night, and while the latter was quietly reposing in the arms of morpheus, on board the brig Mary, at Pond 2, and there abstracting from the pocket of said Martin the sum of ten dollars. The prisoner is the second, in the market at this particular juncture, undoubtedly prompted this raid on the part of John Abbot.

Michael Conway cheated and annoyed an officer of the police for which he was condemned to pay in full satisfaction we presume, the sum of ten dollars.

John Kirkpatrick and William Saunders grossly insulted two ladies on Gravier street last night, but were let off with trifling penalty of five dollars each.

Miss Caroline Lambert Michael Duncan and Thos Sandford, for indulging in vagrant propensities, were sent to the workhouse to labor for the public good, thirty days.

Recorder Vaught.

Patrick McCann was apprehended in St. Andrew street, and a quantity of staves found in his possession, which he had stolen for the purpose of ignition. The lodgings of the weather bestormed the moral sensibilities of Mr McCann on that occasion.

Robert Pierce, influenced without doubt by the cold, considerations, is suspected of having appropriated to his bodily comfort a coat belonging to Samuel Bronks, contrary to the statutes in such case made and provided.

Third District.

Theodore Stevens absconded his feeble consort by threats of a flogging, that the lady was obliged to appeal to the law for protection. But the most remarkable event connected with the hilarity of "Christmas times" was the apprehension of a second drunk, and wallowing in the ditch in the First District, who [illegible] dollars.

COMMERCIAL.

The Progress.

[illegible]

Thursday Evening, Dec. 29.

[illegible] Cotton [illegible]

[illegible]

Of Molasses, 1,000 bbls. were sold at 17½ a 18c. [illegible]

[illegible]

EXCHANGE [illegible]

[illegible]

RIVER BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[illegible]

A CARD.

Editeurs de [illegible]

[illegible]

ANTONIO VIKIRA, Prest.

For the composition of Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant and Diarrhœa Cordial [illegible]

[illegible]

OTIS TUFTS, Agent.

[illegible]

SOMETHING OF IMPORTANCE [illegible]

MORTIMORE'S BITTER CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

[illegible]

REVALENTA ARABICA,

Du Barry Du Barry & Co., London.

[illegible]

Wanted.

TWO TINMEN [illegible]

A NEGRO WOMAN for [illegible]

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—For New York, via Havana—[illegible]

JAMES E. JENNINGS, Agent.

M. & J. B. WALTON, 12 New Levee, and 12 Tchoupitoulas street, have on hand, and keep constantly for sale a full assortment of GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, consisting in part of the following articles:

400 sacks Rio, Java and Mocha Coffee;
250 boxes Virginia manufactured Tobacco of all qualities;
180 boxes New Bedford Sperm Candles;
200 boxes Star Candles;
300 boxes Winchester & Livermore's Soap;
180 boxes Davis & Underwood's Pickles;
180 boxes Lemon Syrup and Tomato Ketchup;
180 boxes Pie Fruit, Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup;
500 boxes and half chests Green and Black Tea, a full assortment;
[illegible] kegs selected and very choice Goshen Butter;
85 boxes English Dairy Cheese;
150 packages Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
100 cans Mess Mackerel, Shad and Salmon;
25 bbls No. 1 Herring;
200 boxes Codfish;
300 reams Wrapping Paper;
100 boxes Champagne Cider;
100 boxes Colgate & Fayn's Starch;
50 packages Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugar;
50 boxes Lobster and Salmon;
50 Duffield Hams;
WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS.
40 half pipes Brandy of Otard, Dupuy & Co.; J. Dupuy [illegible]; and a few small [illegible];
Planat Brandy, [illegible];
10 quarter casks very old and delicate Sherry Wine;
10 do do do Madeira;
25 do do do Port Wine;
Ale, St. Croix and Jamaica Rum;
Islay Malt Whiskey;
Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskey;
Holland Gin;
Schiedam Schnapps;
Claret in cases;
Cabinet Hock, and Seltzer Water, &c.

NEW CONCERN.

A. B. JAMES,

(Of the late firm of Marshall & James,)

HAS determined to discontinue the sale of the [illegible] the WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS, and is now opening at his new store, No. 39 Magazine street, opposite the Arcade, and No. 16 Bank Place, a large and well assorted stock of entirely new and fresh European and American Dry Goods, purchased within the last sixty days, at unusually low prices, and which he is prepared to sell at corresponding low rates.

[illegible]

L.S. DUCOURNAU.

OFFERS for sale, landing ex ships Heidelberg from Havre, and Galena, from New York, at very moderate prices:

1 case cotton chemises, from No 1 to 12 ass'd colors;
2 bales blue plain heavy osnaburgs;
20 doz cotton shirts;
300 do cotton cambric hdk'fs, with and without trimmings;
1 case brocha muslin drawers;
1 do furnishing goods, Musquetoor collars and sleeves;
4 do [illegible];
1 do [illegible];
1 do [illegible];
1 do [illegible];
1 do [illegible] shirts;
[illegible]

L.S. DUCOURNAU.

SUNDRIES.

A New HAVANA [illegible]

E. CAMUZAC & CO.

For [illegible]

HALL & RODD, 4 Poydras [illegible].

The ship Mount Washington, [illegible]

CHAS. CAVAROC, 26 Bienville st.

For Sale.

[illegible]

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

[illegible]

Juvenile Books for the Holidays, At No. 60 Camp street.

CHRISTMAS Presents for 1854; THE FAIRY BOOK; BUDS AND BLOSSOMS; THE WONDER BOOK;

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DIVIDEND. NEW ORLEANS GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,

F. N. WOOD, Treasurer.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HORACE BEAN & CO.

[illegible]

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road Company.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—An election of directors of this Company [illegible]

CHARLES BAQUIE, Sec'y.

[illegible]

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, New Orleans, November 26th, 1853.

JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILSON'S ROTARY SEWING MACHINE [illegible]

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. LOZENGES AND CREAM CHOCOLATE. G. LAVIE,

[illegible]

LIQUIDATION.

OVERCOATS.

SACS AND PALETOTS.

FROCK COATS.

PANTS.

VESTS.

L. A. LEVY, Jr., 3 Magazine st.

Removal. J. W. DOLBEAR has removed his Writing Academy to 19 Camp street, [illegible]

For Sale. ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE—A COFFEE HOUSE, [illegible]

Drawing Room Pistols and Rifles, on Beautiful Pistols [illegible]

Splendid Annuals for the Season. 1854.

The elegant ILLUSTRATED WORKS "got up" with surpassing skill and beauty, expressly for the Holidays.

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, &c.

JUVENILE ANNUALS, BOOKS, &c.

NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE, 60 Camp street.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

S. H. WILLARD.

CATALONIA WINE—[illegible] J. & J. TARDOS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

B. DeBAR .... Lessee and Manager.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 30th, 1853.

Last night but 1 of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

TWO NEW PIECES.

WILL be performed the drama of DICK THE NEWSBOY OR YOUNG AMERICA. [illegible] After which the [illegible] of THE COUNTRY [illegible]

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES, Gravier Street.

Sixth Night of A FATHER'S LOVE. FRIDAY EVENING, December 30, 1853, Will commence with OUR NEW LADIES MAID.—Dance, El Jaleo de Xeres, Miss [illegible]. The Hearth of Old, by Mr J M White... To be followed by A FATHER'S LOVE. To conclude with OUT FOR A HOLLIDAY.

HOLIDAY WEEK at DAN RICE'S. During the Holidays there will be a GRAND MATINEE and RING Performance EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7 o'clock.

A GRAND EQUESTRIAN SCENE, by Eighteen Ladies and Gentlemen.

LA PERCHE EQUIPOISE; by THE ROMAN BROTHERS.

THE MENAGE ACT—MRS. RICE.

MLLE. FRANK V. JEAN JOHNSON, F. M. [illegible]STON.

THE COMIC MULES performed by DAN RICE.

ON THE STAGE.

SINGING, DANCING, DUETS, &c., and the Operatic Extravaganza of the BLACK CONQUEST.

Doors open at [illegible] and performance to commence at 7 o'clock.

PRICES REDUCED. The Southern Museum, on St Charles street, having undergone such alterations in its interior arrangements, that it is now for the [illegible] of the curious, [illegible] LALLA ROOKH, and a white SYRIAN CAMEL, [illegible]

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.

AT the request of a number of families, the Committee on the Hall [illegible] a series of TWELVE CONCERTS will be given by the Orchestra attached to the above Hall, and in order to enable all those who may choose it to enjoy these concerts, they have fixed the rates as follows:

For one gentleman and family (for the series) $15 00

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

SELECT SOIREES.

A SERIES of select Balls will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, to begin on WEDNESDAY, January 4th, 1854, and every Wednesday, until the 22d February, inclusive.

H. DUFFER, Secretary.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

[illegible]

E. CAMUZAC & CO.

[illegible]

W. K. THOMPSON.

[illegible] Writing and Book-Keeping Academy.

106 .... CANAL STREET, ... 106

PAPER & STATIONERY WAREHOUSE

PAPER STATIONERY

WRITING, PRINTING & BOOK PAPER, Playing Cards, Binders' Cards and PRINTING INK.

Blank Books of all Kinds.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY

HENRY L. POTTER, 57 Camp street.

CHARLES LEVY, Pedicure, from Paris.

[illegible]

TOYS! TOYS! FANCY GOODS. CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS PRESENTS.

[illegible]

F. BERGMANN. No. 66 Chartres street

Opening of Fancy and Fashionable Articles. 60 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse. MISS OLYMPE

[illegible]

MADAM SAUCHE.

[illegible]

MADAME STERBOD

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

[illegible]