The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday morning, April 19, 1848

The Mails.

There has always been mismanagement in the Mail department, ever since President Polk entrusted the concerns of the Post Office to Mr. Cave Johnson. A niggard spirit of ultra parsimony, an absence of energy, a lack of energy and a total insensibility to the murmurs of the press, and the complaints of the people have characterized the course of this foolish functionary. He has quarrelled with railroad companies, and retarded the mails; he has permitted private expresses to anticipate the intelligence due by regular mail; he has churlishly refused all increased facilities for the transmission of news, and wrapping himself up in his imperious hauteur and his indomitable obstinacy, he has remained equally unaffected by the expostulations of his friends and the reproaches of his enemies.

At the present time, when it is all important to commerce, and of the deepest interest to the community at large, that the mail, at least, should come through with passable regularity, its arrival is altogether uncertain and capricious. The Special Express, which proclaims intelligence twenty-four hours in advance of the mail, not unfrequently lurches it fourteen hours ahead. Take a single instance. The express received by two of the city papers on Monday night, contained intelligence derived from New York 3 days and 18 hours, and Baltimore of the 19th. The regular mail should have brought the same dates yesterday—but not a paper from New York arrived later than the 12th, some who were from Philadelphia, and from Baltimore the dates were one day behind. Yet Wilmer & Smith's *European Times*, a journal which could rarely have reached New York under the 16th, came through, while the papers of this city did not come.

This will enable the reader to form a fair conception of the utter confusion that prevails in the Mail department. We know it is a perfect waste of time to appeal to the powers that be, or to the sighers of improvement. We might as well attempt to move a rock of marble as to move the intense lethargy and inter-selfishness of the worthy who hold the office of Post Master General. Our only object is to impress upon the citizens the great extent from which they suffer, and to assure them that all expectation of relief will be entirely futile, until by a change of men, a corresponding change of measures is effected. The only remedy for these evils is the ballot box, and the people must be at vigorous, if they are disposed to bring about reform.

Mr. Clay's Position.

The following highly important letter from Mr. Clay, published by the Lexington *Observer* of the 12th. It will be seen that the patriotic statesman has finally cut the knot to pieces and he name to be brought before the Whig National Convention, expressing his entire willingness to acquiesce in the decision of that body whatever it may be.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The various and conflicting reports which have been in circulation, in regard to my intentions with respect to the next Presidency, appear to me to furnish a proper occasion for a full, frank and explicit expression of my feelings, wishes and views upon that subject. This is now my purpose to make.

With a strong disinclination to the use of my name in any contest, and with that office, I left my residence on December last, under a determination to announce to the public, in some suitable form, my desire not to be thought of as a candidate for that station. I frequently expressed to different gentlemen my unwillingness to be again in that attitude; but no one was authorized to publish my decision one way or the other. I reserved the right to take an exploratory tour well. On reflecting that it was due to my friends to consult with them before I took final and decisive step. Accordingly, in the course of the last three months, I have had many opportunities of conferring freely with them. Many of them have addressed to me the strongest appeals, and the most earnest entreaties, both verbally and written, to dissuade me from executing my intended purpose.

They have represented to me that the withdrawal of my name would be fatal to the success and perhaps lead to the disorganization of a party with which I have been associated, especially in the free States; that as no former period did there exist so great a probability of my election and I learn from the best authority, that the great citizens of New Orleans and Ohio would, in all human probability, cast their votes for me; that New York would in certainty, restore her ancient vantage ground to the Whig candidate, and that Ohio would give a vote to no candidate resisting the Slave Scheme but to me; that there is a better prospect that has heretofore at any time existed the Pennsylvania would unite with them; that no candidate can be elected without the concurrence of two of those three States, and none could be elected upon which all three of them should be united; that great numbers of our fellow citizens, both of native and foreign birth, who were deceived and therefore voted against me at the last election, are now aware of an opportunity of bestowing their suffrages upon me, and that whilst there is a strong and decided preference for me, entertained by the great body of the Whig party throughout the United States, that the friends to which I refer, at the same time, are convinced that I am more available than any candidate that could be presented to the American people.

I do not pretend to vouch for the accuracy of all these representations, although I do not entertain a doubt, that they have been honestly made, and are sincerely believed.

It has been, moreover, urged, in me, that the great obligations under which I have been heretofore placed, by a large portion of the People of the United States, the intire use of which, no one can more sensible of than I am, demand that I should not withhold the use of my name, if it be required. And I have been made the frequent declarations which I have made that, while life and health remain, it is my duty to render his best services upon the call of his country.

Since my return home, I have anxiously deliberated upon my duty to myself, to my immediates, to my friends, and above all to my country. The conflict between my unalloyed desire to continue in private life, amount exhausted with my feeling and conviction, that my wish faithfully to perform all my public duties, is painful and embarrassing. If I refuse the use of my name, and those serious consequences should ensue, which have been so confidently predicted by my friends, I should pour into their reproaches, and the imprecations of my own heart. And, if, on the contrary, I should assent to the use of my name, which ever the result may be, I shall escape both.

I have, therefore, finally decided to leave to the National Convention which is to assemble next June, the consideration of my name, in connection with such others as may be presented, to the make a selection of a suitable candidate for President of the United States. And, whatever may be the issue of its fair and full deliberations, it will meet with my prompt and cheerful acquiescence.

It will be seen, from what I have stated, that there was no reason to anticipate that I would decline giving my consent to the use of my name again as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Owing, perhaps, to this, as well as other causes, many of my friends and fellow citizens have avowed a preference for, and directed their attention to, the distinguished names of other citizens of the United States. I take pleasure in truly declaring, that I have no regrets to express, no complaints to remonstrate to make on account of any such preferences, which I am fully persuaded are generally founded on honest and patriotic convictions.

Ashland, 10th April, 1848. H. CLAY.

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.—The *Mercury* of last evening contains a communication from its Augusta Correspondent, dated the 13th inst., 8 P. M., which states that Havenmeyer, the Democratic Candidate, has been elected Mayor of the city of New York, and that Albany and Brooklyn have chosen Whig Mayors. Neither the majorities, nor the complexion of the Boards of Aldermen, are mentioned. A great fire occurred at Pittsburgh on the 12th, which destroyed a large amount of property.

AUGUSTA.—The Locofocos elected their Mayor and half the members of the Board of Aldermen, at the Municipal election, in that city on the 10th. There were three candidates two of which were Whigs, and the vote stood as follows: Garvin, (locofoco) 285; Ford, (whig 243; Dye, (whig) 216.

KENTUCKY.—Col. Richard M. Johnson is out on his own hook as a Candidate for Governor of Kentucky. The Locofocos—already in a minority—are badly bothered by this split in their ranks. To think of two Locofocos putting themselves against Joan J. Crittenden! By bow many thousands will they be beaten!"

The Hibernia's News.

The complete details by the *Hibernia* do not add materially to the accounts already published. Their general aspect leads to the conclusion that the struggle between the Republican and Monarchical principles which began in France is rapidly extending to every other country, with the exception perhaps of Russia. In France wild and impracticable theories, and Government ordinances are projected that seem incompatible with the establishment of institutions at all approximating in their freedom and equality to the rational system adopted by the United States. We are both to doubt the success of the grand experiment made by the French, but the intelligence certainly gives color to the belief that its attainment will not be as speedy and as decided as was at first imagined. Commercial distress, an impoverished treasury, and clamorous bands of hungry operatives, deepen the difficulties with which the Provisional Government has to contend.

France.

The financial measures of M. Garnier Pages have been all generally approved, and nothing more so than that last decree, creating public stores under the surveillance of the State, with the view of warranting the receipts to be negotiable for the specified value of the deposit in wares.

The following is the Paris news:

On Wednesday the Bank of France commenced its operations. On Monday, already 600 accounts were opened, and there are 800 demands on which replies were given to-day.—Deposits for about a million of francs were made on Monday, and on Tuesday about 1,200,000. This establishment will render great service to commerce, and has already exercised some influence on the restoration of confidence. The Bourse yesterday was steady and the prices of the preceding day were tolerably sustained. The precious metals have arrived in considerable quantities within the last day or two, and gold has fallen from ten to five per cent premium. The price of bread has been reduced in Paris.

The movement in Germany relieves Europe from the apprehension of a general war. There is no longer exists a potent despotism ready to crush France as a dangerous example to neighboring States. All nations are revolutionary, and sympathy has taken the place of fear, and though free States with kindred institutions can no doubt quarrel as well as despotisms, yet the chances are that the peace is now likely to last some years.

Havre, March 24.—Here rum spreads around all the business houses in this commercial city. Some eight or ten additional failures are reported. We regret exceedingly to announce that of Mr Le Pierre. Several ships which have arrived here have, without entering, been ordered to proceed to Liverpool.

We have further advices from our Havre correspondent to the 23d inst., by which we learn that there is nothing doing in cotton or other articles of import. Indeed there is a total cessation of business owing to the want of money and confidence, which has led to the suspension of almost every house in that place. Our correspondent adds, that the entire city presents the most gloomy and distressing appearance.

The latest intelligence is contained in the following postscript to Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

A decree has been issued by the French Minister of Finance, authorizing the establishment of depots for raw material or manufactured goods, for which the owners may receive acknowledgments, stating their value; these certificates are made transferable by endorsement, and will be received as bills at the Bank of Discounts; they will bear the stamp of the Republic, and the depots will be under the protection of the State. This course, although appearing now imperatively necessary for the support of commercial credit and the restoration of confidence, nevertheless betray the germs of a new and dangerous policy on the part of the Government, and on that account, assumes a very serious complexion.

Acting upon the literal meaning of the words, "your powers are unlimited," which occur in Ledru Rollin's circular, the two Commissary Generals at Blois have impounded the lodgements of money in the hands of bankers, stopped law proceedings, forced banks of discount to become banks of issue, and suspended cash payments.

A project of law, it is said, is in hand, to allow the State to buy up the railways from the companies in whose hands they now are, giving to shareholders in lieu five per cent stock at a given price.

Gen. Cavaignac has been appointed Minister of War.

On the 23rd instant, bills having been passed by the Belgians and Germans, calling upon the Belgians to give them arms, and march with them to Belgium and Germany to establish Republics, about 5000 people assembled at noon, who, however, contented themselves with burning their royal arms.

All ideas of the war with the continental Powers is at an end, except as regards Russia. If the Poles rise it will be exceedingly difficult to keep the French people from rushing to their aid. The Government will, in all probability, be compelled by the pressure of the multitude to interfere. It will no doubt will it can be avoided; but if not, and does not restore any general display of sympathy for the Poles. A party of twenty five Polish emigrants left Paris a few days since, with the intention of penetrating into Poland, and raising the standard of revolt. Their countrymen in Paris are looking with great anxiety to the result of their expedition.

All the Russians residing in or visiting Paris have received an order to leave the city immediately.

The Paris journals of Thursday, state that the Commissioner of the Seine had been directed by the Minister of the Interior to confer with the British Consul respecting the claims of British workmen who had been expelled from Rouen.

A growing jealousy was beginning to be manifested by the departments at the absolute domination over them assumed by the Parisians, and it was apprehended that the permit for the elections from the provinces would sell against the Provisional Government.

The same paper, after giving an account of the difficulty already narrated, which grew out of the ordinance in fear the *Compagnies d'elite*, with the National Guard, says:

The people are now supreme. The last three decrees of the Government are decisive of the invincible rumors results which are rapidly progressing to a greater catastrophe. The first contains all foreign workmen, tinctlamis may be sent in clubed, not to enter France, or they will be liable to expulsion. The second is an act of national bankruptcy for a limited period, whereby the payment of all bills of exchange, &c., is postponed for three months, and all processes at law against debtors is to be suspended for the same term, provided the debtor wishes it. A third paper from the Minister of the Board of Works shows that, notwithstanding the reduction to ten hours' labor, and the other measures of relief already adopted, the laborers have abandoned the public workshops, and are entreated to return to industrial occupations. The unemployed being allowed a stipend of one franc per day, it is bounty given to idleness, and which has all remonstrance must be unavailing. A proposition has been made to enrich France in a week. Six or seven millions of persons are calculated to own the wealth of 300 millions of France. The State is to borrow this, and exchange it for paper. Prompitude and energy are recommended in the execution of this wholesale spoliation. These are but the opening acts shadowing about inevitable results, which must shake society in France to its lowest foundations. The estates and private property of the ex King have been already sequestrated; confiscation will soon follow; and now the threatened general seizure of private property by the puppets of the mob, must terminate in scenes too appalling for us to contemplate.

In the present disorganized state of political and social government in France, where there is in fact no security for life or property, we need not remind our mercantile friends on the other side of the Atlantic, to exercise the utmost circumspection in consigning property to any of the French ports at present. The revolution has annihilated the foreign trade of France.

England.

The proceedings of Parliament, with one or two exceptions, offer little of interest. On the 21st ult., Lord Palmerston stated explicitly that no apology had been offered to the French Government by Lord Normanby as had been reported, for England having given an asylum to the ex royal family of France. Some jealousy had existed in Paris respecting the reception which the ministers of Louis Philippe might meet with in this country, but it was confined to those personages. His lordship added:

In a private letter I desired Lord Normanby, in case any such feeling should be expressed to him, at once to state that the reception given to those persons was, and would be, the reception which in this country, is always given to men who, from unfortunate circumstances, are obliged to seek refuge in England—a reception of hospitality suitable to the occasion; but that he might be sure in our dealings with the French Government her Majesty's ministers would act fairly, honorably and openly, and under no circumstances would there be any ground for supposing that we would engage in any intrigue hostile to the Government of France.

With respect to the departure of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier from England, Lord Palmerston contradicted the report that they had been sent away in consequence of the discovery of certain documents in the Tuileries, which had been forwarded by the Provisional Government of France; and added—

I have not heard that any such correspondence, or correspondence of any kind affecting the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, has been found. I have no knowledge or belief of the kind; but, at all events, no communication, or intimation of that kind has been made to her Majesty's Government. With regard to the departure of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, it is entirely the result of their own choice—(cheers)—and, as far from being the consequence of any communication made by the Home Office, or even to us, that there must be young reason why it would have been the desire of her Majesty's Government that they should have staid here, [illegible] Lord Normanby, Secretary, on the 20th night, April.

The latest accounts which I have received from Lord Howden, up to Hindast despatch, contain information exactly of the nature stated by the noble Lord; namely, that the result of his communications with the Brazilian Government led him to despair, for the present, of concluding a commercial treaty, on account of the slave trade. But he wrote a despatch, just at the moment of the packet sailing, which led me to think it possible that a change of opinion might, perhaps, take place in Brazil. At the same time, I cannot hold out to the House any confident expectation, in the present state of Brazil, that it is likely any commercial treaty can be obtained. The Brazilian's are averse to any further engagement, or any visible engagement of a commercial nature with European countries; and they have a sort of notion that Great Britain is so dependent upon the Brazils, that we are willing to carry on our commerce with that country on almost any terms which the Brazilian Government may think fit to impose upon it.

Ireland.

The proceedings of the Monster Meeting in Dublin are thus described by the *European Times*:

The Irish Confederation having resolved to have a demonstration in the open air, assembled at the North-Wall, Dublin, on Monday, the 20th ult., when the elder Mr. Richard O'Gorman took the chair. Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M. P., and Messrs. Meagher, Mitchell, Duffy and O'Gorman figured in the proceedings. Mr John Mitchell, of the *United Irishmen*, was the first spokesman, who extolled the present revolution of France *super od nauseam*; the rest of the speeches, including that of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, who intends, he says, to form a new combination of the Irish people, were up on the usual topics, with little or no novelty.—The meeting afterwards separated. About one thousand of them, however, marched through the city, four abreast, gave a few hisses at the Castle gates, but were so well watched by the police, that no breach of the peace took place. The Commandant of the Forces, Sir. E. Blakeney, was loudly cheered by the mob. The decision of the House of Commons against the proposal for including Ireland within the operations of the income tax, is a fresh proof of the desire of that body to lighten the burthens of its sister country, perhaps more than even strict justice to the heavily taxed people of England permits it.

Since the above was written, we learn that the outrageous language quoted forth at the Music Hall, and the seditious libels published in the *United Irishman*, have at length roused the Government to take steps to prosecute the parties. Warrants have been issued against Mr. John Mitchell, for a seditious libel published in his paper, and also against Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien, M. P., and Mr. Thomas Meagher, of Waterford, who are charged with uttering seditious speeches at the Music Hall in Dublin. The report in the London clubs is, that information having reached the Government that the above parties, with others, having been discovered carrying on a clandestine correspondence with certain parties in France, of a highly dangerous character, any further laxity shown to such misguided men, would have been only misplaced.

Failures.

The following is a list of the failures of merchants and bankers in England and other parts of Europe, since the 12th of March.

Bank of France with all its branches,
Banking suspended specie payments by order of Government.

Bank do Belge. (Suspended specie payments in)	Belgium, &c.
Societe Generale (do do)	Paris.
Baudon & Co., bankers,	Paris.
Bechet, M. F. E. banker,	Paris.
Beelandere,	Amsterdam.
Bouneau,	Amsterdam.
Bonnard de la Route & Co.,	Lyons.
Bourget, A. & Co., bankers,	Paris.
Byfus Brothers,	Frankfort.
Caris & Co.,	Amsterdam.
Chautard Sons & Desayes, merchants,	Marseilles.
Chaulaud, F. J. & Co., bankers,	Paris.
Commercial Bank,	Isle of Man.
Gourant & Co.,	Havre.
Gouraud, J. F. & Co., merchants,	Bordeaux.
De Richtal, M., merchant,	Paris.
De Pierre, E.,	Havre.
Devol, L. F. & Co.,	Havre.
Dick, G. T.,	Amsterdam.
Estienne & Thorode le Chanue, bankers,	Paris.
Fourchon, M.,	Amsterdam.
Gannerow, joint stock banker,	Paris.
Herschfeld & Wolff, bankers,	Berlin.
Heymann, M., banker,	Berlin.
Hodges, Chandler & Co.,	Ceylon.
Kagelmann, F.,	Berlin.
Konrad Sohn, Leopold S.,	Berlin.
Koopman,	Amsterdam.
Lafitte, Blount & Co., bankers,	Paris.
Lavaissiere, joint stock banker,	Paris.
Kehodet & Co., bankers,	Paris.
Melon & Co.,	Havre.
Mesnel, M.,	Brussels.
Overmann & Sons,	Amsterdam.
Pagney, M. C.,	Paris.
Fruchard, Sons, bankers,	Neufchatel.
Puttery & Pernet,	Amsterdam.
Quentier & Cadeau,	Havre.
Rodrigues & Co.,	Amsterdam.
Salzer & Rosenburg,	Amsterdam.
Schmit, J.	Amsterdam.
Seinet, M. E. & Co., bankers,	Paris.
Societe de la Ville Retail Company,	Montaigne.

Some idea may be formed of the vast depreciation that has taken place in French securities, from the following statement of prices, on the 23d February, the day the revolution in Paris began; again, on the 7th March, when, after an interval of twelve days, the Bourse re-opened; and, again, on the 20th March.

	Feb 23	March 7	March 20
Five per Cents,	118 50	75 00	77 00
Three per Cents,	74 10	50 00	51 00
Bank of France,	3,200 00	2,000 00	2,020 00
Orleans Railway,	1,165 00	810 00	820 00
Rouen Railway,	853 00	556 00	565 00
Northern Railway,	512 50	360 00	377 50

Lombardy.

Insurrection in Lombardy—Fighting in Milan—Flight of the Austrians—Abdication of the King of Bavaria—The electric telegraph announces that the people of Lombardy, having no faith in the promises of the Emperor, have revolted at Milan. The fighting was going on between the people and the military when the accounts left the congress had raised numerous barricades. The Austrians had fled. Bylooms and Brescia had a re-rising.

A supplement to the *Rheinpfalzmuntie* of the 14th states, that the people, not satisfied with the promises of the Emperor to grant a constitution, have broken out into insurrection and open to commence hostilities against the troops. Blood has been spilled in the streets, and at the departure of the courier, fighting was going on between the troops and the people.

The express announces the abdication of the King of Bavaria. There had been a fatal rumour at Munich. The students and tradesmen joined the police.

Letters from Vienna have reached Liverpool to the 17th instant, and are of the most gratifying description. Hungary has been granted a ministry of her own, and all cause of danger, as regarded the part of the empire, would seem to be removed. The whole country is said to be in a state of great enthusiasm, and the greatly moderated demands of national good sense of the people have been shown to a remarkable degree in the uninterrupted fulfilment of their mercantile and monetary obligations. All payments, it is said, are made most punctually, and the privilege to defer them for fourteen days, which had been granted, has not in any way been resorted to. All was quiet at Berlin on the 22d; the constitution promised by the King had been received with universal enthusiasm. His Majesty, Frederick William, has published a decree, granting a general amnesty for political offenses and misdemeanors against the late laws which regulated the Press. Another decree, calls on Casphausen, the celebrated liberal deputy, to become one of the new ministry.

The history of the present fortnight has witnessed the death of despotism in Western Europe. Vienna has followed the example of Paris, and Metternich, like Guizot, has fled from his country. He had fled, but the Emperor, more discreet than Louis Philippe, remained—the popular monarch of a popular movement.

This great event, more important than the French revolution, took place on the 13th. The people, guided by the heads of the learned bodies, presented a memorial demanding from the Government the liberty of the press and other organic reforms. The Council was sitting, but being unable to give a prompt reply, the deputation became impatient, entered the chamber, and an *emeute* was the result. The soldiers fired on the people, and several lives were lost; but in the midst of the tumult the council demanded the dismissal of Metternich. "I have resigned," said he, entering the chamber at the moment. The reply was a doubtful compliment: "You have saved your country."

Poland.

By express we have received the following important intelligence:

On the 16th, the inhabitants of Cracow proclaimed a Republic. 15,000 insurgents are under arms. On the previous day the Governor was compelled by the people to release 400 political prisoners, implicated in the recent insurrection.

Austria.

The commercial letters from Vienna are of the most gratifying description.

M. de Rothschild has subscribed fl. 100,000 towards the equipment of the national guard of Vienna.

Sicily.

We have advices from Naples to the 10th inst., and from Messina to the 7th. They bring the unpleasant intelligence that, owing to the concessions of the King not having yet been communicated, the contest between the people and the Neapolitan garrison was still going on. Up to the morning of the 7th, the highlanders from the citadel and Fort Salvadore had continued at intervals, night and day, but being principally directed against the forts on the heights, the town had not suffered to any great extent. The Sicilians, we had been carried by storm and 180 soldiers made prisoners. Happily, the vessel bearing the news of the new constitution was due, and it is hoped would put a stop to further bloodshed.

Mehemet Ali had arrived at Naples, and taken up his abode in one of the royal palaces.

Germany.

In Leipsic, on the 13th, the town was illuminated, in honor of the victory gained by the inhabitants of Vienna. Meetings of the Republicans of Austria, for a declaration to Austria, an address of congratulation was signed by numerous Hungarians in their "Brothers in Austria."

The news of the event of a constitution had been received with [illegible] at Prague.

The French [illegible] Havre, and calculating on [illegible]

Independent Tow-boat Co.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed as Directors of the Independent Tow-boat Co.: Robert McDonnell, John C. Wolfe, John Grefer, Robert Murphy, John Hodge.

New Orleans, April 15th, 1848.

ROBERT MURPHY, Manager.

apr19

City Bank.

New Orleans, 17th April 1848.

THIS BANK will be closed on FRIDAY next, the 21st inst., Good Friday. Notes and Bills falling due on the day, will be payable on THURSDAY, the 20th inst.

R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

apr19

Bank of Louisiana.

New Orleans, 19th April 1848.

THE Bank will be closed on Good Friday, 21st inst., and the business of that day will be transacted on Thursday, the 20th.

R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

Western Marine and Fire Insurance Co. of New-Orleans.

FIVE DOLLARS per Share of the Capital, will be paid to the Stockholders, on demand, at the office, Commercial street, from and after this date, being the fifth dividend.

F. N. WOOD, President.

Office of the Orleans Navigation Co.

A MEETING of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Promenade and Chartres streets, on SATURDAY, 6th day of May next, 1848, at 5 o'clock.

Punctual attendance is requested to deliberate on matters of great importance to the interest of the Stockholders.

YOR. BURTHE, President.
GEO. LEGENDRE, Sec'y.

apr17-8

NOTICE.—Mr. A. Quertier, Jr. of Paris has for connection with Messrs. Quertier & Godefroy of Havre.

Agents of M. A. Quertier Jr.

LINENS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY—Just received by C. M. SIMPSON, No. 24 Chartres street, a large assortment of Linens Cambrics, all of superior quality, viz:

1 case superfine do for Shirt Bosoms.
1 do do do Irish Linen.
2 cases White Holland.
2 cases Linen Cambrics, pure.
1 do do do mixed with Cotton.
1 do do do Plaid and Striped Drillings for Pants &c.
1 do do Linen Drillings.
1 do do Table Linens, all widths.
1 do do Linen Sheetings, Pillow Cases.
1 do do Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

All of which will be sold at low prices and warranted.

apr19

To Planters At Private Sale.

43 CHOICE acclimated SLAVES, for sale by the subscriber.

BEARD CALHOUN & Co.

apr13 6t

Washington Hotel.

W. F. KENNEDY, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public that this well known and fashionable house has undergone a thorough renovation, and is now in the best order for the reception of Boarders. The table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies of the season, and the wines, liquors, cigars, &c. will be found of the finest kind.

apr13 1m

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apr13 1m

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

GENERAL COUNCIL.
Sitting of Wednesday, 5th April, 1848.

RESOLVED That the Mayor cause to be published during six months in the official Gazette of this Council, the second section of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Inhabitants of New Orleans, to establish a Powder Magazine, &c., approved 26th March, 1846, and that the Mayor cause said Law to be enforced."

[Signed] GEORGE ALLAN, President.

Sec. 2 to 3 Act of Act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Inhabitants of New Orleans, to establish a Powder Magazine for the use of public [illegible]

Any person in possession of Powder, in quantities one hundred pounds, shall be required into the state of Magazine, the duty of the owner or Commander of the vessel or craft, on board of which the same shall have been imported in cause such Powder to be immediately removed to the aforesaid Magazine, agreeably to the regulations which the Mayor, Aldermen and Inhabitants of New Orleans, may see fit to make, and the said owner shall receive from the proceeds of the Powder in the port of New Orleans, under the penalty of a fine of twenty dollars for every hundred weight of Powder imported as aforesaid, which fine may be recovered before any Court of competent jurisdiction, one half for the benefit of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Inhabitants, and the other half for the use of the informer.

apr19

LADIES who wish to receive lessons in Dancing, should commence immediately, or postpone it till fall. Those who attend at the establishment of Messrs. DOLLEAR, on Chartres and 15 Camp streets, can do so any time during the Spring, Summer, or Fall, as it will be constantly open. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. Hours are 10 A. M., 4 to 6, and 7 to 9 P. M.

Pupils in Room Exercise, are fitted for the Country Ball, by an experienced teacher and practical accountant.

Diplomas, Lonely requisites, and every variety of writing executed to order.

DOLLEAR'S GOLD PENS for sale.

apr17

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The copartnership in the name of J. DUCOURNAU & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be made exclusively in them.

J. DUCOURNAU.
L. DUCOURNAU.

N. B.—Mr. Ducournau will continue under his own name and [illegible] private account, the same line of business he carried on.

New Orleans, April 8, 1848.

apr8 20t

DOMESTICS.—90 cases Stubich long cloths.
1 do Lancaster Plaids and Stripes.
87 do Irish Sheetings.
50 do do do.
50 do do do.
50 do do do.
50 do do do.
50 do Dundee drillings.
50 do Suffolk shirtings.
50 do Shaks do.
50 do Osnaburgs, [illegible]
50 do do do.
25 do do do.
10 do Nashua Cambrics.
10 do Osnaburgs.
10 do do do.
10 do do do.
10 do do do