The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - - - - 5

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Banks, insurance office, public institutions, 80

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All notices of Candidates for political offices; all notices or articles of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 83 Chartres street, New Orleans.
☞ Particular attention given to shelf and package sales of dry goods.
☞ Liberal advances will be made upon all goods deposited for sale. a12 6m

NOTICE—During my absence Mr. J. F. PEPIN, Attorney at Law, will attend to my business.
a16 6t L. S. DUVIGNEAUD.

☞ PEET & MORTON have removed to 36 Magazine street. m27

Great Fall in Prices!
WIOTTE & SALLE,
DRY GOODS AT COST PRICE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At their Two Stores, Chartres street, No 28 and 54.
m31—1m

NOTICE—We have associated with us from this date Messrs. J. G. STOUSE & SEBASTIAN OSER, of this city. CHARLES ODIEK & Co.
1st September, 1844. s2

☞ W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co, No 35 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar, molasses, &c, consigned to Benjamin H Field, Esq, New York, or to W Field Fowler, Esq, Boston. n3

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 31 Canal street, New Orleans.
n6

☞ MR. JOSEPH A. HALL is our legally authorised Agent and Attorney in fact, during our temporary absence from this city.
jy28—tf NORCROSS & FOSDICK

ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of sugar, molasses and coffee, to our friends in Cincinnati.
d13 tf REYNAUD & FALLON, 16 Bienville st

FOSDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 66 Camp street, New Orleans.
m26

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 22 Tchoupitoulas street. n1

NOTICE TO PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE PROSPERITY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.
AT the residence of Mr. HUBERT DE PORTE at Boutigny near that of Mr. Bush, may be seen about three hundred thousand Silk Worms, which Mr H De Porte is rearing and which are in the most perfect state of health and liveliness. It will be an interesting sight to observe them while forming their cocoons or when those cocoons are finished. It will also show how easy it is in this country, with slave children ten or twelve years old, to realize a handsome income, inasmuch as Mr H De Porte expects every month, until September, to obtain a similar amount of silk. a12—1w

Third Municipality
TREASURER'S OFFICE.
OWNERS of property within the limits of the Corporation are informed that the collection of Taxes imposed on property will commence during the month of May next. J F DU GAVRY, Treasurer. a12—1m

LOUISIANA LEGION.
HEAD QUARTERS,
New Orleans, January 28, 1845.
GENERAL ORDER, No 11.
AN election will be held on the first Saturday in May next, 3d Division L. M. for the purpose of electing a Major General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major General E Bosser.
The polls will be opened from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M. at each places as designated in each Brigade, viz:
4th Brigade ......at......Vermillionville.
5th do ......at......Alexandria.
6th do ......at......Natchitoches.
6th do ......at......Monroe.
10th do ......at......Vidalia.
By order of the Commander in Chief.
J A ARMANT, Adj and Insp General
m16—1st (s) May.

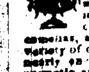
☞ REMOVAL.—J S DE PALOS, Professor of Modern Languages, has removed his office to No 14 Exchange Place, where he continues his classes in the instruction of the French and Spanish Languages.
He respectfully announces to all those who wish to study successfully the Modern Languages, [illegible] The system being so much improved that the labor of years is reduced to an easy pastime of a few months during [illegible]
Young gentlemen wishing to join evening classes are requested to enter their names before the expiration of the present month, at No 14 Exchange Place, up stairs, office No 5, opened from 9 to 12 [illegible] a21 tf

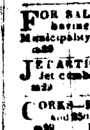
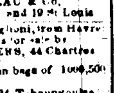
LOSS OF CERTIFICATES.
WHEREAS the following Certificates of Shares in the Levee steam Cotton Press Company, in the name of J. C. de St. Romes, viz:
No 161, dated 24th February, 1832 for two shares, upon which one hundred dollars had been paid;
No 293 dated 1st March, 1833 for five shares, upon which three hundred and fifty dollars had been paid;
Have been lost or mislaid, I request all persons interested therein to show cause why new certificates should not be issued according to the by-laws of this Company.
New Orleans, April 4th, 1845. D F GUEX, Secretary. a10

LOSS OF A CERTIFICATE—Whereas a certificate of shares in the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company, No 745, dated 10th October, 1841, in the name of Madame Widow Olivier, has been mislaid or lost, I request all persons who may be concerned to show cause, within the six weeks succeeding the present notice, why a new certificate should not be granted in conformity with the bye-laws of the company.
m18 6w D F GUEX Secretary.
New Orleans, March 20, 1845.

ATTENTION.
THE Collector of Taxes, imposed according to law by the Police Jury of the Parish of Jefferson, hereby notifies all persons, whether residents or non residents, who have such taxes to pay, that said Taxes will become due on Saturday the twenty-fourth of May next, and that the office is kept at the Parish Court House, City of Lafayette and is open from 9 o'clock, A M, to 3 o'clock, P M, every day.
V. LIVAUDAIS, Collector.
Parish of Jefferson, March 19th 1845. m24—2w—2m

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS—Now landing and in store, a prime assortment of the following goods, which will be constantly replenished by late arrivals, and for sale at reduced prices—
Men's fine calf sewed Boots and Brogans;
Ladies' and misses fine calf sewed Brogans;
Children's kid and morocco Brogans and Ankle Ties;
Ladies fine kid and morocco Slippers and Ties;
Men's and boy's calf and kip pegged Brogans;
Men's fine calf, kip and cowhide pegged Boots;
Women's seal and calf pegged Brogans;
Youth's and children's calf and seal Brogans;
Men's and boy's heavy russet Brogans.
HATS.
Men's fine nutria, cassimere, silk and Russia Hats;
Do. drab and wool cassimere and plain Hats;
Do. and boy's fine and common sporting Hats;
Wool Hats—black, drab, blue and white;
Campeachy Hats, double brim, fine and common;
Palm leaf Hats, fine and low priced—constantly for sale by m30—tf FROST & Co, 11 Magazine.

J. FEYTEL,

Corner of Chartres and Conti streets.
HAS the honor of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has just received a NEW ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES, viz:—
Gold and Silver Lepine Watches;
Silver Patent English do;
Do. do Swiss do;
Do. Ladies do;
Also—A fine selection of JEWELRY of all qualities; Saloon and Dining Room Clocks;
Moyen age Clocks with or without chimney ornaments.
m20—3m

NOTICE.


The undersigned has for sale at the most reduced prices, in his Greenhouse, in St. Charles st., a large and valuable collection of moss roses, Flemish pinks, camellias, azaleas, cactus, palms, orchidees and a great variety of other greenhouse plants and exotics. He has nearly one hundred more beautiful new roses. Orders promptly executed and sent gratis to the steamboats.
m8 JOHN M BACH.

FOR SALE at advantageous conditions—A GROCERY, having a good run of customers, situated in the First Municipality. EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.
m30 17 and 19 St Louis

JET ARTICLES—Now landing ex Taglioni, from Havre: Jet combs, necklaces, bracelets and pins for sale by
m29 TALAMON BROTHERS, 44 Chartres

CORKS—From France, fine quality, in bags of 1000,500 and 250 corks, for sale by
m29 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

VINEGAR, of white wine, in bbls imported from France for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON,
m29 34 Tchoupitoulas

SUNDRIES—100 bags old Java coffee; 50 bags bleached Havana Coffee; 100 baskets olive oil; 50 boxes candles Cole's Smith & Co's brand; 50 bags black pepper in store and for sale by E TROISGROS
a24 26 Old Levee

FLOUR—300 bbls Eagle mills, St Louis; 200 do. Union do; 100 do Star, do; 300 do. of other choice brands, for bakers use, in store and for sale by
a3 NEVILLE, TOURNE & Co, 136 Tchoupitoulas

BUTTER—A few kegs fresh western, just received and for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,
a11 22 Tchoupitoulas

HOCK WINES—12 cases, one doz. each, very superior Hochheimer, for sale by E JOHNS,
a16 110 Poydras

COFFEE—300 bags Laguayra; 300 bags Havana, 300 bags Rio; 300 bags Java, in store and for sale by
a16 WOOD & SIMMONS, 61 Magazine

CORKS, from France, fine quality in bags of 1000,500 and 250, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON,
34 Tchoupitoulas

CHAMPAGNE—176 baskets Napoleon brand, in quarts and pints, in store and for sale by
a16 E JOHNS, 110 Poydras

SEGARS—3,000 Ugues' brand, landing per steamer Alabama from Havana, for sale by
a17 E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

HOOPS—6,000 hhd, tierce and bbls hickory hoops, for sale by J W STANTON & Co.
a16 Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts

SARDINES—32 boxes of 50 tin boxes sardines of Nantz; 12 boxes of 130 halves do, for sale by
DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co,
a21 11 and 13 St Louis

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1845.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steamship GREAT WESTERN, Capt. Mathews arrived at New York on the morning of 16th instant, having left Liverpool on the 29th March. She brings Liverpool papers to the 29th and London evening of the 29th. The *Great Western* experienced very rough weather during almost the entire passage. The political intelligence is not particularly important, but the commercial advices are more so, and we regret to see some falling off in our great American staple. The duty on the raw material has been repealed, and the effect has been to lower prices 5/16d—the actual amount of the duty—in addition to which there has been a further decline of from 1/8d to 3/16d, which after all, is the only real decline that has been experienced.

The packet ships from New York had arrived out, after long passages. The news of the annexation resolutions, and the inaugural of Mr. POLK were both received in England about the 25th ult. The latter was the subject of severe criticism, and the success of the Texas resolutions had excited a lively sensation, amounting almost to astonishment, as it was not previously believed in England that they could pass the Senate.

The new customs act, reducing the duty on a great number of articles and repealing it entirely on others, had gone into operation, "and," says Wilmer's Times, "a great number of free entries were passed in consequence for goods which have for a considerable time been housed in the bonded warehouses, but which are now free of duty, and the officers of the warehousing department will be no doubt very busy for a time, until the goods on hand, now declared to be free of duty, are all delivered, when it is expected that the bulk of the free goods imported from the present time will be delivered direct from the quay at the side of the importing vessel, thus doing away with the necessity of placing them at all in the bonded warehouses."

The same paper notices what it calls the "Recal" of Mr. WHITE, our consul to Liverpool, whose temporary appointment was rejected by the Senate, and makes some sensible remarks on the impropriety and disadvantages of such frequent changes in the consular department. At the same time it speaks in very kind complimentary terms, of the manner in which Mr. WHITE has discharged the duties of his office since his arrival in England.

The agitation of the Repeal question was evidently subsiding in Ireland; though a great dinner had been given to O'Connell and a portion of his "tail" in the city of Kilkenny, at which all the old topics were made over.

The Queen's visit to Ireland, during the summer, appears to have been determined on, and Mr O'Connell had told his followers that they must have their breath in readiness for a lusty exhibition of groans for "Peel and his associates," whenever they could be caught by themselves; but the repealers must be careful not to groan while the Queen was present. Whenever Peel and Graham could be found separated from majesty they must have plenty of "cheek music."

The Dean of Westminster has been appointed to the Bishopric of Ely.

TEXAS, &c.

We have been considerably amused at the tone of the British press in reference to the Texas resolutions. They are of course excessively astonished, and monstrously indignant; and abuse the United States with more than the average proportion of hatred and malignity. The London *Times*—high Tory—comments upon it in the following extra-satirical strain:

From the London Times of March 27.

"The consent of Congress to the annexation of Texas is an event so long expected, that the question of its justice has gradually merged in the vision of its certainty. There was a time when the most enlightened and thoughtful men of the Union could venture to enter a strong moral objection against it; and their arguments are on record. It was clear, however, that the mass of the Union, its newest and most active elements, were in favor of the measure. Their eyes were always reverting to Texas. Texas unappropriated, like independent Megara within sight of Athens, was the eyesore of the Union; not but that there are other eyesores to the ambitious gaze of that people. Whatever they see they love, whatever they love they covet, what ever they covet they expect and endeavor to obtain.—But Texas was the first thing in their way, and formed the bold fore-ground of their hopes. Texas adjacent, revolted, independent, still menaced and molested by the weak and impolitic rulers whose yoke it had broken, already peopled and governed by the citizens of the Union, or adventurers of the same language or principles, was an acquisition absolutely necessary, not so much to the happiness, as to the very comfort, the ease, the sleep, the digestion, of certainly more than half the republic.

The only part of the business, therefore on which there could be any surprise, would be the particular time and manner which republican wisdom and taste would select for the acquisition. To an European understanding there is something quite grotesque in the time and manner actually adopted. The Congress comes to this momentous decision in the very point of time between the two presidentships. Mr. Tyler completes his career with a determination which he cannot have the smallest share in carrying out, and Mr. Polk will be engaged throughout the whole term in the arduous execution of a project imposed upon him at the first moment of his official existence. The former President, as he approaches his end, seems horror-struck at the thought of leaving his four years a blank in his country's annals.

The *Post*—Tory too—says little about Texas, but blows up Mr. Polk's inaugural sky-eye, calling it a poor performance, and declaring that although very boastful, it is so unskilfully constructed, that the reader is allowed to espy the nakedness of the land through the chinks of the triumphant covering of words which the President would cast upon it.

The London *Chronicle*—Whig—speaks in this wise:

The question of the independence or absorption of *Texas was handed over to the Tory Government as a fair field for the exertion of their diplomatic skill*, and of the hundred means at a government's disposal for the working out of its ends. In these the Tory Government has most miserably failed.

The American government have decided upon the annexation of this immense country, containing 300,000 square miles, and are about to establish over that region their system of slave-cultivation. *It was, indeed, a question of life and death to American slavery, which if confined to its own exhausted soils, must have declined, and met a natural death at no incalculable interval of time*, but which now, having secured to it most ample room and root, cannot be expected to pause till it fills the whole territory to the Pacific, and deluges the New World, from which it had been partly stayed or driven, with its flood of misery and crime.

"There were a variety of means at an English minister's disposal—Mexican fears, Texan interests American horror of slavery and of planter denomination."

The London *Globe*, (whig) is outrageous in its vituperation; and the Liverpool *Mail* (tory), is much more quiet and decent than is the wont of that most scurrilous print. It limits its comment to an expression of unalloyed astonishment at the passage of the Texas resolutions through the Senate.

MR. TYLER AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—Mr. Tyler's message to Congress, on the subject of the slave trade to Brazil, in which it is intimated that the treatment of liberated Africans in the British Colonies is no better than it was in the time of slavery, has been made the subject of special comment in the British Parliament. Sir Robert Peel, in answer to questions by Mr. Aldam, denied that negroes who had been captured and liberated, and sent to the West Indies, are now or ever have been, made to serve as apprentices. He further stated that the slaves were, generally speaking, taken to Sierra Leone; but that sometimes it was impossible to provide means of sending them thither, and that if then sent to the West Indies, they are subject to no compulsion; and although they may voluntarily enter into contracts there is no apprentices whatever. Mr. Peel's explanation terminates as follow:—

"I must say, I cannot but regret that this should have been the subject of a public formal message to Congress, and yet that the practice of this country should not have been understood. With respect to another allegation in that document, that both the subjects of the United States and of this country are concerned in carrying on the slave trade, that is a matter for very serious consideration: I am not prepared to deny that allegation; but I do hope, that if law can reach the application of British capital to the continuance of the slave trade, it will be able to be enforced, with a vigor that shall put an end to such practices."

In the House of Lords, on the 10th March, Earl Clarendon asked for information as to whether any redress had been afforded by the American Government to British merchants, who sustained very heavy losses on silk and cotton goods shipped from this country before the new tariff of the United States was known to be a law, but which on arrival, were subjected to the provisions of that law, thereby incurring duties greatly heavier than anticipated by the shipper, who, in consequence, had sustained losses amounting, as he was assured, to near £200,000 sterling.

Lord Aberdeen replied that the attention of the Government had been given to the case, but thus far neither the representations of Mr. Fox, the late Minister nor of Mr. Packenham, the present Minister, had met with the attention they deserved.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, a question was asked by Mr. Roebuck, whether the Government had any objection to lay before the House some information respecting the Oregon negociation. He was prompted to ask the question because while, as he understood, negociations were in progress between the two Governments, the House of Representatives of the United States had passed a bill for "settling" the territory, this he characterized as an "extraordinary proceeding," and he wished for information concerning it. It was not the wont of English people to bluster, but he trusted this matter would be put upon a proper footing.

Sir Robert Peel replied that, as the negociation was still pending, it would not be consistent with his duty to enter into any explanations or produce the correspondence. He would remark, however, that our relations are with the Executive Government of America and not with the House of Representatives. Sir Robert agreed that it would be quite unseemly to use any language of bluster or menace, but while forbearing to do so, he hoped the House would not infer that Her Majesty's Government are not deeply sensible of the importance of the subject.

The bill to remove the disabilities of the Jews has passed the House of Commons.

FRANCE.

The latest advices from Paris are of Wednesday March 26. The Chamber of Deputies was engaged in debate upon the customs bill, the immediate subject being the commercial convention with Belgium, concluded in 1842, by which important advantages were conceded to Belgian commerce; but in return for these, it is alleged, the legislation of Belgium has been most unfriendly to the commerce of France. An amendment, putting an end to the convention in 1846, was agreed to by a very large majority, the Ministry, it would seem, not venturing to oppose it.

The chief complaint against Belgium is that the government of that country has given to Germany the same advantages it had given to France by the convention of 1842, which advantages were purchased by France, with very liberal concessions to Belgian products. Another is that in 1843 Belgium raised the duties on foreign woolens without excepting those of France.

The Chamber of Peers was occupied with measures for checking speculation in rail-way shares.

The project for the conversion of the 5 per cents was carried in the Chamber of Deputies, notwithstanding the hostility of the King and the Minister of Finance. This result was not considered, however, as affecting the position of the Ministry.

On the 5th ult. the Seine was frozen over at Paris; the ice was strong enough to sustain the weight of carriages.

FRENCH FUNDS, March 26—French three per cents 85f. 90c. a 80f. 85c; five per cents 117f. 90c. a 117f. 85c; bank actions 32,15f. a 3220f.

EXPLOSION AT ALGIERS.—On the 26th ult. an explosion took place at the marine arsenal at Algiers, which destroyed the light house and did other damage to a considerable extent. The residences of the commissary of marine, the director of the port and others, were thrown down.

The explosion took place in two magazines, separated from each other by a ditch, at the foot of which the light house stood. The origin of the fire is unknown, as the magazines had double doors and had not been entered within fourteen days. They contained only a small quantity of power. Considerable injury was done in the port, many enormous stones being thrown to a great distance.

Unfortunately the disaster was attended with great loss of life, as the following account from an Algiers paper shows:

In the buildings inhabited by the three companies alluded to there were killed 43 artillery workmen, 10 artillerymen, 31 pontoniers, and two workmen;—there were, beside, 30 wounded. Sergeant Major Denot, his wife—who was pregnant—and a child, perished.

SWITZERLAND.

The country had, by the last advices, generally settled down into tranquillity. A proposition for a General Amnesty had been submitted to the Diet; and it was resolved that the several Cantons should be invited to adopt it. Several of the political prisoners at Lucerne had been set at liberty. The Committee of the Diet was continuing its deliberations on the question of the expulsion of the Jesuits.

The Extraordinary Diet having referred the questions of the Free Corps, the Jesuits, and the Amnesty to the Committees, the Commissioners had disagreed respecting the competency of the Diet to decree the exclusion of the Jesuits.

SPAIN.

A new electoral law has been brought forward by the Government, which will have a material effect in narrowing the franchise. It is a supplement, and an essential one, to the reform of the Constitution Bill.

The measure for restoring the church property was still under discussion.

General Araoz, who was arrested some months ago, under pretence of being engaged in one of General Narvaez's pretended conspiracies, and for whose execution, without trial, orders had at one time been given, has been brought before a court-martial and fully acquitted.

PORTUGAL.

A Lisbon letter of the 11th instant gives an account of a serious commotion in the district of Figueras, attended with the loss of many lives and the incendiarism of several houses. The tumult was occasioned by an attempt to levy and collect a new impost on wines. The details are calculated to leave a bad impression of the administration of affairs in Portugal, and of the condition of the people under the government of Senhor Cabral.

GREECE.

The political affairs of this country seemed getting into deeper confusion. The Coletti Ministry had been defeated on a question of the jury lists by fifty-two to forty five. The Government, however, persists that the measure was not strictly a Ministerial one; but if does not appear possible for the Government to stand. An amnesty has been granted for all crimes committed during the elections last year, a measure for which the Government takes great credit, though the object of it is simply to save their own unscrupulous partisans from deserved punishment.

FROM THE EAST.

The half monthly overland mail arrived on the 22d, bringing advices from Calcutta to the 8th and from Madras to the 15th.

The intelligence is by no means copious or important. Some remark was excited by a gradual movement of troops towards the North Western frontier, which was supposed to portend an interference in the affairs of the Punjaub; but the better opinion seemed to be that the Governor General was only preparing for what might possibly happen, and that his measures were merely precautionary.

From Scinde there was nothing new, and the Indian journals complain of what they represent as a studied suppression of intelligence. They say that they get nothing from Scinde except through the London papers, and insinuate that Sir Charles Napier and his agents furnish the latter with all the tidings they give. The Friend of India concludes its remarks on this by saying—

All we know for certain is, that the country has been the scene of mutiny, disease and death, ever since it came into our possession; and that no province has ever proved so fatal to the discipline, comfort or health of our army.

The guerilla warfare in the Mahratta country was still kept up—vexatious and annoying, but without important results.

It was repored from Affghanistan that the pestilence which had recently afflicted that country had been succeeded by a famine, an attempt had been made to assassinate Dost Mahommed; he was wounded but not killed. His son, Akbar Khan, was at Jellallabad, of which he was repairing the fortifications. He had not invaded Peshawur, as reported on the last arrival, but he was believed to have that purpose in view.

The Supreme Government of the Anglo-Indian territories had undertaken a legal reform of great importance—to declare the law of England the general law throughout the whole territory, and for all persons except Hindoos and Mahomedans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSASSINATION OF A CLERGYMAN.—The curé of the commune of Rooborst (Savoy) was murdered during the night of the 22d ult. The curé not appearing on the morning of the 23d at the time of divine service, a messenger was despatched to the manse. The corpse of the unfortunate pastor was found in bed with the skull fractured and the body exhibiting other marks of violent treatment. As the curé was known to possess money, it is supposed that was the motive for the murder. The perpetrator of the crime could not be traced.

MR. FORREST.—This gentleman seems to have been more fortunate with his Matamora, before the London newspaper gentry, than with his Shakesperian characters. Probably because in them he interferes, or may interfere, with some eminent British actors.

[*From Wilmer's Liverpool News Letter of March 29.*]

MONSTER GUN FOR AMERICA.

A monster gun has just been manufactured by Messrs Forsythe and Preston, of Liverpool, which is intended to replace the one that burst on board one of the American war steamer, a short time ago, killing the Secretary of State, and wounding several of the official personages. It is made of malleable iron, is 12 feet long and weighs 11 tons 3 cwt. 2 qrs. and 11 lbs.

FAILURE OF AN AMERICAN HOUSE IN GLASGOW.—Advices from Glasgow mention the failure of Messrs. J. & G. Pattison & Co. of that place, who have a house in New York, and who done a large business. Their debts are said to amount to upward of £160,000, of which it is said £30,000 are owing in England, while several Scotch firms are spoken of as likely to suffer.

A meeting of the creditors was held on the 6th, at which sixty-five out of about ninety attended. There it was agreed that a committee, composed of five of their number, should be appointed to take charge of the estate until they should hear from Mr. F. Pattison, who went out in the Cambria. The creditors agreed to take whatever composition the committee should propose, and about 13s. or 15s. in the pound is expected.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ELLWORTH THE PEDESTRIAN, will commence his arduous task of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours, on a bet of $500 aside, on Sunday afternoon over the Eclipse Course at Carrollton. He named the time of starting on his first mile, at 20 minutes to 4 o'clock, and purposes performing his mile's, at the close of the odd and the commencement of the even hours. Three attendants have been named, who will stand a watch of eight hours each, whose duty will be to see that the terms of the match are strictly complied with and also to keep a journal of the time occupied in the completion of the several hours which will be open for the inspection of the visitors to the course. The time required for the performance of this feat is 41 days and 16 hours.

☞ A man named George Hamilton was yesterday brought before Recorder Baldwin, charged with forging the name of Capt. Moore, of the steamboat *Sea Bird*, with intent to defraud Joseph Dyer of the sum of fifty-five dollars. He was fully committed for trial before the Criminal Court.

☞ We are much pleased with the suggestion of making collections at the different Churches on Sunday next immediately after Divine service, in aid of the sufferers of Pittsburgh.

A LOAN FOR PITTSBURGH.—At a meeting held in Philadelphia on Wednesday the 16th inst., a resolution was offered by the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, and adopted, requesting the Council of that city to raise by loan the sum of $500,000, to be lent to the city of Pittsburgh on conditions that may afford effectual relief to those sufferers who have lost their homes, property and means of usual livelihood by the late disastrous conflagration.

FROM PITTSBURGH.—We learn from the Pittsburgh papers of Tuesday the 16th inst., that the farmers and citizens of the surrounding country are furnishing flour and provisions for the destitute. The receipt of $100 from O. C. Tiffany, Esq., of Baltimore, promptly enclosed on Saturday night last, a few hours after the reception of the news, is acknowledged by the Mayor and Council. The whole loss is now variously estimated at from $8,000,000 to $6,000,000, the insurance on which was about $850,000. Several of the Insurance Companies will be able to pay in full, while none will be compelled to pay a less per centage than eighty to the hundred.

DEATH INSTEAD OF A WEDDING.—Mrs Catharine T. Parker, widow of the late Milton Parker, of Utica, (late Miss Tracey) who was among the passengers lost with the Swallow, was on her way to New York to prepare for the fulfilment of an engagement with Dr Whitney, of New Haven. She was endowed with uncommon personal charms. Her brother, Chas. Tracey, Esq., of the Utica bar, was present at the Coroner's inquest, greatly afflicted, and called loudly upon the jury to bring in a verdict of murder against the pilot.

THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Benjamin moved to reconsider the vote on Mr. Beatty's proposition, with a view of empowering the Legislature to create several District Judges in New Orleans. Carried, and the section as amended was adopted.

Mr. Eustis then moved to strike out in the first section these words, "and such other courts in the city of New Orleans as may be deemed necessary." Adopted without discussion.

The 19th section was then considered.

Mr. M. Taylor presented an amendment requiring the Senate to approve all nominations submitted by the Governor, by an absolute majority of the members elect, and by yeas and nays, that the vote shall be recorded in the journal, and be published at the latest, at the end of the session.

Mr. Kenner moved that the journal be published at the discretion of the Senate.

Mr. Taylor contended that this would be equivalent to continuing the present system—a system by which the Senate was as tyrannical and mysterious as the Council of Ten at Venice.

Mr. Kenner observed that in the present state of things, the vote was taken by secret ballot, and that he desired to see a vicious system changed; but he thought that sometimes publicity might be highly improper, and that in this respect, it was proper to rely upon the Senate.

Mr. Lewis opposed the amendment, on the ground that the Senate should not be privileged to conceal its acts. If it does wrong, let us know it.

Mr. Eustis sustained the amendment. It was better to have a Senate with more independence, and less responsibility.

Mr. Marigny thought it was right that the Senate should vote secretly on nominations. Moral courage was infinitely rarer than physical courage. People didn't like to make enemies—still less to brave public opinion. If publicity were given to the voters, the Senate would entirely lose its independence.

Mr. Walker differed from Mr. Marigny. He was not a partisan of the secret ballot, and saw no use in keeping secret the votes of the Senate on any question. In a government like ours, secrecy was rarely useful. Besides, a secret vote was sure to leak out.

Mr. Kenner's amendment was lost—21 to 33.

The original proposition was adopted—48 to 18.

The section just adopted was referred to the committee of revision, to be placed among the provisions relating to the Executive.

Mr. Claiborne offered an additional section providing that should the Governor not renominate an incumbent whose term may have expired, any Senator may be empowered to nominate him, and the Senate be authorized to select between such officer and the nominee of the Governor. His object was to render the judiciary more independent, and at the same time diminish Executive patronage.

Mr. Beatty spoke briefly in favor of the section.

Mr. Eustis said that the object was that the Governor should not overlook the claims of those who had performed their duties. It would be placing the Governor in an awkward position to oblige him to nominate persons whom he might not approve, and this difficulty would be obviated by a substitute providing that if the Senate should advise the reappointment of the incumbent, he shall be reappointed.

Mr. Claiborne said the only objection to the substitute was that it looked as if the Governor had no right to renominate the incumbent.

Mr. Mayo proposed that the majority of the members elect of the Senate should be required to advise a reappointment.

Mr. Porter objected to the whole plan as throwing the appointing power in the Senate, and as leading to a system of log-rolling.

A motion to lay the substitute on the table was lost—24 to 29.

Mr. Kenner then moved to insert "House of Representatives" after the word "Senate."

Mr. Conrad denied that Mr. Eustis' proposition would vest the appointing power in the Senate. It was an exception applying only to incumbents whose terms of office had expired, and was intended measurably to secure the appointment of good officers, and diminish the arbitrary power of the Governor.

Mr. Ratliff concurred with Mr. Kenner. The power ought to be given to the Governor, or the Legislature, but not divided as in the manner proposed. It would prove a fruitful source of official intrigue, electioneering and log-rolling. He considered the present plan perfectly efficient and satisfactory.

Mr. Kenner's amendment was lost—yeas 16; nays 41.

Mr. Kenner proposed an amendment, simply empowering the Senate to re-elect the incumbent. Lost.

The substitute was then put to the vote and lost—21 to 36.

The original proposition of Mr. Claiborne was then lost—yeas 24; nays 32.

The 20th section, which provides for the jurisdiction of the District Courts in civil cases when the matter exceeds $50; in all criminal cases, and in all cases of succession, was next taken up.

Mr. Ratliff suggested that the section needed amendment. Slaves might require summary punishment for petty offences, and they should be tried at once, and not be placed before District Court. The original jurisdiction of the District Court in all criminal cases, should be so modified as to provide for slaves like that alluded to. He saw the evil, but could not see how it was to be remedied.

Mr. Taylor said the difficulty complained of did not exist. The section did not vest exclusive criminal jurisdiction in the district.

Mr. Benjamin said the trial of slaves was a part of the Black Code, which was a body of laws regulating the police of slaves. It was, therefore, unnecessary to amend the section so as to provide especially for this matter.

Mr. Eustis made an explanation, showing that Justices of the Peace would have the necessary criminal jurisdiction in this matter.

The section was adopted.

Section 21st gives power to the Legislature to vest in Clerks of Courts the power to issue such orders and perform such acts as may be necessary to promote the administration of justice.

Mr. Ratliff moved to strike out the words "and perform such acts." This proposition excited considerable debate between Messrs Ratliff, Benjamin and Eustis, in which the whole Parish Judge system and the duties of the Clerk were again brought up.

The amendment of Mr. Ratliff was lost—yeas 6, nays 45.

The section was then adopted.

The 22d section relative to the removal of Clerks by the Judges; subject to appeal before the Supreme Court was laid on the table subject to call.

The 23d section provides that the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace shall not extend to suits of greater value than $50; and that they shall be elected by the people for 2 years.

Mr. Brent moved to limit the jurisdiction to sums not exceeding 100 dollars. Carried—31 to 19.

Mr. Ratliff moved to give the right of appeal in matters exceeding $25.

Mr. Splane moved to strike out "elected by the people" and substitute "appointed by the Governor. Lost—15 to 27.

The section was then adopted.

The 23th section provides that the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts be appointed as soon as possible; and further provides for the transfer of business from the present courts to those to be created. Adopted.

The 2d section was then called up. It provides that the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases when the matter in dispute exceeds $500.

Mr. Lewis moved to add the words "in matters of law only" after the word jurisdiction.

The Convention adjourned.

GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKIE.—A slip from the Milwaukie *Courier* dated April 5th, states that on that morning at 4 o'clock, a fire broke out consuming two entire squares before its progress could be checked. Thirty buildings were burnt. The total loss is between $70,000 and $80,000, of which not quite one half was covered by insurance.

A number of persons were seriously injured by the explosion of powder in the Variety Store, among whom were Messrs N. N. McClere and Saml. Robinson. A German was likewise injured by the falling of one of the fire hooks, while pulling down a brick building.

☞ The present Collector of the customs at Shreveport, the Hon John Boyce, allows us to refer all persons to him for a statement of a cure of rheumatism which had resisted all prescriptions of physicians, and every other remedy, for eight years; until he procured from Comstock & Rumsey, at 59 Poydras street, the celebrated Indian Vegetable Elixir and liniment, for the cure of this complaint, which immediately cured him. The rational of its operation is, that the nerves and muscles are operated upon, both externally and internally at the same time. a26

☞ Ship NONANTUM, Capt King, from Boston.—This vessel will commence discharging opposite the Public Square. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. J P WHITNEY & Co, a26

☞ Neither the Captain nor the Consignees of the Russian ship ATLAS DEN ANDRA, Capt J H Nystrom, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel. CLASON & VLES,
a26—1w Bienville street, No 86

☞ NOTICE—The LETTER BAG of ship JAS. H. SHEPHARD, for Marseilles, will be taken from the subscriber's Office at 3 o'clock, P M.
a24 L H GALE, 93 Common st

☞ NOTICE—The ship PERSIAN, Capt. F. Robbins, from Liverpool, is now discharging near the Lower Press, 3d Municipality. Consignees will please take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the Public Store. L H GALE, 93 Common a26

GOSHEN BUTTER—17 brls prime quality, for sale by
a26 J F BERCIER & Co, 54 Old Levee

LATEST DATES.

BOSTON	April 16	LONDON	Mar 28
NEW YORK	April 17	LIVERPOOL	Mar 29
PHILADELPHIA	April 17	PARIS	Mar 26
WASHINGTON	April 16	HAVRE	Mar 26
BALTIMORE	April 16	MEXICO	April 6
CHARLESTON	April 20	TAMPICO	Mar 4
CINCINNATI	April 16	VERA CRUZ	April 12
LOUISVILLE	April 17	HOUSTON	April 20
HAVANA	April 10	GALVESTON	April 21

MONEY MARKET.

Consolidated	16@17 ⅌ cent discount	
Citizens'	8@10	do.
Improvement	65@70	do.
Atchafalaya	70@71	do.
Exchange	50@51	do.
Orleans	8@10	do.
United States Treasury Notes— $1,000 bills, $500 bills, $50 and $100 bills	none in market	
Kentucky	par@1½ do	discount.
Tennessee	1@2 do	do.
First Municipality	par	
Second Municipality	par	
Third Municipality	26@28 do	do.
Alabama	6½ 7½ do	do.
Ohio	4@6 do	do.
Illinois	none	
Indiana	1½@1 do	do.
Texas Treasury Note	11@11½ cents on a dollar.	
Do Bonds	17½@19 do	do do.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY NIGHT,
APRIL 25, 1845

The market has generally exhibited a very dull appearance since our last, and there is scarcely an article which forms any exception to this remark. The Cotton market has been extremely quiet, and the unfavorable accounts per *Great Western*, to which allusion is made below, have contributed to increase the prevailing dulness. It may likewise be remarked that we are rapidly approaching a period of the year when operations necessarily become more circumscribed, and we must soon make up our minds to exchange the bustling animation of winter for the dreary inactivity of summer.

The weather since our last has been clear and very warm, the Thermometer having ranged at mid day from 87 to 88 deg. in the shade.

COTTON—Arrived since the 22d instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 3,814 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama 3,413; Florida 344—together 7,171 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 12 336 bales; Marseilles 612, Havana 520; New York 670; Boston 230; Norfolk 1—together 14,360 bales; making a reduction in stock of 7 169 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 124,702 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1844, Sept. 1, stock on hand		13,102
Received last three days	7 171	
" previously	860 954	
		868,125
		881,227
Cleared last three days	14 360	
" previously	742,166	
		756,526
Stock		124,702

We stated in our report of Tuesday night last, that a very limited business had been transacted in Cotton in the early part of the week, arising from the disinclination of both buyers and sellers to operate until the receipt of later advices from Europe. The market continued in the same position on Wednesday, when only 1400 bales were disposed of, and under similar circumstances yesterday the business amounted to 2,700 bales at rather easier prices.—This morning's mail brought the *Great Western's* accounts reaching from Liverpool up to the 29th ult., from which it appears that the Cotton market there had given way fully ⅛ to 3/16d ⅌ lb. irrespective of the 5 16d duty which had been repealed on the 22d ult. so that the quotations for Orleans Middling and Fair, which previously stood at 4⅜ and 4½, are now reported at 4⅛ and 4¼d ⅌ lb. This news, equally unexpected as it was unfavorable, immediately produced a pause in our market, and the sales to-day only amount to 1,000 bales at a decline of ⅛c. on the rates current previous to the Steamer's arrival. Considering, however the limited extent of business that has been transacted, we deem it advisable to retain our former quotations until the market shall assume a more settled appearance. Accounts from Europe by the Boston steamer up to the 4th instant will be one day after to-morrow, and purchasers as well as factors seem inclined to await the advices before commencing operations on an extended scale.

The sales of the week comprise 13,600, and those of the past three days 5 100 bales, which we notice as follows: 105 bales Louisiana and Mississippi at 6⅛c—130 at 6⅜—110 at 5c;—150 at 7c—146 at 6½—99 at 6c.—40 at 4¼—130 at 5½—58 at 6—130 at 6⅝—51 at 6⅞;—40 at 6⅜—117 at 6½—150 at 5c.—70 at 6⅞—60 at 5⅞; —202 at 5¾—482 at 6—165 at 5⅝—and 31 Texas at 6¼ cents ⅌ lb.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.		TENNESSEE AND N. ALA	
Inferior	4¼@5	Trash and Inferior	None
Ord to Good Ord	5⅛@5¾	Ordinary	
Middling	6@6¼	Middling	lots
Good Middling	6⅜@6½	Good Middling	
Middling Fair	6⅝@7	Middling Fair	6½@6¾
Fair	7¼@7½	Fair	
Good Fair	7⅝@7¾	Good Fair	
Good & Fine	8@9	Good and Fine	

TOBACCO—The demand for Tobacco during the past few days has continued very good, but the high prices demanded by holders have partially the effect of restricting operations within a more limited compass. Besides which the market is rather bare of the better qualities, on which the enquiry has for some time past mainly centered. The business since our last has amounted to about 900 hhds, at very full prices, indeed our figures for the grades of fair and upward are rather below the market price. We quote Inferior 1½@2½c; Common 2¾@3½, Fair 3¾@4½c; Fine 4⅞@5c, Choice and Selections 5¼@6c; Sugar leaf 5¼@6⅛ cents ⅌ lb.

Arrived since the 22d instant 213 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Marseilles 1,067 hhds, Gibraltar 313, New York 149; Norfolk 86—together 1 615 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1844 Sept. 1 stock on hand	hhds.	4,899
Received last three days	213	
" previously	34 400	
		34,613
		39,512
Cleared last three days	1 615	
" previously	22,127	
		23 742
Stock		15,770

SUGAR—Since our last report only a moderate demand has prevailed for the article, but the market has a somewhat better appearance than was the case in the early part of the week, and our quotations are more readily obtained. We quote, Inferior and Ordinary 4@5c; Fair 5½@6c; Prime and choice 6½@7 cents ⅌ lb. There have been no sales on plantation since our last.

HAVANA SUGARS—The supply of Box Sugars is very limited, and prices remain unchanged. We quote Brown 7¼@8c; Yellow 8½@9½c; White 10¼@12 cents ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—No change has taken place in the market since our last; the demand has been rather limited, and we quote from 27@28¼ cents ⅌ gallon for oak and cypress barrels. Nothing has been done on plantation during the past few days.

FLOUR—The Flour market has been remarkably dull during the past few days, and holders are very anxious to sell since the warm weather has set in. Common lots of Ohio have been sold as low as $3 93, but good parcels still command $1 05@4 10; Common brands $4 00@4 1¼; St. Louis $4 25@4 62½ ⅌ barrel.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The demand for all descriptions of Western Produce has been on a limited scale since our last, but no change of note has taken place in prices—Small sales of Mess Pork have been made at $13 75 ⅌ brl, but the bulk of the stock is held at $14 00—we quote M. O 13 25@13 50, Prime $11 75 ⅌ barrel; Bulk Pork $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. There is a very little enquiry for Bacon but prices are firm—we quote Mess in barrels $10 25@50 half barrels $5 50@5 75; Prime $5 50; Beef $5 75@6 00 ⅌ brl. There is a fair enquiry for Lard, at former prices, say 7¼@9¼ ⅌ lb. according to quality—the latter for a strictly prime article in kegs. Bacon is rather heavy, and the demand has fallen off; we quote Shoulders 5¼@5½c; Sides 6½@7c; Uncanvassed Hams 7@7½; Canvassed do. and extra cured 8@10 cents ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—We have had a dull market for Whiskey since our last, and prices of Rectified have given way to 22 @23¼ cents per gallon; Common 22@23½ cents per gallon.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—There is not much doing in these articles since the recent advance in prices, which holders still maintain very firmly. We quote Kentucky Bagging 11½@13 cents per yard, cash—no sales on time. Rope 4½@6 cents ⅌ lb. cash.

COFFEE—The public sale on Wednesday of 1,980 bags Rio was poorly attended, and after 400 sacks had been sold at 7½ cents, the remainder was withdrawn. These rates establish a decline of about ¼ cent ⅌ lb on former prices.—Yesterday 2,090 sacks damaged Coffee were offered at auction, the whole of which was sold at 6½@7c ⅌ lb establishing an average of 6 80-100c ⅌ lb. At private sale there have been some few transactions in Rio at 7¼@7¾ cents ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—The Corn market has been quiet since our last. We notice sales of White and Yellow at 38@40 cents ⅌ bushel. Corn in the ear is selling at 50@53 cents ⅌ barrel. Oats are in demand at 27 cents in bulk and 30@31 cents ⅌ bushel in sacks.

SALT—Sales of Liverpool salt from second hand are making at $1 10@1 12½ cents for coarse, and $1 20@1 2½ ⅌ sack for fine. The demand is pretty fair. There is nothing doing in Turks' Island salt.

EXCHANGE—Since our last report there has been a fair demand for Exchange and previous rates are fully sustained. We quote Sterling 8¼@9 per cent premium. Francs 5f.25@5f.27½. New York 60 days 1¼@1⅜ per cent discount; Checks 1@⅞ per cent discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	8¼@ 9 ⅌ ct. prem.
France	5f 25 @ 5 27½
New-York, 60 days sight	1¼@ 1⅜ ⅌ ct. dis.
do. 30 days sight checks	⅝@ ⅞ ⅌ ct. dis.
do. 10 days sight	⅛@ ¼ ⅌ ct. "
do. sight checks	⅛@ ⅜ ⅌ ct. dis.
Philadelphia, 60 days	1½@ 2 ⅌ ct. dis.
do. sight	⅝@ ⅞ ⅌ ct. dis.
Boston, at 60 days	1½@ 2 ⅌ ct. dis.

FREIGHTS—An unusual want of animation continues to pervade both the Foreign and Coastwise Freights market, and we are not informed of any new engagements since our last.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton ⅌ lb.	to Liverpool	11-32@¼d.
do	Havre	[illegible]
do	New York	$1 50 ⅌ bale.
do	Boston	$1 61@1 65 ⅌ bale.
Tobacco ⅌ hhd.	to Cowes, &c	42s. 6d.
do	London, direct	42s. 6d.
do	New-York	$6 50
do	Boston	$5 50
do	Philadelphia	$6 00
Sugar and Molasses from coast, ⅌ hhd.		$4 00 @4 50
—— From the city		$3 00@3 50
Flour to the north		[illegible]
Pork ⅌ brl. to the north		[illegible]
Lard ⅌ ton to the north		$3 50@4 50

☞ Ship CLINTON, Capt Cander, from Havre.—This vessel is now discharging. Consignees are requested to take out their permits; and all goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the Public Stores.
24 J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp.

☞ L. BINOCHE, being about removing, informs the Ladies of New Orleans, that he will sell his stock of goods at Very Low Prices. a19—3t

SUGAR—Havana brown in store, for sale by
a6 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

FOREIGN MARKETS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

[*By the Great Western, at New York.*]

LIVERPOOL, March 28, 1845.

With reference to our circular of the 3d inst. by the last steamer, we have to advise that the change of duties therein mentioned is now adopted and acted upon. Under the commercial treaty American Sugar will be admitted at the duty of £1 3s. 4d ⅌ cwt, but the act requires that the certificate of growth, attested by the British Consul at the port of shipment, shall be delivered to the Collector of Customs here by the master of the vessel in which the Sugar is imported, who is required to make a declaration that he received the same at his port of loading, and that the Sugar on board is the same therein described. For want of this formality, two small parcels just described are refused admission for home consumption.

The brisk demand for Cotton noticed in our circular of the 3d instant, continued on the two following days with increased activity, and at the close of the week ended 7th inst, the quotations for fair were further advanced ⅛d ⅌ lb.—but the market took a turn the other way, and has since been heavy and declining, particularly so since the 17th instant, when the Boston steamer of the 1st inst arrived, and prices are now fully ⅛d lower than on the 3d inst. This is ascribed mainly to the accounts of the greatly increased receipts into the American ports and increased estimates of the crop; and it may also in some degree arise from a slight check in the Manchester trade, and rather less favorable accounts from the Eastern markets; though the trade of the spinners is still highly profitable. The duty on the Cotton being now abolished, the quotations are given way are edg y—and for Upland the 3⅝@4⅛, fair 4⅜; Mobile 3⅝@3⅞d, fair 4¼; Orleans 3⅞@6d, for 4¾, and Tennessee and Alabama 3⅝@4¼ ⅌ lb. As the importer is no longer at loss of duty, these prices are to him ⅝@¾ ⅌ lb better than at the lowest point of the market in the first days of December last, while the cost to the consumer is only ⅛@¼ more than at that depressed period. The business for the week ended 7th inst. was 71,520 bales—for that ended 14th inst 43,700 bales—21th instant 15 920 bales—and for the week ended this evening they have been 16 930 bales. In the three first weeks 50,000 bales changed hands on speculation, but there is little or nothing has been done in the past week. The stock in this port is now about 808,000 bales, against 685 100 at same period last season. The stock of American is about 74,000, or 148 000 bales more than it then was.

As there is a strong probability that the Government may shortly dispense with the weighing of Cotton upon landing, it is very important that the contracts for freight should in future be upon the shipping or invoice weights, and so expressed in the bills of lading.

Ten days ago from unseasonable weather, we had some improvement in the Corn market, and Flour in bond was held at higher prices, but no sales were effected above 17s 6d ⅌ barrel—and the weather having since become genial and fine the markets are dull again, and prices nearly nominal.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, March 28th, 1845

The English securities continue flat. The further intelligence from America respecting the annexation of Texas has tended to keep the prices of Consols depressed, with a limited amount of business, they are never, under circumstances similar to the present, very well supported. Consols for money have been done as low as 98, and for the account as low as 99—they closed rather better, the former at 98½ 99¼, and the latter at 99⅛ and 99¾. Exchequer Bills were 66s. 67s premium, and India Bonds 66 to 71s prem.

Money was very plentiful. First bankers' bills 2⅛ and a few at them for merchants' bills 2⅜ to 3, and a fair quantity. Other bills 3¾ to 3. The foreign exchanges for three months bills are as follows: Paris 26. 2⅛ to 7⅛; Hamburgh 13. 14½ to 14¾; Amsterdam 12. 7½ to 7¾; Antwerp 25 10 to 15; Frankfort 120¼ to 2½, and Trieste 10. 4 to 5.

The return of the movement of the Bank of England for the week ending on the 15 h instant, presents the following changes compared with that of the previous week ending on the 8th instant:

In the issue department the notes had increased from £19,940,175 to £19,146,695, being a difference of £107 965. This had been produced by the purchase of £93 673 of gold coin or bullion, and £14 114 of silver bullion.

On the debt side of the banking department, the Rest had increased £2,162; the public deposits had increased £461,830, the private or other deposits had decreased £355,635, and the seven day and other bills had increased £1,008, making the total liabilities £35,356 143.

On the credit side the Government securities remained unaltered, the other securities had increased £113 918, the notes had increased £10,470 and the gold and silver coin had decreased £39,244 equalizing the account.

The balance in both departments of the Bank had increased from £15,876 638 to £15,964,531, being a difference of £88,143.

Barings' Circular says:—In American Stocks the dealings have been very limited and the political news received since our last circular is not considered of a character to favor permanent investments, so that we do not anticipate much activity or any regular demand in these securities.

MANCHESTER—March 28 h

The breaking up of the frost has not yet restored animation to this market. The demand for yarns was yesterday more limited than for some time past as many of the buyers for Russia and Germany were offering orders at lower prices. We believe that at a very trifling concession from previous rates a considerable amount of business would have been done. The spinners, however, being almost all under contract refused to give way, and the transactions were consequently limited. In the goods market, the accounts from India and China have tended to depress the prices of shirtings, which, as well as other descriptions of printing cloth, have been sold on rather lower terms; and the market generally is heavy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(*Report for the Week ending March 28.*)

[From the Circular of Messrs. George Holt & Co.]

Next week we hope to be carrying on our operations in the present stay, free from all the embarrassments of duty and the sliding system. This will be free a vast quantity of Cotton belonging to consumers which is now lying here awaiting this event. The pressure of large purchases being made on account, during the last few days, leaves but little additional demand to be duty paid; and until the transactions in bond give to the buyer, who is declined to wait for direct delivery, an advantage—the amount of duty was for about equally divided between him and the seller—but prices are now in the difference on the same quality since between the prices obtained for Cotton in bond and free. As compared with last week our transactions are in a no great scale; they have however, been sufficient to prevent the market having a dull and drooping appearance. What regards prices there is but little change. Except contracts of the speculative demand has brought for the buyer a greater range of qualities or his selection, and to some instances at a concession of ⅛d per lb in price. We still quote the pockets as last week, but the withdrawal of upland? ... to-morrow morning. 10,800 bls American, 100 Surat and 300 Egyptian have been taken on speculation, and 300 American for export. The sales of the week amount to 23,790 bales.

From the Circular of the United Brokers.

The demand has been more moderate, and the market, in favor of animation; there is, however, little change to notice in prices excepting for American descriptions in bond, in which in many instances have been reduced ⅛d per lb lower; Brazil and Egyptian command full prices and are in steady speculative demand. 10 000 American, 50 Egyptian, and 1400 Surat, and exporters 300 American—Total amount of sales, 24,700 bales.

[Report for the Week ending March 20.]

[From the Circular of Messrs. George Holt & Co.]

The satisfactory state of trade in the country brought forward itself more and more into market question of quantity—has a quarrel has to the extent of the American crop. In consequence of this being the all absorbing feeling, the arrival of the steamer of the 1st inst. from Boston was looked forward to with great interest. It was not considered the her accounts would actually set in the question of the crop, but give such indication, by the supplies at the shipping ports, when compared with former years, as would show in a certain degree a degree to what extent [illegible]. It appeared that the quantity received is 195,000 bales more than last year, and 110 000 bales less than in the year before that. The year of the greatest supply 1842 gave a crop of 2,370 000 bales. All parties in all these few figures may draw their various conclusions. Our own impression is as before stated, that it will prove neither short nor over-large simply large, but suited to our existing stock, an abundant supply both for Europe and America, until we come under the influence of the next season. Since the arrival of the packet on Tuesday, we have been almost at a stand. What little has been done has been in small lots, to keep the mills going until the latter in bond lying here on spinners' account, in such large quantity, is freed from duty, and this has been considered, at slightly easier rates. 4 500 American have been taken on speculation, and 700 American for export. The number of sales amount to 16 950 bales.

(From the Circular of the United Brokers.)

The market steamer of the 1st inst, having brought an account of considerable increase in the receipts at various ports, and the uncertainty as to the period when the abolition of duty will take effect, have together tended to influence business, and American descriptions being more freely offered have further declined ⅛d per lb. In other descriptions remained fairly steady at the quotations. Speculators have taken 3 400 American, and exporters 700 American.—Total number of sales, 16,950 bales.

REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 28.

(From the Circular of Messrs. Geo. Holt & Co.)

The quotations of Cotton in this market have always been given at the long, or duty paid rate, and even during the transition from duty paid to free, our quotations have had reference to the value of the former more than the latter—At the same time since the subject was brought forward a very large business has been done at the long price for Cotton lying in bond, from which price the seller deducted the duty, thereby placing the buyer pretty nearly in the situation as he would be by a purchase made at the moment—that is, the remission of the late duty, 5-16, falls into the hands of the buyer. Consequently, our adjusted scale of quotations, as given this day, when all cotton is free of duty, will show, as compared with last week, a very sensible reduction. This important change again places Cotton before the buyer at the lowest rate of last year. It is to be noticed, by a comparison with the beginning of December last, when fair Uplands were quoted at 4¼d will show our present quotation for American to be only about ⅛d above that period of our extreme depression. 2,500 American have been taken on speculation, and 350 for export. The sales of the week amount to 25 920 bales.

(From the Circular of the United Brokers.)

The market has remained inactive throughout the week, the business having in a great measure been confined to the wants of the trade. American descriptions are freely offered, but prices are without change, with the exception of the 5 16 ths per lb the amount of the duty, the abolition of which came into operation on Saturday last; our quotations are there are reduced accordingly; all other descriptions, with the exception of Bahia, which are now heavy of sale, at a slight reduction. Speculators have taken 2 500 American, and 350 American have been taken for export. The total number of sales during the week have been 28,960 bales.

LIVERPOOL—March 28.

Iron—We have still to report a further improvement in this trade. Within the last few days the operations of needy speculators have enabled buyers to purchase equal lots of Pig Iron at prices varying from £5 2s 6 to £5 7s 6; the market price is now firm at £5 10s to £5 15s nett cash in Glasgow, the expense of transit to Liverpool being 7s 6 to 10s per ton—that Pig Iron will be higher immediately is almost certain.

The usual preparatory meeting of the Staffordshire iron masters took place on the 26th inst. it was agreed that the price should further be advanced £1 per ton at quarter day on the 10th of April. The demand for all kinds of iron, particularly in Castings, Rails and Boiler Plates, is enormous, and prices will undoubtedly be higher. The Lowmoor Company, who advanced their prices £1 per ton on the 24th February, have this day issued circulars of a further advance of £1 per ton.

The price of Merchant Bar Iron, delivered in Wales, is £10 per ton; Rails £13 to £14 per ton; Pig Iron, cold blast, £7 per ton.

Lard—American Lard of fine quality, in kegs, has been sold this week at 39s 6, and in barrels at 38s to 38s 6 per cwt.

Provisions—American Beef and Pork has been in moderate request during the present month, principally, however, for ships' use. Lard in consequence of the high price Butter has attained, brings full rates; the other articles continues high in value, but the advance has caused the sales to be more limited.

Tobacco—We have had a dull market for Tobacco throughout the month, but as regards prices there is no change whatever to notice. The sales amount to 778 hhds, viz: 150 Virginia leaf, 124 do stemmed, 193 Kentucky leaf, and 293 stemmed.

LONDON, March 28.

Since our last advices of 3d inst. we have had little activity in business, owing chiefly to the long protracted frost, which has kept almost all the Continental ports closed—Within the last few days, however, the weather has completely changed, and we may therefore expect a revival of demand, of which, indeed, there are already symptoms.

COTTON—The very large receipts at the ports by the last accounts from your side have depressed the Liverpool market, and prices have receded from the highest point about ⅛d per lb, with a very limited demand. The demand for Twist and Goods at Manchester has also fallen off, and goods can now be bought 5 to 6 per cent cheaper than a fortnight since, though spinners who have orders on hand are as yet not disposed to accept lower rates for Twist.

We have very little alteration to notice in our Corn market, which remains quiet. Flour brings 19s per barrel occasionally for small parcels for export, while Canada free sells from 26s to 27s, according to quality.

The demand for Iron increases, and prices have again advanced; we quote common bar in Wales £9 10s to £10.—Rails £12 for immediate delivery. Pig at Glasgow, £5 10; in Wales, £6 10s per ton. Swedish has advanced to £10 at Gothenburg; here we quote it £13 10s per ton.

Lard sell slowly from 33s to 37s per cwt.

Lead steady at £16 10s for English and about £.6 5s for Missouri.

HAVRE, March 26, 1845

Cottons—The falling off in business which had begun to manifest itself towards the middle of last week has, since the arrival of the advices by the Burgundy, from New York, and the Hibernia steamer, via England—the latter bringing dates to the 1st inst—been further increased, and throughout the whole of this week, but particularly after these accounts came to hand, our market has exhibited a considerable degree of flatness. The fact of the large accumulation of Cotton in the ports of the Union, coupled with the announcement of large shipments coming forward, many of which may be shortly expected to make their appearance, have completely damped the spirits of dealers as well as speculators, and the buying of has been on a much more restricted scale than we witnessed for some time past. Holders generally speaking have evinced an anxious desire to realize, but the unwillingness of buyers to operate has been too great to admit of extensive sales being effected; the transactions have therefore been to a very limited amount and prices have receded in by f 1 from our previous quotations.

The discouraging tenor of the intelligence from Liverpool where an unfavorable impression has been created by the above mentioned advices, has been the principal cause of the depressed state of things on this side of the channel, and under the present unwelcome impression of our markets, it would be impossible to run off any large quantities without submitting to a perhaps much greater decline in prices.

HAVRE—March 24.

The Cotton market is inactive, and a decline of 2f. would have to be submitted to before sales to any extent could be made.

ANTWERP, March 26.

Cotton—In the early part of the month a very animated demand was experienced in our market and some extensive transactions took place at a gradual advance of ¼ a ⅜c. Our holders, however, bringing forward their supplies very sparingly, and seeking higher prices, the inquiry fell off, and business was confined to a few small lots for the immediate wants of consumption. Since the receipt of the advices by the steamer of 1st, and of those of a less favorable tenor which have reached us from the principal markets, our holders have manifested some anxiety to realize, and a few parcels, which were pressing for sale, have been parted with, at a decline of ⅛c on the prices paid in the early part of the month. The total sales in the present date, amount to 2820 bales American at 3⅜ a 3¾c (netting 7¾ a 8¾). The stock comprises only 17,000 bales American of which but little is offered, but as the navigation is within the last few days fully re-established, we may soon look for fresh arrivals, which will doubtless produce some animation in the market.

Lard—is much inquired for, and for some small lots the high price of f 32 (net $7,76) is asked. At f 30 (net $6,76) considerable parcels would find ready takers.

Tobacco continues extremely dull and transactions are of no importance, consisting of 21 hhds Kentucky ord. at 10¾@11 (net 2¼@2 11-16), 45 cerons St Domingo at 15 (net 13 9-16) and 25 bales Porto Rico at 29 (netting 5¾).

N. B.—The nett proceeds in American currency are calculated exclusive of freight and insurance.

TRIESTE, March 17.

Cotton—There is considerable inquiry, but holder are not disposed to sell, though an advance of ten per cent would be paid on the lowest point of the season—previous to the advance our dealers had purchased the stock of American at Venice, consisting in 1400 bales. Mako, which a few days since was selling currently at 25f cannot now be had under 27f per cent.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 16—3½ P M.

Drudge Whiskey 23 cents; barrels 23@23½ cents.

Some brls old Mess Pork at $13 75, and some Lard at about 8 cents, is all we hear of in Provisions. Butter is getting heavy.

The sales of Cotton are only 150 bales. The market is unsettled by the news.

Flour is dull at $4 69 for common Western. A little N. Orleans sold at $4 63.

A cargo of Maryland Corn were sold for distilling at 46c. wt; but some handsome yellow brought 47@48c measure, to North River sold at 48c measure, about 57 lbs; Jersey 46 measures, sales. Oats 30@31c.

In Sugar and Molasses there is not much business.

Stocks are flat. No alteration in Exchanges.

350 boxes Brown Havana sugar, the only lot in first hands, were sold to one of the Refiners at 9 cents, on 4 and 6 months.

4 o'clock Evening—There has been but little done in cotton 700 hhds of Sugar have been sold at steady prices, chiefly to speculators. Nothing in Molasses.

MANDEVILLE COLLEGE.

INSTRUCTING OFFICERS:

LEWIS ELKIN, PRESIDENT and Professor of Mathematics.

WM. F. ROE, (late from Dickenson College, Carlisle,) Professor of Ancient Languages.

ALBERT W. ELY, (late from the University of Virginia) Professor of English and Mathematics.

PIERRE JULIAN, Professor of French.

J. GECO LOPEZ, Professor of Spanish

L. LE CHAZEY, (late from Spring Hill, Mobile,) Teacher of Music and Drawing.

C. L. F. SHERER, Teacher of Military Tactics and Fencing.

L. LAMMANE, Teacher of Penmanship.

☞ Parents are informed that the steamboats Corrine and J Dayer, leave daily the Lake and of the Pontchartrain Rail Road for the College. a26

EXCHANGE RESTAURAT,

Chartres Street, between Conti and St. Louis.

THE undersigned has the honor of informing the public and his old customers, that he will reopen his establishment on the first May next. He hopes to merit, by his continued exertions to please, the patronage of his former friends and the public in general.
a26 6t CHARLES LAFOCHE.

Spring Goods of the Latest Importations.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WEST, OLIVER & WOODLIEF, No. 17 Chartres street, have received by the latest arrivals and offer at very reduced prices the following articles, viz:

French Jaconets and printed Lawns;
Jouffe Baiste, Tarletanes and Organdies;
Fancy Bareges and Balzorines, new styles,
Black do
Bernard mourning Jaconets and Lawns;
Swiss Mull and Book Muslins;
Plain and lace striped Jaconet Cambrics;
Embroidered Swiss Muslins;
Striped and plaid Victoria Muslins;
Do do muslin Netting;
Black Scarf Silks and Gros de Naples, 40 inches wide;
Black and white Crape-de-lisse, Crape Lisse;
Hemstitched and Jaconet Shirts;
Gent's Oran and Jaconet Cravats;
Rich Hernani and Barege Shawls and Scarfs;
Ladies fancy Handkerchiefs and Points;
Gent's embroidered Chemisettes and Collars;
Hemstitched linen and colored border linen cambric Handkerchiefs;
Gloves and Mittens of every description;
White and Colored China Rose;
Rich embroidered black Veils and Demiveils;
Umbrellas, Parasols and Sun Shades;
Artificial Flowers, Black and colored Sewing Silk, &c.

ALSO:

A large assortment of Ribbons and Laces of every style and description.

☞ City and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine this stock, which they will find unequaled. a26

UNITED STATES EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

NARATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPLORING EXPEDITION—During the years 1838, '39, '40, '41 and '42, by Charles Wilkes U. S. N. Commander of the Exploring expedition, in 5 imperial 8vo. volumes, with an Atlas, and illustrated with splendid engravings. Just received and for sale by WM McKEAN,
a26 Bookseller and Stationer, cor Camp & Common

TWEEDS, COTTONADES, &c.—25 cases Clay cottonades, checked, striped and plain; 10 do Hamilton cottonades; 10 cases checked Hamilton tweeds; 10 do Hamilton dimies; 10 do fancy cassimeres; 30 do blue merrimack prints small figures, for sale by
a26 WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

GUNNY BAGGING—350 bales superior gunny bagging 44 to 46 inches wide entitled to rebenture. This cloth will be sold delivered in Texas at a very low prices. For terms apply to J P WHITNEY & Co.
a26 73 Camp

CARVER'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS—The agents for those Cotton Gins are now prepared to order them at reduced rates. GEO GREEN & BRO.
a16 62 Gravier

RIO COFFEE—7 000 bags coffee of various qualities, part very superior, of the cargoes of the Margaret Forbes and Mary, now landing, and in store, for sale by
a26 GEO GREEN & BRO, 62 Gravier

FROM 10 to 12,000 lbs bottom of cisterns and 4 to 500 gls molasses for sale on plantation by the undersigned
a26 4t J TARDOS, 7 Conti

SOAP, &c.—400 cases soap, Winchester No 1; 70 bags Rio Coffee, 20 doz Polka suspenders, for sale by
a26 4t J TADOS 7 Conti

PANAMA HATS—2 bales 67 doz panama hats, entitled to debenture, for sale by
a26 WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

LOWELLS—10 bales 4-4 and 7-8 Caxton lowells, landing from ship Nonantum, for sale by
a26 WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

OIL—10 brls bleached refined whale oil, landing from ship Nonantum, for sale by
a26 WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

HAVANA SUGARS—White, yellow and brown, in store and for sale by
a26 FRANCIS LAMPRE, 27 Old Levee.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—Superior quality, direct importation, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO.
a26 62 Gravier

GUNNY BAGS—of ship London's cargo, direct importation, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO.
a26 62 Gravier

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON—Masters bills for ships disbursements, for sale by
a26 J A MERRITT & Co, 63 Camp

NOW LANDING from the Chenango and for sale by the undersigned:
140 Casks ordinary good Red Wine;
16 do Red Wine, superior quality;
25 Demijohns Haut Sauterne White Wine.
a24 G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville street

BORDEAUX WINES—For sale on the Levee, landing from ship Chenango—24 Casks Pauillac Medoc; 15 do St. Benoit; 15 do Chateau Margaux; 15 do St Emilion; 10 half casks white wine, Barsac; 50 hf do do Sauterne, for sale by J F BERCIER & Co,
a25 54 Old Levee

PRINTERS' BOOK INK—Printers' Book Ink, in tin cases of 5 lbs each, a few cans for sale cheap, by
WM. McKEAN, Bookseller and Stationer,
a25 corner of Camp and Common sts

WINDOW GLASS—875 boxes landing from ship Alleghany, well assorted and warranted not to fade, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co.
a25 30 Old Levee

SUNDRIES—50 barrels Alum, Baltimore Chemical; 50 Epsom Salts; 20 barrel Tanners Oil; 30 do genuine Port Wine, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co.
a25 30 Old Levee

PICKLES—Assorted Pickles in gallons, half gallons, pints and quarts, and in barrels, landing from ship Hilah and for sale by J W STANTON & Co.
a25 corner Magazine and Lafayette.

WINES—600 cases of 1 doz, St Julien Medoc; 150 do do Margaux do; 50 do do Chateaux do; 30 do do Sauternes; 30 do do Haut Sauternes, in store and for sale by
a25 E JOHNS, 110 Poydras

HAVANA SEGARS—A large assortment of choice Havana segars in store, for sale by
a25 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

LEAF TOBACCO—Havana leaf Tobacco from Vuelta de Abajo, in store for sale by
a25 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

PRINCIPE SEGARS—Superior genuine principe, steamer brand, of Vinegas and Rabirros, in store and for sale by
a25 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

OLIVE OIL—140 baskets in bottles of 24 ounces and half do, brands Piaganol & Pessel aine, for sale by
a25 J F BERCIER & Co, 54 Old Levee

COAST WINE—100 casks wine, brands Bergasse and Kilsée Breaux, landing from ship Mozart, for sale by
a25 J F BERCIER & Co, 54 Old Levee

RED WINE—St. Julien Medoc, in cases of 12 bottles, entitled to drawback, for sale by
a25 EDOUARD LARRONDE, 89 St Louis

SUPERFINE OLIVE OIL—In baskets of 12 bottles, for sale by EDOUARD LARRONDE,
a24 89 St Louis

AUCTION NOTICES.

Sale Continued.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.
Office No 59 Toulouse st.

THE extensive sale of Fine and False Jewelry, Candelabras, Toilet Boxes for ladies and gentlemen, plated ware, clocks, &c. &c. will be continued TODAY at 10 o'clock precisely, at Mr. Rodon's store, corner of Chartres and Bienville streets, and sold positively without reserve, to close said establishment.

ALSO—The shelves, glass cases and counters of said store, and to close positively, will be sold some fine guns, silver ware, jewelry, watches, &c. &c. a26

Sale of Valuable Property in the Second Municipality.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Second Municipality,
New Orleans, April 26th 1845.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that, by virtue of a resolution passed by the Council of this Municipality on the 21st inst, the following described Real Estate, the property of the second Municipality, will be sold at auction at Banks' Arcade, on Saturday the 10th of May, 1845, at 12 o'clock, by J A Beard & Co (J A Bonneval, auctioneer) and R Boykes, (A Devall, auctioneer) under the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to wit:

Lot No 1, in the square bounded by St Charles, Poydras, Carondelet and Perdido streets, measuring 27 feet 6 inches front on Poydras street by 102 feet 4 inches in depth between parallel lines.

Lot No 2, in the same square and adjoining lot No 1, measuring 27 feet 6 inches front on Poydras by 102 feet 4 inches in depth, between parallel lines

Lot No 5, in the same square, measuring 26 feet front on Carondelet street, by 170 feet in depth between parallel lines.

Lot No 6, in the same square, and adjoining No 5 measuring 26 feet 6 inches and 4 lines front on Carondelet street by 110 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Lot No 7, in the same square, and adjoining lot No 6, measuring 25 feet 6 inches and 4 lines front on Carondelet street by 110 feet in depth between parallel lines.

Lot No 8, in the same square, and adjoining No 7, measuring 25 feet 7 inches and 4 lines front on Carondelet street by 1 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Lot No 10, in the same square, measuring 26 feet front on Perdido street by 103 feet 4 inches in depth between parallel lines.

Lot No 11 in the same square and adjoining No. 10, measuring 26 feet front on Perdido street by 103 feet 4 inches in depth, between parallel lines.

Lot No 12 in same square and adjoining No 11 measuring 26 feet front on Perdido street by 103 ft 4 inches in depth between parallel lines.

Lot No 14 in the same square, bounded by St. Charles, Perdido, Carondelet and Union streets, measuring 26 feet on St. Charles street, by 100 feet in depth and front on Perdido street.

Lot No 15 in the same square and adjoining No. 14, measuring 26 feet on St Charles street, by 100 feet in depth, between parallel lines

Lot No. 16 in the same square adjoining Lot No 14, measuring 26 feet front on St Charles street by 1 0 feet in depth between parallel lines

Lot No 17 in the same square and adjoining No 16 measuring 26 feet 2 inches front on St. Charles by 100 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

The whole according to a plan drawn by George J Dunbar, Surveyor of the second Municipality, dated April 24th, 1845.

Terms—One fifth cash, the balance on a credit of one, two, three, four, five, six seven, eight, nine and ten years, for notes secured by mortgage on the lot or lots for which they will be given, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date until paid.

Acts of sale before J. B. Marks esq notary public, of the 2d municipality, at the expense of the purchasers.
a26 (Signed.) JOHN CALHOUN, Comptroller

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.
Office No 59 Toulouse street.

SATURDAY evening, at half past 4 o'clock, will be sold: A GROCERY STORE, well assorted, at the corner of Dumaine and Royal streets, without reserve.

Also, the fixings of said store, in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Terms cash. a26

BY F E TRICOU.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 26th April 1845, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis street: CHERINETTE, a negro woman, aged about 30 years, a good cook and washer, with her three children. ROSE a little negro girl, 6 years old; PIERRE, a negro boy, aged 3½ years; and MARIA, 11 months old, guaranteed from the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

Terms—One half cash, and the balance at 6 months to notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and secured by mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before Charles Boudousquié, notary, at the expense of the purchaser.

Valuable Improved Property at Auction.

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

BY order of the Liquidating Commissioners of the Louisiana State Marine and Fire Insurance Company. On SATURDAY, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Arcade Exchange Magazine street, will be sold the following valuable property:

1st A one story FRAME HOUSE, brick between posts, with a brick smoke house attached thereto, situated on Race street between S. John Baptist and Religious sts, measuring 60 feet front by a depth of 156 feet, French measure.

2d A one story FRAME HOUSE, brick between posts, situated in Municipality No 3, on Enghein street, between Greenmand and Casacalvo streets, with 6 rooms, two story brick kitchen, and back buildings, measuring 39 feet 10 inches front by a depth of 180 feet 3 inches.

3d A two story HOUSE, situated in Tarrsburg on the opposite side of the river, about two miles below the First Municipality Ferry, with a large GARDEN and offices attached to the premises. The ground consists of three lots, 6 and 7, divided into 30 lots each, dimensions and other full description by plan on the day of sale.

4th A LOT OF GROUND in Faubourg Marigny, on Greatmen street, near the Pontchartrain Rail Road, measuring 50 feet front, by 143 feet 8 inches in depth French measure.

5th TWO LOTS OF GROUND situated in the Second Municipality, on Carondelet street, between Girod and Julia streets, measuring each 26 feet 7 inches front, by a depth of 95 feet.

6th THREE LOTS OF GROUND, situated in Faubourg Livaudais, measuring each 54 feet 6 inches front on First street, between Live Oak and Magazine streets, by 182 feet 6 inches deep.

Terms—one-third cash; balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months' credit, for notes without endorsers, secured by special mortgage and for the improved property to be insured. The notes bearing 8 per cent interest after maturity. Act of sale before Chas. Boudousquié, Esq., Not. Public, at the expense of the purchaser.

N. B.—The plans of the above described property will be exhibited prior to the day of sale. a10 26 a26

Real Estate situated in Faubourg Bouligny, for account of F. Niager, Esq.

BY J A BEARD & Co,
J A BONNEVAL, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, the 26th of April, 1845, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, Magazine street, for account of F Niager Esq, who has acquired the same by the adjudication made to him on Saturday the 29th March, 1845, the following described property, to wit: Pledging by Rendering? [illegible]

THREE LOTS OF GROUND on the Levee at Faubourg Bouligny, being Nos 1, 2 and 3, as per plan by Pilie, surveyor.

Lot No 1 forms the corner of Levee and Lyons streets, measuring 60 feet front on the Levee, by 150 feet deep, between parallel lines, together with a dwelling house and other buildings on it. No 2 adjoining No 1 of same depth and front, and enclosed under a good fence, and also fine garden, fig, peach and other fruit trees.

No 3 adjoining No 2, same front and depth. On this lot are no good buildings. This property is desirably located for a residence or market garden.

Terms—One-third cash; balance at 6 and 12 months' credit, notes dated the 26th of March 1845, without endorser, and bearing mortgage until final payment. The property is insured. Notes not paid at maturity to bear interest at 8 per cent per annum until final payment.

Act of sale before L R Kenny, Esq. Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Rackets! Rackets!!

PRIZE—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!!!

THE SECOND GAME OF RACKETS for the prize of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, comes off on Sunday, April the 27th. The game will be played in the open space across the river opposite the landing of the first municipality Ferry.

The First Municipality Ferry opposite the Public Square, will make a trip every ten minutes during the afternoon, from 3 o'clock until dark.

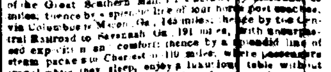
There will be no boat at the Second Municipality Ferry on Sunday.

CURE FOR CORNS.

RADICAL CURE OF CORNS without cutting or the least pain.—DR ROSENBERG, from Warsaw, the capital of Poland, has the honour to announce to the ladies and gentlemen, and the inhabitants in general of this place, that he undertakes the total eradication of CORNS, BUNIONS, NAILS, and every hard substance on or between the toes, without cutting, by means of an elixir of his own composition. The operation is performed in the space of fifteen minutes, without the least pain, and the patient may resume his dress and occupation with the satisfaction of carrying the corn or root in his hand.

Dr. R. is in possession of a great number of flattering testimonials granted him in France and other foreign parts, and by distinguished physicians and surgeons, which have been given twelve months after the cure.

The Doctor will give attendance from half past 9 till half past 11 in the morning and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon, at 174 Chartres street corner Jefferson. a26 8t



To Travellers going North.

SPEED INCREASED—by a change in the Montgomery GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, from Montgomery (Ala) to Charleston (S. C.) via Columbus, Macon and Savannah (Ga)—having less staging and more rest than any other line to Charleston.

By recent arrangements the line carries its passengers through ahead of either of the others by way of Augusta, Ga; having 30 miles less staging than the Georgia Line.

Passengers by the Great Southern Mail for Cheraw, by Railroad, 40 of the Great Southern Mail ... to Columbus to Macon, Ga, 144 miles, thence by the Central Rail Road to Savannah 191 miles, with unsurpassed expedition and comfort; thence to Charleston by steam packet to Charleston 10 miles, where passengers stream [illegible] and arrive in Charleston from four to six hours before the departure of the Wilmington boat, carrying the great Southern Mail

DAILY SCHEDULE:

Leave Montgomery at	[illegible]	1 o'clock,	a. m.
Arrive at Cheraw	[illegible]		a. m.
Columbus	[illegible]		a. m.
Macon at	[illegible]		a. m.
Savannah at	[illegible]		a. m.
Charleston	from 6 to 11		a. m.

Extra Coaches will always be kept in readiness to accommodate travel.

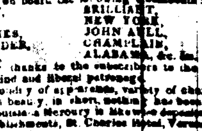
Fare through from Montgomery to Charleston, Omnibus included, $35 50.

Through Tickets can be had on application to J H JOHNSON, Agent, at the Montgomery Hall.

Montgomery, April 14, 1845.

☞ For further information the citizens of Mobile and New Orleans are referred to Mr. DAN NICKELS, who will be found at the bar: Hotels of Mobile, or on board the boat.

☞ It will be seen that the Cards of the Express Mail and Central Rail Road Lines, which claim for them the greatest speed, are dated prior to the 15th April, and were then correct, though now the reverse.



TO MERCHANTS.

THE First Series of the Louisiana Mercury has been placed on board the following steamboats:
RAINBOW, BRILLIANT,
EMPIRE, NEW YORK,
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