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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1852. ..... No. 6021.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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☞ Advertisements inserted alternate will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.

☞ The proprietor of the Daily Advertiser is limited to advertisements of Fifty lines, but of short lines and increasing in consequent every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Monday Morning, June 21, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN
OF KENTUCKY.
[Subject to the nomination of the Whig National Convention.]

THE RAILROAD TAX.

The Vote To-Day.

We shall determine in a great measure the future destiny of New Orleans, as it will show whether the citizens we have formed the most liberal and patriotic of the people of any city in fullness and exactness in the ordinance imposing a special tax for the construction of the Great Northern, Western Railroads, should meet the due sanction, a glorious future is opened to us, and the present City will not long delay to see her place among the great commercial communities of our nation. If on the contrary, owners of real estate reject the ordinance, we shall have to sit on our bright dreams of prosperity.

The argument is exhausted. The press has with extraordinary unity and ability, laid before the people a powerful array of reasons to induce them cordially the ordinance. Facts and statistics have been invoked to enforce the deductions of common sense. Not an argument has been neglected, not a appeal neglected that could have been made to awaken the people to a sense of their duty, and having in view the spirit of the benefactions, has encouraged to bring the harmonious union of the parts of the country. Opposing Old Line Democrats, South Carolina Democrats, Whigs, Abolitionists, Free Soilers, Disunionists, Young America and Democrats of every shade, have joined in one voice to JOIN SOUTH! Appeals to our patriotism and extended memory, prostrated throughout the speakers we noticed with astonishment as one tenths of the assembled that quintessence of aristocratic feeling, John R. Grimes. Nothing proves conclusively the only genuine character of numerous Battle-ship meeting.

LATER.—By the arrival of the *Louisiana* we received our files of Texas papers to the 12th inst. We find in the *Galveston News* a letter from San Antonio, dated the 5th inst., with a party of 17 Indians and Mexicans, had passed that place a short time before, one of them having on the clothes of Mr. Rennington, and was riding his horse, which Dr. R. recognized by the equipments. The party had stopped and threatened that if they should find out that he had any money to do with the *gringos*, they would serve him in the same way. Dr Sutherland learned also a little further on, that five more persons had been killed, and their bodies thrown into a lake called Agua Negra. No one could tell who they were, but their bodies were supposed that morning. He then concluded to leave the lake, which was but a little way ahead, and see if he could recognize the bodies. Proceeding on until he came in sight of the lake, he became convinced, by certain movements in the bushes, that he had already gone too far, and hastily returned at a rapid gait to the house, and to Dr. Rhodes, from whence he came to Brownsville.

A meeting was held at Brownsville, and a company of men organized to proceed to Agua Negra and Rancho Rosario. Not more than ten men could be collected. They started, and were attacked by a force of from 40 to 100—one of the party was wounded, and all were scattered during the expedition. Finding it impossible to continue, they returned, not without great difficulty and danger.

We find the following in the *Flag* of the 12th:

Mr Rhodes states that the band of Indians which are committing these depredations is composed of the remnant of two tribes, the Texas and the Comparunas, with a few Mexicans, their very number, counting those who join their Chief, Carlos, Mr Rhodes states publicly in the town that he has instructions from the Governor of Tamaulipas, Vallarde, to pursue the Indians, one of whom, Pedro Valdevez, he says is *Mexicano*. Soon after the quarter of Mr Rhodes, on this island crossed the river at Reynosa, they were joined by about fifty more Indians, and would kill every American they met. They say they are not right, the Americans would not have revolted at the Texas, &c. &c. [Here we refer to Mexicans.] The voters (30) TO THE END AND APPROVE THE ORDINANCE. Let them show themselves worthy the name of Americans, and worthy of the [illegible] which it was in their power to attain to our common State.

NATIONAL CONVENTION. By the recent Baltimore Convention, as telegraphed to the papers on Saturday, excited intense and universal interest. The line work oddmarily and brought accounts up to the very hour of adjournment. We call our readers attention to the following from the Convention thus far to effect a choice. FILLMORE and Scott for forty-six ballots have received nearly an equal number of votes—the latter ranging from 131 to 136, and the former from 129 to 133—while the friends of WEBSTER, a small but solid phalanx, casting 29 votes, have adhered to him with unshaken constancy. This was the posture of affairs when the Convention adjourned on Saturday night, to reassemble this morning. We have little doubt that a nomination will be effected without further difficulty. The delegates probably took a record of each other yesterday, and came to a determination to meet in a spirit of harmony and concentrate their votes upon the best man. But who is he, will be the question. Is it WEBSTER, FILLMORE, SCOTT, CRITTENDEN, or some outsider? These are interrogatories to which no plausible reply can be given, but which every man will probably answer, according to his personal predilections. Let us season our impatience for a while, and possess our souls in the comforting expectation that the electric wires, if no accident intervenes, will faithfully transmit to us the name of the WHIG who is to lead us to victory next November.

We cannot omit, in connection with this subject, to congratulate the Whigs of Louisiana upon the glorious, catholic, broadly national and incomparable platform adopted by an over whelming majority of the Convention. It is frank, manly and explicit. It contains neither reservation, nor equivocation on the Compromise issue. It meets it openly and endorses it fully —and what is more it was submitted to, and approved by the Convention, before a single ballot was taken. No one would not be proud of being a member of a party that thus places it self clearly and firmly before the people! All honor to the Whig National Convention for this crowning act of fidelity to the country. Let it nominate whom it may, the Whigs of the Union are now prepared to ratify its choice.

We subjoin from the *Picayune* an abstract of the latest proceedings:

Whig National Convention.

[By the Morse Southern Line and United Western Lines.]

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 18, 1852.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION. The convention assembled at the hour adjourned to, 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr Jessup stated that he was authorized to withdraw Mr. Butt's amendment to Mr Dunca's resolution. The amendment being with drawn, the question on the motion to appoint a committee on the platform of one member from each State delegation was adopted.

The committee was then appointed. Various resolutions offered, and were referred without being read.

The Committee on Credentials made a report giving the contested seats of delegates from N. York and Vermont to the Webster and Fillmore elements therefor. The report was adopted.

The convention transacted no more business of importance, and adjourned to 5 o'clock this afternoon.

There will be nothing to do then but to adopt the platform, which the committee will report before the meeting on assembling. It is supposed that the previous question will be called on it, that it will be adopted, and that then the balloting for nominations will probably commence.

BALTIMORE, June 18—3.35 P. M.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.—The convention met, according to adjournment, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Mr Ashmun, the chairman of the Committee on the Platform, reported the same platform as that heretofore adopted by the southern delegates. The compromise measure is fully and fairly affirmed.

Mr Butts made a speech and read a letter from Gen Scott stated last Tuesday. General Scott says he will make no pledges, but if nominated will support the constitution. He subscribes to the proceedings of the convention.

Mr Botts moved the adoption of the platform. It was adopted by a vote of two hundred and twenty seven ayes to sixty-six nays.

The balloting for nomination then commenced as follows:

First Ballot.—Webster 29, Fillmore 133, Scott 131.

Second.—Webster 29, Fillmore 131, Scott 131.

Third.—Webster 29, Fillmore 131, Scott 131.

Fourth.—Webster 29, Fillmore 133, Scott 131.

Fifth and Sixth.—Same as the previous ballots.

Seventh.—Webster 29, Fillmore 133, Scott 131. Bates 1.

Eighth, ninth and tenth ballots.—no change.

BALTIMORE, June 19, 11.57 A. M.

Eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth ballots.—no change.

Fourteenth.—Fifteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth ballots, no change.

[By the Morse Southern Line.]

BALTIMORE, June 19, 12 4 P. M.

From the nineteenth to the twenty first ballot no change of importance. Webster received 29 votes, Fillmore 133, Scott 131, and Scott 1.

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THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.—The convention met, according to adjournment, at 5 o'clock P. M.

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[By the Morse Southern Line.]

BALTIMORE, June 19, 12 4 P. M.

From the nineteenth to the twenty first ballot no change of importance. Webster received 29 votes, Fillmore 133, Scott 131, and Scott 1.

Twenty first.—1 P. M.—From the twenty second to the twenty third ballot, no change of moment.

Twenty fourth.—2 P. M.—Thirty fifth ballot and no change.

Twenty fifth.—3.10 P. M.—Thirty first ballot and no change.

The convention adjourned to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

BALTIMORE, June 19, 5.42 P. M.

FOURTH DAY—EVENING SESSION.—The convention re assembled at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and commenced its balloting. No change from the 31st first to the thirty fourth ballot, except that four votes were given to Crittenden.

Later—6 P. M.—Intense excitement exists. Hours to adjourn to Monday and *sine die* were offered and negatived.

The thirty fifth ballot was then taken, resulting: Webster 29, Fillmore 127, Scott 116, Douglas, of Cahoon 1.

Later—7 P. M.—No change from the last one given four hours ago. Fillmore stock is now re garded as probably the nomination on Monday.

Later—9 P. M.—The forty sixth ballot has been taken and shows no change.

The convention then agreed to adjourn until 10 o'clock, Monday morning next.

THE BALTIC'S NEWS

The steamer *Baltic*, with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst., arrived at New York on the 18th inst. She brings 75 passengers and 1,000 bales of cotton. Her advices are unimportant.

The Queen has prorogued Parliament in person, and in her speech congratulates the country on the prosperity of the year.

The Duke of Wellington is dangerously ill.

The Sarah Sands had arrived at Falmouth short of coal.

The News from England is unimportant. The sale of the building and tenantry as a Corn Exchange at London fell in on Tuesday, precipitating a large number of per sons to the cellar below. Two men were killed and a number of others severely injured.

Sir Harry Smith has returned from the Cape of Good Hope and reports that the fighting still continued. The British Admiral of the Pacific station had declared that the Lobos Islands were as much a part of Peru as the seven Islands were a part of Great Britain. This opinion is strongly controverted by the British commercial interest.

The crops throughout England and Ireland were very promising.

Sub marine communication between Holyhead and Dublin would be completed about the 4th inst.

The Pope had confirmed Dr. Cullen as the Catholic Bishop of Dublin.

Turkey.—The British troops captured Hagenon after an assault of three days. The magazine was blown up by a bomb shell, occasioning much slaughter. The cholera was raging among the British troops.

The Bombay markets were active. Trade at Calcutta was depressed.

FRANCE.—Political affairs were quiet. The French import returns show a great improvement in trade. The duties from merchandize exceed by 10,000,000 those of last year. The Commission on the Budget had reduced the army expenses 20,000 men. They had rejected the President's demand for 53,000 additional troops, and had refused the credits demanded for the new Ministry of Police. They also expressed regret at the confiscation of the Orleans property.

It was reported that Jerome Napoleon's special envoy to the Northern Powers, was well received, but distinctly informed that a revision of the treaties of 1815 was inadmissable. He was also told that a Congress to which England should be invited to discuss the political constitutions of Continental Europe, was out of the question.

ITALY.—The Papal Government was uneasy at intelligence of frequent conferences between Napoleon and the Chiefs of the Italian liberty Party.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian financial embarrassments were more complicated than ever. Discontent had begun to show itself throughout the Empire.

GERMANY.—It was announced that the recent conference between the King of Prussia and the Duke of Augustenburg would be reported to the Germanic Diet.

It was also stated that Neutchatel would be given back to Prussia.

MRS. SINCLAIR (late Mrs. Forrest) is about to appear in the French drama at New York. The *Courier and Enquirer* of that city says:

"She has for a long time been the pupil of that most accomplished French scholar and actor, Mr. Robert Kemp, and is the latest first appearance in this new walk of profession on Tuesday evening next at the Lyceum Theatre. In her debut she will play it is to be *Eile ast Folle*, one of the most attractive productions of the modern French stage. Mr Kemp is a fine actor of the first class French Comedian. His part is also attractive pungent, but fine voice, the magnetic quality with which he speaks the language of his original bearing, and above all the chastened force and the high finish which his style must win him the warm appreciation of every observer of cultivated taste. Mrs. Sinclair is of the old school of the French drama, and it is to her friends in the profession that she is indebted for the opportunity of making her debut in the English language. Her friends confidently look to witness her success."

CONGRESS.

The SENATE was not in session on the 19th inst.

In the HOUSE, the first business was the motion to lay on the table the Florida Railroad Bill.

Mr Jones, of Tennessee, withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and moved that the bill be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. He animadverted at much length at the course which had been pursued with reference to bills reported by the committee on public lands, and maintained that if it were persisted in the calling of reports would not be got through with before December. He concluded with moving to lay the bill with amendments on the table, and demanded the previous question.

The yeas and nays being ordered on the motion to lay on the table, it was negatived, yeas 79, nays 106.

On motion, the further consideration of the bill was deferred till the second Friday in July.

The morning hour having expired, the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr Cabell, of Fla., who had the floor for yesterday, after alluding to the State of par ty feeling existed that while party of the South would not support any individual whose position is unknown, or who is opposed to the compromise measures; and he did not consider that they were the final settlement of a question that had agitated the country. He adhered to the declaration which he made on a former day, that he would support a democratic nominee who was staunch as to the compromises. And he was satisfied that is the principle upon which the wings of the South were united.

He said if it was the policy of the whig party at the North to insist upon the repeal of the fugitive slave law, it would not be maintained; and in conformity with the principles by which he was actuated, he would not give his support to Gen Scott. He regretted that he felt compelled to pursue the course and he equally regretted that that other should have allowed himself to be used by the Senator from New York and others, who would oppose a law of the land. He found the position of the North is that the fugitive slave law is not one of the compromises of the constitution, and went on to animadvert upon the refusal of Mr Fillmore to speak unhesitatingly as to the sentiments of Gen Scott with reference to that law.

Were that refused he would make his selection in accordance with the views of those by whom he is influenced, and the consequence of his election would be to place the country in the hands of the Free Soil party. After alluding at much length to the conduct of Gen Scott, who, had he expressed himself explicitly, might have been triumphantly elected, or at least *either one or two*, *will be used on one ballot in Congress!* Our charter provides for the extension of this road into Texas, and with this view the road will be located, and constructed in such a manner as to accommodate the enormous freight and travel which this route must necessarily command when extended into Texas, and eventually a connection with Arkansas and Missouri, to Iowa.

The superior sagacity and enterprise of our sister cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston Savannah and Mobile, have already rail roads in operation or in the course of construction connecting them with the Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi, by which a large portion of the produce of those rich valleys has been taken from us. *But we are free to admit a strong on the west of the Mississippi*, and the trade of a region of country large enough to extend to form an Empire, and capable of sustaining a population of several millions, is now open to us, if we will take advantage of the world's bounties. There is no time to delay, a few years more, and we will find to our cost that the favorable moment is gone, and that we have lost the trade of the West, as we have already done a portion of that East of the Mississippi. That enterprising people who are within Texas with a rapidity almost unequal in the annals of emigration, will soon even demand sufficient influence to undertake another works themselves, and may be led to do so. Now, we know that, not only they are favorably disposed towards us, but are willing to contribute liberally in land, or even in the road the selves, if we will meet them half way between Arkansas and Arkansas.

This road will also tend to help the re sources of our own state, by inviting immigrants and business into comparative wilderness and bringing into immediate cultivation a large amount of land, which, in addition to the immediate benefit to the proprietors and to the state in the increase of taxable property, would in a short time to the parishes beyond the house, on the line of the road to Texas, and the connection to Arkansas. We confidently rely on large private subscriptions from all the parishes, in addition to those already received, and are assured that if deficient, a resort to taxation will be had and cheerfully acceded to.

The Board of Directors has been assiduous in connected many city organization in making the necessary arrangements, and can now frankly state, that at their time the location of the road will be commenced, and its construction proceeded with with vigor. The road will be put on sale at several points at once, one of those points will be from the Mississippi about twenty miles above the city, where the main line leaves the river, for the Lafourche, to or near Thibodeaux, and from there to Berwick's Bay, and another from Washington to New Iberia, on the Bayou Teche.

By placing the portions of the road under contract in advance, the planters of Opelousas Attakapas, Terrebonne, and Lafourche Interior will be placed within a few hours of New Orleans, to connect by steamboat at the temporary terminus on the river. The Company will thus be at once deriving more than sufficient revenue to defray current expenses, while the other sections are being completed. It is determined to place the whole state under contract, and complete it at the earliest possible moment.

The terminus of the road will be on the other side of the river, opposite the centre of the Third District, but each district of New Orleans will be accommodated with a depot at such places as may be found most advantageous to its wants.

The Board of Directors of the Jackson, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad in congratulating some of the few great advantages which may accrue to the property holders of the city from their undertaking, confidently rely on their good judgment in sustaining this truly *Important Road*, the benefits of which are of most immediate to the wholesome population of New Orleans as per cognizantly *augmented city* —and so long as our commerce thrives, so will all the concerned, depend their future advancement from the capital invested in this species of property, which must increase or decrease with the growth of the city. Population will flow to it as the laws of trade, and speculation it decrees the most benefit from its labor, not to with our hands and lots. Their rise is based on the basis of real estate, which has been brought about by the greater amount of commerce and traffic, which these roads, in opening new sources, never fail to produce—as a necessary consequence, benefit to the city as a depot, which invariably follow in their train.

The value of the real estate of New Orleans is now about seventy five millions of dollars, which we ask a contribution in stock subscription of two per cent. say $1,500,000, payable in six years, or at the rate of one third of one per cent. per annum. For this you will receive certificates for an equal amount of the stock of the road. This can scarcely be called *taxation*, as we are giving you a fair equivalent, it is rather a temporary loan, reimbursable at a fixed period, with annual dividends guaranteed by the property, capable of limited returns, whose use would be under any circumstances unknown. we confidently assert, that every dollar thus invested would be saved yearly to each three hundred dollars, and the property secured to its full value. Should the road not be completed, the property would still enjoy the benefit of the improvement.

And us this, fellow citizens, in forwarding this undertaking, our prosperity is one at stake, and the decision is in your own hands—second the efforts of those enterprising people in the city and country who have so liberally contributed by subscription and who will devote their time to the completion of this noble enterprise. If you refuse the desired aid, such a course will tend to depress public confidence and value of your property, by convincing the world that we are not disposed to better ourselves, and will dash up with terror in others and reputation.

M'G. H. MORTON,
President pro tem.

BOSTON, June 18.

French Flour advanced in this city [illegible] to-day, and sold this morning for three [illegible]

[illegible] Most times, although yesterday [illegible]

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Lanne passed the following sentences on Saturday

Patrick Hannnor was sentenced to one week's imprisonment for an assault and battery on a slave, having been now weeks in prison before the trial

Daniel Lehr, convicted of burglary in the night on 86 dauphine street when the child of the householder was destroyed, was asked what he had to say for himself. He replied that he had no money to buy himself out of prison, but was willing to work for his liberty. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment

Wm Buckley, who pleaded guilty to stealing a trunk worth $2 50 from John J. Fuller, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the parish prison.

John Thomas, convicted of stealing a watch worth $60 from Edward Cole, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary

Julia Mach alias Barr, convicted of entering the house of Theodore F. Thieneman, in Customhouse street, during the absence, and stealing jewelry to the amount of $75 and money to the amount of $100 therefrom, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the parish prison.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, when Mr Edmund Jeffreys was going along Bourbon street, between St Ann and Dumaine, he heard screams and cries in the house of Mr Martin Bloomfield, and a little colored girl ran into the street and call for assistance to arrest a man who was robbing the premises. Mr Gelpeare entered the house, followed by the colored girl, John Griffin, who had collected a considerable quantity of plunder, which he was about to run off with it. Griffin was taken before Recorder Genella, and his master (of whom, named John Berry, who was watching outside while Griffin was engaged in rob the house, was soon after arrested. The property was found in the possession of Griffin when identified and claimed by Mr Bloomfield, Griffin having made affidavit to the above facts, Griffin and Berry were committed for trial before the First District Court.

LARCENIES.—The case of John Gibson, charged with stealing a table cloth from Mary Berger, and the case of Henry Rose, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from the clerk's office of the steamer now plying on the Mississippi between this port and Galveston, on Saturday before the 24th instant, were next called and continued. The case of Mary Ann Langton, charged with stealing a shawl from the store of Mr Leander Walter was also continued on the application of the counsel for the defendant.

ATTEMPT TO PASS A COUNTERFEIT.—James Burns, a colored barber, was before Recorder Genella on Saturday on the charge of having attempted to pass a counterfeit note of the denomination of two dollars on the Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Mr John Bell, at the corner of Poydras and Charles streets. The examination was fixed for to-morrow

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Henry Malone died on Saturday morning from his early, near the corner of Annunciation and Thalia Walk, and the coroner passed over his head. He was conveyed to Charity Hospital, where he died within a few hours.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

St Louis	Tuscumbia, Cable	9 A M
Louisville	New World, Moore	9 A M
Red River	R. M. Jones, Ashton	9 A M
Red River	Reindeer, Fordham	9 A M
Upper Red River	Echo No 2, Thomas	9 A M
Carrollton	Lewton, Dunwick	12 M
Mobile	Cahawba Gibson	5 P M
Pittsburg	Monongahela Thomas	5 P M
Louisville	Magnolia, Thomasson,	5 P M

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 19, 1852.

There was a better demand to day for Cotton and the sales amounted to 1,900 Bales at irregular prices.

Sales of Sugar and Molasses continued to come in at former prices.

The Flour market is steady. Sales 1,200 bbls—including Ohio at $4 75 and Genesee at $5 25. Of Corn meal there was sold at $3 25 @ $3 37½.

Pork—Sales of new mess at $16 50 @ $17 per bbl.

Bacon—Small sales of Bacon Sides at 9½c and Shoulders at 6½c.

Lard—Sales of Kettle rendered at 10½c and Leaf at 9½c.

Whiskey—Sales of Bbls at 20c and Hhds at 19c.

Freights—Cotton to Liverpool 7-16d per lb.

Exchange—Sterling 9 @ 9½ per cent. prem. Sight Drafts on New York 50 @ 75 cts per $1,000. Commercial Bills 75 @ 1 per cent. prem.

Receipts of Cotton for the week ending this day, 6,000 Bales.

Exports of Cotton for the week ending this day, 7,000 Bales.

Stock on hand at this date 200,000 Bales.

The following is the shipping list and the demand thereof:

FREIGHT OFFERING.

Sterling	9 @ 9½ per cent.
New York, seven days' bills	¼ @ ⅜ per cent.
Do checks	¼ @ ⅜ per cent.
Boston, seven days' bills	¼ @ ⅜ per cent.
Do checks	¼ @ ⅜ per cent.
Philadelphia, seven days' bills	¼ @ ⅜ per cent.
Do checks	¼ @ ⅜ per cent.
Baltimore, seven days' bills	¼ @ ⅜ per cent.
Do checks	¼ @ ⅜ per cent.
Cincinnati, seven days' bills	¼ @ ⅜ per cent.
Do checks	¼ @ ⅜ per cent.

Cotton to Liverpool, per lb. 7-16d.

Sugar, Common to Fair, per lb. 3½ @ 4½c.

Molasses, per gallon 15 @ 16c.

Flour, per bbl. $4 75 @ $5 25.

Corn Meal, per bbl. $3 25 @ $3 37½.

Pork, per bbl. $16 50 @ $17.

Bacon, Sides, per lb. 9½c.

Bacon, Shoulders, per lb. 6½c.

Lard, Kettle rendered, per lb. 10½c.

Lard, Leaf, per lb. 9½c.

Whiskey, per bbl. 20c.

Whiskey, per hhd. 19c.

Sterling Exchange, per cent. prem. 9 @ 9½.

Sight Drafts on New York, per $1,000. 50 @ 75 cts.

Commercial Bills on New York, per cent. prem. 75 @ 1.

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Lard, Leaf, per lb. 9½c.

Whiskey, per bbl. 20c.

Whiskey, per hhd. 19c.

Sterling Exchange, per cent. prem. 9 @ 9½.

Sight Drafts on New York, per $1,000. 50 @ 75 cts.

Commercial Bills on New York, per cent. prem. 75 @ 1.

J. B. STEEL,
New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.
60 Camp street. 60
GRADUAL LESSONS IN GRAMMAR
By D. B. Tower, A. M.
Published by Cady & Burgess, New York.

This work introduces a new mode in the instruction of grammar, and is designed to make the study of the structure of the English language, and composition of sentences easy and interesting. Each lesson contains a clear development of the principles of grammar, on a new plan which will commend itself to every teacher.

Also, Tower's Analysis and Parsing Book; being a companion to the above work, containing a full analysis of the lessons in Gradual Lessons in Grammar, with numerous exercises in parsing, both in prose and poetry, by which the pupil may test his progress in the study. Also, Tower's Analysis of Words, Phrases and Sentences. Just received and for sale by the publisher, J. B. STEEL, 60 Camp street.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase a certain promissory note drawn by me in favor of Mr. JOHN A. ASHBROOK, bearing date New Orleans, 12th June, 1852, for the sum of $100, payable in thirty days after date, as I have received no value for the same, and will not pay it unless compelled by law.

J. CASTELLO.

New Orleans, 12th June, 1852. jel4

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to harbor or trust my wife, ELIZA ANN FRIAR, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN FRIAR.

New Orleans, June 14, 1852. jel5

Notice to Physicians and Apothecaries.

EDWARD GUILLOT,
Royal street between St. Ann and Marie, No. 270,

HAS just received from Havre, by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, a full and complete assortment of Genuine Cubebs, Balsam Copaiba, Tincture of Digitalis, Tincture of Cantharides, Tincture of Opium, Paintbrushes, and persons practising, will do well to give him a call, as he is determined to sell at the lowest prices. Also, a large assortment of Perfumery, Soaps, Pomades, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Fancy Goods, &c., which generally are sold at the lowest prices. Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

Physicians and persons visiting the city, are respectfully invited to visit the store, No. 270 Royal street, between St. Ann and Marie, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Soliciting the country trade. my24 d1y

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N. B. Soliciting the country trade. my24 d1y

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26, 1852.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company are now open at the office of Company, No. 17 Commercial Place, and will remain open for four months, in Louisiana and Mississippi, in accordance with the seventh section of the charter.

H. S. BUCKNER, Pres't pro tem.

JOHN CALHOUN, Sec'y. ap26 d1y1 mo28

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26, 1852.

SUBSCRIBERS to the capital stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company are hereby requested to pay the first instalment of five per cent at the office of the company, No 17 Commercial Place.

By order of the Board,

JOHN CALHOUN, Sec'y.

Notice.

DURING my absence Mr Jean Henry Bienvenu will attend to my business and hold my power of attorney

New Orleans May 5th 1852. my5 3m

THEOBALD KOERIG.
No 118 Royal street

Notice.

MR EDWARD DUCOMMEAU will have during my absence from the city, my general power of attorney to act and transact business. Amable Chaperon, notary public, on 24 May, 1852.

New Orleans, 19th May, 1852.

my20 3 DUCOMMEAU.

Notice.

THE undersigned informs the public that he store has been removed from 28 Levee, to 42 Bienville street, between Tchoupitoulas and St Peters streets

New Orleans, 19th May, 1852.

my20 JOHN CLAPZURE

Notice.

THE public is hereby cautioned not to make any credit to the undersigned on account of the firm of Bordeaux, without an order from the undersigned

my17 3m JEAN COUSIN, Proprietor

Notice.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to employ the following men belonging to the ship Ann Parker, on the usual terms of shipping, they having left the ship without leave, or any reasonable cause, and will not be paid any wages unless they return to the ship within 24 hours from the time of their leaving her, viz: Wm Ryan, Jas Lanata, Jas Jefferson, Jr. Tomlinson and Jas Wilson.

J. SALVAGE, Agent.

Notice to Physicians and Apothecaries.

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Royal street between St. Ann and Marie, No. 270,

HAS just received from Havre, by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, a full and complete assortment of Genuine Cubebs, Balsam Copaiba, Tincture of Digitalis, Tincture of Cantharides, Tincture of Opium, Paintbrushes, and persons practising, will do well to give him a call, as he is determined to sell at the lowest prices. Also, a large assortment of Perfumery, Soaps, Pomades, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Fancy Goods, &c., which generally are sold at the lowest prices.

Physicians and persons visiting the city, are respectfully invited to visit the store, No. 270 Royal street, between St. Ann and Marie, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Soliciting the country trade. my24 d1y

A Boy in Want of a Place.

A PERSON who has had the care of a orphan boy for a while but about 12 years of age) from whom he can answer in his power to do so, in consequence of his wife's death, and who is desirous of finding a good and comfortable place for him, can find a good recommended one by calling at the office of the Louisiana Advertiser, and could be made to do himself a favor by so doing, as no more active, steady and honest boy can be found. Any respectable person wishing to take a boy of this description will find him well worthy their attention by so doing.

Also, a good cook for sale. Inquire at the office of the Louisiana Advertiser. my21

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the firm of Dominique Larregue and Martial Lozes was dissolved by mutual consent since the 1st inst. to which effect

DOMINIQUE LARREGUE,
MARTIAL LOZES.

Notice.

THE establishment known as Peruvian Coffee House, corner Bienville and Chartres streets, is now under the management of M. Lozes, who will be pleased to see his friends and customers, and that nothing shall be wanting to render the entertainment agreeable.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing in the city under the firm of P. J. PAVY, LORIT & CHAMPANIER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

P. J. PAVY.
LORIT & CHAMPANIER.

New Orleans, June 1, 1852.

Notice.

THE partners hip heretofore existing in the city under the firm of P. J. PAVY, LORIT & CHAMPANIER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

P. J. PAVY.
LORIT & CHAMPANIER.

New Orleans, June 1, 1852.

Notice.

THE undersigned having formed the firm of PAVY & LORIT, for the transaction of a general grocery business, will continue the business heretofore conducted by P. J. Pavy, at the corner of Bienville and Chartres streets.

P. J. PAVY,
J. B. LORIT.

New Orleans, June 1, 1852.

Notice.

THE undersigned has removed his office to the corner of Bienville and Chartres streets, where he will continue to transact a general grocery business, as heretofore conducted by P. J. Pavy.

P. J. PAVY.

New Orleans, June 1, 1852.

Notice.

THE undersigned having formed a partnership under the style of AVET BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general grocery business, will continue the business heretofore conducted by P. J. Pavy, at the corner of Bienville and Chartres streets.

J. AVET,
J. AVET, Jr.

New Orleans, June 1, 1852.

Notice.

THE undersigned will henceforth do a commission business [illegible]

J. AVET.

Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned has this day taken into partnership Mr Wm. Brown, his manager at Bayou Sara, and will hereafter transact business under the name and style of WILLIAM BROWN & CO.

New Orleans, June 1, 1852.

Notice.

THE undersigned has this day taken into partnership Mr Wm. Brown, his manager at Bayou Sara, and will hereafter transact business under the name and style of WILLIAM BROWN & CO.

New Orleans, June 1, 1852.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in this city under the name and style of HITA & FIGUERO, has been dissolved from this day by mutual consent, and in future the business of the store, corner of St. Peter and Chartres streets, will be carried on by Mr GREGORIO FIGUERAS on his own account.

New Orleans, 1st June, 1852.

GREGORIO DE HITA
GREGORIO FIGUERAS

For Sale or to Let.

A Stein and Sommers