The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

NO. 1107. VOL. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIII—Whole No. 6[illegible]. | OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE CITY COUNCIL. ..... NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1850. | HAGER & WEBBER, Proprietors. NO. 68 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year, in advance).....5 00

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 7, 1850.

☞ The Northern MAIL failed again yesterday—being the twelfth or thirteenth consecutive failure. Pleasant this—very!

COMPROMISES.

Some weeks ago we hazarded the prediction that the Wilmot Proviso would be defeated in the Senate of the United States, and that the agitation of the Slavery question would be quieted by the admission of California,—not perhaps with her present boundaries, but certainly with the anti-slavery restriction in her constitution. The message of the President received some weeks after these speculations, confirmed our belief in the certainty of a peaceful adjustment of those sectional topics which recently excited so many angry manifestations. We are in the habit of looking to the United States Senate whenever issues perilous to the harmony and good feeling of the country are presented, for in every crisis that threatened danger to the Union, that noble and patriotic body has been foremost in allaying strife, and in proffering the olive-branch of peace to contending partizans. The earnest and implicit confidence reposed in the Senate by the people will not be misplaced. Already we behold direct demonstrations made by both parties of a sincere desire to heal the festering sores which afflict the body politic and to restore to the Union its pristine health and vigor, by removing those causes of irritation from which it had suffered.

Compromises in relation to the slavery question have originated in the Senate. Mr. FOOTE and Mr. CLAY have already made known their plans for the settlement of the controversy, and others are doubtless in contemplation. The President himself, with the instinctive judgment and devoted patriotism that distinguish him, has taken the initiative, and his California message, foreshadows the only feasible project by which a direct collision between the North and South is to be avoided. The grand principle of all these propositions of compromise, is the same, California is to be admitted as a State, with the Constitution which the Convention of delegates representing the people of California framed, and which was subsequently ratified by the popular voice. The obvious and inestimable advantage of this arrangement is that it will relieve Congress from the painful necessity of pronouncing upon the abstract question of slavery, that it kills the Wilmot Proviso effectually, and that it takes away from all but the restless and disappointed ultras of the North and South, every pretext for keeping up the agitation of the question. This is the wise, safe and prudent policy suggested by the President,—this is the gist and marrow of Mr. CLAY's resolutions, and this will probably be the essence of every proposition that may hereafter be made in reference to this delicate and dangerous topic.

It is not at present our aim or desire to criticize, minutely, the various features in the propositions of compromise submitted by Mr. CLAY and other gentlemen. Our object now is simply to place upon record our unqualified approval of the motives by which they are animated, and of the fundamental principles through which it is sought to exclude from the arena of factious and intemperate discussion a subject so fraught with the elements of mischief as the Wilmot Proviso. Keep it out of Congress and we will do well. Destroy all plea for starting it hereafter, by leaving nothing for its application, and we will do better. What matters it, in reality, to the South, that the constitution of California inhibits slavery? Every sane man was well aware that without such restriction slave labor in California was an impracticable thing. Save us from the lawless attempt by Congress to arrogate the right to limit slavery geographically, and the people of the South, practically and at hearth, will not suffer an instant's uneasiness at the prohibition by the State of California. It is not, in reality, any anxiety on the part of the South to transplant slavery into the newly acquired territory that renders her so jealous and uneasy upon this grave topic, but it is that she fears the assumption by Congress of a power of Legislation which, if tolerated now, may hereafter lead to fearful injustice and tyranny. The means of preventing this is not by threats of violence and dissolution, but by conciliation and compromise, and we are always ready to accept the latter alternative, sooner than look seriously at the dread prospect of dissunion.

THE WEATHER.—After a visit of the frost king of somewhat longer duration than usual, the weather has again grown mild. We shall have rain anon.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 2, 1850.

Mr. Editor—Your correspondent "More Anon," is respectfully informed that the cause of my absence from the Senate for the first ten days of the session, was not any loco foco influence that had been used over me, as no member of that party who knows me personally, or by reputation, would attempt such a thing. My detention at home originated from causes entirely beyond my control—namely, sickness of myself and family.

Therefore, our political friends may rest assured that no member of the delegation from St. Landry is for sale.

Yours, most cordially,
C. D. TATMAN.

We publish the foregoing with pleasure, but take occasion to correct Senator Tatman. Our correspondent spoke of his absence at a critical moment as a grievous fault, but expressly exonerated him from the slightest imputation of a willingness to aid and abet the election of a Locofoco.—[EDITORS.]

☞ The steamship *Oregon*, commanded by our old friend Capt. HERN, which had been laid up for some time, undergoing repairs; has resumed her place in the line of steam-packets between New Orleans and Mobile. Captain HERN is a most clever and estimable gentleman, and the *Oregon* is now almost as good as new. Those who desire to take a trip to Mobile, cannot choose a better boat or a more attentive and accommodating Commander.

☞ The amount of business before the Legislature is so great, that many persons doubt the ability of that body to get through with it, within the Constitutional limit of sixty days. A large number of bills affecting the interests of the State at large have been submitted, and a perfect flood of local bills is accumulating on the clerk's table. Many of the latter must necessarily go by the board, but if the General Assembly will sternly resolve to devote themselves to the measures of real moment on which their action will be required; to labor diligently and to deny themselves any recreation which would interfere with the discharge of their duties—all important propositions may receive proper attention. It has been suggested that the Session might be extended by the action of the Executive, but of this we think there is little likelihood. The only feasible and proper course for the Legislature is to set to work earnestly and manfully, and to have evening sessions, if necessary, until the business before it shall be completed.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.—The Franklin Banner says that a case of genuine Asiatic cholera occurred a few days since on board of a vessel lying at Judge Moore's plantation, on the Teche. The physician who attended the patient has attended upon a thousand afflicted with this complaint, and he pronounces it plain case of genuine Asiatic cholera.

☞ The new steamship Georgia arrived from New York last evening. She brings papers of two days later than the mail. The European news is published at length in the New York papers, to which we refer our readers.

Gone on Tour.—Mr. Barnum.—The Lebanon Herald, under date of the 24th ult., says: "Mr. P. T. Barnum, the Lebanon Dwarf, has been with us for two days. Mr. B. P. Miller, of Sawyerville, Randolph county, N. C., weighed five and a half pounds of wool from the Rockingham County sheep.

[Reported for the N. O. Bee.]

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, Feb. 4, 1850.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. A quorum present.

Mr. Caldwell introduced a set of resolutions in regard to the condition of the levees and river. Ordered to be printed.

The Judiciary Committee reported unfavorably on a large number of bills—of interest to the city, the following:

An act regulating the prescription of foreign judgments.

An act making the limitation of all open accounts expire at the same time.

An act to dispense with the publication in French of all advertisements and judicial proceedings in the State.

Petition for the relief of Nicomede & Theard.

An act empowering the Governor to select two notaries public in New Orleans to be depositaries of blank certificates of legalization and blank passports.

The bill for the relief of the Firemen's Charitable Association, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The bill entitled an act to amend the act incorporating the city of New Orleans, and to allow interest on bills for paving due to the Municipality, were referred to the Committee on reconsolidating the city of New Orleans.

They reported favorably on the bills entitled an act to authorize the constables in the parish of Jefferson to appoint deputies, and an act fixing the fees for arresting runaway slaves.

The bill to authorise notaries public to take depositions, they reported unfavorably.

Mr. Larue, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to allow I. T. Preston $3000 for legal services.

Mr. Lumsden, from the Committee on Militia, reported a bill to exempt the Rifle Company of Lafayette from jury duty. The same was passed.

Mr. Leroy introduced a bill to create the office of harbormaster and wardens for Lafayette.

Mr. Brewer—to appropriate $600 for the expense of inauguration of Walker and Plauche.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Nothing done in this branch of the Legislature.

Arrival of the Steam Ship Georgia.

This magnificent vessel has arrived, after a passage of eight days from New York. She made the run to Charleston in fifty hours, and Savannah in four hours and thirty-five minutes from Charleston. The quickest time ever made between these ports. The Georgia was detained 17 hours off Charleston and Savannah, and 14 hours at Havana, and during her passage to this city encountered a succession of tremendous northers for the last 30 hours, notwithstanding this, she has made a remarkably fine run from Havana, which port she left at 8 P. M. on Sunday. The Georgia is the sister ship to the Ohio, and is, in our opinion, rather the best looking of the two, and is said to be much faster than her mate; passengers speak of her behaviour in the heavy seas she encountered in the Gulf, in the highest terms. The Georgia is owned by Mr. George Law, of New York, and to his management and enterprising mind may be attributed the excellence of her accommodations, and the success, which has thus far attended this line of steamers. Her model is his own design, and to every part of her construction, both in the vessel and machinery, Mr. Law has given great attention, and has spared no pains or expetience in securing every thing which would add to the comfort and security of the traveller.

It is a great pity that the *Georgia* is compelled to stop at Charleston and Savannah. Were it not the case, we feel assured that she would make the run from the Empire to the Crescent City in five days.

She is commanded by the gallant Lieut. D. D. Porter, U. S. N., a gentleman fully capable to maintain her reputation as the fastest ship afloat. The chief Engineer, Mr. M. W. Mathews, is well known in our Southern waters as an Engineer of experience and capacity. Her deck officers are selected from the Navy Department, and constituted a corps of which her commander may well be proud.

LIST OF OFFICERS.—H. R. Rogers, U. S. N. 1st officer; J. B. M'Corkle, U. S. N. 2d officer; J. R. Russell, U. S. N., 3d officer; J. H. Harrison, U. S. N., 4th officer; Dr. E. Blosus, Surgeon W. Boyle, Purser; J. C. Cowes, Steward; W. B. Skidinan, 1st Engineer; J. B. Kiersted, 2d Engineer; J. S. Smith, 3d Engineer; B. Parkin, J. Simonson, and T. Smith, 4th assistant Engineers.

THE RIVER.—The St. Francisville *Chronicle* of the 2d inst has the following:

"The oldest inhabitant" scarce recollects so continuous and copious a rain as fell here on Saturday and Sunday last, or, so sudden and complete a flooding of the town of Bayou Sara. On Saturday morning the town might have been reached on foot, dry shod; but on Monday morning, in consequence of the rain, and the continued rise of the river, the entire town was under water. Flat-boats are now, as last year, moored at the foot of the hill, while skiffs and flats are constantly communicating with Bayou Sara. Perhaps, these events, untoward as they are in many of our citizens, may redound to the innocent advantage of some, and "Squatterville" may yet reach the summit of its primeval greatness.

THE UNION.—Dr. Bethune, of Philadelphia, delivered an eloquent lecture in Washington, a few evenings since, in the course of which he gave a glowing eulogy upon the value of the Union, and wound up by the exclamation, "GOD PALSY THE ARM THAT SHALL BE RAISED TO REMOVE THE FIRST STONE OF THIS GLORIOUS UNION!"—For nearly five minutes the building shook with the plaudits of his audience, and for a while it seemed as if his lecture must there end. Near him was Mr. Colcock, of S. C., who disgraced himself by an inflammatory dissolution speech during the early efforts to organise the House. And while the cheek of almost every other person glowed with enthusiasm and approbation at the sentiment so eloquently uttered by Dr. Bethune, his alone paled with confusion and fear.

☞ A gentleman who has recently returned from California, via the Isthmus, informs the editor of the St. Louis *Republican* that there were in Panama upwards of fifty mail bags from San Francisco and other parts of California. Some of them had been there for a long time, and, when heard of, there was no immediate prospect of their being forwarded. The mails for New York and other Eastern ports are forwarded with much more dispatch and certainty than those for New Orleans and the West. During his stay in California the mails from New York, including all letters and papers forwarded from that city, were received at San Francisco with great punctuality and regularity. But the mails from New Orleans, and letters and papers sent by that route, seldom, and in many instances, never reached there.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—"X" writes as follows from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun*—

There is now every reason to hope for a compromise, and my opinion is that it will come out of the committee on Territories. I was glad from the jump to see that Gen. Foote's bill was referred to that committee, instead of being referred to the committee on Judiciary—as it stands to reason that Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, will have more influence with his Northern and Northwestern colleagues, than Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, (the chairman of the committee on the Judiciary, could, as an extreme Southern man, be supposed to command. The Territorial Committee is the best committee in the Senate to settle the vexed question in a manner satisfactory to all. Practical good sense will do more for it than legal acumen and judicial ratiocination. It is a practical question, and must be settled by practical people, and Mr. Douglas is no doubt a practical man.

As to the Wilmot proviso, allow me to use an elegant figure in rhetoric, by pronouncing it "a dead cock in the pit." It will do no more fighting; and two years hence, when all these questions will have been practically settled by the action of the people of the Territories, who will ask for admission as States, the question will be asked, was not this a subject on which the factions on both ends were ready to dissolve the Union?

It is now understood that several Senators from the North are determined to disobey instructions should this course of theirs be required to arrest the avalanche. Moreover, it is believed that the action of these high-minded, patriotic men will be sustained at home, and that their resignation, should they feel bound to submit the matter to their constituents, will be followed by their being re-elected to their vacant seats in the Senate.

DROWNED.—Robert Ferguson, resident of this parish, left this place on Saturday last, the 26th ult., in a skiff of lumber, for Natchez, with the intention of having rafted it down the week, he was discovered in exactly the same manner, Mr. Ferguson was drowned, and a large family to mourn his loss.—*Pointe Coupee Gazette.*

We find in the [illegible] ult., a telegraphic [illegible] the 21st of Congress on the day previous.

In the SENATE considerable [illegible] had on the resolutions appropriating public lands. The resolutions were finally laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Houston introduced an amendment to Mr. Webster's resolution giving public lands to actual settlers.

Mr. Foote said he regarded propositions of this kind as bids for popularity, and he considered the proposition of the Senator from Texas the best bid that had been made.

Mr. Houston replied that he would make no aspirations which would conflict with those of the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. Mangum thought he might possibly offer an amendment, giving each settler 300 acres, and throwing in a nigger apiece as that species of property, in the opinion of gentlemen, was depreciating. (Laughter.)

Mr. Seward called for the reading of his resolutions giving bounty lands to the Hungarian refugees. He said that his object in offering the resolution was to prevent a counter proposition to that of the Senator from Michigan, suspending diplomatic intercourse with Austria.

Mr. Douglass charged Mr. Seward that his proposition was intended as a bid for the foreign vote. It gave advantages to foreigners which were not offered to native born citizens.

Mr. Cass expressed his hearty approbation to give public lands to actual settlers. That was what he meant by the age of progress.

The Senate then went into Executive session, after which it adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, introduced a bill giving bounty lands to all American soldiers.

The House then took up the resolution instructing the Committee on Mileage to compute the mileage of members by the nearest mail routes.

After some debate, the resolution was laid on the table.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole (Mr. Potter, in the chair) on the Senate bill limiting the compensation of collectors of the revenue. Mr. Bayly made a speech, and when he had concluded, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

POLITICS, &c.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes follows under date of the 25th ult:

Mr. Calhoun is not much better. On Thursday night he was quite ill, but still it is believed that he will recover. The *Union*, of to-morrow morning, will contain Judge Butler's very eloquent and unanswerable speech on the bill to enforce the constitutional provision for the recovery of fugitive slaves. The bill recenacts the provisions of the Act of 1793, and gives additional means for the purposes in view, by making it the duty of the United States officers to aid in the apprehension of fugitive slaves. I do not suppose that any one will controvert the facts shown by Judge Butler in his report and speech, that the laws of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, &c., contravene the Constitution. No one has pretended to deny that. They are skilful evasions of the constitution and the law of 1793. Who will doubt the other fact—asserted forth by Justice Story, Kenty and Baldwin—that the provision alluded to was essential to the adoption of the Constitution? Who will question Judge Baldwin's assertion that it was the corner stone of our Constitution? Who will doubt Judge Butler's declaration that the Southern men, who gave their assent to the Constitution, would as soon have cut their right hands off, as to have signed the instrument, had they known that that clause was to be cancelled?

You will, also, notice that Mr. Butler takes some stirring views of the general question, showing how the South has been wronged and overwhelmed by the popular majorities of the non-slaveholding States. There are no less than four non slaveholding States (Minnesota, Nebraska, California and Oregon) which will, after a while, be admitted into the Confederacy, say nothing of New Mexico and Deseret. Another apportionment of representatives will ensure the accession of all these States to the Union. The Senate can cannot maintain the equality in the Senate; but, an equality of rights she can maintain—and Mr. Butler could not have assumed for the South a more appropriate attitude—and than that of "Equality or Independence."

I do not think this question is beyond the reach of settlement. Other political questions, as difficult as this, have been adjusted. Mr. Clay, in his able speech, proposed something like the Clayton Compromise, which he had assisted to frame—and which the Senate passed—and which the House rejected, for what, I know not, reason (so far as seven Southern negatives were concerned) has not been fully explained. Mr. Yulee declared that the proposition of the Senator from Vermont would be acceptable to the South.

The Senate can, without great difficulty, agree upon some compromise; but the trouble is with the House.

If the Cuba resolutions pass the New York Assembly, I shall have no hope of an adjustment. The influence of an expression of opinion from the New York Legislature, at this time, will be overpowering in all the Southern States and with Northern members. If New York and Pennsylvania, through their legislative bodies should express an opinion in favor of conciliation, harmony and compromise, the matter could be settled in a week.

Congress did not sit to-day nor yesterday. They do not intend to do any business until after the territorial question is settled. The Senate Bill, to provide for the collection of the revenue, lage in the House. I doubt whether it can speedily be passed. The Secretary of the Treasury gives it up. He discharged fifty custom house officers, in New York, the other day—and that is only a beginning.

The Hungarians have left us, after having received every attention and kindness from the President, Mayor and our citizens generally.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

The Washington *Union*, in commenting on the President's California message, says "the first thing which must strike every one on reading it is the want of directness in its statements," "the plan seems to have been adopted to make the message as vague as possible," "Gen. Taylor speaks in a vague and unsatisfactory manner, which tends to inculpate the last administration," etc.

Doubtless our readers have perused the paper thus criticised, and are therefore perfectly able to judge of the fairness and truth of these strictures of the *Union*. We know that they will pronounce them to be either disingenuous or ignorantly so; an alternative which our daily acquaintance with that journal does not enable us to decide for them, and we therefore advise them in this dilemma, to take, as we have done, the alternative dictated by charity, and pronounce these false assertions to sheer stupidity.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

☞ The following paragraph, which may indicate to some extent the intention of the British Government with regard to its protectorate of the Mosquito Kingdom, is taken from the United States Gazette:

"We announced a few weeks since that Rear Admiral Hornby, C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific, had been ordered to proceed from Valparaiso, with all the men-of-war he could collect, to Nicaragua, and place his squadron at the the disposal of the British Charge d'Affaires, for the protection of British interests against the designs and encroachments of the Yankees in that quarter. We have now also reason to believe that Vice-Admiral Lord Dundonald, Commander-in-Chief to the West Indies, will also assemble all the ships he can get together on that station and proceed to the Mosquito shore with the same view."

Letters from Hamburgh of the 27th ult. announce that the failure of the banking houses of Messrs. Mernhold & Co. of that city. The liabilities amount to 200,000 marks banco. It was feared that other failures would occur.

The *National* quotes a letter from Lyons of the 3d instant, announcing that, on that day, all the democratic journals received from Paris, had been seized in the coffee-houses and shops of the news venders of that city.

MORMON GOLD COINS.—We have been shown says the *Republic*, three gold coins from the Mormon country, of the respective denominations of twenty, ten and five dollars. They are of virgin gold. On one side is the all-seeing eye and the motto of "Holiness to the Lord;" on the other, the locked hands of friendship, with the initials "G. S. L. C. P. G." (Great Salt Lake City, pure gold,) and the denomination in full, as "twenty dollars," "ten dollars," &c. It is the intention, we understand, to have these coins re-coined at the United States mint, except a few that may be reserved as a curiosity.

THE THREE DROWNED YOUNG LADIES.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger gives the names of the three young ladies drowned near Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Saturday last—the first, the daughter of Judge Woodward, (Ellen M.) the second, Miss Ann Butler, a resident of the family; and the third, a Miss Mary R. Bennet, of Bellefonte, Pa., who was visiting for a short time in the family of Judge W. They were crossing on the ice some distance where the water had been backed up by a dam in the Susquehanna, and were on their way from the [illegible] to Kingston, to Wilkesbarre, about [illegible] when the ice gave way and they were all drowned. [illegible] there were a number of persons [illegible] the same, Mr. Ferguson [illegible] were a widower of Wm. [illegible] and a large family to mourn his loss.

[illegible] Yerdi's grand [illegible] Orleans theatre. The announcement [illegible] fill the house to repletion.

[illegible]'s VALENTINE.—The entertainments [illegible] charming little sterling comedy "The Belle's Stratagem," a gifted Divertisement, by the whole of the ballet corps, and the comedy of "The Tutor's Assistant."

LAFAYETTE.—Charles, a slave belonging to Mr. Villere, was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, on his way to Lake Borgne, having stolen a silk handkerchief and two gold dollars belonging to the property of the [illegible] of the chief, and he was detected in [illegible] stealingly.

BURNING LIQUOR TO-PLAYER.—J. P. Arnold, Jr., made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, stating that the keeper of the cabaret in Conseman street, between Conti and Dauphine, had been deceived by him in the act of retailing liquor to slaves, in an early hour yesterday morning in violation of the stringent provisions of the law against such an offence. B. Pratte, the owner of the cabaret, was accordingly arrested, and gave bail for his examination before Recorder Genois.

BURGLARY.—The premises of Peter Dandsmer, who keeps a tailor's shop near the Old Basin, was broken into on Sunday night, and stolen pants, cloth, &c., stolen therefrom. The robber has not yet been discovered.

COMMITTED.—Thomas Lawler was brought up before Recorder Baldwin, on the charge of having committed a most violent assault on a watchman named Baker, on Tuesday night. He had a loaded cane, with which he struck the watchman severely on the head. He was sent for trial before the First District Court.

DISCHARGED.—Wm. Vanchise, whose arrest we noticed yesterday, on the charge of having broken open the trunk of E. A. Sheaf, and abstracted $40, was examined yesterday before Recorder Baldwin. One of the witnesses proved an alibi, and the accused was accordingly discharged.

BURGLARS A FIRE.—A man named Wm. Gavin was committed yesterday by Recorder Baldwin for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of stealing a coat from a clothing store on the Levee.

BRAWN'S PANORAMA.—We cannot sufficiently remind the readers of the picayune they will derive in visiting this attractive exhibition of the Mammoth Cave, the Natural Bridge, the Falls of Niagara, etc. It is one of the most delightful and instructive places of resort now open in the city. A day exhibition takes place on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—A man, name unknown, was found on Tuesday night in a dying condition in Julia street. He was carried into some adjoining premises, but before measures could be adopted to save his life, he expired. The Coroner held an inquest on the remains and returned a verdict accordingly.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A woman in attempting to cross the railroad track in Baronne street yesterday, was run over by the horse cars, and so horribly crushed, that she died immediately.

☞ N. Vignie will sell THIS DAY, at auction, at the St. Louis Exchange, some valuable tracts of sugar lands situated in the parish of Plaquemines, and fronting on both banks of the river. The terms are liberal. See advertisement.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.

The Niagara's letters have at last come through, confirming in every essential particular the advices previously received by telegraph. Trade is represented as being quiet in the manufacturing Districts, and this in connection with the unprecedented cheapness of money, affords a well ground of hope of the continuance of a steady demand for goods and yarns. The letters bring no orders that can be executed, nearly all of them being limited at 1lc., and under for Fair. The margin is considerable, however, of some extension, and the next two steamers will doubtless convey an increase of note. In this market, scarcely any business was done, the sales barely reaching 1,000 bales.

Sales of Sugar, 700 hhds, at steady prices, and of Molasses, 1,100 bbls, at 18c@21c. ℔ gallon.

No change in Flour, and demand limited. Corn has been selling at 67@68c ℔ bushel.

The Provisions market is dull, but without any alteration in prices. Mess Pork, $9 50, at retail. $9 87½@10. Lard continues in active request.

Whiskey is selling at 22½c ℔ gallon for Rectified.

Exchanges remain as last quoted.

Freights are very dull.

For Mayor.

☞ We are authorized to announce A. D. CROSSMAN, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election, in the month of April next. 6

MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce me as a Candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the city—Election in April next. PETER L. JOBE,
15 Ex In. State Librarian.

PIANOS.

W. HARTKOPFF & FEHENBACH respectfully inform their numerous customers and the public generally that they have removed their store from St. Peter street to 172 ROYAL STREET, between Conti and St. Louis streets. They have just received and offer for sale a large assortment of grand Piano and Piccolo PIANOS from the manufactory of Pleyel & Co.

For sale—A splendid Chickering iron framed grand Piano Forte, and a fine English square Piano, of Collard & Collard—warranted for six years.

Old Pianos will be received in part payment.

Pianos repaired and tuned.

W. HARTKOPFF & FEHENBACH,
f7-1m 172 Royal st., Toulouse and St. Peter st.

WHITE AND RED WINES—Landing ex ship Delta, Chapman and Hennette, from Bordeaux, 100 bbls Red and White Wine; good quality. 100 casks Red Wine do. For sale by

BEVER FRERES,
f7 corner Morels & Mandeville, 3d ent.

LANDING—Ex ship Hombodt, de bozes Jean Renaud's genuine Absynth; 4 do Cortaillard Claret, 1846; 2 do do do 1847. For sale by

C. TALAMON, 192 and 194 Royal st.

RUSSIA DUCK—Landing and for sale by
j24 15s A. & M. HENE,
90 Customhouse st.

LANDING ex ship Hombodt, from Havre, 1 Rot boxes Vermn & Lermitte Absynth;
60 do do do Eil Perrod;
20 do do do Anis.
2 cases German Geneva Gin.
f6 For sale by N. CARRIER, 32 Dumain st.

TO LOAN—$6,000 will be loaned for a term of six years; interest payable annually. Apply to
KENEST RODRIGUE, Broker,
f6 31 Exchange Alley.

Selling off at Real Cost for Liquidation.

MESSRS. E. VALMONT & Co., will previously to closing their retail Dry Goods store, No. 50 Canal street, offer the whole of their stock at the exact cost without reserve or consideration intending to close in a short delay, they advise all persons needing any thing in their line to call and examine their prices before they purchase any where else. Besides their extensive assortment of Winter Goods they have on hand a great variety of Spring articles, which they will also give away at the very cost price, without any extra charge.

A very fine assortment of linen shirtings and sheetings at cost. Remember to call and see E. Valmont & Co., No. 50 Canal street, next to the corner of Post-office alley. f5

CLARET IN CASKS—119 casks and 7 hf casks of the following brands: Listrac, Chateau Margaux, Margaux, Haut Brion, Quinatac, Cues rie, Montferrand. For sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
f5 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

BURGUNDY WINE—9 casks Red Burgundy of Wine; 8 do White do; 13 casks Cinto Vougeot; for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
f5 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

CORDIALS—50 cases Absynth, Kirsch, and assorted cordials, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO,
f5 17 and 19 St. Louis street.

COGNAC—19 qr pipes J. Beard; 13 hf and 19 qr do A. de Meslier, 1840; 10 hf and 25 qr do J. Dupuy & Co., Larochelle; 2 hf and 7 qr do J. Dupuy & Co., Cognac. Also, 60 casks Monferrand Wine, landing ex ship Henrietta, from Bordeaux, and for sale by J. & J. TARDOS,
f4 31 Old Levee.

LANDING ex ship Delta Chapman from Bordeaux—100 boxes St. Julien Claret; 94 do Margaux do; 94 do Grown Moulon do; 95 do Graves Larose do; 95 do Haut Sauterne do; 26 casks Rotten Red Wine; 11 balls corks, sundry kinds, for sale by E. MAGNAN,
f5 85 and 87 St. Louis street.

BRANDY—10 quarts Brandy, "P F Tquen brand" 10 quarts extra old Cognac, &c; 10 bbls pure fine Champagne; 10 do do, Larond; 14 do do, J Eschen, for sale by E MAGNAN, 85 and 87 St. Louis st

WINE—30 casks Monferrand, landing ex ship Delta Chapin, from Bordeaux, for sale by
f5 RAYMON CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—600 boxes White, Yellow and Brown Sugar in store and for sale by
RAYMOND CAHUZAC,
f5 34 Old Levee Street.

REFINED SUGAR—100 packages Loaf, Powdered and Crushed, in store and for sale by
THORNTON & LAMPEE, 98 Old Levee.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY BONDS, for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by
120 PIERRE POUTY, 88 Customhouse st.

LANDING ex ship Delta Chapin, from Bordeaux: 2 cases St. Estephe red Wine;
24 boxes St. Julien Claret;
20 quart pipes Vieille Cognac, for sale by
E. LAMBERT, 68 Magazine st

LANDING ex ship Delta Chapin, from Bordeaux 99 casks Montferrand Red Wine;
98 qrs. A. Varaveret, 4th proof Brandy Cognac;
30 do Castillon, do.
For sale by A. MOLIER,
f6 98 St. Louisst.

VINEGAR—401 boxes Margaux; 505 do Claret, landing ex ship Delta Chapin, from Bordeaux, for sale by J. & J. TARDOS,
f7 31 Old Levee.

COGNAC—13 hf and 17 qr pipes Jean Louis, 1811, landing ex ship Delta Chapin, from Bordeaux, for sale by J. & J. TARDOS,
f7 31 Old Levee.

Cheaper Cheese.

BY ship Cornelia, from London—3 Stores Cheese Choice, superior quality for sale by
f6 DUNTER & KEEN, owner of Royal & Conti sts.

BILLS—100 hf bbls, 50 qr do Bayou extra sugar, for sale by
f6 SECCOMBE & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHEESE—300 boxes Western, for sale by
f6 SECCOMB & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHISKEY—50 barrels Stark & Sons's, for sale by
f6 SECCOMB & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

CLAPWOOD—25 tons pure Hardwood, just received and for sale by
f6 J. V. DE BOANA, 47 Bienville st.

[illegible] Cognac, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Claret, Champagne, Rhenish, Cordials, Ale, Porter, Cigars, Segars, Tobacco, Cordage, Cotton Bagging, Ropes, Bacon, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Cheese, Flour, Corn, Oats, Cups, gin and rail ships, Tumbers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumbler Stands, Spoons, Knives and Forks, Tea Spoons, Coffee, and Mustard Spoons, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Window Glass, Looking Glasses, Rocking Chairs, cut, shoe and tooth Brushes, and several other articles.

No. 97, corner of Conti and St. Philippe sts.

☞ Parsons Cotton informs the public that he has dissolved his connection with the late firm of the partnership, and that henceforward he will be the sole direction of the affairs remaining. Mr. John Cotton will be the debtor and receiver for the late firm.

Madame Malgre

Arrondissent from Paris, and located in New Orleans, corner of Bourbon and St. Louis sts.

HAS the honor to inform the ladies of the city that she has prepared apartments for the reception of those who may desire to have the services of her previous, in the exercise of her profession, with success obtained by Madame Malgre in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, this notified her to remain in New Orleans for a short time only. Office 8 P. M. to 3 P. M., every day.

Parties may reply upon the most prompt and secret and honorable attention. Consultation free.

MRS. F. FEVRE informs the ladies that she has in store—a splendid assortment of Belts and Sashes, in velvet and silk of every description and colors, also, a large assortment of double extra rich Lace Dress; embroidered and Lace Flowers Dress; fancy Feathers and pearl Flowers. f5

Grand Action Piano Forte.

DERARD.

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

A. PERIER, No. 98 Royal street, respectfully informs the public that he has received from the celebrated Grand Action Piano of Derard, played by Stamaty, at the Concert in New Orleans, and that they have received and have been acknowledged by amateurs as the best instrument sent to New Orleans. f5

Tenerife Wine.

A FULL assortment of Sugar House Molasses, Rare from the Steamer & Dock Property, Cleared and arrived by the Ship Ann Louisa.

J. P. LAVILLEBREVETE,
d15 152 Camp st.

TO RIVERS OF CHEAP GOODS.

Red Stores, between the Market.

ARE now receiving and opening a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, direct from New York, which they offer at very low prices.

Their stock is well selected for family use, and they invite the attention of fashionable goods.

N. B.—We have received a fresh supply of BEAVER, which we shall not order and which we offer for sale at the lowest price of the French manufacturer, at 25 cents per yard.

U. LAROUSSINIE & CO.,
n24 Red Stores on the Levee.

French Goods.

LANDING ex ships Austerlitz, Fortune, William Manchester, Roussinais and Rapide, from Havre, [illegible] for sale at very low rates by the subscriber.—

[illegible] Brandy.
[illegible] do rich colors.
[illegible] do imported colors;
[illegible] do Satin striped;
[illegible] do assorted colors;
[illegible] do Silk Muslin and Gingedine;
[illegible] do Taffetas, cherry, pink, blue, white, &c
[illegible] do Printed Cambric, assorted patterns;
[illegible] do Printed Grandines and Silk Muslin;
[illegible] do Printed Persalines, new articles;
[illegible] do Silk Foulards and Napolitans and Caroline;
[illegible] do Toile de l'Inde, Silk and Cotton;
[illegible] do Grecian Plaid Shawls, new articles;
[illegible] do Embroidered Organdies and Muslin;
[illegible] do Damask Muslin, for curtains;
[illegible] do Plaid and Figured Muslin, for curtains;
[illegible] do Swiss Muslin, assorted quality;
[illegible] do Linen Drilling, new patterns;
[illegible] do Plaid and striped Gingham;
[illegible] do Embroidered Muslin Curtains;
[illegible] do Lace
[illegible] do Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs;
[illegible] do Black Merino, Drap d'Ete;
[illegible] do Flat Gloves and Mitts;
[illegible] do Black Lasting and Taffetas Ribbons;
[illegible] do Parasols and colored Umbrellas;
[illegible] do Black and White Lace Veils;
[illegible] do Black and White Silk Fringes;
[illegible] do Mosqueline and scented Perfumery;
[illegible] do French and Spanish Playing Cards;
J. LAVILLE, 47 Chartres st, up stairs.

VICTOR,

No. 16 St. Charles st.

Importer of French, English and American Goods, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, he has just opened his stock of Fancy Goods, received per ships Brunswick, Charon, Emilie, Cecile and Venus, from Havre, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail.

5 cases extra fine Silk Hats;
50 dozen fine Linen Shirts, new style;
60 do Cotton Shirts, linen bosoms;
70 dozen assorted Colored Shirts;
200 dozen Adams Glovers, assorted sizes;
A large assortment of black and colored Cravats, under Shirts, knitted Drawers, white and brown Socks, gentlemen's Suspenders, Gloves, gauntlets with Valencinnes; gentlemen's and ladies' Dressing Cases; Porte-Monnaies; double and double spring Visits, sundry styles; Watches, gold or silver, shields do, shell Snuff Boxes, frame in gold or silver; Combs of every description, every kind of Umbrellas; do Brushes, and a large assortment of Perfumery. Mosaic Gold Watch Toppons, and also, a large assortment of Jewelry for hair dressers.

VICTOR, 16 St Charles st, between Canal and Common sts.

Selling off at Cost.

E. VALMONT & CO. will, for a short time to come, be selling off at cost, to make a clear sale, previous to closing their retail store. Every article of their assortment will be offered at the lowest cost, and at a great sacrifice for cash. Now is the time for a bargain, at the cheap cash store of E. Valmont & Co.

☞ Call and see. E. VALMONT & CO.,
f5 Corner Chartres street and Post Office Alley.

SILKS AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS AT HALF PRICE.

Winter Goods Sacrificed.

REGULAR WHOLESALE DRY