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C. F. WEBSTER & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors.
C. F. WEBSTER. S. BUTLER.
E. DUVERGES.

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All communications must give one week's notice of a change, before they can be allowed to discontinue a writing.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

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

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to alterations once every other day

Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES
Vol. XXVIII.—New No. 7713

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, April 12th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL.—Our dates from New York, Philadelphia and Washington by yesterday's mail were to the evening of the 4th inst. From Charleston there were no papers. The mail is one day behind hand.

THE CITY PRINTING.

During the sitting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen on Tuesday evening, Mr. STITH proposed an ordinance fixing the compensation for the city printing at 25 cents per square of ten lines nonpareil, and spoke at some length in justification of an increase in the rates. According to the report in the *True Delta*, which we presume to be accurate, Mr. STITH "concluded his remarks by broadly asserting that "the proprietor or proprietors of any journal "who would consent to take it at such rates, "if they did not intend to lose by it, meant to "make up their losses by cheating the com "positors, their creditors of whom they par "chase material, or the city, by coming some "dodge for extra compensation." As a proposition from the proprietors of the *Bee* to do the work at 15 cents had been laid before the Board in the course of the sitting, Mr. STITH's remarks appear to have a personal application and call for a brief reply. We are astonished that a gentleman of the intelligence, courtesy and good breeding of Mr. STITH should have indulged in such unworthy and disparaging observations, especially as he must be aware that they involve an insulting insinuation against the *Picayune*—a journal of which he is the foreman, and which happens to be the city printer, doing the work at 15 cents. But let that pass. We can assure Mr. STITH in all seriousness, that we are willing to accept the contract for the city printing at the existing rates, and that should the Council give it to us, we shall fulfill it, without either cheating our compositors, our creditors, or the city, and without demanding any extra compensation whatever. We may add that our compositors are the best judges of our fairness, that we have no creditors to cheat, as fortunately our financial position enables us to steer clear of debt, and that we are not in the habit of "coming dodges for extra compensation," and if we were, the city, especially with the typographical assistance of Mr. STITH, would be sagacious enough to protect itself from fraud.

While on this subject, we will take occasion to explain how we came to be placed in the position of candidates for the printing. Some days ago several members elect of the City Council called on us, and after stating their determination to oppose all attempts at increasing the rates of compensation, asked us whether we would agree to accept the contract at the prices now in force. We answered that we were not candidates, to which they rejoined that they desired simply an affirmative or negative reply to their question. "If you place the subject before us in this way" was our response, "we say Yes!" Whereupon they left us. Returning a day or two after, they requested us to specify in writing our willingness to take the printing at the present rates, as they wished to submit it to the Council in support of their objections to an increased compensation. We did so, and there was an end of the matter.

It is perfectly true that we informed one of our cotemporaries—a competitor for the printing—that every square of composition cost 18¾ cts. That has nothing whatever to do with the subject. It is our own concern whether we are prepared to execute the printing for less than cost. We believe that we understand our business quite as well as any other journal, and are not exactly in the habit of cutting our own throats. Any body that is not completely ignorant of the mystery of typography, must be aware that though an ordinance may hastily pass by the Assistant Schalks had entertained the intention of taking up his residence in the Territory of Minnesota, no doubt with the expectation of again taking his seat in the Senate when that Territory shall come into the Union as a State, which event will no doubt take place at the next session of Congress. The General is known to be a large landholder in the embryo-State.

SUSPENSION OF PAGE & BADON.—These gentlemen, whose failure we announced a few days ago, have addressed the following card to the public through the St. Louis papers:

To the Public.

We are again under the painful necessity of suspending payment and closing our doors to the public. A concurrence of circumstances, unavoidable circumstances has reproduced the difficulties from which we hoped we had successfully emerged, when, on the 19th February, we announced our resumption. At the days we had every confidence that our house in California would sustain, without faltering, the shock that awaited it. The steamer, which left that arrived in New York, on the 31st ult., brought the news both of a suspension and a prospect of resumption on the 1st March. Notwithstanding the latter event has not felt to be materially affected by the intelligence, until after the arrival of the following steamer of the 24th March, which brought advices to the 1st, and among them, the fact that at that date the California house had not resumed. The suspense consequent upon this has proved exceedingly embarrassing to us, resulting in a silent though continued withdrawal of deposits at this point, and compelling us to suspend payment here and at New York, to the exhaustion of our balance there, and the final dishonor of our bills.

Could we have availed ourselves of a rapid communication with our California branches—could we have correctly anticipated their position and procedure, or they have understood ours so as to secure consistency and concert of measures—could we have found it practicable, under our existing difficulties, to act with any effect, or give them an available placement—or had the deposits received on our resumption on the 19th February, proved of a more permanent character—we should have met that pre could have reasonably withstood the difficulties which beset us, and in a short time regained our former position. But, how ever mortifying, we must confess to the failure of us undertaking which, if judged premature, was at only becoming of proper to adopt a decided line of action consistent with the consideration of our friends, assuming them that our assets, though not immediately available, largely exceed our liabilities, and will be ultimately applied to their full discharge. We shall in the shortest possible time, by letter to the public a full statement of our affairs; and in the meantime, we may rely on the same forbearance we have so recently enjoyed.

PAGE & BADON.

St. Louis, Tuesday Evening, April 3, 1855.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Rose*, for late St. Louis papers.

THE BATTLE TABLEAUX.—This is the last day for the exhibition of these superb paintings. On Friday and Saturday the panorama will remain open for the benefit of the colored population of our city, after which it will be closed for the season. As the proceeds raised in peculiarly susceptible of moral improvement from religious allegory, we think it would be advisable for masters of intelligent slaves to allow them to witness the tableaux.

SOCIETY BALL—BENEFIT OF MR. RUFFIER. To-morrow evening has been set apart by the managers of the Masked and Society Balls for a benefit to MR. RUFFIER, their active, intelligent and sedefatigable agent. Mr. BOUDOUSQUIE has generously tendered the use of the Orleans Theatre for this occasion. We take great pleasure in inviting public attention to the fact-believing as we do in the encouragement of our hope that Mr. RUFFIER may derive a substantial advantage from this last entertainment of the season. We know of no gentleman more entirely worthy a munificent token of public regard.

ASTOUNDING RUMOR IN SPRINGFIELD—WHO IS TO BE UNITED STATES SENATOR IN ILLINOIS?—The Alton Telegraph, of the 29th ult., says it had just heard on the best authority, from Springfield, which caps the climax of any thing which has struck upon the tympanum of its ear in many a day. It adds:

It is nothing more or less than that Governor Matteson, disregarding the choice of Lyman Trumbull as United States Senator by the Legislature, has resolved to declare that election void, and on the ground that there is now a vacancy in the Senatorship, intends making a new appointment to the post on his own responsibility. It is understood that Gen. Shields is the gentleman designated by the Governor for that office. The rumor goes on to say, that P. H. Foltz, Esq., is forthwith to see out a writ of *mandamus* from the Supreme Court requiring the Governor to issue a certificate of election to him as representative in Congress from this district. The ground which Mr. Foltz will assume is, that the votes cast for Judge Trumbull were void, and ought not to have been counted in making up the returns.

Judge Lyman Trumbull is now United States Senator elect by the Legislature, and representatives to Congress elect from the eighth district of Illinois.

We learn that it has generally been understood in Washington for some weeks that Ex-Senator Shields had entertained the intention of taking up his residence in the Territory of Minnesota, no doubt with the expectation of again taking his seat in the Senate when that Territory shall come into the Union as a State, which event will no doubt take place at the next session of Congress. The General is known to be a large landholder in the embryo-State.

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MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA.

The steamship *Orizaba*, S. FORBES master, arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz which she left on the 8th inst. The *Orizaba* brought $33,200 in specie on consignment.

By this arrival we have complete files of Mexican papers from Vera Cruz to the 8th, and from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst., inclusive. We have likewise a letter from our attentive and accurate correspondent, who furnishes a fund of information which would be vainly sought for in the public journals.

OUR MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Santa Anna and the Revolution—Tactics of Alvarez—Defeat of two of the Government Generals—Flight of Pepe Santa Anna—Capture of Chilapa—Project of a new organic law—Critical condition of things—Stockholders running away—Position of Commerce, &c.

MEXICO, April 5, 1855.

Messrs. Editors:

For nearly a month rumors had prevailed that Santa Anna was about to depart for Mexico. Having returned from his brilliant campaign (!) in the South, His Excellency aspired after new laurels in Michoacan. He wished to play a bold game, for the insurgents of Michoacan are not Indians of peace, as in Guerrero, but small chieftains, excellent horsemen, and well armed. Had Santa Anna undertaken this enterprise he would probably never have returned; but as it is, prudence and discretion overcame his valor, and he concluded not to go. During his absence the garrison at Mexico would have necessarily pronounced in favor of the "*organic bases*," of which more anon.

The revolution hastens slowly. At the capital, unlike most cities, the revolutionary movement proceeds entirely from the *via sacrita*—Some two years ago Arlets, without having experienced any serious reverses, was compelled to abandon office, and fly from the capital. It is then that insurrections flourish in this country. Alvarez' plan is to harass Santa Anna's troops, to defeat them in squads, to separate them, but not to engage decisive battles, not to attack large towns, nor to march against the City of Mexico. This plan, though slow, has already effected serious results. Santa Anna's soldiers in the interior, reduced to half their original number, are almost disbanded, and the leaders are discouraged. Col. Echegaray, in a report addressed to the Commandant-General of Guanajuato, says that this war is without the slightest aspect of glory. When the insurgents are numerically weak, they fly and establish themselves at a different point; when strong, they fall upon and beat the Government troops. This is a faithful picture of the harassing tactics observed by the rebels.

Meanwhile Alvarez, as he waxes stronger, occasionally takes the offensive. He is astending his operations far beyond Acapulco. Being master of all Michoacan except Morelia, he is now determined to capture that city and to hold it. Fluctuating between Monereal Timoteo, La Tolsca, with 1200 infantry, and is on his way to Morelia. Villaval has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Michoacan forces, and De Collado has surrendered the command to him, recognising him as better qualified for the undertaking. The intelligence of this movement had at first created a panic, but although the affair was somewhat abrupt in the manner of its taking off, the urgent necessity of the case permitted no delay.

We have taken all the pains time would allow to obtain correct information, and the statements made to us by several persons in the word we have no reason to doubt, present the case thus:

1st.—That the Old Liners and foreigners, from their immense majority, had obtained and kept undisputed control of the polls, and that they used their power to most unfair advantage.

2d.—That a leading Democrat swore that they had possession of the polls—meant to have their own way with them.

3d.—That a vast number of illegal votes had been cast, having been thrust in by the handfull.

4th.—That they at last positively refused to permit Americans and Protestant Germans to deposit their votes at all.

It is further stated that, between three and four o'clock, the votes of several Americans were refused or disputed. An altercation ensued, which brought on blows. The Americans, few in number, were overpowered and maltreated, and the whole crowd joining in, all the Americans on the ground were "cleared out."

The news spread, and multitudes were soon on their way to vindicate the rights of their citizen-born countrymen. As each knot of Nativeborn Americans met the cowardly assaults of the dense multitude of Germans and others, they pushed on through it to the engine house, where the polls were held, and soon effected an entrance, which they gradually overcame, and eventually centered in force at the polls. Then a German Protestant citizen was challenged, if not flatly refused.

Altercation soon brought on a general melee, during which stones, clubs, dray pins, knives and pistols were freely used on both sides. Many persons were seriously wounded, two dangerously, who have been since reported dead. After an hour's hard fighting, the Americans were left masters of the field.

The multitude at this time was variously estimated at from three to five thousand in all. Those present from three thousand to six thousand. The foreign population had not become disciplined, and the polls were declared open to all Americans. Everything appeared in the course of peaceable voting, when the ground of a counter demonstration was the assault of a body of the polls, the crowd at a new disturbance. There was but one discharge, and one of the defeated Germans was seen ascending the hill, the cry arose that it was a rallying signal. The report soon became current that the Germans had secured a piece of artillery, and that the Old Liners, when equipped, they intended to descend and recake the polls.

The foreign population had now fairly aroused by this manœuvre, and a thousand or two men and boys started to scale the hill. Many were unarmed; they could only obtain clubs on the road, but they went to it with a Cheva Pelot determination. Some took riggers paths, but the most eager clambered straight up the declivity and gained the summit by dint of hard scrambling, a distance like so many flies clinging to the vertical of the wall of a room. They reached the ledge, captured the guns, fired a few shots, and then, as they brought it down in triumph. The excitement kept increasing, and fresh men were added to the fray by the bonnes of those who were elsewhere. The Old Liners had collected their votes and were retiring, but when the vote for treasurer was announced, and it was ascertained that over thirteen hundred votes had been cast—a greater number than there are adult residents of the ward—the people became so incensed, as to seize, empty, and break up the ballot boxes containing the votes for the city ticket. The crowd, with the cannon, then adjourned to the

THIRTEENTH WARD.

This ward, like the fourth, only more so, is inhabited by the Irish—principally laborers on the canal and railroad. As a specimen of their political morals, we may state that, just before the last election, at a primary election—a loco foco invention—several hundred votes were given for a favorite candidate for Sheriff more than the actual vote of the entire ward, when the voters were submitted to challenge and oath.

Matters had been tolerably quiet during the forenoon, but in the afternoon, as if by concert, the same game was commenced by the Irish as by the Germans. An American was assaulted without provocation, knocked down, beaten, trampled upon by numbers, and his life was only saved from the infuriated Irish by the determined efforts of Miles Greenwood and the police officers. The party with the cannon soon after arrived and cleared the ward. It has been stated that boulders were discharged from the cannon, and denied. Many pistols were fired, but the extent of the damage we have not learned.

Thus ended the foreign demonstration in the city. The evening and the night, up to 3 o'clock in the morning, passed off without further disturbance.

THE FOURTH WARD.

In the Fourth Ward there was not quite so exciting a time as some expected to see. This is known as the "Algerine" Ward, is a large one, pretty densely populated with Irishmen, and has usually given a large Democratic majority. With one or two exceptions, the adopted citizens have had it all their own way.

There had been extensive preparations made to re-assert their ancient prescription on yesterday, secure the judges and control the polls. It was well understood that the degraded Irish population, incited by the Cork-boys, were to muster in force. They had "been solemnly sworn at Know-Nothings understood to rule the polls, to put 'em through. But they missed a figure or two in their calculations. Some of Sam's boys got up so early that they "did'at go to bed at all," and were generally on hand, like Day & Martin's blacking. At the time of opening the polls there was a pretty good sized crowd of Americans looking on, and by very much larger one of foreigners and Cow-boys. When the judges were nominated, the Americans refused to recognize the voice of the foreign horde, and insisted on the right to nominate judges addressed to the Commandant-General of Guanajuato, says that this war is without the slightest aspect of glory. When the insurgents are numerically weak, they fly and establish themselves at a different point; when strong, they fall upon and beat the Government troops. This is a faithful picture of the harassing tactics observed by the rebels.

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4th.—That they at last positively refused to permit Americans and Protestant Germans to deposit their votes at all.

It is further stated that, between three and four o'clock, the votes of several Americans were refused or disputed. An altercation ensued, which brought on blows. The Americans, few in number, were overpowered and maltreated, and the whole crowd joining in, all the Americans on the ground were "cleared out."

The news spread, and multitudes were soon on their way to vindicate the rights of their citizen-born countrymen. As each knot of Native-born Americans met the cowardly assaults of the dense multitude of Germans and others, they pushed on through it to the engine house, where the polls were held, and soon effected an entrance, which they gradually overcame, and eventually centered in force at the polls. Then a German Protestant citizen was challenged, if not flatly refused.

Altercation soon brought on a general melee, during which stones, clubs, dray pins, knives and pistols were freely used on both sides. Many persons were seriously wounded, two dangerously, who have been since reported dead. After an hour's hard fighting, the Americans were left masters of the field.

The multitude at this time was variously estimated at from three to five thousand in all. Those present from three thousand to six thousand. The foreign population had not become disciplined, and the polls were declared open to all Americans. Everything appeared in the course of peaceable voting, when the ground of a counter demonstration was the assault of a body of the polls, the crowd at a new disturbance. There was but one discharge, and one of the defeated Germans was seen ascending the hill, the cry arose that it was a rallying signal. The report soon became current that the Germans had secured a piece of artillery, and that the Old Liners, when equipped, they intended to descend and recake the polls.

The foreign population had now fairly aroused by this manœuvre, and a thousand or two men and boys started to scale the hill. Many were unarmed; they could only obtain clubs on the road, but they went to it with a Cheva Pelot determination. Some took riggers paths, but the most eager clambered straight up the declivity and gained the summit by dint of hard scrambling, a distance like so many flies clinging to the vertical of the wall of a room. They reached the ledge, captured the guns, fired a few shots, and then, as they brought it down in triumph. The excitement kept increasing, and fresh men were added to the fray by the bonnes of those who were elsewhere. The Old Liners had collected their votes and were retiring, but when the vote for treasurer was announced, and it was ascertained that over thirteen hundred votes had been cast—a greater number than there are adult resi-

By Telegraph!

Transcribed of the New Orleans Bee.

Mississippi Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, April 11.—The steamer Oceana and Columbia, bound for New Orleans, passed down, the former at 4 and the latter at 6 o'clock this evening.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—The river has been rising slowly all day. The steamer R. J. Ward has arrived from New Orleans. Capt. L. L. Shurwell has been placed in the fire dock at Paducah. Her freight has sustained but little damage.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—The river has risen eighteen inches within the past 24 hours. Flour is firm at $9 $9@9 90 per bbl. Sales of Whisky at 18c per gallon. Prime barrel Lard commands 8¼c per pound.

PITTSBURG April 11.—There are eight feet water in the river at this point, and it is at a stand.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Our Cotton market is firm, with an upward tendency, and a moderate demand. Flour is without change and firm. Corn also is firm. For Pork prices are stiffer, but not quotably higher. Lard is unchanged, with a moderate demand. Sales of Rio Coffee at 11 @11¾c per pound.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RACES TO-DAY.—The Races to-day at the Metairie Course are for a Jockey Club purse of $200—mile heats, 3 in 5. Four horses are entered, viz:—JOE BLACKBURN, HENRY PERRITT GALLATINA and VAN DYKE. The race will come off at 3 o'clock, P. M.

MR. POZNANSKI'S CONCERT.—Mr. Poznanski's Concert last night was limited by a moderate demand. He is known as the "Algerine" Ward, is a large one, pretty densely populated with Irishmen, and has usually given a large Democratic majority. With one or two exceptions, the adopted citizens have had it all their own way.

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COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 11, 1855.

The demand for Cotton was quite brisk yesterday and 5000 bales were sold at still higher prices. We now quote:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	6—8¾	Fully Fair	—@—
Ordinary	7¼@8¾	Fully Fair	—@—
Middling	8¾@9¼	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	9¾@9¾	Good and Fine	—@—
Middling Fair	10¼@10¾		

Holding reasons in Tobacco.
The Sugar markets were quiet. Sales, 200 hhds, at 4¾ @4¾c for Fair.
Of Molasses, 600 barrels were sold at 24@26½c ₱ gallon.
The sales of Flour amounted to 1200 bbls at $10 50@10 50 for superfine.
Of Corn, 4,000 sacks were sold at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel.
About 800 sacks Oats were sold at 70@72½c ₱ bushel.
In Pork, the transactions were 600 bbls, including a small lot of Prime at $18 50, and the remainder Mess on private terms.
Nothing was transacted in Lard.
Of Bacon, small sales at 11c for Sides, and 7c for Shoulders.
We note sales of 100 sacks Rice at 7c.
A small lot of Raw Whiskey was sold at 23c.
About 150 boxes Star Candles sold at 21½c.
Sales of 400 bags Canary Seed were made at 9½c.
Of Coffee, 2000 sacks were sold, at 10¾@10¾c, and 9c for ordinary.
Exchange is steady. We quote:

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	10@10 ₱ cent prem.
France	½@¾ ₱ cent ₱ $.
Amsterdam	½@¾ ₱ cent ₱ $.
Hamburg	½@¾ ₱ cent ₱ $.
Bremen	½@¾ ₱ cent ₱ $.
Berlin	½@¾ ₱ cent ₱ $.
Prussia	½@¾ ₱ cent ₱ $.
Leipsic	½@¾ ₱ cent ₱ $.
Boston, sixty days	½@¾ ₱ cent dis.
Philadelphia, at sight	½@¾ ₱ cent dis.
Havana, three and eight days	½@¾ ₱ cent dis.

In Freights, we notice the engagement for Havre, at 5c; and for Cadiz with Staves, at $35.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA HAVANA.—
The first class steamship PHILADELPHIA, James F. Schenck, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson Square, for New York, via Havana, on FRIDAY, 20th April, at 6 o'clock, A. M., precisely, with the Mails of the Chiltonre steamers, for freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, 74 Magazine street.
JENNINGS, LAUGHLAND & CO.,
ap10 Agents.

For California.
FOR CALIFORNIA, via Havana, Aspinwall and Panama—The U. States Mail steamship PHILADELPHIA, Jas. F. Schenck, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson Square, on FRIDAY, 20th April, at 6 o'clock, A. M., precisely, with the Government mails and passengers, for California, connecting with the U. S. Mail steamship El Dorado at Havana, and the Pacific mail steamship John L. Stephens at Panama.
The Panama Railroad IS NOW OPEN FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, and the transit made in four hours.
The days of sailing will hereafter be the 5th and 20th of each month, from this port, (when such days fall on Sunday, the next day.)
Through tickets can now be obtained at the office of
ap10 ARMSTRONG, HAMKIS & CO.

Notice to Tax Payers—Night Bank of the Parish of Orleans.
ALL persons indebted for Taxes for the year 1854, in the Parish of Orleans, Right Bank of the river, are requested to call and make payment at the office of Mr. John Hagan, Collector of State Taxes.
The office is situated on Laronde street, between Bourg and Seguin streets, another building of the fifth Justice of the Peace. Office hours, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN BRUNET,
mr 16—2aw4w Collector of State Taxes.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.
New Orleans, April 9, 1855.
AT the annual meeting of the stockholders, held THIS DAY,
Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned until Wednesday, the 11th April, 1855, at 10 o'clock, P. M., and that notice of the adjournment be given in the city papers.
JOHN CALHOUN,
ap10 2t Secretary.

$25 Reward.
FOR the recovery of the body of JOHN COLE, who was drowned in the Mississippi river, on instant, at Carrollton, in the Mississippi—a man about 26 years of age, about 5 feet high, black hair, black whiskers, and complexion; 170 or 180 lbs in time, a blue blanket coat. The above reward will be paid by the Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, Jackson street.
ap11 3t

Fairwicad Coal
20 TONS, landing ex COAL
Calhoun, from Philadelphia, and for sale by
ap10 X LAMBERT 62 Magazine st

For Sale, on account of sickness, GROCERIES
A first class store and good dwelling, in a good Store, and having a good run of customers, in an excellent location, No. 118 corner Dryades st. and the Market. Apply on the premises.
ap11 1t*

TO COAL DEALERS.
FOR sale by the undersigned, COAL
50 tons of Coal, in good order, each one a barrel coal, properly packed up, with iron hoops to carry the same.
ap11 PAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse street

Wanted.
A YOUNG German Wet Nurse, having a child seven months old, wishes to find a situation as wet nurse. Apply at this office of this paper. ap11

$50 Reward.
ON Sunday evening last, instant, the store of the undersigned was entered, by means of false keys, by robbers, who carried off property to the amount of about $200. The above reward will be given for the arrest of the guilty parties, or for information that will cause them to be arrested.
CHAS. GORAN,
ap10 Bourbon street, No. 292.

MR. A. DELCAZAU, informs the public that he has rents for sale, on the Opelousas Railroad, and measuring 160 acres. Said property is well fenced and covered with shade trees. There is no better place for animals, the pasture being excellent.
ap10 6t

Removal.
E. ROUMIEU has removed from No. 90 St. Louis street, to No. 45 Old Levee street.
ap10 1m

CODFISH—Landing from ship Corsica, from Boston, 300 quarter boxes Codfish, and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF.
ap10 13 and 15 St. Louis st

NEAT'S FOOT OIL.—5 barrels, pure, for sale by D. C. LOWELL, Broker,
ap11 3t 37 Poydras street

COW PEAS—100 sacks Carolina, imported expressly for seed, for sale by D. C. LOWELL, Broker,
ap11 3t 37 Poydras street

BOBE BLACK—Made of best selected hand loosed tobacco, and not equal in the market. Also, a large assortment of Segars, manufactured from the best Havana tobacco, for sale by D. C. LOWELL, Agent,
ap8 6t 37 Poydras street.

CARPET WAREHOUSE, 23 Chartres St.
CARPETING, a large stock of all kinds, FLOOR CLOTH, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 wide, OIL CLOTHING, 500 Rolls 4-4 5-4 6-4 White Checks and fancy new binding, WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers, Hearth Cloth, Rugs, Mats, Cocoa and Hair Linen and Drugget for crumb cloths, all of which are offered at much reduced prices.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO,
ap10 No. 23 Chartres st.

For Rent, on Account of Proprietors leaving the City.
THE elegant residence, Rampart and Conti streets, Western side of Rampart, having 12 rooms, gas throughout, stable and carriage house, two story brick kitchen having one rooms, stable and coach house, yard in the rear and garden. Rent reasonable. Apply on the premises, or further particulars, apply to
ap10 QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF.

Lard Oil.
LARD OIL—100 bbls. winter strained, for sale by JOSEPH LANATA,
ap10 33 Tchoupitoulas street.

RAW WHISKEY—100 bbls High Proof, for sale by JOSEPH LANATA,
ap10 33 Tchoupitoulas st

CANDLES—500 boxes Pacific and Gamble's star, 500 half do do do, 300 boxes Boyle & Co.'s do, 200 half do do do, for sale by
ap10 JOSEPH LANATA & CO. 33 Tchoupitoulas

WHISKY—1000 bbls and half bbls, Rose Hill, Belle Grove and Bayou Sara, for sale by
ap10 J. LAMBIS & CO. 34 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD—500 tcs and bbls, and 250 kegs prime, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO,
ap11 18 Tchoupitoulas st

FLOUR—200 bbls St. Louis extra, 250 do Ocean Mills and Cherry street superfine, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO,
ap11 18 Tchoupitoulas st

WHISKY—300 bbls rectified, various brands, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO,
ap11 18 Tchoupitoulas st

BEEF—200 bbls and ½ bbls Jos H Davis' extra family Mess, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO,
ap11 18 Tchoupitoulas st

PORK—300 bbls Mess, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO,
ap11 18 Tchoupitoulas st

SWEET OIL—200 boxes Olive Oil, (Art Fagnol) 200 bunches do quarts and pints; 25 baskets do Bordeaux), in store and for sale by
ap11 FDO. DE FUENTES & CO,
22 Old Levee st

MUSCATEL WINE—600 boxes Muscatel