The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1848.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres, and 13 Camp street

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, April 8, 1848.

What will Ireland do!

[illegible]

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, March 29th, 1848.

The news of the probable consummation of the Revolution in France, has caused a profound sensation. It is hailed with joy and enthusiasm by the friends of liberal institutions, without respect to party. Who is there so dead to all patriotic emotions in a land of freedom like this, as not to rejoice at this great movement of a people, who have grown up under the urbane and oppressive features of the monarchical system? Every incident connected with this momentous revolution, is honorable to the character and condition of France. It began among the masses—the laboring millions, who constitute the base and sinews of the Government—it has been conducted without violence, and ended with resolution, and there is every prospect that it will end in a glorious achievement for popular rights. Marked by moderation and prudence and guided by patriotism and ability, there is much to hope for in its result, not only in France, but throughout all Europe. There is a significant and striking fact of the permanence of this movement, in the immediate recognition of the Provisional Government by the British Minister. The events of the 22d of February (a day appropriated to the cause of freedom) were announced to some extent, and doubtless, the ruling cabinet, had well considered their course of conduct, before the explosion occurred. The nonconvention of Eng and, whether forced or voluntary, was prudent, for the spirit which is now abroad, will exert concessions from her Government, that have long been wanted. She had as well be a graceful, to the majority, for the time as a crave, when the tyranny of the few, must yield nothing to the demands of the suffering many. The point of forbearance has been passed, and the oppressed millions have at last awakened to a sense, not only of their rights, but of their power to enforce them.

Much excitement was manifested yesterday, in the House of Representatives, after the arrival of the intelligence. Col. Hask, II of Tennessee—he who distinguished himself with so much gallantry at Cerro Gordo—gave notice of his purpose to introduce resolutions, sympathizing with the demonstration in France. The Resolutions, who are always on the look out, to make political capital from such events, were greatly annoyed at the announcement—they hoped to, improve the party advantage, without caring for the causes, that produced it.

Another blunder of the Treasury has been recently detected, which goes to confirm the general conclusion, that no reliance is to be placed in the statements made by the head of that Department. Mr Walker advertised for a loan of five millions of Treasury Notes, and proposals to that extent were accepted. After the appointment committee had, it was discovered, that a million and a half of dollars had been borrowed by the Treasury, of which no account had been taken, and which reduced the loan to three and a half millions, instead of five. This subject has been undergoing the investigation of the Committee of Ways and Means, but, thus far, without any satisfactory result. Mr. Mick, a member of that committee, who represents the administration on that Committee, and who is the acknowledged leader of its party in the House, declared, when the discovery was first made, that it was a mistake, that the Treasury Department, had no money, and consequently, it could not be borrowed. Subsequently, he contended to say, that the department had borrowed a million and a half of Nobodies, which it had "forgotten to charge." This system of no business, and no method in transactions, is the condition of the Treasury, has been practiced to a degree not to be equal, ever since Mr. Walker entered the walls of the Treasury. His reports have been proven to be specious and fraudulent, to a first to lose, and the country will never be able to ascertain the real state of the public finances, until some new secretary is appointed and some one is placed at the head of the Treasury, whose personal and personal interest is not concerned and cover up the enormous expenditures, which have kept back the expenses and his friends to answer the calls of Congress. It will require another Hercules to cleanse that Augean stable, over Robert J. Walker's stables, since Polk March near.

Every day adds some new symptom of dissension in the ranks of the Loodecos. The *Union* has been a constant source of discord to the discordant harmony, for, between its efforts to keep the Wilmot proviso, wing of the party out of the same time to preserve unity with the South, it has at stand against the question of a portion of the two factions, he—one neither is satisfied. The *Intelligencer* has been a very unpleasant one to the venerable editor—yesterday. They have a society here, called the "Darkson Democratic Association," which may be said to represent the opinions of the party. A meeting was held recently, and among other movements for the Presidential canvass, a resolution was offered for the republication of a campaign paper. It so happened that Mr Ritchie was present, but neither his grey hairs, nor his large profile upon the public treasury, had any effect in intimidating the whipper. The resolution was retented, and the honor was appointed Editor Ritchie has been a day or two during his prefix's pilgrimage at the metropolis, and he accordingly, a friend and to the writer's sign. He received house, set his wits to work, and the result involving the Union received in a growing price, two columns long, for a "campaign paper of the most amusing attractions. The tire of the Assembly, however, was not to be so easily extinguished. They, too, have appealed to the force of publication, and are many weeks have passed, the "travels" will be resumed, and the Kentucky case revived. I wish them joy in their patriotic and disinterested enterprise.

Congress is without any matter of interest before it today. The House has granted leave to Mr. Monroe, the comptroller of Jackson's seat from the city of New York, to appear within the bar and address the Chamber on the subject of his rights.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of colored citizens was held in this city last night, to express sympathy with the revolution in France. Mr Tomkins of Mississippi, Mr Cole of Florida, Mr Bayinger, of Pennsylvania, Mr Stewart of Virginia, and Mr Wedge, addressed the assembly. Mr A. Ely and Mr Hunnegan also made strong speeches. Gen Case delighted in a very eloquent effort to the cause of the Kings and Court of France, which happens to have no connection with the notions of Democrats which he is now advocating. The Congressional caucus to be held next week, is generally conceded to be legal, from the conviction that he was their endeavors to the protracted nature herself with power, whereas his present course is to migrate with the people. Like other politicians of Democracy, he has become one of the most orthodox and patent Democrats. In days gone by, the General wore his hunk cockade, as well as Buchanan. HOMO.

MR CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Louisville *Courier*, in the course of some remarks in reply to a correspondent, says

"We feel entirely safe in assuring him that *Mr Clay will not be a candidate at the next Presidential Election.*" We know that Mr Clay was not consent to the use of his name in another canvass in which the result is assured to the east-coast. If the situation of the country was such, not the people, *en masse*, would call him to the Presidential chair, Mr Clay would, constitutionally, comply with their wishes. Mr. Clay has taken a calm and deliberate survey of the situation of affairs, he is not blind to or seen by any means so sanguine as many of his ardent friends, and we repeat, that if even the Whig party made an express call upon him, and there was a prospect of a violent contest, the result of which was in the highest degree problematical, Mr. Clay would not consent to become a candidate."

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE.—The following are the resolutions introduced by Mr. Allen, of Ohio, into the United States Senate, and which provoked the debate related to in our Congressional summary.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of France upon their success in their recent efforts to consolidate liberty, by embodying its principles in a republican form of government.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to transmit this resolution to the American Minister at Paris, with instructions to present it to the French government.

DEATH OF MR. ASTOR.—We announced, by Telegraph, yesterday the death of John Jacob Astor, Esq., the wealthiest individual in America, and one of the wealthiest in the world. He died on the morning of the 29th instant, after a short illness. Mr. Astor had been quite infirm for several years, though mentally active and capable of managing his vast estate with sagacity. By men with good means of knowing, his property is put down at forty millions of dollars. Every dollar of it is the product of his own industry and good management. Fifteen years ago he was put down at fifteen to twenty millions. His age was 85 years.

JOHN R. DEFRORY, Esq., was on Monday last re-elected Mayor of Baton Rouge, by a large majority.

AFFRAY BETWEEN MARINES, AND MURDER.—The Lancaster (Pa.) *Union*, of yesterday, gives the following account of an occurrence at the hospital in that city:—

"During a fight between two of the inmates of the hospital, yesterday morning, one of them, named William Tegro, inflicted a number of severe wounds upon the body of the other named Samuel Smith, with a knife, causing his death within an hour afterwards. They had been an enmity for some time, and the deceased being the more powerful of the two, had severely beaten the other on several occasions. The remembrance of these injuries induced Trego, who seems to have some method in his madness, to secrete a knife and wait an opportunity for revenging himself upon his enemy. He met him yesterday morning in the passage between the cells, and, in the presence of the unfortunate inmates of the hospital, inflicted the wounds which resulted in his death. The murderer has since been closely confined in one of the cells of the hospital."

Europe.

Our files of English journals furnish us with a number of interesting items connected with the revolution in France and other matters; but we have of late devoted so much space to these subjects that we must now be necessarily more succinct. Some facts, however, and some speculations, are well worth publication, which, seem to have escaped the zealous scrutiny of most of our contemporaries.

[From the London Daily News, March 2.]

ARRIVAL OF THE DUCHESS DE NEMOURS AND THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER.—The anxiety that has been so generally felt as to the fate of the ex-royal family of France is fortunately at an end, in so far as it regards the Duchess de Nemours, with her youthful family, and the Duke de Montpensier, their royal highnesses having arrived at Southampton at an early hour yesterday morning. A special messenger was immediately despatched to London, conveying the intelligence of the fact, and two gentlemen attached to the French and Belgian Legations were deputed to go to Southampton and conduct their royal highnesses to town. The Duchess de Nemours and the Duke de Montpensier remained at the residence of the Belgian Legation until nearly five o'clock last evening, at which time they left town for East Sheen, where they will occupy the villa belonging to Mr. Bates, father-in-law of his Excellency M. Van de Weyer.

ARRIVAL OF THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY.

All the other branches of the royal family of France, with the exception of the Duchess of Orleans and her children, have arrived, one after another, safely in England.

The Duke de Nemours, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, Princess Clementine, and the Count de Jarnac, arrived in London on Sunday the 27th. From their escape from the French capital having been the act of a moment, not the slightest baggage was brought, so that in fact none of them possess a change of garment.

On taking their departure from Paris, the Duke de Nemours went by one route and the Duchess, cousin of Prince Albert, by another, intending to meet or join at the same time at a place appointed. It was not discovered till the Duke reached the coast that the Duchess had not preceded him. It appears now that she was unfortunately left behind.

The complimentary calls at the French embassy in London since the 27th, have been extremely numerous.

The Duke of Wellington arrived on horseback. He spoke, on alighting, was met by the Comte de Jarnac, with whom he remained closeted for some time. Baron Bonnow reached the embassy at the same moment with the duke and joined in the conference which followed. The absence of the Duke de Nemours who had gone to visit the Queen, deprived the Duke of Wellington of the opportunity of paying his personal respects. The Duke was however, more particular in his enquiries after Royal Highness, and we understand expressed great anxiety as to the fate of the King.

H. Guizot arrived at Dover on the 27th, in the Vice de Bruges steamer, from Ostend. The excursionist travelled to town by the fast express train. On his arrival at London-bridge terminus, he was recognized by the keen eagles and there was some cheering as the carriage drove out of the station. A Frenchman (very, however, excited) cry, "A bas Guizot." The minister was enveloped in a cloak, and looked so. The carriage drove him to Brunswick square, where his daughters are residing.

[From the London Daily News, March 3.]

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

In the House of Commons on the 28th of February.

In reply to Mr. Hume, Lord John Russell said—referring to the new steps taken from France—that the Hon. member, that Her Majesty's Government had no intention whatever of interfering with the form of Government which the French people may choose to adopt, or in any way to meddle with the internal affairs of that country.

This announcement was received with great cheering from the benches of the house.

The next day, the 29th, Viscount Palmerston, in reply to Mr Milnes stated that he had received no further intelligence from the Marquis of Normandy a copy of a communication addressed by M Lamartine, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to all the Foreign ambassadors at Paris, announcing the formation of a provisional government, which however, would attempt no interference in the position of France towards her European neighbors, and that the government of France would be loyal and sincere in its wish to maintain amicable relations with all those powers who like France, were determined to respect the rights of nations. This communication was received by the house with loud cheers.

CONSERVATION OF DR HAYNES.—At the proceedings having been abandoned relative to Dr Hampden's appointment to the see of Hereford, his Grace the Lord Primate has appointed the consecration of the right reverend gentleman to take place on Sunday, the 26th instant, at Lambeth Place.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—We regret to learn that the health of Lord Joh Russell is at present in a very impaired state, and that rumors are afloat that he will consequently will be obliged to resign the important office of Prime Minister.

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The total number of foreign vessels which entered the ports of the United Kingdom in the year ending the 5th of January, 1848, was 29,561, the total tonnage of which amounted to 6,091,052. In the year ending the 5th of January, 1847, the number of vessels was 21,848 and the ton 3,130,771. The number of vessels which cleared outward in 1846-7 was 24,656, and in 1847-8, 25,564; the number of vessels employed in the coasting trade in the year 1846-7, was 141,116, and in 1847-8, 142,525.

From the Times—6th.

The event of last week spoke like an earthquake to the nerves of confidence of its parties and of commercial men. Both at Paris and in London the Stock Exchange were used as absolutely unpraised dented fall. It is in any consolation to Louis Philippe, the funds have shown a sympathy for his fall. His retirement is not so sudden as to be regretted in union. He is followed by a long train of mourners. Followers, friends, comrades, friends, wives, orphans do not trace which accompanied the steps of his retreat. Drooping Louis Philippe and Queen attend him to the shore—the Louis suggers, railway shares are prostrate with terror, the Northern, the Rouen, the Havre, and the Dieppe abandon themselves to despair. The sole contagion spreads to Capel Court, and enters the Bedlamite people of the British stock-brokers. Consols fall 8 per cent; and railway shares are unsaleable.

To view the sum of this depression, it may suffice to observe that this property, which in all funds, in England and in France, cannot be worth less than twelve hundred millions of English pounds sterling, sank in three days to a market value of only eleven hundred millions. What are we to do this?

According to this universal philosophy, there is, therefore, a real and definite danger in the present crisis. The Revolution has its terrors. Men who are utterly indifferent to the title, the functions, or the creed of the man who presides over the Government of France nevertheless are afraid of something, and that something is war.

The most glorious pages of our own history, would be the first to rise in judgment against us, were we to dictate to any nation how to manage her own affairs.

But let there be fear. The mercantile barometer, of which we have above spoken, the anxious inquiries of both English and French politicians, the deadness of the Exchanges, and the sensitiveness of the future, all point to danger. That danger consists in the antagonism of two great principles which now divide Europe.

It seems scarcely possible that the two banners of absolutism and republicanism should be unfurled so near one another, and should at the moment be waved so proudly and so high, without some conflict. Nor, we fear, between them, contrary in their seeming, yet possess a deep and real resemblance in their appeal for power and want of self-control. The peril is brought to a crisis when a battle field is found. Daily sources the debatable land in this instance — The avenging destiny of that glorious peninsula seems to demand, that having once dismembered over Europe, it should in its turn be the prey of every conqueror, and the scene of every struggle.

The spectacle of Lombardy under the Austrian heel, of Piedmont, Tuscany, Rome, and the Sicilies, threatened, in one, it must be confessed, likely to try the forbearance of a republic. It was matter of delicacy to advise the two great Powers, the Powers of the North and of the West, each so unlike in their generation, but so apt to forget itself in the moment of provocation, or in the fell tug of war. We despair of ordinary arguments and persuasions at such a juncture.

We appeal to the past. History shall tell, by autocration, the story of a struggle, the first shot of which will not kill one, but millions. France can afford to watch the progress of affairs. Her sheathed sword will possess a moral weight in Europe, which no laurels could acquire.

The vision of a peaceful and flourishing republic, is a range still on European soil—Hitherto that form of government has only been the disguise of violence and lust of power. Whether the thrones of Europe are now to be shaken, no wise man will venture to foretell; but, of this we are sure, that nothing will establish despotism more securely, than a fresh display on the part of France, of her old Imperial craven.

THE STEYERMARKISCHE.—The splendid musicians give another instrumental concert this evening at the Armory. At their last performance, on Thursday night, every morceau elicited rapturous applause. We have never listened to finer execution than that of this accomplished band. Each individual member of the band professes high artistic merit, and the results of their combined efforts are perfectly delightful. Their performances are characterized by the utmost purity of tone and precision of time, and the orchestra is so admirably composed, that neither stringed nor wind instruments predominate. The finale to Robert the Devil, on Thursday evening, the Overture to Lestocq, the Greeting to Breslaw, and other pieces, called forth all the eminent talent that marks the performers, and were received with every testimonial of delight.

FROM SANTA FE.—St. Louis papers, of the 31st, contain Santa Fe intelligence to the 12th Feb. The *Republican* says, that the town had been full of business, on account of the arrival of news from the South, and from the United States, and the preparations for the departure of the General, and his staff and troops, for the South.

Lieut R. N. HAMILTON, of the Illinois Regiment, was acting Assistant Quartermaster of Santa Fe, in the absence of Capt. McKISSOCK, who had gone to El Paso with Gen. PRICE.

The members of the Territorial Convention had been in session, and adjourned, without acting on the question of annexation. This, it is said, will be the last chance which they will have to do it, as it was the "determination of the government to have the Territory, whether it is annexed by the consent of the people or not."

Mr. J. ABEL, from El Paso, arrived on the 11th, and reported that all the troops below were on a forced march for El Paso, and that there was every prospect of a fight in that quarter, as there were reports of a large Mexican force in that neighborhood. A similar report was brought on the 4th instant, and was communicated to Gen. PRICE, at a Ball in the Palace, given by the General and his Staff, in honor of the battle of Taos. It created quite a sensation, but it is added that the General immediately sent off despatches for different posts, and then the dance again commenced. Gen PRICE left on the 8th, to proceed immediately to Chihuahua, with all the troops in advance of him.

The *Republican* says, that there will be two more regiments of troops there in the spring, enlisted for the war.

Correspondence of the Charleston News.

NEW WIRE MARCH 22, 1848.

Ship "Brewster" of Boston, from New Orleans, bound to Boston, with a cargo of Cotton, Hemp and Pork, ran ashore on Thursday, the 15th instant, on the Toy Rocks near Cape Florida, and immediately bilged. The cargo will be saved, but mostly in a damaged state. Consigned to Parker & Tift.

The bark *Mason*, bound to New York, from Havana, with an assorted cargo, got ashore near the Light Ship and took the assistance of the Light Keeper, who succeeded in getting her off.

There has been another survey on the ship *Mertoun*, and there will be another th a afternoon.

Ship *Apollo* loading. Her expenses are advanced on bottomry.

BOOK PRINT WORKS—HEREBY LOSS OF LIFE.—The following are all the particulars received of the distressing accident at the Pawtucket Blast Print Works:

PAWTUCKET, R. I. Tuesday, 12 o'clock, M. The House Print Works, near Centre Falls on this place, blew up the above hour was the scene of a most terrible explosion and lamentable loss of life. The boiler attached to the establishment has blown up, and how many are killed (and only know) we know not, but men are busy in digging up the room in order to find the bodies.

As late as 2 o'clock, P. M. five persons have been dug out of the ruins—The main building of the Works covers a half a dozen stations.

P. S. 4 o'clock. Eight bodies have been taken out, 6 men, a lad and a young woman. They occurred a room, while a portion was at dinner. Six more are supposed to be in the room.

A RICH VALLEY.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 31st inst., says:—Yesterday morning, while Mr H. T. Ford was absent at the Bank, some one entered his Exchange Office, on Main street, and took from a drawer, in which Mr. Ford had inadvertently left the key, $1,000 in bank notes, of $1 $2 and $5 each. In another part of the drawer were $4,000, which were not touched. There were no clues to the theft, we hear.

City Intelligence.

ROBBERY REPEATED.—Mary Davenport was yesterday brought up before Recorder Rawson, charged with committing an assault and battery upon the person of Emma Cooper. After a careful examination of the case, she was committed for trial before the First District Court. There was no further business before the Recorder.

RECORDER BRAWSON.—Mr. S. LeBlanc yesterday entered a complaint before Recorder Baldwin charging one John Buckley with having run into his stage at the corner of Canal and Dauphine, and has by under false pretences, obtained a quarter of a dollar. The accused was bound over in the sum of $500 for his appearance before the First District Court.

William Brown, for stealing a saddle and setting up to dispose of it, his wife, was remanded for further examination.

THE NEW MUSEUM HALL.—The new Municipal Hall of the Second Municipality will be completed, we are told, about the first of April next. A further appropriation of $20,000 is needed for its completion. The Council will probably vote that sum at its next setting. The building will be an ornament to the Second Municipality.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—Elizabeth Dockman yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Seuzeneau, against her husband John Dockman, stating that on Thursday afternoon last, in her premises, corner of Louisa and Claiborne streets, he assaulted her, beat and cut her with a knife, by her husband, that her husband had a knife in his hand, and threatened to kill her if she made any resistance. A Mr Wolf, who was present, arrested and remanded to prison for further examination.

Joseph Shrank, charged with carrying away a white cotton purse, containing fifty two dollars from the premises of Mr John A. Hoefl, was examined, but the case was dismissed by his Honor by mutual consent of parties.

THE LIFE CAR.—We mentioned, some time ago, that our Vernon Planes was arrested in the Third Municipality, for having publicly sold Mr Favarange a mulatto. The parties yesterday came before Recorder Seuzeneau, and, in the presence of that magistrate and witnesses, the accused confessed that he was a free man of color, and that the mulatto was not his property. The accused was discharged by his Honor by mutual consent of parties.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the New Orleans Bee.

MOBILE, April 7th, 8 o'clock, P. M.

There was nothing of importance transacted in either House of Congress on the 31st ult.

After debating Mr Allen's resolutions of congratulation and sympathy with the French people, the *Senate* resumed the consideration of Executive business. The case of Nugent, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who is in custody, was under consideration.

In the House, a Message was received from the President, announcing that he had signed the Loan Bill.

Gen. Shields has been ordered to command at Tampico and nominated as Major General.

The explosion of the steam boiler at Hope Mills, shattered the building to atoms, burying 30 persons up in the ruins, and killing eight.

M. Tracy, by marriage a kinsman to Lafayette, has been appointed Minister to the United States by the new Government of France.

The report, via Charleston, by a previous despatch, of the resignation of Lord John Russell, was without foundation.

COTTON.—Sales to-day, 2000 bales, middling, at six cents.

Freights to Liverpool, American bottoms 17-32c. New York and Boston, 9-16c. There are plenty of ships in port disengaged, but they refuse to accept the rates.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING, April 7, 1848.

COTTON.—Arrived during the past week of Louisiana and Mississippi, 16,500 bales, Tennessee and North Alabama, 3400 bales including arrivals at the new Basin and Railroad, since the last volume, 2146; Arkansas, 1962; Florida, [illegible]; Mobile, 226; Texas, 575—together 27,907. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 24,450 bales, Glasgow, 1916; Antwerp, 1178; Genoa, 566; Havana, 1057; Tampico, 660; New York, 1930; Boston, 2140; Philadelphia, 147; Baltimore, 100—together, 40,962 bales, making a reduction in stock of 9955 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 280,036 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1847	Upland	23,467
	Orleans	37,837
Arrived this week		27,907
		91,747 / 188,494
Exports this week		40,962
Exported previously		464,292 / 511,254
Stock on hand and on shipboard		280,036
Stock on hand on shipboard,		250,000

The sales of the week have not been quite so active as those of the week before, but the general tone of the market has since progressed, though without quotable change in prices. The sales of the week amount to 23,000 bales of which the greater portion was taken for England. We

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1847	hds.	22,000
Arrived this week		1,500
Arrived previously		19,013 / 20,513
Exported this week	600	
Exported previously	20,551	21,151
Stock on hand on shipboard		20,362

TOBACCO.—The Tobacco market has continued very quiet since our last and the sales have not exceeded those at the same prices before current. We quote Inferior, Lugs, Common, 3½@4c; Fair, 4½@5c; Good, 5½@6c; Fine, 6½@7c; Choice and Selection, 7½@8c; Manufacturing, 4½@5½c.

GRAIN.—The market for Corn has given way from since our last, the range now being from 75c @ [illegible] bushel, according to quality. The sales of the week amount to fully 50,000 sacks. Nothing has been doing in Wheat. Oats have been selling to a moderate extent, at 29@32½c @ bushel, sacks.

FLOUR.—The increased receipts of the week have been followed by considerable decline, and we now quote Ohio at $4,87½. Illinois $4,87½@5.00—St. Louis $5.25@5.50 @ bbl. The sales of the week amount to 14,000 bbls.

The sales of the past week amount to 2,300 bbls, chiefly to the South. Prices remain unchanged, say from 2,24 c. for extreme quantities Fair 3½@3½c. @ ℔.

HAVANA SUGARS.—Nothing doing and prices nominal.

MOLASSES.—The market has been rather heavy during the week, the sales having only amounted to 1700 bbls, mostly at 5@5½c @ gallon for fair to fine quality. A small sale to Pennsylvania has transpired at 4c.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The Provision market has maintained a heavy appearance since our last and prices have a downward tendency. Receipts of Pork during the week amount to 6000 bbls at $6.25 @ $6.50 @ bbl. Lard 5½@5½c. Prime in Beef there has been a quiet market without change in prices, we quote Mess $11.50@12.00; Prime $7.25@7.50. The sales of Bacon amount to 600 casks at 4½ @ 5c. for sides, and 3½@3½c. for Shoulders. Hams 6@7c. for plain—6@8c. for canvassed. Lard ranges from 5½@6c. @ ℔, but the sales are comparatively small, we now quote sales of 100 bbls at 6c. Western Butter 12@13c. Cheese 7@8c. @ ℔.

WHISKEY.—The market has been very dull during the past week, and prices have decreased to 17c. @ gallon for rectified.

CANDLES.—We have no change to notice in the market for candles. A limited business is doing at former prices, 20@22c @ ℔ for best New Sperm and Adamantine.

RICE.—The Rice market continues very dull, and no sales of any note are making. Prices are without change.

GUNNY BAGS.—The market for Gunny Bags continues depressed, and the only sale of any note that we hear of is 15,000 2½ bushel bags at about 10c each.

TALLOW.—There have been no sales of any note in this article since our last. Small lots of city rendered sell at 8c @ ℔.

LIME.—No further sales of this article since our last, except in a small way, at $1.50 @ cask for Thomaston.

HAY.—The Hay market continues dull, and no sales of importance have been made. Prices range from $19@20.00 @ ton for eastern and Western.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—Great dullness continues to prevail in the Bagging and Rope market, and but few transactions are making are altogether of a retail character, at 16@18c. @ yard for Bagging, and 7½@8c @ ℔ for Rope. 500 pieces Bagging and about the same number of coils of Rope sold on time, with interest added, at 17½c. @ yard and 7½c. @ ℔.

EXCHANGE.—The rates are almost nominal.—We quote sight, ½@¾ cent. premium. France no sale. New York 60 days, ¼@½ cent. discount. Checks, at sight, ¼@¾ cent. premium. Sterling [illegible] cent. premium. New York, 60 days [illegible] cent. discount. Checks, at sight, [illegible] cent. premium.

FREIGHTS.—Foreign Freights are firm. Cotton to Liverpool [illegible] d. Havre 1c. Coastwise there is no change of note.

[illegible]

Institution for young Ladies.

Founded by Madame Auzix, directed by Madame DERON, late Miss HUET.

Nos. 107 & 109 Burgundy st. between Conti and St. Louis streets.

MADAME DERON, late Miss HUET, in assuming the direction of the Institution conducted for the last seven years by Madame Auzix solicits a continuance of the kind support which has been justly extended to the instructress whom she succeeds.

A distinguished pupil of the "Maison Royale de St. Denis," possessing the diploma of superior instructress, and formerly first Mistress in charge of the celebrated Boarding-Schools of Paris, Madame DERON, who has already passed seven years in this City, is equally well known for the moral firmness of her character, and the excellence of her method of instruction.

She will be ably seconded by her husband, Mr DERON, who has similar guarantees to offer to Families. Recently arrived from Paris at New Orleans, he is already known under the most favorable auspices. A Bachelor of Arts, a Licentiate of the Faculty of Paris, formerly a pupil of the "Ecole des Chartes," at the King's Library, and professor of Literature, History and Philosophy at Paris. Mr. DERON is also the author of several works. He will devote his whole time to the French classes in the different branches of instruction.

The English language will be the object of particular attention; governesses of acknowledged capacity, and a distinguished Professor, Mr Graves, will be especially entrusted with the direction of the English classes.

Ladies of the most remarkable talent and eminent science, will give instruction in Music at the Establishment.

Madame BOYER will continue to give lessons on the Piano, and Madame LAVILLEBREVAN on the Piano and Harpe.

The other accomplishments will also be taught by the best Professors.

Such is a resumed form is the order of the Establishment and such are the titles and means by which Mr and Madame DERON, are enabled to assure parents that the studies of their children will be conducted in a superior manner.

As those considerations which regulate the order of education should prevail over all others Madame DERON will generally exclude from her Pupils the confidence of Families by the pleasant, moral and religious care that she will bestow on her pupils.

To form in young Ladies, first the heart and the character and the mind, to inspire them with true and pure principles, to prepare them to enter the world with ease, but also with a profound sentiment of duty, to render them not only mild and amiable, but firm and dignified, to endow them with an intelligence equally brilliant and solid, and above all, to prepare them to become hereafter good mothers and Christian Ladies, is the end which Madame DERON proposes to maintain steadily in view.

The practice of such a system of education and instruction, Madame DERON venture to hope, will secure to her all the esteem and confidence which it has already procured for Madame Auzix.

The terms of tuition will remain as at present established by Madame Auzix.

TERMS.

Boarders	$[illegible] per month
Half Boarders	[illegible]
Day Scholars: 1st and 2nd classes,	[illegible]
Do. 3rd and 4th	[illegible]
Do. 5th class	[illegible]
Extraordinary Accompaniments charged as follows:	
Music, piano, harp	$12
Do. singing, singing	[illegible]
Dancing	[illegible]

[illegible]

PROCTORVILLE.

AT THE LAST TERMINUS OF THE RAILROAD.

THIS place of late so much talked of is now prepared to accommodate all who may visit it. Gentlemen, who may be in the City, will find it to their interest to visit Proctorville. Apply at the Office of the Proctorville Hotel, No. 6 Gravier street, where every necessary information will be given. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. WILLIAM HARLKOPF,

172 Royal street,
Second Municipality, at Talon's, 39 Conti street.

Mr W. HARLKOPF respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of this City, that he has just received from Paris, for several years, the principal teacher of the Catalan Conservatory of Music, and Professor of Piano, Mr Bernardo Borrera, who has been recommended to him by the most celebrated Professors of Paris. Mr Borrera has been engaged at the principal houses in New Orleans, and Havana. I am happy to inform the public that Mr Borrera has consented to be associated with me in my business, and I have no doubt that the patronage bestowed on me for the last seven years will be continued to him. Mr Borrera will be satisfied with his wages.

Instruments where it is required, will be furnished at the lowest prices. Pianos, Harps, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Clarionets, Bass Viols, Bass Horn, Bass Drum, Cymbals, Tambourines, Triangles, Drums, Fifes, Fifes, Fifes