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The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
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The privilege of Annual Advertisers eliminated to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to the square occupied by our day

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1855.

Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES
Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7690.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, March 6th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

The third annual report of the President and Directors of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad has just been published. It is a perspicuous and interesting document, embracing a detailed statement of the operations of the Company for the past year and a prospective view of its future progress. We shall epitomize the contents of this pamphlet.

In May last the Company was placed in possession of $1,125,000 of City bonds. It was thought that based as they were on taxable property to the amount of $70,000,000, and surrounded by every guarantee that prudent legislation could devise, they would be readily negotiated. This proved an error. The war in Europe reduced railroad securities of all kinds, and created universal distrust. The bonds became unavailable, and the resources of the Board being restricted to small amounts, irregularly received, it became necessary to circumscribe the limits of the work under contract. The steps of Engineers were reduced, the contract for the section between Lafourche and Berwick's Bay cancelled, and the active work was confined to the unfinished portions on this side of Bayou Lafourche. Another contract with BATES, BENSON & Co. for the building of the entire road between Lafourche and Washington, too, was likewise cancelled by a mutual understanding.

The report asks what measures shall be adopted to render available the resources accruing from the subscription of the City to the road? The entire indebtedness of the City and State does not exceed twenty-five and a quarter millions. The former has a taxable property of $70,000,000, and a banking capital of $22,500,000. The staple products of the former are $25,000,000. There would seem to exist ample guarantees for the payment of these issues. Yet they remain depreciated to the bands of the Company—a fact attributable in a great degree to the opposition of the large property holders of the city to the manner of incurring these obligations, and the apprehension of still further indebtedness. One of the remedies suggested is a legislative act limiting the power of the city to contract a debt. This would not close alley the fears of property holders as to any future issue of bonds, while it would impart credit and confidence to those already put forth. We are pleased to be enabled to add that such a law has passed one branch of our Legislature, and will doubtless receive the concurrence of the other.

The Opelousas Railroad is now constructed a distance of 51½ miles to the crossing of the Lafourche, the trembling prairie having been permanently and successfully built upon, and having sustained for two months daily freight trains of more than 300 tons burthen. The receipts of the road for November and December have $24,833 16. Considerable progress has been made on the line between Bayou Lafourche and Berwick's Bay. The bridge across the Bayou is built, and is expected to be got ready for the passage of trains during the month of March. The distance from Terrebonne to the Bay, a distance of twenty-five miles, has been cleared and graded through one-half its extent. We quote from the report:

"The views of the boards are to finish the road as early as practicable from the Terrebonne to the Bay, which latter is a large tide water stream communicating with the Bay in a distance of about eight miles, and may be readed as its armor entirely with the water and with for vessels of any draft entering from the Gulf into the Atchafalaya.

By this course the cost of bridging the Bayou Koff, and the first of construction of the road to the Bay, a distance of seven miles, will be for the present, saved to the company, which is as we have seen, any disadvantage whatever to that important connection with the Gulf of Mexico, except the few additional miles necessary to make it.

Accordingly, that section of road has been advertised to be put under contract the 23d of this month

When this is completed a road 74 miles long will traverse the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, Lafourche, Terrebonne and Assumption, and opening up, by the Teche, the parishes of St. Mary's and St. Martin, the crops of which parishes will be mainly brought to New Orleans by this road. Another section of about 45 miles from New Iberia, through the parishes of Lafayette and St. Landry to Washington, will largely increase the business. When the travel and transportation to and from Texas alone, completed at several hundred thousand dollars. The follow ng estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the road for the first 74 miles, seems to be entirely reasonable.

WAY FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS—FIRST 74 MILES.

5,000 bds. Sugar, at an average of $1 75	$8,750 00
100,000 bds Molasses, 75c per	75,000 00
Average of 120 Passengers per day, at $1	43,800 00
Horses, Mules, Carts, Sheep, &c	10,000 00
Merchandise, forwarding, shipping and	20,000 00
About 10,000 bales Cotton at $1 50 per	15,000 00
Freight, Passengers and Mails to Texas,	300,000 00
Total	$461,750 00
Deduct Working Expenses, one-half	$ 30,750 00
Interest on management of Road	40,000 00
at 40 per cent	$ 30,750 00
Nett	$400,000 00

The total amount of stock subscribed to the road is $4,250,000, of which $3,500,000 are received as available, and $2,760,293 44 have been received, leaving $740,000 to be received, consisting chiefly of private and tax stock. The present liabilities of the road are $2,500,000. Its assets are as follows: State and City bonds issued $1,125,000; State, City, Private and Tax Stock to be received $740,000; Cash on hand 46—total $2,140,000 46. The road equipments, real estate, depots, &c. &c., are estimated at $2,100,000—making a total assets of $4,350,000 46.

A postscript to the report states that the board have accepted proposals for the Messrs BAKER & CATES, to complete the sections of the road from Terrebonne to Bayou Boeuf, upon easy and satisfactory terms.

A VILE AND CONTEMPTIBLE FRAUD—A book has been recently published by one Mr. Stanwood, and has been forced into notice by the convenient process of puffing advertisements—The book is styled "The Price of a Crown," and purports to be from the pen of EUGENE SUE. As SUE is a powerful and popular writer, his works are sought after with avidity, and there is hardly a bookseller in our city, but has sold every copy of "The Price of a Crown." What will the unsuspecting reader think when we state that this novel is simply a reprint of a tedious clever story translated from the Spanish and published about a year ago under the title of "Doncella Blanca of Navarre," and that consequently by this despicable imposture thousands have been induced to purchase a book which they already read, and which is neither new, nor the production of EUGENE SUE! We make the expose at the request of one of our book sellers who satisfied himself of this Yankee trick by comparing "The Price of a Crown" and "Donna Blanca" page for page, and found them identical.

THE SALE OF SEATS for Mme. De Vivies first Concert will begin to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at Hewitt's music store, Camp street. No extra charge will be made for reserved seats.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publisher, through J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, for the following works:

The Initials. This is a new edition of a remarkably well told story of German life and manners, which attracted much attention at the time it was published. The author is the accomplished daughter of the late Lord Erskine.

Rienzi Burleigh, or the Jesuits in our Homes. This is said to be written by C. Edwards Lester. It is quite worthy of him, being pre-eminently pretentious, stupid and contrived. We are American to the back-bone, but we can't admire the 6 out of twenty novels which the Native American swamp has inspired. This among the rest, though hugely praised, is really very poor.

KENTUCKY.—We learn from the Louisville papers that the Know-Nothing State Convention had to abet town, has nominated VOLTAIRE LOVING, of Warren, for Governor, and Mr. EDWARDS, of Logan, for Lieutenant Governor. The former was a whig, the latter a democrat.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE BY A PRISONER.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 26th, states that one Th. L. Hyde, an inmate of the county jail, having been ordered away from the fire by the jailer, flew out a razor, and cut his left arm to the bone, several muscles and arteries. Doctors Cornya and Moore arriving, promptly applied the remedies necessary and checked the hemorrhage, over a gallon of blood having been lost by the time the bandages were arranged. He still appeared determined to effect his purpose, and made efforts to tear off the bandages. To prevent this a sheet was fastened about his body, at the suggestion of Dr. Cornya, in such a way as to bind his right arm tightly to his side. The injury done to the left arm by the wound in question, has the physicians will, in all likelihood, have to report to amputation.

☞ The destruction of St. Louis by fire, on the 17th ult., the oldest and most important the third volume of *Sydney Yoakes in the Romance*, the well known Sydney, and the popular, the Illustrated Sydney, paid the proceeds of the labor of years.

SENTENTIOUS.—A Senator of the United States is reported to have said, at a recent dinner party, in reply to an expression of contempt for the President, from a Democratic brother Senator: "Gentlemen, I tell you Mr. Pierce has done what no person present could have done—*he has made the Administration of John Tyler respectable by the contrast of his own.*"

☞ At the recent town elections in the interior of New York, the Know-Nothings have, almost without exception, carried the day. It is evident that Mr. Seward's return to the Senate was a violation of the will of the people, as to those towns represented by the recusant Know-Nothing members of the Legislature, the party triumphs by large votes.

Gen. Houston and Know-Nothingism.

In the Senate, last week, when the bill to increase the military force was under discussion, Senator Houston alluded to the Know-Nothing question in the following introduction:

Mr. Mallory. Will the Senator from Texas allow me to ask him one question?

Mr. Houston. With pleasure.

Mr. Mallory. As the subject of Know-Nothingism, as it is called, has been brought here—

Mr. Houston. I have not introduced it, and I do not going to comment on it.

Mr. Mallory. Precisely so; the Senator has not introduced the subject, and perhaps he is not responsible for its introduction; but he is undertaking to say what he himself thinks upon it. Now, as he is speaking on the subject, I should like to understand distinctly whether he approves or does not approve of so much of the creed attributed to the Know Nothings as would make those who profess the Roman Catholic religion ineligible to office?

Mr. Houston. I would vote for no such law.

Mr. Mallory. I asked the gentleman whether he approved that or not—not whether he would vote for it.

Mr. Houston. No, sir; I could not approve of such a law. But the proscription which is charged on those to whom allusion has been made is no more than formerly existed between whigs and democrats. When party discipline was kept up, if a whig voted for a democrat he was ruled out of his party and branded as a deserter; and if a democrat voted for a whig he was disowned by his party. This species of political proscription will exist everywhere, according to the notions of the people. I do not set up my opinion as the doctrine by which others are to be governed. I am governed by my own principles, and my own sentiments, and I have a right to vindicate them, and I am responsible for them to the world. When the Senator from Iowa supposes that I would cater for the Presidency of the United States, he does me great injustice. I would not cater for any office beneath Heaven. But, sir, I know one thing, if it were to be thrust upon me, I should make a great many changes in some small matters. [Laughter.]

From which it appears that "Sam" is an old bird, and not to be caught with chaff.

☞ The New York *Journal of Commerce* presents its monthly statement of the imports of dry goods at that port. The imports again show a large decline, the total for the last four weeks being $9,157,227 less than for the corresponding period of last year, and $3,156,940 less than for the same time in 1853. The comparative figures are—February 1855, $6,721,092; 1854, $7,497,249; 1853, $9,804,685. Total throw on the market same periods—1853, $9,454,702; 1854, $8,054,989; 1855, $5,897,762. The falling off in the imports for the month is even greater in the amount entered directly for consumption: the total entered for warehousing shows an increase, while the withdrawals from warehouse show a still larger increase, proving that the market is not overstocked, even for the small trade doing. The total decrease in the imports of dry goods during the last eight weeks as compared with the same period of last year, $6,792,304, and $6,091,365, as compared with the same period of 1853. The *Journal* remarks

The falling off has been greater in silks, but has also been very large in both cottons and woolens. We stated in our January exhibit, that the imports for delivery would show a least comparative decline than has been exhibited for the previous two months, and this is verified by the statement now rendered. The total receipts of dry goods last year, for the five weeks ending March 30th, 1854, amounted to $6,799,161; we do not think the imports for the next five weeks, will fall far below the same amount. It is evident that the ratio of decline is now far less than it has been during the previous three months, and that the period of greatest difference is past.

☞ THE ORANGE WATERMELON.—Within the past year we have heard much of this vegetable curiosity, yet we do not remember to have seen any account of its origin. Our friend, Charles F. Peabody, Esq. horticultural editor of the "Soil of the South," Georgia, has laid us under obligations for a package of the seeds—the fruit accompanying the seed, he says "This melon is the greatest vegetable curiosity I ever saw. It is as beautiful as it is curious, and as delicious as it is beautiful. It is cultivated like the common kind, but it must not be cultivated near any of the melon family. When ripe, the skin peels as readily from the pulp as an orange, and the pulp rind can be separated between the lobes without displaying the seed. As a dessert fruit, it has no superior in beauty or luciousness.

Mr. Peabody has a few packages of the seed, which he sends by mail, to the curious in such matters, at $1 a package, pre paid.—*Louisville Journal.*

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY AT MACON, GA.—We learn from the telegraph that Samuel Sowell, charged with the robbery of the Marine Bank, Luke Sowell, charged with the murder of Peter Carey, and one Haley, charged with negro stealing in Sumpter Co., escaped from Bibb county jail Saturday night, 24th ult. All of these men were confined in cells in the third story of the jail, but managed by means of a saw, files and probably skeleton keys, to get down to the first floor, whence they made their egress by picking a large hole through the wall. It is said that Sowell and Haley betook themselves to the swamp just below the city. Sowell was carried off in a buggy which was awaiting him outside the jail yard.

The Sheriff, Mr. Sharp, has offered a reward of $500 for their arrest, and is taking every possible step to secure their capture.

A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, writing from the Crimea, gives the following summary of the opposing forces at Sebastopol. These statements, especially in regard to the strength of the Russians, are very different from those of equal authenticity:

"The Russians have suffered and are still suffering in a more terrific degree than you can imagine. We have no precise means of ascertaining their loss in the field and hospitals, but we should estimate largely. They have had at different times not less than 150,000 men in the Crimea, and of that number more than half have perished. From well authenticated sources I have obtained accounts of the number of Russians, as given early this month, both within and without Sebastopol. Twenty-five thousand constitute the garrison of the besieged city. Of these, it has been said since that six thousand were obliged to leave the city for want of provisions, which were becoming scarce inside. The army at Inkermann numbers about twenty-five thousand men, and it is said that Menschikoff commands it in person. General Liprandi's army of twenty thousand men has returned from Batachi Serai, where they went for provisions, and are again quartered at their old position on the banks of the Tchernaya, to the right of the heights of Balaklava. This makes a total of sixty seven thousand men, a force far inferior to the allied troops in the Crimea.

Let us make a brief glance at the numbers and position of our troops, and judge of the facility with which, if they are wanted, the latter might cope with their enemy. A force of eighty six thousand Frenchmen defends the lines of entrenchments from Cherbonese to the extreme right of our position at the left. Thirteen thousand English in the camps, and two thousand nine hundred in the harbor, lately arrived, assist in the siege and trench duties. Fifteen thousand Turks are attached to the French and English divisions respectively; thus making a total of one hundred and sixteen thousand and nine hundred men, principally employed in conducting the siege and the defense of the extensive lines to the right. We imply add to these, the twenty-three thousand Ottomans who have been thrown into Eupatoria, and when we consider that this allied force more than doubles that of the enemy, we feel astounded that a blow is not struck while the enemy is so enfeebled, not merely in numbers, but also in strength and confidence. But there are many things in war, as I say, some of which I have mentioned, such as the difficulty, or rather impossibility, of bringing up cannon for new batteries. The bad condition of the roads is the cause of many obstacles, which would not otherwise exist. And then, as the French say, we must attribute a great many delays to the incompetence and deficiency of the staff aristocracy attached to Lord Raglan. These have been so apparent to all who have seen the results of their mismanagement, that other people than mere have touched the subject, and that not lightly.

☞ Among the curiosities of the Fair, Washington City, are the following: Two bricks from Egypt made of black loam mixed with straw, and baked in the sun. One is modern, picked up on the banks of the Nile, at a brickyard; the other is very ancient, dug out of the earth by the contributor, from the Brick Pyramid which Herodotus, the celebrated historian, mentions, and says it was built by Asychis, who reigned one hundred years before Abraham's visit to Egypt. The straw in this is so broken as if made yesterday. Goat skin water-bottle, used in the desert by the contributor.—Water in the skin is cooled by evaporation. Note the ostrich feather in a wooden cup. Christ alludes to the wine brought in old bottles. Dessert saddle bags, made of camel's hair cloth, which John the Baptist wore, and which is the sack cloth of scripture. Pieces from the stump and branch of an olive tree in Gethsemane. The wood of the stamps is petrified. Wheat barley, hard as stone, and is samples of years of age. Pieces of this. These stamps may have been used in Christ's day. The tree have been cut down and uprooted at the time of the siege. Specimen of stereotype printing as practiced among the old Egyptians. These interesting articles were deposited by the Rev. George W. Samson.

☞ A sensational correspondent of the London *Morning Advertiser* informs us that a very extraordinary affair has just occurred at the Russian camp, which promises to throwing a new light, should business to convert it, but that it is a very unpleasant one. Some time ago, a Russian officer, who had lately went to visit one of the Tartar villages, and found of his life absent, returned with her. The lady seated upon a horse, and the officer on foot. The lady was dressed in the Tartar fashion, and great excitement was caused by the high plumed to pump this horribly

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, March 5, 1855.

There was a good demand again for Cotton to-day, and no material change in prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4¾@4¾	Fair	10@10¼
Ordinary	4¾@5¼	Fully Fair	10¼ @—
Middling	5¼@5¾	Middling	—@—
Good Ordinary	5¾@6¼	Good & Fine	—@—
Middling Fair	6¼@6¾		

We did not hear of any transactions in Tobacco.

The Sugar market was firm, and the demand good.—Sales 1000 hhds. at 5¾@6¼c. P lb. for Fair Of Molasses, 100 hhds sold at 27½@28c P gal.

The Flour market was firm, and the demand good.—Sales 1000 bbls. at $8 25@8 50 P. bbl. for Fair Of Cornmeal, 500 bbls sold at $7 12½@7 25 P bbl.

The Pork market was firm, and the demand good.—Sales 1000 bbls. at $19 50 for extra.

Of Corn, 5000 sacks were sold at 90@92c P bushel.

Sales of Oats, 1000 sacks at 52@55c P bushel.

A lot of 200 sacks Bran was sold at $1 00 P 100 lbs.

There is no change in Pork. Hams is selling in small quantities at 8¼ 5@9¼ 7c.

Sales of Lard, 1000 kegs were made at 8¾c.

Of Lard, 500 bbls and tierces sold at 8¾@8¾c, and 250 bags at 8¾c.

Whiskey is retailing at 32c. A lot of 100 bbls Raw was sold at 30c.

Coffee is active and advancing. Sales 3000 bags, including 2000 at 10c; 100 at 9¾; 150 at 10, and 600 ultimately at 9 12½@9 25c.

Exchange is without alteration. We quote:

EXCHANGE OUT BOOK.

Sterling	7½ @9 P cent prem.
France	5f 27½ @5f 15½ P dol.
New York, clearing bills	¼ @¾ P cent dis.
Do. Bank bills	¼ @¾ P ct. dis.
Short Sight	¾@1 P ct. dis.
Sank Checks	—@¾ P ct. dis.
Boston, sixty days	½@¾ P cent dis.
Philadelphia, do	½@¾ P cent dis.
Havana, 10 to 60 days	—@— P cent prem.

Nothing done in Freights. A vessel was taken on Saturday for Genoa, at 1c.

☞ FOR Attakapas.—The substantial and very light draught steamer TRENTON, Wm. Collins, master, is now receiving freight at the foot of Canal street, and will leave as above This Evening, TUESDAY, the 6th of March, at 4 o'clock taking freight and passengers for St. Martinville, Centreville, Franklin, New Iberia, Patterssonvil, Jeanerette, Bayou Boeuf, mouth of Bayou Black, also landing on the River Hampport, and intermediate landings on the Atchafalaya. For further particulars, apply on board, or to HALL, LEVY & CUTLAR, mr6 No. 4 Front Levee.

☞ FOR HAVANA—The well known A No. 1 regular packet schooner MIDAS, J. Thompson, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.—For balance of freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, opposite the Reel Market, or to E. CABUZAC & CO. mr6 30 Old Levee st.

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE dated New Orleans, 4th December, 1854, payable at three months, for the sum of $192, drawn by A. Vairin, to the order of and endorsed by Joseph Segui.

The public is notified not to negotiate said NOTE, as payment has been stopped, the same having been paid. mr6 3t ANTONIO VIEIRA.

House to Rent.

THE first story of the house on Custom-house street, No. 21, can be had on Customhouse street, No. 21, opposite the Custom-house. mr3 C. CAVAROC & CO., 144 Royal street.

BRANDY—Chalt pipes "Otard Dupuy" superfine old, for sale by VOORHIES, BRIGGS & CO. mr6 15 Tchoupitoulas street.

CANDLES—200 boxes "shinless" Star, and 350 boxes Baker's sperm, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO. mr6 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

BACON—79 casks new Sides, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO. mr6 15 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD—100 boxes and half do "Proctor and Gamble's pearl," for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO. mr6 15 Tchoupitoulas st

COD FISH—500 boxes prime new, Wm. Marshall's packing, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO. mr6 15 Tchoupitoulas st

HAVANA SUGAR—1100 boxes white, yellow and brown, in store and for sale by R. CAHUZAC & CO. 30 Old Levee mr6

HAVANA SUGAR—340 boxes white, yellow and brown Sugar, landing from schooner Midas. R. CAHUZAC & CO. 30 Old Levee mr6

CUBA HONEY—A few barrels fresh, clear, just received, and for sale by MORENO BROTHERS 31 Old Levee

HAVANA SWEETMEATS—Guava and Jelly, in 1 lb. fresh not, just received, and for sale by MORENO BROTHERS, 31 Old Levee st. mr6

CANDLES—300 boxes star, Proctor & Gamble brand, 200 half do do, 200 quarter do do, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO. 33 Tchoupitoulas street.

SUGARS—50 tierces finely sugar cured Ham, 25 barrels choice winter Lard Oil, 50 kegs do, 75 barrels choice winter Lard, and family Mess Beef, 50 quarter cask domestic Brandy, 40 barrels New York gin, 200 boxes fine Soap, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO. 33 Tchoupitoulas street. mr5

WHISKEY—300 bbls raw high proof, 200 do Rye, copper distilled Rye, 200 do Cincinnati rectified, 500 half bbls. Rye, copper distilled Rose, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO. 33 Tchoupitoulas st

CLARET—1400 boxes St. Julien, Pronne & Co—40 casks do do, landing ex ship Rosalie from Bordeaux, for sale by J. B. PREAU & CO. 31 & 33 Gravier st

ENGLISH, FRENCH, HOLLANDS, &c.—Landing ex ship Isa. H. Tuck and Pyramid, from London—100 dozen Worcestershire Sauce; 50 do assorted Pickles; 500 tins Crackers; 500 tins Crackers; 100 tins English Pickles; 500 tins Crackers; 100 tins Cracknell Biscuits, for sale by O. VALETON & CO. mr6 Old Levee st.

Dry Goods for the Mexican Market.

GENERAL assortment of Imperials, prints, and calicoes, printed muslins, tape muslins, cotton cambrics, cotton shirtings, printed shawls, cotton balls, spool thread, platillas, brittanies, estoppilas, cross and stripes, ruanas, Mexican blankets, and other dry goods and yellow linens, and various other goods adapted for Mexico, constantly on hand and for sale by O. R. GRAHAM, 96 Gravier st.

Lauderdale Gooseberry.

BALDS 14 heavy Cotton Gooseberry, 20 do 7 do do, for sale by O. R. GRAHAM, 96 Gravier st.

POTATOES—300 bbls pink-eyes, ex ship Rhodomand, for sale by O. R. GRAHAM, 96 Gravier st.

POTATOES—100 barrels for family use, ex ship Uncas, from Rosario.

ONIONS—5 0 barrels Boston Silver Skin, in store.

DRIED PEACHES—40 barrels liquor cured, in store.

FOR Attakapas.—The substantial and very light draught steamer TRENTON, Wm. Collins, master, is now receiving freight at the foot of Canal street, and will leave as above This Evening, TUESDAY, the 6th of March, at 4 o'clock taking freight and passengers for St. Martinville, Centreville, Franklin, New Iberia, Patterssonvil, Jeanerette, Bayou Boeuf, mouth of Bayou Black, also landing on the River Hampport, and intermediate landings on the Atchafalaya. For further particulars, apply on board, or to HALL, LEVY & CUTLAR, mr6 No. 4 Front Levee.

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Saloon Pistol and Bullet Moulds—Moulds for Pistols.

RECEIVED per ship Judith, from Havre, and for sale by the undersigned—

An assortment of select Saloon Pistols, manufactory of Flobert, from $7 to $20.

19 Saloon Rifles, also from the same manufactory.

6 patent Saloon Pistols, of Flobert.

12 pairs of Pocket Pistols, first quality.

An assortment of Bagpipes.

12 beautiful small Bowling Pieces, for children.—These guns, as well as the Governmental weapons, are fully warranted.

Received also, 20,000 Percussion Caps for Saloon Pistols.

5000 pounds small Shot, for Saloon Pistols.

9000 do do do for Saloon Rifles.

5000 do slugs and balls, for Saloon Rifles.

These Percussion Caps are direct from the manufactories of Flobert and Gevelot.

LIGN & PINSARD, 66 & 68 Royal st., mr1 corner Hinckville.

LION & PINSARD, 66 and 68 Royal street, corner Hinckville, HAVE just received from France, via New York, an assortment of French Goods and a great variety of Fancy Articles, as follows:

Buttons for Wrist Bands, Pocket Pistols, Porte-monnaies, Fancy Purses, Pearl, all kinds of Bracelets, Lockets, Breast pins, Brooches, Neck Chains, Scissors, Penknives, Knives for paring Nails, Pipes, Tweezers, Purses, articles of Jet, Fancy Boxes, &c.

A considerable assortment of Shirts, Socks, Drawers, Cravats, Gloves, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Gloves, &c. &c. &c.

A great assortment of Linen Shirts from $40 to $60 per dozen.

100 dozen Cotton Shirts with Linen Bosoms, from $18 to $36 per dozen.

100 dozen Cotton Shirts, from $13 to $24 per dozen.

100 dozen Colored Shirts, from $11 to $26 per dozen.

An assortment of Cotton, Linen Silk, Fill d'Ecosse, Merino, Flannel and Worsted Vests of all qualities.

A considerable variety of Silk Cravats, Stock Ribbons, Ladies' Embroidered Collars, square and long Cravats, &c., &c., all of which are of the latest Parisian fashion. LION & PINSARD, mr1 66 and 68 Royal st., corner of Hinckville

Perfumery! Perfumery!

RECEIVED per ship Judith, from Havre. A beautiful assortment of Fancy Perfumery, from the best establishments in Paris, such as Julien, Guerlain, Rosette Hygiene, Lubin, Violet, Houbigant, Pivoine, Lavigne, Weber, Pinaud, &c. &c.

Gossamies, Choice Soaps, Creams aux limes, Lubin's Pomatum for moustaches.

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Levi Brown's, Bayley's, Mortonie, Fife's Oblique and Radius pens, Gold Pens with Gold Pens and Silver mounts, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases.

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