The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 1420. Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6469.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1851

G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor. NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

DUPLICATING—One dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

☞ 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.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 25, 1851.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

RAILROAD MEETING.

A large and highly respectable meeting was held last evening at the Commercial Exchange, for the purpose of listening to the arguments of Governor Jones, of Tennessee, in favor of completing the Memphis Railroad, and with the view of engaging the aid of our fellow-citizens in accomplishing this undertaking.

The meeting was called to order by appointing P. Conrey, Jr., President; Gleudy Burke, Manuel White and Leonard Matthews, Vice-Presidents; and Alexander Walker and J. B. Dillow, Secretaries.

Governor Jones was then introduced to the assembly, and spoke for nearly three hours. He is a fluent and agreeable orator, and it is but doing justice to him to say that he made the most of his argument. He appealed to our pride, our patriotism, our glory, and our interest, to carry out the improvement which he so earnestly advocates—placing it in the best possible light, and sustaining every one of his positions with the aid of a ready and commanding eloquence. How far he has succeeded, the sequel will show; but we, who have some knowledge of the enterprise of the citizens of New Orleans, are far from believing that he made what may be styled a telling impression.

The meeting was sufficiently enthusiastic, but we could not divest ourselves of the reflection how far more appropriate an assembly of the kind would have been if convoked with the view of promoting the building of the Jackson Rail Road. Here is a project, infinitely nearer home, requiring an outlay of only 5 to $600,000, with the completion of the road advocated by Governor Jones, calls for a subscription of 7 to $700,000, and the prospective advantages of which, however eloquently urged seem to be a remote and doubtful advantage. It is very well to finish the road, but whom is to guarantee to us by the completion the vast trade of North Alabama and Tennessee. Is it not barely possible that the commerce so far from flowing hitherwards may not seek the outlet it has already partly performed for itself in the Southern Atlantic States? May there not be certain contingencies not touched upon by the eloquent speaker, which may render it more desirable for the planter to forward his produce to a market where freights are generally cheaper and port charges lower. These are mere hints, but we embracing in the enterprise our moneyed and capitalists will scan closely their interests, and ascertain whether they may not, in so doing, inflict a lasting injury on themselves. We are wedded to the Jackson Rail Road, fully persuaded as we are of its vast importance, and without desiring to throw cold water on the project so earnestly and eloquently elucidated by Governor JONES, we may be permitted to hope that no other enterprise will find favor with our citizens until the work for this essentially home undertaking shall have been taken up. After that we can afford to go abroad in search of new improvements.

Mr. DUNAVEN briefly addressed the meeting after Governor JONES had concluded, and warmly seconded the recommendations of his predecessor.

A MOST PLEASING INCIDENT occurred in connection with the celebration of Washington's Birth-Day, which we cannot permit to pass by unnoticed. The reporters of the city press desirous of meeting each other in a friendly way, and for once disconnected with the fatigues of their laborious profession, met together at the festive board with a few invited guests, where they joined most heartily in paying a proper tribute of respect to the anniversary of the Founders of the Republic. Of the various good things said and done on the occasion we shall preserve a dignified silence, a privilege-by-by which the reportorial corps are rarely called upon to practice. Suffice it to say that the most excellent feeling and good fellowship prevailed, and that the festivities were prolonged to the small hours.

We are happy to add that with this social party will date in future the annual gathering of the Reporters of the New Orleans Press.

☞ Any one who may examine the outside page of the Philadelphia *Herald and Inquirer*, will find under the heading "City and Business Notices," a curious and novel feature in journals—one in which, we believe that paper stands alone. It consists of a daily column or more devoted excluively to the puffing of advertisers. It is conducted with very considerable labor and no small expenditure of ingenuity and tact. We are told, indeed, that a writer is employed exclusively for this department. His effusions offer internal evidence of his being an educated and well informed man. Nothing can be more graceful, delicate and apt than the style in which the gentle titillation is performed. It has all the efficacy, without any of the nausea of gross flattery.—The puffs of the *Herald and Inquirer* may be classed under the category of "puffs insinuatory." We wonder that this experiment, which seems to have been remarkably successful, should never have been tried elsewhere. We have no doubt it would pay.

THE JACKSON MONUMENT.—*Benefit tendered by Dan Rice.*—From the correspondence published in another column, it will be perceived that DAN RICE has with characteristic generosity, tendered a benefit at his Circus towards the erection of the Jackson Monument. The Committee met yesterday and accepted the compliment, selecting Saturday evening for the occasion.

We trust every good citizen will come forward and aid with his might in behalf of this praiseworthy undertaking. Let it not be said that in the city of New Orleans which the illustrious Soldier saved from sack and rapine, there is not patriotism enough to respond to a call made in so glorious a cause.

We refer to the subject we would remind the Aldermen of the various Councils that they have no longer any excuse for not opening subscriptions for the Jackson Monument. It is their bounden duty to assist those who are arduously working for the accomplishment of the object—Let them go to work at once.

Mademoiselle JENNY LIND.

Has so recovered from her late indisposition, will give her next Concert on WEDNESDAY, February 26. Persons holding tickets can retain them, and will be admitted by 12 o'clock on Tuesday will be received at the office of Armory Hall to the first application, at the same rates of premium they were sold for. A few seats already disposed of at auction will be offered for sale at regular prices.

☞ Mademoiselle JENNY LIND'S Ninth Concert will take place on FRIDAY, February 28. f 25

☞ A very important sale of Real Estate takes place THIS DAY, at Banks' Arcade, at 12 o'clock, and it not concluded, will be continued to-morrow at the same hour. The property to be sold, comprises a large assortment of Maitaire Ridge, Lafayette, Greenville and Carrollton Road Estate—together with some choice Sea Shore Lots at Pass Christian. The whole belonging to gentlemen quitting the country. Previous to the above sale, will be sold a House and Lot, situated in the Third Municipality near the Schooner *Josephine*.

The whole of the property will be sold without reserve.

FORTY CHOICE LOTS AT CARROLLTON.—N. Vignie will sell TODAY at 12 o'clock, at public auction, at the St. Louis Exchange, forty valuable lots of ground, fronting partly on Canal Avenue, and at two squares distant from the Carrollton Railroad.—The location of said lots is very fine and desirable.

FOUR A VETO VITIS' SALES CONTINUED.—THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, will be continued at store No. 101 St. Charles street, the sale of a splendid collection of Vases, Statues, Chinaware, &c., imported expressly for the fine taste of the citizens of New Orleans. Sale without limit. Several pieces of exquisite workmanship will be sold this morning.

SHARP SATIRE.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* publishes copious extracts from a very witty document, which is styled the "Message of the People's Governor of Wisconsin." It seems that the people who are in attendance at the meeting of the Wisconsin Legislature, are in the habit every year, about the second week of the session, of choosing a mock Governor, who delivers a message to the assembled sovereigns and spectators in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The Wisconsin *Democrat* says that the chief object of the People's Governor is to hit as many persons and things as sharply as possible, in the best humor. The freest license is allowed, it being understood that every thing is said jocosely, and though a sharp moral may point each stroke of wit, no one has any right to take exceptions to any hits in the Governor's message.

The Message this year is more than usually full of good things. For instance, his Excellency begins by congratulating the Commonwealth on her extremely happy condition—not in a superfluity of money, which might be the source of much anxiety and trouble—but in having so many patriotic financiers who are always ready to speculate on the public account, to figure money into the Treasury and to cypher the State out of debt. Complaints are indeed made, it appears, of the slow influx of capital into the State because of the low rates of interest; and as a dangerous monopoly may grow out of this condition of things the Governor proposes the democratic remedy of a law establishing the rate of interest at fifty per cent and forbidding any one to loan money at a less rate under pains and penalties. In like manner with a view to the maintenance of equality, so dear to the Democratic bosom, his Excellency recommends it to the Legislature to fix, by law, the price of corn and potatoes and the quantity that may be grown on an acre. It would be a grievous thing that a patriotic zealous Democrat, devoting himself and his time to the interests of the party, should find his crop far surpassed by those of his neighbor who was no Democrat and minded nobody's business but his own; and it would evidently tend to monopoly if those who raised large crops of corn and potatoes were allowed to sell at high prices. Aristocratical principles might thus creep in, to the great danger of impairing true equality.

An act of Congress having granted to Wisconsin all the swamp or overflowed lands in the State, the message suggests that the whole northern and northwestern part of the State should be overflowed, which he declares can be done at small expense.

A melancholy casualty is announced in the message. It appears that of the three commissioners appointed to inquire into the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement, two only have returned. The third, while exploring a new mail route for a canal to connect Winnebago Lake with the Mississippi, strayed away from his mules, and although the Sergeant-at-arms has made diligent search for him, nothing has since been heard from him. It is supposed he is still imitating the example of SAUL, the son of Kish, seeking the lost asses. The Governor, under the circumstances, recommends that an expedition be fitted out to hunt up the missing commissioner, and inform him that all the donkeys but one have returned.

There are other portions of the message not less admirable. In treating of agriculture, the enormous increase of "small potatoes" at the seat of Government is an admitted evil—for which there seems to be no remedy, except in improved modes of culture, with more attention to the better sorts of plants. The great object of education is of course too important to be overlooked by such a Governor as his Excellency. He highly approves of the proposition to establish a Normal school for the instruction of candidates for office in the rudiments of learning, including reading, writing, and some knowledge of cyphers—particularly the latter. With regard to law reform, inasmuch as the Revised Statutes have become too voluminous and too contradictory to be read or understood, the message recommends that they be amended by striking out all after the title page.

The dictates of charity and benevolence are not overlooked by the people's Governor, who asks from the Legislature an appropriation for the establishment of a State Lunatic Asylum, for the benefit of the indigent and insane persons who come to the seat of Government in great numbers annually to beg for offices. To reconcile political dealings to their first principles, it is suggested that among the interrogatories to be put to candidates, as preliminary to the making up of the minds of the voters, the Test Oath question should be, "What will you give?" By this test the true value of the inalienable right of suffrage may be ascertained—that right so dear to freemen and formidable to tyrants only—The message concludes with some suggestions on the subject of population—an increase of which is so justly regarded as an indication of the prosperity of a State; and as its decay is becoming a great and growing evil, it is recommended to the clergy of all denominations to preach in their respective churches on St. Valentine's day, on the law of marriage, and that all judges, justices of the peace, and notaries public, throughout the State, be required to enforce this law within their respective jurisdictions.

THE RISE OF MEN OF EMINENCE.—Mr. Dianey, a member of Congress from Ohio, was formerly a house-painter; Senator Dickinson worked at a mechanical trade until after he had attained his age of majority; H. L. Turney, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, and Andrew Johnson, Representative from the same State, were tailors; and the rare are in Congress many others who are mechanics. Gen. Houston worked at the trade as a hatter until after he was twenty-one. Justice McKinley, of the U. S. Supreme Court, was a carpenter and joiner; Millard Fillmore was a wool-carder; Martin Van Buren, a hog-driver; George McDuffie, an apothecary's errand boy. The history of Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, Gen. Greene, Gen. Putnam, and hundreds of others who have been elevated to stations of honor, are full of instruction, and worthy of emulation by the youth of the present generation.

STEAMER EMILY SUNK.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 14th says: The regular Tennessee river packet Emily was sunk about 5 o'clock last evening, a few miles below New Albany. She was bound for this port, with 100 bales of cotton or more and 50 tons pig iron, which was the principal part of her cargo. The Emily struck a snag and was then run close to the Kentucky shore, where she settled down in about six feet water. She lies in a careened position, one of her guards being out of water and the other under. Her cargo and her machinery and upper works will be saved. The Emily was insured in the Columbus agency in this city for $3,000 and in another office for the same amount.

MADAME DEROU'S ACADEMY.—We are glad to state that the fire which unfortunately destroyed yesterday morning the upper portion of the premises known as the St. Louis Institute, will cause no interruption to the regular course of the classes. The rear part of the building suffered no damage, and the Academy will be conducted there as before, until the premises are repaired. This will be done immediately.

The energetic proprietor deserves credit for thus resuscitating the Institute without a day's interruption to the studies, and the many parents who have children at the school will be glad to hear that their little ones will be as well taken care of as before.

FITZJAMES.—The *Mirror* gives an account of a singular incident to which New Yorkers are indebted for the nightly opportunity of observing Mademoiselle Natalie Fitzjame's "continuation." She had commenced an engagement at the San Carlos, Naples, when one evening a new ballet was announced, and the Queen, who has little taste for theatres chanced to visit it that night. The brevity of the dresses worn by the danseuses, and their gauze-like material, grievously shocked her Majesty; but the flesh-colored tights completely horrified her.—The next day an order was sent from the palace to the manager, commanding that for the future, the dancers, if their clothes must be short, should at least wear green colored tights! Of course in this change the charming bayaderes would bear a striking resemblance to frogs; but the Neapolitan danseuses had no help for it, but to submit to the despotic law. Fitzjames, however, was a French woman, and resolved not to submit to the humiliation of frogifying herself, but claimed the protection of the French Ambassador, and after the exchange of two protocols, the cancelling of the engagement was obtained. She then determined to visit the United States, the land of universal liberty, and where consequently, she will be at liberty to wear flesh-colored tights.

A DRAMA OF REAL LIFE.—A Paris paper states that a short time since, a young actress of that city "ordered her hair-dresser to send in the evening one of his assistants to dress her hair for a ball. At eight o'clock, a well dressed young man presented himself on, he said, the part of the hair-dresser, and proceeded to dress the actress', hair. Whilst examining a wreath of flowers, which she was to wear, he unfortunately placed it too near the candle and set it on fire. The actress sent her servant to buy a new one; and no sooner did the man hear the outer door close on her than he thrust a napkin into the mouth of the actress, and, drawing a pistol from his pocket, swore he would blow out her brains if she offered to speak. He then possessed himself of a sum of money, of her jewels, and even took the earrings from her. He afterwards went away, but not before he had made the most horrible threats against the young woman should she venture to give an alarm. The police having commenced an investigation into the affair, fancied that the robbery must have been committed by a man who was recently released from jail after five years' imprisonment, for having been one of a celebrated band of thieves, called the 'Blackcoats.' They soon found out this man, and arrested him. He at once admitted having robbed the actress, and most of the things stolen were found in his possession."

Mobile Tribune.

INTERESTING FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN CINCINNATI.—A negro woman was arrested in Cincinnati a few days ago, as a fugitive slave.—The examination of the case took place before Judge Warren. Two lawyers appeared for the claimant, and three for the alleged fugitive. At the close of their speeches, the court stated that the decision of the case would be announced next morning. At this moment, says the Cincinnati Gazette, the woman stepped forward to the Judge and said—"I want to go home with my master. I can't fool away all dis time.—Let me go.' The Judge said "*Go*,"—and she "*went*."

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From a letter found on the person of the deceased it was ascertained that his name was William Oakley, and that he was from Jackson, Miss., a telegraphic dispatch was immediately sent to his friends in Mississippi, advising them of the melancholy event. It is supposed that he was in a fit of insanity when he committed the rash act.

THE LAST MODERN MIRACLE.—Our readers will remember that a miracle, said to have occurred in a little village in France, was creating much excitement at the last accounts. Drops of blood, it is said, oozed from a picture of Christ crucified, which was suspended in one of the country churches! The phenomenon was well calculated to excite the superstitious feelings of the ignorant and credulous peasantry, but every intelligent person will, of course, suspect trickery. We find in an English paper, the following plausible explanation of the mode of manufacturing this miracle:

"Take an oil painting of a wounded man, cover the back of the canvas with pitch, cut out a portion of the latter immediately behind the part depicted as a wound, pierce the canvas at the part with several stabs or a cobler's awl, from back to front, place in the opening made by the removed pitch a piece of sponge saturated with blood thinned with water, cover the opening with a plug of pitch, the application of a hot iron removing the appearance of a seam round the plug. The "miracle" may now be worked by gentle pressure either from behind or in front of the pictured wound, which, squeezing the sponge causes the bloody liquid to exude through the holes made by the cobler's awl, and trickle out in the most natural and surprising manner, to the edification of all beholders. This "miracle" is capable of being produced by other means, but upon the same principle. The application of a white handkerchief to the wound, and with some pressure, will assist in establishing the "miracle."

A tombstone in Jersey bears the following epitaph: "Died of thin shoes, January, 1839."

A RELIC.—A gentleman of this city has in his possession a finger ring which was found some months since at Coosada, Autauga county. It was thrown up in excavating, from a depth of some twelve or fourteen feet, and was without doubt dropped there by one of De Soto's party, during their wanderings in this State in 1539-9. De Soto, after some time spent in exploring East Florida and Georgia, made his way to the region now known as the Cherokee Nation. Meeting disappointment in that quarter, his course was changed, and traversing the Coosa valley in a southern direction, he came upon the Alabama river. This stream was followed to its junction with the Tombigby river, near which point he and his party met with the most terrible disasters from an attack by an immense Indian host. Many of the Spaniards were killed, and nearly all their baggage was burned. This conflict, so disastrous in its effects, disappointed the Spaniards to a degree, that they sought to avoid further collision with the savages, and were soon after entirely broken up and dispersed. It was during this painful and perilous march that the ring was supposed to have been lost. It is composed of a bright metal, so exceedingly hard that no impression could be made upon it in a trial to lessen its circumference by cutting. When first found traces of gold were on the outer rim, rendering it probable that it was originally plated with that metal. It is massive, and somewhat of the shape of some of the large rings now worn by gentlemen. Instead of a stone set, there are engraved on a flattened square surface a skull and cross bones, closely resembling in design and execution the cut used in the advertisement of the "Encampment Knight Templars" in this paper.

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From a letter found on the person of the deceased it was ascertained that his name was William Oakley, and that he was from Jackson, Miss., a telegraphic dispatch was immediately sent to his friends in Mississippi, advising them of the melancholy event. It is supposed that he was in a fit of insanity when he committed the rash act.

THE LAST MODERN MIRACLE.—Our readers will remember that a miracle, said to have occurred in a little village in France, was creating much excitement at the last accounts. Drops of blood, it is said, oozed from a picture of Christ crucified, which was suspended in one of the country churches! The phenomenon was well calculated to excite the superstitious feelings of the ignorant and credulous peasantry, but every intelligent person will, of course, suspect trickery. We find in an English paper, the following plausible explanation of the mode of manufacturing this miracle:

"Take an oil painting of a wounded man, cover the back of the canvas with pitch, cut out a portion of the latter immediately behind the part depicted as a wound, pierce the canvas at the part with several stabs or a cobler's awl, from back to front, place in the opening made by the removed pitch a piece of sponge saturated with blood thinned with water, cover the opening with a plug of pitch, the application of a hot iron removing the appearance of a seam round the plug. The "miracle" may now be worked by gentle pressure either from behind or in front of the pictured wound, which, squeezing the sponge causes the bloody liquid to exude through the holes made by the cobler's awl, and trickle out in the most natural and surprising manner, to the edification of all beholders. This "miracle" is capable of being produced by other means, but upon the same principle. The application of a white handkerchief to the wound, and with some pressure, will assist in establishing the "miracle."

A tombstone in Jersey bears the following epitaph: "Died of thin shoes, January, 1839."

THE GRAB GAME.—A stranger named Lucien Legendre was victimized on Friday last to the tune of $50 by a man named F. Nicholas. The latter accosted him in Chartres street, asking him where the Museum was situated, to which Lengendre replied that he was a stranger in the city and did not know of any such institution. Thereupon Nicholas drew out a California ball which he said was to be deposited in the Museum as a natural curiosity, offering as it did a five cent piece which nobody could get at. The stranger hesitated, a doubt which was confirmed by the appearance of a confederate of the rascal, who joined in the conversation, and intimated that the ball was all gammon. Nicholas offered to bet $50 that no one could open it, whereupon the individual who had just arrived on the spot advised Legendre to take the bet, he would do so himself but confederate and hardly had the money touched his palm when Nicholas grabbed it and ran off. Legendre started in pursuit, and came up with him after a hard chase. The man was given in charge of a police officer, and yesterday after examination by the Recorder, he was committed for trial before the First District Court.

COMMITTED.—Jose Machis was examined yesterday by Recorder Genois on the charge of having assaulted and beaten John Lorenzo on the 31st of last month. He was committed for trial before the First District Court.

ROBBERY.—W. Duckwell and Ann Duckwell were brought up before Recorder Caldwell yesterday, on the charge of having robbed Mr. Boyle of $100. The examination was postponed to Saturday next.

STEALING.—A. Carpenter, H. Thompson and G. Cupps were committed yesterday by Recorder Caldwell, for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having, on the 20th inst., stolen a chisel and $7 in money from on board of a flatboat.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named Jeremiah Callingham was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having on Wednesday night last, assaulted and robbed Mr. Mitchell of a gold watch and $225 in money. The affair took place in Magazine street. The accused was remanded for trial.

BEER STEALING.—Martin Casey was charged yesterday with the offence, which is alleged to have been committed in Poydras market. He was committed for further examination.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED ARSON.—R. Bolis and J. Bolis were brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having attempted to set fire to their tailor shop in Tchoupitoulas street. The accused pleaded not guilty, and will be examined to-morrow.

ROBBING.—Catharine Kenan made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, charging one Thomas Kenan with having violently wrested from her a purse containing $40, which she had concealed in her bosom. This robbing is alleged to have occurred on Saturday last at the corner of Treme and Bayou streets.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—A slave named Jane was charged yesterday before Recorder Genois, with having stolen some articles of wearing apparel from H. Lewis, in St. Ann street. A warrant was accordingly issued.

DISCHARGED.—J. Tenre and L. Bernard alias Frederick were examined yesterday before Recorder Genois on separate charges of assault and battery. No satisfactory evidence was, however, produced, and the accused were discharged.

ASSAULTS, &c.—Some three or four cases of the nature came up yesterday before Recorder Genois, but the particulars are not worth relating.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1851.

There was some enquiry to-day for Cotton at lower prices but holders being unwilling to accept the rates offered, the sales did not exceed 3,400 bales. Good ordinary has been sold at 10 cents, and Middling at 10¼ cts.

About 500 bbls of sugar were sold to day at previous rates, say 6 cts for fair, of Molasses, 1,200 bbls found purchasers at 22 cts. per gallon.

The Flour market is unchanged. Sales 2,500 bbls at $4 00 for ohio, and $4 10@4 15 for St. Louis and Ilinois. The large receipts of Corn have caused a decline, and we notice sales of 9,000 sacks chiefly at 56c. ⅌ bushel.

Provisions have been in moderate request to-day. Mess Pork is selling at $13 50 for uninspected and $13 50 for branded. Bacon Sides are in demand at 5c. Shoulders 4c.

Whiskey has declined to 24 cents ⅌ gallon for rectified, with sales at about 23 cts.

Exchanges are heavy. We quote Sterling 10@10¼. Paris 5 25@5 20. Bills on New York at par. days, 2 a 2½ ⅌ cent sm. Checks 1 a 1½ ⅌ cent discount.

Freights are firm, but we hear of no further engagements.

STATION OFFERED.—A young man speaks French and English, would find an situation in a Counting House. Good reference can be required. Apply at this office. f 25 2t

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mary Ann Gibson, are requested to present them for payment to the undersigned, as Administrator of the deceased. Those indebted to said Estate are also requested to make payment to the undersigned.

JAMES DORE.
J. A. DUREL.

f 25 3t eod

Ten Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, of the mulatto boy Philip, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, without any mark in his face, but very black, walks with his head rather inclined forward, speaks French and English. Apply at this office.

f 25 3t in 10d M. WINE, Corner Conti and Bourbon.

Delisle's Writing Academy.

No. 56 Canal-street, Entrance Bienville.

Ladies and Gentlemen can join the class for a few days only, can receive lessons in the morning, evening, and afternoon. Several thousand young gentlemen have been qualified for business at this establishment in the last 15 years. RULES SENT ANYWHERE.

f 25 2t DELISLE.

BOOK KEEPING, couple days and a night. Before Lesperance, Exchange Hotel, f 25 1t. Several thousand young gentlemen have been qualified for business at this establishment in the last 15 years. RULES SENT ANYWHERE.

f 25 2t DELISLE.

LINENS &c. FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Landing from ship Peter Marcy, and in store from Liverpool, a large and well varied assortment, part of Linens, Lawn Handkerchiefs, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Brown Rolls and Yellow Linens, Printed Lawns, Bleached Cambrics, also Table Linens in sets, Towels, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Ticking, &c. &c. and for sale by McDOWELL, MILLS & CO.

f 25 2w 92 Gravier st.

WHITE LINEN NETTINGS.—Just received from Liverpool, Peter Marcy—10 cases assorted Linen Mosquito Nettings, and for sale by

McDOWELL, MILLS & CO.

f 25 2w 92 Gravier st.

EAST INDIA NANKEENS.—1 case, superior East India Nankeens, for sale by

McDOWELL, MILLS & CO.

f 25 2w 92 Gravier st.

COFFEE.—24 bags "prime green Havana" Coffee landing this day ex schr Consolo, and for sale by

LABORDE & XIQUES.

f 25 3 Front st.

INDIGO.—A few cartons of superior Guatemala Indigo, in store, for sale by

LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.

PLASTER OF PARIS.—300 barrels Calcined Plaster of Paris, of the most approved brands for sale by

THOS. BLODS,
91 Magazine st.

f 15

FIRE BRICKS.—75,000 English, Pennsylvania and Pittsburg Fire Bricks, landing and for sale by

THOS. BLODS, 91 Magazine st.

f 15

CEMENT.—550 bbls. Roman, Rosendale, Hydraulic Cement, landing and in store, for sale by

THOS. BLODS, 91 Magazine st.

f 8

PLASTERING HAIR.—3000 bushels Northern and Western Hair, for sale in casks, bbls and bags by [f 25] THOS. BLODS, 91 Magazine st.

THOMASTON LIME.—700 bbls fresh Thomaston Lime, now landing, and for sale by

THOS. BLODS, 91 Magazine st.

GROUND PLASTER.—100 bbls ground Plaster, or manure, for sale by

THOS. BLODS, 91 Magazine st.

HAVANA CIGARS.—Just received per steamship Falcon, from Havana, 92,100 Havana Cigars, of choice brands and assorted qualities, for sale by

J. M. CABALLERO'S
No. 36 Old Levee between Customhouse and Bienville street.

f 3

SUNDRIES.—50 boxes Brandy Cherries; 6 cases Sardines, ½ and ¼ boxes; 10 " Assorted Pickles; 10 boxes Codfish; 104 baskets Pimento's Oil; 100 dozen Painted Bucket... for sale by

E. JOHNS, 5 Front Levee.

f 24 2

COGNAC.—500 pipes Jean Louis, 1811; Maglory 1834; Otard Dupuy, 1846; Aile Mendon, A. Revoil, J. J. Durand, 1840, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, J. Erard, John Dupuy and Bertrichelle, entitle to debenture, for sale by

J. & J. TARDOS, 31 Old Levee.

PORT WINE.—300 Quarts, F. Durand brand, in the Custom House Store, and entitled to debenture, for sale by

J. & J. TARDOS, 31 Old Levee.

f 24

HOLLAND GIN.—10 Pipes, Anchor brand, in Custom House Stores, and for sale entitled to debenture by

J. & J. TAR