The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 26, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery. The mail due the day previous arrived.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON.

We find in the New York *Herald* of the 17th, a despatch from Boston, which gives somewhat fuller particulars of the rescue of the fugitive slave, WILKINS, than have been heretofore published. The despatch says:

Deputy Marshal Riley, and assistants, arrested at Corn Hill Coffee House, to-day, one Frederick Wilkins, a negro waiter, on a warrant, issued by the U. S. Commissioner, G. T. Curtis, on a complaint that said Wilkins is a fugitive slave. He was taken with no opposition, and carried immediately to the U. S. Court room.

The news of the arrest spread rapidly, and the Court room was speedily filled by a large crowd of rather excited spectators. The examination, however, went off quietly. Seth J. Thomas appeared for the claimant, and Messrs. Small, Ellis Grey, Coring, and others, for the defence.

From the documents offered by the claimant, it appeared that the accused was the property of John Debree, Purser in the U. S. Navy, of Virginia, and that he escaped in May, 1850. The deposition was to the effect that the claimant had seen the prisoner in Boston and conversed with him, when the prisoner acknowledged that he had escaped from Norfolk. The counsel for the defence asked for a postponement in order to prepare testimony. This was granted, and Tuesday next, at 10 A. M., was assigned for the examination.

The Deputy Marshal then ordered the room to be cleared of spectators, which was gradually done. The prisoner remained in the custody of a dozen men, as, by law of the State, the jail cannot be used to imprison fugitive slaves.

His counsel wishing to consult with him, they were readily admitted to the room to the number of half a dozen. They remained about an hour, and in the meantime a large crowd of negroes gathered upon the outside, blocking up the entrance to the court room, and as the door was opened to let the lawyer leave the room, the mob from without suddenly rushed in, seized, and knocked down the officers in keeping, and filled the Court room. The prisoner himself was frightened at their demoniac appearance, and fled, with a cry of murder, to the farther end of the room.

He was, however, secured by the mob, who had speedily silenced the opposition of the few officers in the room, and taken in triumph down the stairs, and into the street. The officers did not attempt to follow, and with shouts of triumph the mob hurried off with the fugitive, and were last seen in the vicinity of Belknap street, where negroes chiefly congregate.

While the mob was in the court room, the sword of the Marshal hanging in the sheath over his desk was drawn by one of them and flourished over the heads of the officers. It was afterwards found in the street. The mob showed no weapons, though a number of negroes boasted of having revolvers in their possession one negro, in his flight, dropped his knife.

There were several white persons in the mob, but they did not appear to act in the rescue. The rescue, of course, caused great excitement throughout the city, as one of the most daring outrages upon law and order ever perpetrated. It is thought impossible to re-arrest the fugitive, as his friends have, no doubt, ere this, hurried him off to the Canada frontier. U. S. Deputy Marshal Dwent is absent at Washington.

JENNY LIND.—All who have not yet heard the delicious Songstress who is at present in our city, must take an early chance of doing so, as we fear that the moment threatened for her departure is now approaching, and we have been defrauded of two concerts by her recent illness. It is indeed said to be in the highest degree improbable that she will give another concert after the middle of next week in this city.

RIO JANEIRO.—By the bark *Seneca*, Captain FRENILOAY, which left Rio Janeiro on the 6th, we have received papers to that date. They contain nothing of material interest. Private letters from Buenos Ayres state everything is quiet, though tranquility will not probably long prevail. In Cordova, six persons have been shot for attempts, real or imaginary, to breed disturbances.

It is generally believed that there will be no war between Buenos Ayres and Brazil. Gov. Rosas threatens and blusters, but this, says the correspondents, is proof that the only war will be one of words. When Rosas meditates a serious blow he is usually silent.

From the 1st to the 3d inst., 30,064 bags of coffee were exported from Rio. Of this number 1150 were for New Orleans.

☞ A magnificent gold watch has been received in Washington, as a present by some young men in California, to Senator Douglas, author of the bill for the admission of California into the Union. No person was allowed to subscribe a sum exceeding five cents towards the object, and the subscription consisted of $250. The watch is a hunting case, one side of which are the arms of the State of Illinois—on the reverse those of California.

THE CITY CENSUS.

The commissioners appointed to take the Census of the Second Municipality, made their returns yesterday to the Mayor, and they indicate the following result. Total population of the Municipality 55,180 against 42,919 in 1847, thus showing an increase of 12,261, equal to 28 1-2 per cent. The number of voters in the Municipality is 5601.

The entire Census of the city is now complete and shows the following exhibit:

	1851.		1847.
	Total Population.	Voters.	Total Population.
1st M'y.	41,669	3945	32,122
2d do.	55,180	5601	42,919
3d do.	24,102	2922	19,485
	120,951	12,468	94,526

Thus the increase in the population of the city since 1847 is 26,425, or equal to 27 1-3 per cent.

SUGAR HOUSE BURNED.—We learn from the officers of a steamer which arrived last evening, that when the Boat passed the plantation of Minor Kenner, the Sugar House was in flames.

EXPLOSION OF THE BRIDGE.—The Red River *Republican* says: On Friday the 14th instant, while the *Bridge* on her downward trip, was rounding to in Cane river, several miles below Cloutierville, exploded her larboard boiler, slightly scalding eight or ten persons. The passengers were at the table when the accident happened. Captain Amsden, clerk and engineer passed down on the steamer St. Charles after machinery to repair their boat.

STATE OF IOWA.—We find the population of this thriving young Western State for the year 1850 reported at 192,204. In 1840 its population was only 43,111. Its gain in population, therefore, in ten years, has been 149,093; or, in other words, it has nearly quintupled its population in that space of time. *Macte virtute*, Iowa.

THE VESSEL IN STONO RIVER.—The brig reported on Sunday last by the steamer Metamora, as being inside of Stono Reef, we learn by the arrival of the Captain in this City yesterday is the British brig Minerva, Mark, sixteen days from Montego Bay, Jamaica, for Glasgow with a cargo of rum, sugar, &c. Having experienced very heavy weather about the 10th instant, which caused the brig to leak badly, bore away for this port for repairs. On Saturday last, in a thick fog, got ashore on Stono Reef, which they finally succeeded in thumping over into the river. We learn that the steamer, Massasoit has been chartered to proceed to the brig's assistance, and tow her to the city.

The schooner S. M. Waln, previously reported in the offing, is ashore on Folly Island Beach. We have received no particulars respecting her.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Auction Notice.

SYKES, HYDE & Co., will sell on THURSDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, at their Auction Sales Room, No. 53 Magazine street, the choice of seats for M'lle JENNY LIND'S Concert, which takes place at the St. Charles Theatre on FRIDAY Evening, 28th instant.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb 20.

The news by the Baltic has depressed and unsettled the cotton, the flour, and the grain markets in New York.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill granting lands to Missouri to aid in building a railroad, was passed. The Deficiency bill was discussed. Amendment to the Postage bill, imposing a uniform rate of three cents on letters, and abolishing the franking privilege, were voted down. In the House, the Navy, pension and Indian bills were passed. Appropriations to the amount of $8,000,000 were made.

The Cambria arrived at New York this evening, bringing all the cargo of the Atlantic.

Elizur Wright, of the Boston Commonwealth, has been arrested, for participating in the late riot. He has been held to bail.

Thompson, the English abolitionist, was pelted out of Springfield with rotten eggs.

NEW YORK, *Feb* 20.—Arrived at Liverpool, the John Garrow; at Havre, the Amelia and the Milan; Trieste the Howe, Claiborne, and M. Knowell; Antwerp, the Adelaide; at Marseilles, the Titcomb, all from New Orleans. The Hope, for New Orleans, put back to Liverpool on the 4th instant in a leaky condition. It would be necessary to discharge the cargo.

BALTIMORE, *Feb.* 20—the political news by the Baltic is almost destitute of interest.

The Minister of Finance of France has proposed an extraordinary credit of 1,800,000 francs, in order to defray the expenses of the President during the present year.

By a great storm on the coast of France 200 merchant vessels were driven into the port of Cherbourg in distress.

Felix Pyatt, the French refugee, has been expelled from Switzerland. The Holstein Stadtholders have resigned their places in favor of the Provincial Government.

The Austrian Army is to be reduced. Vienna is quiet. England and Ireland are tranquil.—*Evening Picayune.*

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 17th inst., Mr. Hamlin presented a petition from Maine, making a suspension of the fugitive slave law. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Atchison moved to reconsider the vote by which the petition was referred; and after a long debate, the motion was agreed to. The petition was then laid on the table.

The bill from the House to reduce postage, was taken up.

Mr. Seward moved to amend, by fixing the rate on all letters pre-paid at two cents; without taking a vote, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, a motion was made that the general appropriation bills be made the special order of business for the next day, and from day to day, until disposed of, which was rejected.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Bill making appropriations for rivers and harbors.

Mr. McLane, of Maryland, defended the bill.

Mr. Morse replied, and accused Mr. McLane of inconsistency as a Democrat.

Mr. McLane defended himself, and retorted to the charge of inconsistency on Mr. Morse.

After answering the objections which had been made to the bill, Mr. Morse replied, reiterating that Mr. McLane's support of river and harbor bills was not democratic, and that the gentleman acted inconsistently with his former course.

Several amendments were offered, debated, and voted down; one only was adopted, appropriation $10,000 for the improvement of Sackett's Harbor, and removing a United States ship sunk there.

THE AFRICA'S NEWS.

The British steamship *Africa*, Captain HYRIE, arrived at her wharf in New York on the evening of the 15th, having left Liverpool on the 1st at 11 A. M. The news of the safety of the *Atlantic* brought by the *Africa*, created intense gratification and excitement in New York. The *Herald* states that thousands of citizens rushed toward the pier to learn the intelligence; that it was announced in all the public places, proclaimed in the theatres, and received everywhere with shouts of joy.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Jan. 31.

ENGLAND.—I am enabled to send you the substance of the Royal speech.

Her Majesty will announce that she receives the most friendly assurance from foreign powers, and is gratified to know that peace has been restored to those States in the north of Europe so lately either engaged in war, or preparing for the commencement of hostilities.

The Queen will then congratulate the members of both houses on the tranquility which prevails, not only at home, but in all our foreign possessions and colonies. The people are contented and happy—the manufactures are active—employment is abundant, and commerce prosperous, while the revenue is in excess of expenditure.

Her Majesty regrets that in some counties, agriculture is rather depressed, but she trusts it will be only temporary.

Since parliament last met, the Queen regrets that considerable excitement has been naturally occasioned by an aggressive proceeding on the part of the head of the Roman Catholic Church, who had, without seeking or obtaining permission, presumed to bestow territorial titles on ecclesiastics, and to distribute the country into dioceses. The state of the law on this matter being somewhat uncertain, the Queen recommends to Parliament immediate attention to the subject with a view of passing a declaratory act defining the law, and amending it if necessary; but while vindicating her Majesty's prerogative, they will take care not to entrench on those great principles of religious liberty, the recognition of which is the boast of the empire.

Her Majesty next recommends a thorough reform of the equity courts, and the introduction of an act for the registration of deeds, to be equally applicable to England, Ireland and Scotland.

Her Majesty then directs attention to the trade with Brazil; and suggests the desirableness of arranging the sugar trade &c., with that country.

The conclusion is in the usual phraseology.

You will see that the speech will be more than usually vague, and remarkable for a studied avoidance of irritating topics. There is no allusion whatever to financial matters, beyond the customary promises of documents, &c., being laid before the legislature; and the reference to the Papal aggression is of the mildest kind, as if her Majesty was desirous to pass over, as rapidly and as lightly as possible, a disagreeable question.

The course adopted is, you may rely on it, wise and politic. In the first place the law is not violated, and an ex post facto law would not do now. An act declaring what the law is can hurt no one, and will operate in future. Such an act ministers can carry triumphantly; and it will suffice, for the country is sick of no popery agitation.

The intention respecting Brazil will be agreeable news to the free traders of Liverpool.

The law reform measures will be universally acceptable.

Ministers have a plan for relieving agriculture; but it will not be matured until the Chancellor of the Exchequer sees what kind of financial statement he can make.

Lord John Russell's cabinet is safe.

FRANCE.—A prolonged debate has taken place in the Assembly, in which the conduct of the President and Ministers was severely handled. The debate concluded on the third day with the following resolution: That the Assembly declares it has no confidence in the Ministers and passes to the order of the day. The vote for the order of the day was 417 against 278. Majority against the Ministers, 139.

Immediately on the rising of Assembly the Ministers went to the Elysee and placed their resignations in the hands of the President. The resignations were accepted.

The Constitutional of the 20th says, the new ministry will be formed from the ranks of those who voted against the above resolution. Sixty-one members of the Socialist's society were arrested for being in conspiracy against the Administration.

After the resignation of the newly constituted Ministry, Leon Faucher was entrusted with the task of forming the Government. At first, he appeared to succeed, since then it has been declared he was unable to do so.

Louis Napoleon finding it impossible to compose the Ministry, had recourse to the formation of a Ministry from public functionaries, which is as follows:

War—General Randon.
Interior—Waisse.
Finance—Germiny.
Public Works—Magne.
Foreign Affairs—Brennier.
Justice—Royer.
Marine—Vaillant.
Public Instruction—Jiraud.
Agriculture and Commerce—Schneider.

Madame Lariz, daughter of the late Count Beauharnais, is dead.

SPAIN.—Queen Isabella at first refused to accept Narvaez's resignation, but finally accepted it on his declaration that he would blow his brains out if retained in office.

A new ministry has been formed with Bravo Murillo as President. He promises respect to the laws, strict impartiality and rigorous economy.

BELGIUM.—Accounts from Versailles to Jan. 20th, states that the ministers had resigned *en masse*, in consequence of a difference of opinion which sprang up between the Ministers of War and other members of the Cabinet.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN, Jan. 15th.—A patrol was attacked by the Danes at Winbye. The Conferences at Hamburg between the Danish, Austrian and Prussian Commissioners have adjourned. The Holstein troops continue to retreat into Holstein, while the Danes are steadily falling back into Schleswig.

Advices from Hanover state that the Austrian column has come to a stand in that Capital. The cities of Rensburg, Alleno, Lerbeck and Amburg are to be occupied by the Federal troops. It is stated that Frederick Sorte will have the Danish garrison.

The official journal of Denmark states that the King commanded that no measures whatever be taken against those Schleswigers who have taken up arms against him. From this act of clemency all officers are expressly excluded who were in the service of the King before the 24th of March, 1848.

It is now positively stated that no Congress of Continental Monarchs will take place at Dresden.

PRUSSIA.—A railway accident happened in Westphalia, as the express train for Berlin reached Gutershole. Three lives were lost; among the number was Mr. Aldeck, secretary of the United States Legation.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome to the 2d of January, state that the Papal court looks forward to the opening of the British Parliament. Persecution of the Protestants still continues. No religion is tolerated except strict Papacy. Some of the Mazarino's agents had landed near Rome and circulated a revolutionary paper, entitled "Rome, and the Roman States."

ENGLAND.—The general news is unimportant.

Liverpool Markets.

January 31.—COTTON.—At the beginning of the week we were under much depression. On Monday some small sales were made at 1-4d decline from Friday. Since then the market has recovered its usual tone. The result of the week is a general reduction of 1-8d per lb. from the last quotations.

Louisiana State Bank.

MR. GAYARRE'S REPLY TO DR. MCWHORTER.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 19, 1851.

To George C. McWhorter, Esq.,

SIR,

The tone of your *official* communication of the 17th inst., as State Treasurer, which appeared in several of the New Orleans papers, forces from me, much to my regret, an *extra official* reply, and an address to you as Mr. G. C. McWhorter. **I was very far from supposing** that my temperate and guarded official letter to the Attorney General, on a constitutional question or dry matter of Law, could degenerate into any thing personal between you and me. To your incubation, as I shall demonstrate, is this attempted transformation of the question to be attributed.

On the 6th and 7th of February last, we proceeded together, as the Board of Currency, to the examination of the several Banks located in the city of New Orleans. On Friday, the 7th of February, as above stated, in your presence, and in the presence of our clerk, Alex. Legendre, I inquired of Mr. Rondeau, one of the cashiers of the Louisiana State Bank, why, as appeared by the Bank's statement of the 1st of February, its capital being $1,981,440, its operations were extended to $5,505,796 82, exceeding by $1,576,916 82, the amount to which it is limited by the charter. The reply of the cashier was, that, for the extension of its operations, the Bank relied on the act to re-establish a Branch Bank at Baton Rouge. I observed to the cashier that I thought the Law unconstitutional, and therefore that it conferred no such powers. We then separated.

On Sunday, the 9th, I reduced my reasons to writing, and early on Monday, the 10th, repaired to the office of the Board of Currency, and told our clerk that I had a communication to submit to you. He answered that you had not put up at any of the hotels, and that he did not know where to find you. What was to be done, Sir? It was necessary that I should depart, the next day, for Baton Rouge, as I did, and I delivered the communication to our clerk, with a direction to spread it on the minutes of the Board, and to transmit a copy of it to you, as soon as he should meet you. I also directed him to go to the Louisiana State Bank, to ascertain if my statements were correct as to facts. He did so, and, a short time after, informed me that I had committed an error. On receiving this information, I repaired with him to the office of Mr. Rondeau, the cashier, and made the correction which was deemed necessary.

Now, Sir, how was the entry to be made in the minutes of the Board? It is true that you were not present, but it was presumed that you would be met with in the course of the day. It seems, therefore, that the clerk correctly wrote in the minutes, under my direction, what follows, and what was published as an extract from said minutes—to-wit:

"February 10, 1851—Charles Gayarre, Secretary of State, presented the following document to the consideration of his colleague, G. C. McWhorter, State Treasurer, and invited his concurrence thereto." Just as the Secretary of the Senate would have put down: "On such a day, the honorable G. C. McWhorter, senator from Concordia, introduced a bill," etc.—The presentation of a bill of yours to the Senate would not have *implied its immediate taking* into consideration by your colleagues, no more than the presentation of my report to the Board of Currency *implied its immediate consideration by you.*

It therefore passes my comprehension to understand what could offend you in the phraseology of the entry on the minutes. But, say you, after such an entry was made, how comes it that your report was published before it was spread on the "record, as the entry imports?" I will tell you; and our clerk, who was the proper person to apply to, would have given you the same information, had you taken the trouble to inquire. It would have saved you a great deal of unnecessary indignation.

Sometime after I had given our clerk my report to be copied on our record, I returned to the office, and addressed him pretty much to the following effect: "You are now very busy at the Customhouse. The papers and the public have taken hold of this affair, without knowing very well on what it turns. There is a good deal of excitement; some talk of a run on the Bank. I think it will be best, in justice to the Bank and to all parties concerned, to publish immediately my report, and to show the public that the present solidity of the Bank is not questioned, but that nothing but the right of the Bank to extend its operations under a certain act of 1850, is controverted. As soon as my manuscript is published, you will copy it on the record; and, in order to save you the trouble of preparing another manuscript copy, you will furnish my colleague with a printed one. He will then have time to state his objections at leisure." It never occurred to me, nor to him, I suppose, (for I do him the justice to believe he would have called my attention to it) that this course would be offensive to you.

I then went to the editors of the Courier, of the Bee, and of the True Delta, whom I requested, for the above reasons, to publish my communication as soon as possible. Knowing that the True Delta, on a former occasion, had made harsh strictures on your action in the Board of Currency, I begged the editor, whom I had not seen since my acting with you in the Board, to abstain, in publishing my document, from any comments on what he might anticipate to be your course. I told him that it would be gratifying to my feelings. He gave me his word, and kept it, that my report would come out without his making any allusion to you.

This was on the 10th. On the 11th, the day when my report appeared, you met me in Exchange Alley, and asked for an explanation, which I gave, and which proved *satisfactory*, according to your written declaration. On your expressing your regrets, that the papers might reflect on your not having acted on the communication presented for your consideration, I answered: "How could they, with propriety? In the very papers publishing the document, it is stated that it was presented on the 10th—This is the 11th. How can you be expected to give the reasons for your dissent in so short a time? The subject is important; take all the time you want to consider—But then, you observed, I shall make it right in the papers, by mentioning how the thing occurred, and that I have taken the subject into consideration."—'Do so,' said I, and we parted with so mutual a good understanding, that you entrusted me with several commands for Baton Rouge.

On the 12th, you published the letter to which you had alluded in your conversation with me, and, in that letter, you called me *your friend*, and declared yourself *satisfied* with my explanations. What reasons you can have for having changed your tone since, without any further action on my part, is best known to you.

In your official reply of the 17th, you complain of my letter's conveying an *implied censure on you, for being less vigilant and less conscientious than myself*, in the performance of the duties that devolve on the Board of Currency, to take care that the paper money of the State be not depreciated, and to supervise the faithful execution of the act of 1842, and of the charters and by-laws of all banks working under it.

Whence the inference, Sir? In obedience to the 11th section of the act of 1842, which makes it imperative on *each member* of the Board of Currency, to report to the Board what he thinks to be an infraction of law by the banks, I ventured to have an opinion of my own, right or wrong, and to submit it to you in the shape of a letter to the Attorney General. Do I understand you to declare that, on my making any such report for the future, it shall be considered by you as an *imputation that you are less vigilant and conscientious than I am?* Am I to have no individual action in the Board? Now, Sir, I defy any man to draw, from my late course of proceeding and from my letter to the Attorney General, the inference that I mean what you *seem* to suppose. You say, however: *the imputation my colleague seeks to cast upon me in his letter, &c.* Be it recorded that I challenge you, in the most emphatic manner, to point out *one single word* in that letter, which can be construed, by anybody but you, into supporting the assertion which you have made.

Or is your inference to be traced to the fact of the publication of my report? I presume that it is so, from your expressing so much horror at its being published without any *consultation with you*, without *your concurrence or approval.* I have already detailed the causes and the reasons for its publication. But now and forever, I wish you distinctly to understand, that I consider the office of the Board of Currency as public; that I think that every one has the right of free access to its archives, and can copy and publish what part of its proceedings he may deem proper; that, in common with all my fellow-citizens, I claim to enjoy the same right without *consultation with you, without your concurrence or approval;* that I think your pretension to control me on that subject savors of too much assumed superiority; and that I am determined to publish, whenever I please, all that I have done in the Board since I became member of it, just as you have the right of favoring the public with all that you have done in it, or in the Senate of Louisiana, without the *concurrence or approval* of anybody, and without its being construed by me, or by your former colleagues in the Senate, into an imputation of my being, or of their being "less vigilant and conscientious than you are."

I wish you to understand that, in the Board of Currency, according to my humble opinion, there can be no *attacking or defending* of the banks, *no counsel* for or against; that when one of the members denounces what he thinks to be an infraction of law by them, his colleague may concur or dissent, and give his reasons. But whence does one member of the Board derive the right to pass judgment on the motives of the other? I beg you also to observe that, as you have looked into the motives of what you call my *hostility* to the Louisiana State Bank, and my *attack* on that institution, I might be justified in looking into the *motives* of what I might, in retaliation, call your *partiality and defence*. But I deal in no such ware, and leave motives to the all-searching eye of God.

You say that my unremitting efforts, since February 1849, when a change took place in *the direction of the Louisiana State Bank, to assail every act of that Bank, have long convinced you that considerations other than my sense of public duty impel my action.* Allow me, sir, in relation to the position which you thus take, to ask you this question: has a faint suspicion never entered your head that the public might consider you erecting yourself into an umpire over my efforts to *assail* the bank, and your efforts to *shelter* it, as a piece of *arrogant* presumption?

I believe that I have effectually demolished the rickety scaffolding of your alleged grievances against me. They appear so ill founded, that I have almost come to the conclusion that they have been brought forward, only to give an apparent justification to the venting of a little spleen and abuse.

When a gentleman *implies* that he has received an offence, he demands explanation before acting. This is generally understood to be the rule. You, after having *declared yourself satisfied*, in private and in public, that I had no idea to act disrespectfully towards you,—and when you had ample time to ask for any further explantion, the necessity of which might have since occurred to your mind, come forward *deliberately*, after six days cogitation, and, under the pretext of an *implied imputation* on your character make a *direct* charge, of the **blackest kind, against** mine.

As it has been a standing rule with me, to inflict no intentional injury, without cause, on the meanest animal in creation, I have gone into these details to satisfy my own mind, that I am guiltless of offence towards you. Nay, so strange appears to me the excited tone of your communication of the 17th, after your letter of the 12th, that I am half inclined to believe that it was not written by you, and that you signed it without reflection. I wish for your sake, that it were so.

A little reflection will convince you that there is no studied and concealed sarcasm under the expression of this wish, but that it proceeds from the purest source of human charity. Thus, sir, you say on the 17th of February, 1851, *that my unremitting efforts since February 1849, when a change took place in the direction of the Louisiana State Bank, to assail every act of that Bank, have long convinced you that considerations other than my sense of public duty impel my action.* Which means that you had *long* been convinced, that I had been guilty of *unremitting* violation of my official oath, and that thereby I had forfeited every claim to respect and esteem. And yet, during all that time, you had been treating me like a friend; and on the 12th of this month, you proclaimed me to the world as your friend, under your own hand and seal.—Under what colors do you here represent yourself, and if they were true, would you not be worse than you represent me to be? And had you a mortal enemy in the world, would he not wish you to stand convicted before the public of having written both the documents of the 12th and 17th of February.

There is this difference between you and me. *You* thought, or somebody thought for you, or pretended to think for you, that I had cast imputations on your character, proceeding from *inferences or implications*, which I have demonstrated to be utterly groundless, and you worked yourself into a *fit of passion*. I remain *perfectly serene*, in the face of your *direct charges*, that, as an officer of the State, I am moved by no sense of duty, but only by malicious or other unworthy sentiments. I am aware that I am surrounded by those, who know me from my infancy, who have been acquainted with the whole of my private and public life, and I have the honest pride to think, that they will feel some astonishment at seeing my character traduced at this late hour of the day. Far from being betrayed into indignation, I believe that I may be permitted to receive your accusation with a smile of acknowledgment.

In your innate purity, you, the immaculate, have cast the first stone, which none in Judea was daring enough to fling; and in your official capacity, have pointedly arraigned the motives of another officer, acting on oath in the discharge of his duties. Yours be the consequences for the extraordinary and indecorous position you have taken. Happily, we are both known; you, the accuser, and I the accused. Let judgment be passed on you and me by the grand jury of the country, both our public and private character. I shall contentedly abide the verdict. There let the matter rest.

In spite of the strong provocations you have given me, I have endeavored, in this letter, to be courteous and even kind to you, but I much regret to see that you have been so unnecessarily severe upon yourself.

I feel a blush on my cheeks for having been drawn into this personal altercation, which is particularly disgraceful between two public officers. Mine is not the blame. This would not have happened, if, on your refusing to concur with me, *you had, as I had done*, confined yourself to the discussion of a dry question of law, which the length of this letter does not permit me to re-examine; but to which I may, before long, call again your attention and that of the public. I will not allow the latter to be misled by a change of issue. The question is not, whether I am hostile to the Louisiana State Bank; but whether that institution, for some time past, has been administered in conformity with its charter and other existing laws. This is the point, and I will stick to it, without being intimidated by the hallooing of an impotent hue and cry.

In conclusion, and in order to prevent the recurrence of any such personal encounter, which is of little public interest, and of no credit to the two champions, let me assure you, sir, that it cannot be my intention, in any of my future doings in the Board of Currency, to cast any imputation, direct or implied, on your person or on your manner of performing your duties, for which I care absolutely nothing. As a voucher for the veracity of this declaration, let me add that, did I possess the knowledge of all the languages of the world, and could I combine them all into one, having the condensed merits of all, I could not find in it words sufficiently energetic, to express the humiliation and disgust which I feel, at my having been dragged into this low quarrel.

CHARLES GAYARRE.

THE ATLANTIC'S VOYAGE.

The Steamship *Atlantic* left Liverpool on the 28th December. She was then in fine steaming condition, and without any apprehension on the part of her officers in regard to the voyage. It was blowing a strong gale from the W. S. W. at the time of her departure, so much so as to render it impossible to land the pilot. On the 29th December, at 9 1-2 P. M., she passed Cape Clear and fairly commenced her voyage for America by ploughing at once into a heavy head sea and incessantly stormy strong western gales, which continued without intermission from that time up to the day of the accident, which occurred on the 6th January at noon when in latitude 46 12, and longitude 41 west. It blew a strong gale from N. N. W. At 6 1-2 P. M., the engine was stopped as it was first supposed by the engineer on account of the breaking of an eccentric rod to the starboard engine. On examination it was determined to go ahead again, working that engine by hand, but another turn of the wheels proved that the accident was of a serious nature. The main shaft was found to be broken completely thro' in a diagonal direction, tearing the starboard pillar block. An additional revolution after the first stoppage caused one part of the shaft to lap over the other, thus fracturing both pillar blocks and rendering the engine perfectly useless.—The steamer was at once hove to under strong canvass, the wheels lashed and all hands employed during the night and the following day in sending up her square yards and stripping her wheels of the floats—a task at once difficult and dangerous in a gale of wind. The decks at the time were covered with ice. Fortunately this was accomplished without accident. On the 7th and 8th she lay to with the hope of an abatement of the storm and a change of wind.

As the captain and all hands were extremely anxious to reach some port on the American coast, (on the 9th the wind hauled to the north west and became quite moderate,) sail was immediately made and her course shaped for Halifax, 390 miles distant, and New York 1400 miles. This weather continued until meridian of the 10th, when an observation placed the ship 180 miles south and 70 miles west of her position at the time of the accident. A gale now sprung up again from the south west, and it became necessary to heave the ship to; for even with moderate weather it was evident to all that she could do nothing with the wind adverse, under canvass. At 8 o'clock, A. M., of the 11th a large ship passed bound to the eastward, but she either did not see the Atlantic or if so took no notice of the signal of distress. At 10 P. M., after taking an account of the stores on board and considering the apparent impossibility of reaching America, the ship in her disabled condition, the captain determined with the assent of his officers and passengers to bear up for the coast of Europe, and up to the 22d day nothing occurred of importance. She had strong gales and high seas, and the ship made an average distance of 150 miles per day, and in that interval run 1400 miles. At 3 o'clock P. M., of the 22d January, to the great delight of all, she anchored safely in the harbor of Cork, Ireland, which fact alone, when considering the immense size of the ship, her small spars, light canvass and heavy machinery, is sufficient to prove her a splendid sea boat, and must add in no small degree to the reputation of her commander for superior and prudent seamanship.

In regard to the conduct of her passengers under such trying circumstances too much cannot be said. They bore the misfortune with bravery and commendable fortitude and cheerfulness and testified, on leaving her at Cork, their highest regards for the noble Captain, and expressed a full conviction that no better steamer could be placed upon the seas. They all declared a deep interest in the vessel, and expressed their heart felt gratitude for their safe deliverance, to which in a great degree they were indebted to the superior management of Captain West, and the surpassing strength of the noble steamer.

The Atlantic had on board 550 tons of freight and a considerable quantity of specie, which the steamer Cambria was chartered to bring over, and probably sailed from Cork direct for New York on the 4th instant.

Before the Africa left arrangements were making to tow the Atlantic to Liverpool, for the purpose of having her repaired.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening last, about four o'clock, the central pier under the railroad bridge, at Big Black, fell from the pressure of the flood in that stream. On the morning of that day the watchman, whose duty it is to cross the bridge after the passage of every train, reported something wrong; on the arrival of the evening train from Vicksburg at Big Black, it was stopped by order of Mr. Crump, the Superintendent of the road, while we went forward to examine; he found the central pier had yielded to the pressure of the water, and properly judging the passage to be unsafe, directed the train to return to Vicksburg; in a few moments the pier fell, (no part of it being visible above the high water) and left the bridge suspended by the adjoining piers, where it still remains, sunk in the centre of the truss about fifteen inches below its true level. The pier was of cut limestone, laid in hydraulic cement as high as high water mark, from that to the top of brick well grouted; the foundation was placed on piles driven twenty feet below the bed of the stream; the cofferdams, composed of heavy timbers, filled with large stone. The pier was built in 1836-7, and has resisted every flood in Big Black up to the present time.
Vicksburg Whig 22d.

"MYSTERIOUS KNOCKINGS."—A branch of the mysterious knocking family have recently arrived in this city, (Lowell, Mass.) and, we believe, occasionally given lessons. At least, we recently heard an amusing case of spiritual revelation from them since their arrival. It seems that a party of Democrats and Freesoilers called upon them to ascertain whether SUMNER would be elected Senator. Having seated themselves, with long faces, around the table, a communication was immediately opened with the spirit of old Andrew Jackson. The answers were for some time extremely equivocal and unsatisfactory; but the moment the question was put whether Sumner would be elected, and whether the Spirit favored it, there was such a succession of rappings as almost to shake the building. The solemn-looking and anxious inquirers around the table could hardly keep their places, and supposing of course that the spirit of Old Hickory would be delighted with the idea of electing a Freesoiler, they immediately called for the alphabet, and, breathlessly waiting for the response, spelt out the following: "By the Eternal! if you elect him, I'll soon be among you again in the flesh." This unexpected answer, together with another series of rumbling knockings in every direction, so frightened the visitors that they rushed out of the house in great confusion—as though Old Hickory was in truth at their heels.
Lowell Courier

SAD INCIDENT AT SEA.—Letters have been received at Augusta, Me., from Mr. and Mrs. Severance, who left here some months since in the ship Gentoo, Captain Devens, for the Sandwich Islands. The letters are in the Kennebec Journal. In a letter from Mrs. Severance, dated Dec. 1, off Valparaiso, she gives the following account of a melancholy incident:

"Our number of passengers is eleven. The officers and crew twenty-six now. One of our number is no more. On Monday morning, the 18th of November, off Cape Horn, Thomas L. King fell from the foremast, struck the railing, and thence fell into the sea. He soon disappeared. The scene on deck for a moment I can never forget. It was blowing a gale, the waves running mountains high. Attempts were made to get the boat out, but all in vain. He was a healthy, strong and good boy, about 16 years of age, from Boston. The captain, at 12 o'clock, called all hands into the cabin, the church services were read, a hymn sung by the young ladies, and thus was done the last for that poor boy. God in mercy prepare his dear parents to meet the affliction with submission.

City Intelligence.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The magnificent opera of "Jerusalem" will positively be performed to-morrow evening, Madame Devries having sufficiently recovered from her recent indisposition, to appear on the occasion. The amateurs will be gratified to the many strangers now in the city, who are desirous of witnessing that great conception of Verdi.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The performances … [illegible]

RAILROAD … [illegible] … the Commercial Exchange on Tuesday night … gentlemen came forward and subscribed $10,000 to the Memphis Railroad. Our enterprising fellow citizen, James Robb, headed the list with a subscription of $10,000.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO.—This body met last evening pursuant to adjournment. Recorder Caldwell in the chair, and fourteen members present. A message from the Mayor was received, transmitting the returns made by the Assessors appointed to take the census of the Municipality, the particulars of which will be found elsewhere. His Honor calls the attention of the Council to the … demands of the Act to equalize representation approved 26th January, 1847, which make it obligatory … with to the apportionment of Aldermen on the basis of the census.

After the reading of the message, the Council on motion of Mr. Shields resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to take the subject embraced in the Mayor's communication under consideration, Mr. Marks was called to the chair. The Secretary having read the returns, Mr. Renshaw introduced a resolution that the whole number of Aldermen in the Municipality be fixed at sixteen, and the apportionment the same as at present. Mr. Yancy moved that the Third Ward … three members, and the Sixth to two. Mr. Shields … informal manner in which the census had been taken, also that the Assessors were not the proper officers. Mr. Yancy replied at some length, whereupon Mr. Shields remarked that he was bound to state that a portion of the census at least had been taken by a party who neither bore the Mayor's message recommendation, nor the authority of the Council—he meant Mr. Augustus Gilaud, who had no right to interfere in the premises. Mr. Shields thought the present representation was fair and equal and he would continue to support it. Mr. Renshaw then offered as a substitute that the number of Aldermen be fixed at 19, viz: 3 each from the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Wards, and two from each other Ward. Mr. Hooper moved to place the number at 15, 3 from the Seventh Ward, and 2 from each other Ward. Mr. Etter moved to fix the representation on the basis of 200 voters to each Alderman.

The question being taken on the substitute offered by Mr. Hooper that the Council be composed of fifteen members, it was lost by a tie vote, the Recorder claiming the right to vote in committee of the whole, under the 5th rule. Mr. Shields argued that the Recorder had not the right to vote. The Chair decided otherwise.

The vote was then taken on the original proposition of Mr. Renshaw to fix the representation precisely as it now stands. The resolution was adopted.

The Committee then rose and reported the above resolution to the Council. Mr. Marks moved to adopt said report. Mr. Yancy moved to adjourn—Lost. The report was then adopted.

The Comptroller sent in a communication complaining of the tardiness of Mr. W. H. Rice, Collector of levee dues, in making his returns. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed the following exhibit:

Balance on hand last report,	$4,307 92
Received this week,	57,815 84
	$62,123 76
Disbursed this week,	59,304 14
Balance on hand this day	$2,819 62

A number of petitions were read and appropriately referred. After the transaction of some further business the Council adjourned.

DROWNED.—The body of a white boy, aged about 8 years, was taken out of the Carondelet Canal, yesterday afternoon. He was dressed with blue cottonade pantaloons and black cloth paletot. The body was taken to the Watch House of the suburb Treme, and will remain there until this afternoon, and then buried unless claimed by the family.

DISCHARGED.—Nicholas Lamoth who was charged a few days since before Recorder Genois with a breach of trust, involving the extent of two sacks of potatoes and in which F. R. Bellinger alleges to be the sufferer, was examined yesterday and discharged no evidence having been adduced to sustain the accusation.

SHOOTING.—Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning Capt. Lisk was shot opposite the Post Office by Mr. H. M. Smith. The ball entered the right shoulder but we have not been able to ascertain whether the wounded man is in danger. Alderman T. H. Shields happened to be on the spot and forthwith arrested the assailant, who is now in custody awaiting the result of the injuries. This rencontre grew out of some difficulties of a domestic nature.

STEALING PANTS.—P. Kelly, and Pat O'Brien, were committed yesterday by Recorder Caldwell for trial before the First District Court on the charge of having stolen two pair of pants from on board the steamship Louisiana.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—James Beddin made an affidavid yesterday before Recorder Genois charging Michael Kenney and his wife Jane Kenney, with having on Monday night, violently assaulted, beaten and wounded Jas. Kinney, from the result of which blows the man's life is now alleged to be in danger. The accused have been arrested, and will shortly be examined.

SENT DOWN FOR TRIAL.—Edouard a slave belonging to M'lle Cabaret was examined yesterday before Recorder Genois on the charge of maiming a white child on the 18th inst., the particulars of which we have already stated. He was sent for trial before the First District Court.

LARCENY.—A man named Geo. Joseph Carter *alias* Clarke was arrested yesterday by the First Municipality Police, having been detected in the act of stealing a pair of pantaloons from on board the Steamboat Latona. He was remanded for examination.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Larue.*—This Court was occupied yesterday with the trial of unimportant cases. Two prisoners were found guilty of larceny, one was acquitted, and the District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* in several other cases.

WATCH STEALING.—A lad named P. Foley was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell on the charge of having stolen a watch from W. Hart. The accused was remanded for examination.

PETTY CASES.—Some twenty five or thirty individuals appeared yesterday before Recorder Caldwell charged with being houseless and homeless and strongly addicted to a vagabondizing life. Most of them were discharged after an admonition from His Honor to mend their ways.

M'LLE JENNY LIND will not sing on SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT. The number of her remaining Concerts in this city is extremely limited as she has engaged a passage in the steamer Magnolia, which will leave New Orleans next week.

JAMAICA RUM—3 puncheons of extra quality, six years old and very high flavor, for sale by
f26 O. VALETON & CO., 25 Tchoup's st.

CLARET WINE—600 bxs Claret, St Julien, good ordinary;
300 boxes St Estephe, Eygnem;
100 do Lafitte and Margeaux, glass stoppers;
25 do old Sauterne, Eygnem;
900 do Sauterne, Nartigue & Bigondan;
300 Red and White in pints and bottles, and a variety of choice desert Wine for sale by
f26 O. VALETON & CO., 25 Tchoup's st.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 25, 1851

The Cotton market continues greatly depressed, the Africa's letters received to-day, having contributed to the prevailing dullness. Not more than 3,500 bales were sold at 10¼@10⅜c for Low to strictly Middling.

About 700 hhds. of Sugar were sold to-day. The market is heavy, and we quote Fair from 4⅞@5⅛c ℔ lb. Of Molasses, some 1,600 bbls. were sold principally at 25@26c ℔ gallon.

The Flour market remains in a dull state. Sales 2,200 bbls. at $4 for Ohio, and $4 10@$4 15 for St. Louis and Illinois. Of Corn, 6,000 sacks were sold at 50@56c ℔ bushel.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork is retailing at $13 50@$14, and a sale of 1,000 bbls. for future delivery was made at $12 50. Lard is in good request, with sales of 500 bbls. and tierces, at 7 11-16c; 100 do, at 7¾c.; 200 do, at 7⅝c., and about 800 kegs, at 8½c. Bacon is active; sales 200 casks, at 8c for Sides, and 6c for Shoulders.

Whiskey is dull, and selling in small lots, at 24 cents ℔ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges rule as before quoted. Sterling, 107 @107⅛. Paris, 5f 22½@5f 21¼. Bills on New York, at 60 days, 2¾@2⅞ ℔ cent discount. Checks, 1@1½ ℔ cent dis.

Freights are unchanged. There have been no engagements to-day.

Battalion of Artillery—4th Company

THE Company will meet on Sunday, 2d of March, at the Arsenal, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Punctuality is requested. By order of the Committee.
f26 4t ERNEST DUCATEL, Sec'y.

New American Chancery Digest.

THE AMERICAN CHANCERY DIGEST; being an Analytical Digested Index, of all reported decisions in Equity of the United States Courts, and of the Courts of the several States to the present time, with notes and a copious Index; also, an introductory essay, comprising an Historical sketch of the Court of Chancery, an account of the Nature, Powers, and Functions of the Court, and the organization and Equity Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States and of each of the States of the Union by Thos W. Waterman of the New York Bar third edition in three volumes, 1851, just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Book Sellers and Stationers,
f26 51 Camp st.

Notice.

THE undersigned has the honor to inform his friends and the public in general that he will attend to the renting of houses, collecting the rent of same, and also all other accounts, recovering of insurance, attending to the repairs of houses and paying the taxes on same.

He is ready to receive agencies from persons lying out of the State, and offers his services to persons living in the country who has property in town.

He will be found at Mr. N. Vignie's auction room, corner of Conti and Exchange Place, or his residence, No. 5 Villere street between Canal and Jackson street. f26 1m P. HENO Jr.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the General Council, Assessor of the Sixth Representative District, informs the tax payers of said District, and the Agents of persons absent from the city, that he keeps his office at 237 Royal street and that he will receive there until the 15th of March, informations or claims according to law.
f26 6t C. G. OEHMICHEN Jr.

HOLLAND GIN—5 pipes Steamboat brand, for sale by O. VALETON & CO.
f26 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

SARDINES—1200 whole boxes Sardines, also 2700 half boxes … for sale by
f26 O. VALETON & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

FRESH WHISKEY—3 puncheons of superior Irish Whiskey, for sale by
f26 O. VALETON, 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late M. VALCOUR DUREL, are requested to present them for payment to the undersigned Administrators of the deceased. Those indebted to the succession will please make payment to the undersigned. VALSIN DUREL,
f25 3t10t J. A. DUREL.

A SITUATION OFFERED—At … young man speaking English and French, would find a situation at No. 74 Chartres street. Good references will be required. f25 3t

Ten Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the apprehension of … [illegible]
f25 3t M. AIME … [illegible]

Dolbear's Writing Academy.

No. 56 Canal street. Established in 1832.

Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the city for a few days, only, can learn to write with ease, elegance and rapidity.

BOOK KEEPING, practically and thoroughly taught. Dolbear's superior GOLD PENS for sale.

Several thousand young gentlemen have been qualified for business at this establishment in the last 19 years. RUFUS DOLBEAR.
f25 3t 56 Canal st.

Hartley's Laws of Texas

A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF TEXAS to which is subjoined an appendix, containing the Acts of Congress of the United States on the subjects of the Naturalization of Aliens and the authentication of Records &c., in each state or Territory, and to which are prefixed the Constitution of the United States, of the Provisional Government of Texas, of the Republic of Texas and of the State of Texas, by Oliver C. Hartley, of Galveston, 1850.

Just received and for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO. Law Booksellers and Stationers, No. 51 Camp street.
f14

FRENCH ORGANDIES, AND JACONETS—20 and 25 cts per yard, English do. 10 and 12½ do. Fancy prints from 5 cts to 12½ do. and a great variety of fancy and plantation Dry Goods to be sold at lower prices than any other store of this city—Buyers can ascertain the fact by visiting our well known Dry Goods Emporium, the Red Store, between the two markets. First Municipality.
f14 J. & N. ROBERT & CO.

DUNTZE & IKEN, corner Royal and … st., have lately received per ship Hanza, from Bordeaux—
40 casks Claret, good ordinary;
20 quarter pipes Cognac;
25 boxes Claret, very superior;
50 do St Julien;
Per ship Rad … from Havre
50 baskets Champagne … f7

OLIVE OIL—1,200 baskets … 500 do. 24 ball bottles do. 12 nt do. do., for sale by PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.,
f18 27 St. Louis st.

IN STORE—100 doz. Straw Hats, for planters, for sale by D. LANATA,
f6 9 & 10 Jefferson st.

PEPPER—In bond and in store, 400 bags for sale by f20 E J HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SILK HATS—6 cases, landing ex ship Radius—latest fashion, from Paris, for sale by
H. DE GEOR & RIFFLARD,
f5 21 Magazine st.

WHITE LINEN NETTINGS—Just received per ship Peter Marcy—10 cases assorted Linen Musquito Nettings, and for sale by
McDOWELL, MILLS & CO.,
f25 2w 96 Gravier st.

EAST INDIA NANKEENS—15 cases superior East India Nankeens, for sale by
McDOWELL, MILLS & CO.,
f25 2w 96 Gravier st.

COFFEE—243 bags of prime green Havana Coffee landing this day ex schr Cornelia, and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,
f25 3 Front st.

INDIGO—A few cerons of superior Guatemala Indigo in store, for sale by
f25 LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.

PLASTER OF PARIS—300 barrels fresh Calcined Plaster of Paris, of the most approved brands, for sale by THOS. BLOIS,
f25 91 Magazine st.

FIRE BRICKS—75,000 English, Pensacola and Pittsburg Fire Bricks, landing and for sale by
f25 THOS. BLOIS, 91 Magazine st.

CEMENT—550 bbls. Roman, Rosendale, Hydraulic Cement, landing and in store, for sale by
f25 THOS. BLOIS, 91 Magazine st.

PLASTERING HAIR—3000 bushels Northern and Western Hair, for sale in casks, bbls and bags, by f25 THOS. BLOIS, 91 Magazine st.

THOMASTON LIME—700 bbls fresh Thomaston Lime, now landing, and for sale by
25f THOS. BLOIS, 91 Magazine st.

GROUND PLASTER—160 bbls ground Plaster, for manure, for sale by
25f THOS. BLOIS, 91 Magazine st.

LEAF TOBACCO—80 bales Vuelta de Abajo, comprising 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th; also 90 bales Cuba, of 1st, 2d and 3d, in store and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
f15 34 Old Levee.

FRESH TOMATOES—Received a supply of fresh Tomatoes, put up in boxes of 2 dozen cans, hermetically sealed, containing half a peck each box, warranted to be equal to those just gathered from the vine, and requiring the same preparation, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
f21 2w Nos. 13 and 15 St. Louis st.

COGNAC—150 packages Cognac of the brands Leonard, Aug Navarres, Olivier, fine Champaign, Geor. Maurice &c., &c.
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
f12 2w 13 and 15 St. Louis st.

SARDINES—14,000 whole, halves and quarter cans Sardines in oil, different brands, in store and for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
f21 2w 13 and 15 St. Louis st.

WHITE WINE—35 half casks very superior old Sauterne, in store and for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
f21 13 and 15 St Louis st.

WHITE WINE—150 half casks Haut Barsac and Sauterne, in store and for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
21f 2w 13 and 15 St Louis st.

WINE—200 casks Claret Wine, sundry brands and qualities in store and for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
f21 13 & 15 St Louis st.

WINES IN BOXES—2,000 boxes Red and White Wines different brands in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
f21 13 and 15 St. Louis st.

SARDINES—20 half drums in prime order just received and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
f21 1m 34 Old Levee.

SPANISH QUARTERS wanted—$5,000 by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
f21 34 Old Levee.

NEW HARDWARE STORE!

Old Basin, 236 Carondelet Walk, between St. Claude and Treme sts.

ERNEST FILLEUL, Importer and Dealer, and Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Building Materials, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Cordages, &c. &c. f18 1m

SPERM CANDLES—300 boxes of Howland's best assorted sizes, in store and for sale by
J W STANTON & CO.,
f12 cor. Magazine and Lafayette sts.

SPERM OIL—1000 gallons best winter bleached Whale Oil, in store and for sale by
J W STANTON & CO.,
f12 cor Magazine & Lafayette st.

FRONTIGNAN MUSCAT—100 boxes, for sale by
PAUL JUGE FILS & CO,
f18 27 St. Louis st.

MARSEILLES WINE—100 casks Marseilles Wine, for sale by
f18 PAUL JUGE FILS & CO., 27 St Louis st.

SUNDRIES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CUSTOMHOUSE,
New Orleans, Feb. 21 1851.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 11th day of March, at 12 o'clock, to do the following work at Pass Manchac Light House:

To drive 180 feet of sheath piling outside of the entire length of the work, known as the Old Breakwater. Said sheath piling to be of cypress planks 12 inches wide and three inches thick, free of sap, sharpened flat and shod with hoop iron, the piling to be driven 5 feet in the ground.

The sheath piling to be fastened on to the stringpieces of the old breakwater with 9 inch wrought iron spikes, six to each plank. To be bound on top (which will be level with the present breakwater,) by a cap piece 12 inches wide and 3 inches thick, lapping over on the old breakwater, well nailed by 9 inch spikes thereto, and to the sheath piling.

The brick bats in the inside of the old breakwater to be removed to the width of 5 feet and 2 feet to the earth below, and to be replaced with earth, well pounded in with them so as to make a solid work. The earth can be taken from near the spot.

All of the said work to be commenced and finished within 30 days from the signing of the contract. To be completed in a good and workmanlike manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the keeper of the light. No payment to be made until the certificate of the keeper is produced to the undersigned, that the work is done according to the contract.
WM. FRERET,
f24 td 2dp Collector and Sup. of Lights.

NOTICE.—The Creditors of the Succession of Louisa Fisher are requested to present their claims, duly attested, within ten days, to Z. Latour, attorney of Salvador Prats, curator of said succession, Office No. 50 St. Peter street—Up stairs.
f20 10t

NOTICE.—Neither the Captain nor consignee of the British ship JOHN FIELDEN, from Liverpool, will be accountable for any debts contracted by the crew of said ship. WM. MURE,
f21 1w 118 Common st.

Hair Dressers Wanted.

VICTOR, No. 16 St. Charles street, wants two good Hair Dressers and Barbers for his Hair Dressing Saloon. f21

TO HIRE—A Mulatto Boy, aged 15 years, is accustomed to driving a Carriage, and taking care of Horses; he is also very useful about a house, and he is of a good moral character. Apply at No. 34 Old Levee st.
f21 DELVAILLE & MORENO.

TO BUILDERS.

Builder's Furnishing Warehouse, 206 Baronne street,

[Between Hevia and Girod sts.—2d Municipality.

THOSE engaged in building can find at this large establishment, a very extensive and complete stock, comprising every description of high and low priced HARDWARE, employed in the building line, at the lowest market prices. All new inventions and improvements in Locks, Sliding Door Trimmings, Bell Pulls, Front Door Locks, and all kinds of Fastenings, common as well as of the most costly kinds constantly on hand.

MARBLE MANTELS—A large and handsome assortment of Marble Mantels and Mantel Grates, Marble Hearths, Tile, &c.

FANCY IRON BALCONIES, RAILINGS and VERANDAHS, embracing some new and beautiful patterns, will be got up to order, at reduced prices.

IRON SHUTTERS, Bank, Vault and Safe DOORS, LOCKS for same, from $4 to $250 each.

IRON RAILINGS for Public Squares and Parks, together with the stone work, furnished and put up complete.

FRONTS FOR STORES with Iron and Granite Columns, furnished set up complete, at reduced prices.

LEADER BOTTOMS of Cast Iron, various patterns and sizes, Ornamental Cast Iron Columns, for Store Fronts and Awnings, Ventilators of all sizes, Sash Weights, Store Door Bolts Brass, Iron and Silver Plated Flush Bolts for sash and folding doors, Sliding Door Trimmings of every kind, &c.

SILVER PLATED WORK—viz: Locks, Bell Pulls, Door Knobs, Bell Knobs, and new Plates, Bell Levers, Bell Hinges, &c.

A large and complete assortment of best Boston NAILS constantly on hand, including the finest and … finished slating Nails, &c., at the lowest city prices.
ALLEN HILL.

NEW YORK AGENCY FOR
Bronzed Iron and Marble Furniture

Garden Chairs and Settees, Sofa Tables, small and large Centre Tables with marble tops, Hat and Bouquet Stands, Egyptian and Italian Marble Slabs, with fancy bronzed or gilt Brackets, Stand Tables, with enameled tops, a new article.

The above articles will be found very beautiful, much cheaper than wood, and more durable.
ALLEN HILL, No. 206 Baronne st.,
Between Hevia and Girod sts.,
22f 1m Second Municipality, New Orleans.

RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S
CELEBRATED GENUINE MEDICINAL
COD LIVER OIL.
For Consumption, Scrofulous Affections, Rheumatism, Gout &c.

DR. WILLIAMS a celebrated physician in London, states that having prescribed it in 234 cases of Consumption … [illegible] … the patients with Pure Cod Liver Oil … [illegible] … and in a late English Journal it was stated that since the introduction and extensive use of Pure Cod Liver Oil in England, the number of deaths from Consumption had decreased about forty per cent.

As this remedy when pure, in cases where it is … [illegible]

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., wholesale and retail Chemists and Druggists, and manufacturers of Cod Liver Oil, 165 Broadway, 10 Astor House and 273 Broadway, (being the …) New York, and by all the principal Druggists in the United States and Canada.

For sale in New Orleans by N. JARVIS & CO., J. WRIGHT & CO., SICKLES & CO., RANDOLPH & POPE, and by the wholesale and retail Druggists generally.

CAUTION.—See that our signature is over the cork of each bottle, as without it it is not genuine. f22

SUNDRIES—For sale by … SECOMB & VOORHIES, 15 T … st.
STAR CANDLES—500 … 100 half do.
LARD OIL—50 … extra.
BEEF—150 bbls Mess and Prime, 100 hf do Mess.
BACON SHOULDERS—25,000 … Cincinnati.
FLOUR—500 bbls Ohio and Miss.
STARCH—200 boxes Pure.
CHEESE—200 boxes.
BUTTER—1000 packages, Western and Goshen.
SOAP—600 boxes white and variegated.
FISH—1000 packages Mackerel, 500 boxes, 20 drums Codfish, 400 boxes Herrings, 40 bbls pickled Herrings.
RICE—100 casks. f22

SUGAR CANE—20,000 Tobasco Sugar Cane for sale, to arrive per Mexican schooner Aurita from Tobasco. Apply to
f22 LEOPOLD JEANNET & CO., 22 St Louis st.

French Candles.

OF an improved manufacture—300 boxes French Candles, 4, 5 and 6 to the pound. These Candles give a more beautiful light than Spermaceti, are thirty per cent cheaper. For sale by
f20 C. LEISTLER, 93 Tchoupitoulas st.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—The Subscribers have lately received several new patterns, Bills of Exchange, foreign and domestic, in books or in sheets, on foreign paper and for Sale, by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Booksellers and Stationers,
f20 No. 51 Camp street.

J. B. GODDARD BRANDY—Landing ex bark Abbot Lord, from Bordeaux, 8 half pipes J. B. Godard Brandy, 1st proof; 16 quarter do do do, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
f17 17 and 19 St Louis st.

Tennessee Sugar Kettles.

STACKER IRON WORKS—A complete assortment, together with Fire Marbles and Grate Bars from those celebrated works, always on hand and for sale by J. U. LAVILLEBEUVRE,
f17 Sole Agent, 1-7 Carondelet st.

LANDING Ex ship Abbot Lord, from Bordeaux,
8 casks Pauillac Medoc Red Wine;
32 " St Estephe do do;
310 bxs St Julien Claret, 15 bbls Lentelles;
6 " Scented Mustard, 16 bxs Dry Prunes;
400 " Sardines in oil, 200 half bxs do in butter;
800 half do do, 500 qr do in oil;
for sale by FERBOS FRERES,
f17 247 and 249 Royal st, cor Dumaine.

LANDING—Ex ship Viola, from Havre, 20 drums Gruyere Cheese, and 27 boxes of 12 cheeses each, Tete de Maure, for sale by
f17 D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

COGNAC—50 packages W. L. Florit, landing ex ship Abbot Lord from Bordeaux, for sale by
f17 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 30 Old Levee.

MADEIRA AND PORT—To close a consignment, 15 bbls Madeira, 1st quality; 3 do Port Seinnester brand, for sale by
A. COUTIN & RANSON,
f17 13 Bienville st.

FRENCH VINEGAR—25 bbls 1st quality Vinegar, Achille Petit brand for sale by
f17 A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st.

MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI—400 boxes Maccaroni and 300 half boxes do, 1st quality; 400 do Vermicelli and 300 half do, for sale by
DOMINIQUE LANTA,
f17 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

NEW YORK PICKLES—200 boxes of 1-2 gallons; 100 do 1-4 do; 250 do 1-8 do., E. H. Van Benschoten brand, for sale by
f19 O. VALETON & CO, 25 Tchoupitoulas

DRY PRUNES—25 boxes in large jars, and of 10 lbs each; 20 do do do fancy, for sale by
f19 O. VALETON & CO., 25 Tchoup's st.

CORDON BLEU CHAMPAIGN—300 baskets Cordon Bleu and Crowned Lion brand, for sale by
f19 O. VALETON & CO., 25 Tchoup's st.

OLIVES & CAPERS—100 boxes Verdales Olives, 100 do Capers, for sale by
19f O. VALETON & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

BOTTLES—100 Frail Bottles for sale by
PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.,
f18 27 St. Louis st.

NAILS—2000 kegs, for sale by
E J HART & CO.,
f20 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

BORDEAUX WINES—100 casks Ch. Grammont Wine; 200 boxes St. Julien Medoc Claret; 100 do Haut Sauterne White Wine; 50 bbls do, for sale by PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO., 27 St. Louis st.

HAVANA CIGARS—Just received per steamship Falcon, from Havana, 92,100 Havana Cigars, of choice brands and assorted qualities, for sale at J. M. CABALLERO'S
No. 36 Old Levee between Customhouse and Bienville street.
f24

SUNDRIES—50 boxes Brandy Cherries;
40 cases Sardines, ½ and ¼ boxes;
150 " Assorted Pickles;
100 boxes Codfish;
100 baskets Piagnoli's Oil;
100 dozen Painted Buckets, for sale by
f24 3t E. JOHNS, 5 Front Levee.

HOLLAND GIN—10 Pipes, Anchor brand, in Custom House Stores, and for sale entitled to debenture by J. & J. TARDOS,
f24 31 Old Levee.

WINES IN CASKS—60 Casks St. Julien, St. Estephe good family Wine, entitled to debenture, and for sale by J. & J. TARDOS,
f24 31 Old Levee.

PORT WINE—200 Quarts F. Durand brand, in the Custom House Store, and entitled to debenture, for sale by J. & J. TARDOS,
f24 31 Old Levee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Notice to Tax Payers of the parish of Jefferson.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whether residents or non residents of the parish of Jefferson, who have taxes to pay in said parish for the year 1850, that the same will be due on the 17th day of April, 1851, that within thirty days thereafter the said taxes must be paid to the undersigned, Collector, at his office, at the Hall of the Police of the Police Jury in Gretna, in said parish, that the undersigned will be there for the purpose of receiving said taxes, every day during the thirty days aforesaid, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M., and at the expiration of said delay, a list of the persons who shall have failed to pay the taxes due by them shall be handed to the Sheriff who is bound thereafter to seize and sell the property of said delinquents according to law. LOUIS DELERY, Collector.
Parish of Jefferson, Feb. 14, 1851.

Notice
Second Representative District—Parish of Orleans.

THE undersigned, Collector of State Taxes, do hereby notify all persons indebted to the State for taxes for the year 1850, and those for licenses for 1851, within said district, comprised between the south by Benjamin … the west by the Lake, on the north by … street and on the east by the river Mississippi, to call at my office, No. 25 Constance street, and pay the same, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., within the time prescribed by law. THOMAS ASKEW,
f25 Collector 2nd District.

Fifth Representative District—Parish of Orleans.

THE undersigned, Collector of State Taxes, do hereby notify all persons indebted to the State for Taxes for the year 1850, and those for licences for 1851, within said district comprised between St. Louis, Levee, St. Philip and Metairie Road, to call at my office, corner of Treme and Dumaine streets Nos. 225 and 210, and pay the same within the time prescribed by law.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
J. B. DIONIS,
f18 20t Collector 5th Rep. District.

First Representative District—Parish of Orleans.

THE undersigned, Collector of State Taxes, do hereby notify all persons indebted to the State for Taxes for the year 1850, and those for Licenses for 1851, within said District, which is bounded on the south and west by Felicity street, on the north by Thalia, Estelle and Benjamin streets, and on the east by front and New Levee streets, to call at my office on Richard, between Tchoupitoulas and Religious streets, and pay the same from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., within the time prescribed by law.
WM. F. FLORENCE,
Collector 1st District.
New Orleans, Feb'ry 10th 1851.

Notice.

THE Subscriber State Tax Collector for the 3d Representative District, informs the tax payers of said District, that he is ready to receive their Taxes due for the year 1850. The office … from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 2 P. M., at the corner of … Anthony and Good Children.

OFFICE AGENCY OF THE … New Orleans, February …

THE Stockholders … Company for the year 1850 and half of 1849, will be paid on presentation of the Certificates at this office.
f16 L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

Treasurer's Office,
MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there are … thousand dollars in the Sinking Fund created for the redemption of bonds issued under the provisions of an Ordinance, approved 28th December 1848, payable in 1854, that can be applied to the redemption of the same; and that sealed proposals will be received up to the 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 3d March, 1851, at which hour I shall proceed to open the same in presence of the Committee of Finance, for the sale of any such bonds, … the extent …
New Orleans, 20th January 1851.
ja31 J. A. D. … Treasurer.

Succession of John McDonogh

ALL persons indebted to the succession of John McDonogh, are requested to make immediate payment to the Testamentary Executors of the estate, as otherwise legal steps will be taken for the recovery thereof; and those having claims against said estate, will present them at the office of the Executors, at the corner of Royal and … streets.
C. ROSELIUS,
F. B. D'AQUIN,
WM. E. LEVERICH,
A. D. CROSSMAN,
ISPEAR SMITH,
ja16 Testamentary Executors.

NOTICE—M. … having been … [illegible]
PHILIP WHITMAN

Texas—Castro's Colony.

THE Emigrants introduced into Texas by the subscriber, under a Contract between him and the Republic of Texas, are hereby notified, that by an act of the Legislature, dated January 1850, every family … entitled to the Patent for the quantity of land stated in the contract signed and delivered in Europe to that effect.
Apply for particulars to G. F. WEISSE,
d3 Bee Office.

Notice

HAVING disposed of the entire interest in the Books and notes due to the firm of CUSHING, CARTWRIGHT & CO., Mr. WM. L. CUSHING is alone authorized to settle the accounts of said firm; the persons indebted will please make payment at No. 55 Common street, New Orleans.
Signed, FRED. H. CARTWRIGHT,
THOS. H. CHELVER.
Boston, January 7, 1851.

N. B.—All persons indebted will please make payment to me on or before … at the office of WM. L. CUSHING & CO., … which day will be placed in the hands of my Attorney … WM. L. CUSHING,
Attorney of Wm. L. Cushing & Co., 55 Common st.

ADVANCES—The subscribers … make CASH ADVANCES … New York … W. F. VREDENBURGH & CO.

WE … McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., 96 Gravier st.

NOTICE.

ALL persons desirous to rent property belonging to the succession of John McDonogh, are requested to make applications in writing, to be left at the office of the Executors, at the corner of Royal and Customhouse streets, in the building occupied by the Union Bank. C. ROSELIUS,
F. B. D'AQUIN,
W. E. LEVERICH,
A. D. CROSSMAN,
n5 Testamentary Executors.

A Rare Chance
For a sure and profitable investment on a small Capital.

THE Subscriber will sell his CAMPHENE Establishment, situated on Jackson street, between Louis and Jersey streets, city of Lafayette, with all the necessary apparatus to carry on the business, and ample instructions given to a person disposed to purchase. It has been in operation, and at the same location over three years, and has an extensive patronage. The license for conducting the same has been paid for the present year. The lease of the premises up to December next will be sold with the establishment, the rent of which is moderate. Also, two good Horses, Carts and Harness. Persons wishing to purchase can see the entire works, all in good condition, by applying on the premises.

Should the above not be sold at private sale previous to Saturday, the 1st of March next, the same will, at 12 o'clock, M., on that day be offered at public auction, on the premises, by L. Pitcher, Auctioneer. f20 24 2 & mc1 N. W. RYAN

Night School—French Language.

From 7 P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. and from 8 P. M. to 9 o'clock, P. M.
BY MR. JEGOU.

MR. J'S METHOD consists in obliging the pupils to commit to memory, and to write consecutively several words, such as substantives, adjectives, verbs &c., and compose thereon French phrases. This method sustained by a few leading grammatical rules, has been so successful that … pupils at the end of a few months have been able to speak and write French fluently. Price, to attend the School, $5 a month, private Lessons $12 a month.

Apply at Mr. Hare's Academy, corner Rampart and Bienville streets. f27 1m

Conrad Bregenzer.

[Successor of F. Wall.

Has the honor of informing the artists and amateurs of Pianos, that he has just received, per last arrivals, PIANO FORTES, of the first order, from the manufactory of Pleyel—grand action Pianos, Picolos, and oblique Pianos. Also a magnificent Piano of seven octaves, from Erard's manufactory.

They are all warranted for their strength, and are offered at very moderate prices.

Exchanges of old for new Pianos.

Pianos tuned and repaired. Also, are hired.

No. 231 Royal street, between Dumaine and St Ann streets. f18 4m

GOURAUD'S
ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

LANGUAGE is powerless to set forth one tithe of its wonderful properties, but the high meed of public approbation has so decidedly and unchangeably stamped the superiority of this remarkable Soap, that to doubt its efficacy in the curation of tan, freckles, sunburn, sallowness, pimples, ringworm, obstinate old sores, salt rheum, worms in the skin, and other cutaneous disfigurements, is to imply a doubt of the existence of truth itself. It is, besides, the very best shaving compound ever used.

Equally famous is Gouraud's Poudre Subtile, for eradicating superfluous hair from any part of the body.

Gouraud's Hair Restorative, or Circassian Gloss, is a beautiful preparation for the hair, preventing its falling out, increasing its growth, and making wiry, harsh hair, soft, silky and and glossy. Trial bottles, 25 cents each.

Gouraud's Liquid Hair Dye will instantly change red or gray hair to a beautiful brown or black.

Gouraud's Liquid Rouge is a superb article for giving a rose stain to pale lips and cheeks, defying detection by rubbing.

Gouraud's Lily White is an unrivaled production for rough, flushed, sluggish complexions.

Dr. Felix Gouraud's preparations can only be had genuine at his sole agent.
G. FARGUE, Fancy Goods Store,
ja29 3m 26 St. Charles st., under the Verandah.

A LA LOYAUTE.
Intelligence Office.
Madison street, No. 17.

MR. DELADONDRE informs the public that he has established an Intelligence office, under the new French style and that he is ready to procure situations for persons wanting them, at very low rates.

He will also sell and buy property of every description, and will offer satisfactory security for the funds entrusted to him. ja25 ly

LANDING, ex ship Radius, from Havre—124 boxes Champaign Wine, superior quality genuine A1, direct importation, Vautrin's brand, 16 iron garden ornamental Vases. For sale by
A. DELAMARE & NADAU DU TREIL,
f10 26 St. Louis st.

COGNAC—500 pipes Jean Louis, 1811, Magory, 1834; Otard Dupuy, 1848, Aile Mendau, A. L. Bleville, J. J. Durand, 1840, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, J. Eraud, John Durand and Larochelle, entitled to debenture, for sale by
f24 J. & J. TARDOS, 31 Old Levee.

EMPTY BOTTLES—50 frails 22 ounce Bottles; 50 do 24 do do, for sale by
f19 O. VALETON & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'lle JENNY LIND'S Eighth GRAND CONCERT … WEDNESDAY EVENING …

J. B. CARR & R. G. … ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

P. CHARLES … ATTORNEY …

CAVELIER & MAYNE …

ROBERT J. … COUNSELLOR AT LAW …

W. B. KOONTZ. ATTORNEY AT LAW. …

J. MAGNE. ATTORNEY …

DAGUERREOTYPE SALOONS

GRECIAN … DROPS

Ι Σ Φ

A SURE AND SAFE REMEDY … HEADACHE, CHILLS AND … Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea … Cholera …

CARDEN SEEDS

Wethersfield Seed …

Garden Seed, Flower Seeds, etc

The subscriber … per ship Here, … Seed consisting of …

The above Seeds, etc., were raised by S. Maupay, Philadelphia, and can all be warranted genuine.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, and arriving ex brig Irving—40 casks red Wine, Bordeaux; 40 barrels white Wine Haut Sauterne.

In STORE—200 casks red Wine, St Emilion; 160 barrels white Wine, Haut Sauterne and Haut Barsac; 150 casks red Wine Bergeire brand; 200 baskets Piagnoli sweet Oil; 500 boxes red Wine, from Bordeaux; 400 do white Wine, Haut Sauterne; 19 qr pipes Brandy, 4th proof, Castillon; 200 of boxes Sardines in oil; 100 boxes Vermicelli.
ja29 1m G. M. LUCAS, 96 Bienville st.

LANDING ex ship Abbot Lord, from Bordeaux—4 casks red wine Yzan Medoc; 10 qr pipes Gloria Cognac; 10 bales of corks; … pointe 1 cork; … demijohn corks, for sale by
f18 X. LAMBERT, 62 Magazine st.

JACONETS AND DRILLS—10 bales Jaconets, Hartman & File, 6 do Drills and Cotton, 6 do Drills pure Thread, for sale by
f5 H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Magazine st.