The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 552. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 5641.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.——NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1848.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

[illegible] year in advance) $12 00
[illegible] weekly, (one year 5 00
[illegible] must give [illegible] week's [illegible] can be allowed to dis-[illegible]

[illegible] for every TEN lines [illegible] first insertion, and [illegible] subsequent one. No Advertise-[illegible] than one dollar in each lan-[illegible]

[illegible] will be [illegible] charged accordingly.
[illegible] at intervals will be charg-[illegible] TEN lines, for each language [illegible]

[illegible] of Annual Advertisers is [illegible] advertisements strictly within the line of [illegible] extent to one square every [illegible] day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, April 3, 1848.

FOR MAYOR,
A. D. CROSSMAN.

The Election To-day.

[illegible] of New Orleans are called upon [illegible] Municipal Officers for the [illegible] year. The [illegible] energetic and ca-[illegible] able administration of the affairs of a great [illegible] is not an easy or a trivial task; and the [illegible] must be confided by the constituen-[illegible] New Orleans to its agents, should not be [illegible] other than competent and expe-[illegible] Upon its due fulfilment [illegible] of the progress and prosperity of the [illegible] rapid and constant develope-[illegible] resources, and the enhancement of [illegible] influence and its population. The [illegible] and commercial importance of [illegible] are but the aggregate of indivi-[illegible] and this in its turn, is indisso-[illegible] associated with and materially affected [illegible] proper and efficient conduct of those to [illegible] is entrusted the management of public [illegible]. In this free country, where the [illegible] derives its power from the confidence [illegible] by the citizens, the latter [illegible] responsibility that is assumed [illegible] Generally speaking, an en-[illegible] [illegible] the suffrages [illegible] agents [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] A. D. Crossman [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] TO THE POLLS.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

[illegible]

Arrival of the Caledonia.

[illegible]

[illegible] —Western Canal [illegible] Richmond 27 a 28 [illegible]

[illegible] —Files of Italian papers to [illegible] have been received at the [illegible] deposition of the Pope, as [illegible] when the Cambria [illegible] February. The Italian pa-[illegible] mention the arrival of a magnifi-[illegible] from Louis Philippe to the Pope, [illegible] with jewels, and calculated to [illegible] francs. Many important im-[illegible] had been undertaken in Rome, [illegible] been received of disturbances in Leg-[illegible] but the most contradictory [illegible] of the result.

[illegible] plying their nefarious vo-[illegible] of Charleston. Several ne-[illegible] been arrested by the vigilant po-[illegible]

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the New-Orleans Bee.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, MOBILE, April 2nd, 7 1-2 P. M.

There is nothing in addition to the news transmitted to the *Picayune*, on Saturday evening last.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1848.

The dull debates and business details of the Senate were enlivened yesterday by a brilliant episode from Mr. Webster, in one of the most powerful and energetic efforts of his life. The chamber was crowded in every part from an early hour in the morning, and the House of Representatives did not number a quorum for more than two hours. It was much doubted by the friends of this distinguished Statesman and Orator, before he opened, whether he would be able to sustain his reputation, for he has been bowed down by an accumulation of afflictions. His state of health, for some months past, has been seriously deranged—so much so, indeed, as to unfit him almost entirely for the discharge of public duties. The loss of his son in Mexico was a severe blow to one so devotedly attached to his children as he is. And upon all these sorrows, a few hours before the meeting of the Senate, he was apprised, by a telegraphic communication from Boston, of the dying condition of his daughter, (Mrs. Appleton) who has been lingering in consumption for a time past. But his energies seemed to rise with the occasion and the subject, and those who have heard all his most splendid oratorical achievements, concede that there were passages in this which equalled his proudest triumph. The war, the acquisition of territory, the treaty, the ten regiment bill, and the character and population of the Northern States of Mexico, furnished him with the theme of his speech. With such ample materials as these, the effect produced, under the search and scrutiny of a master mind like his, may well be imagined.

Upon the close of this speech, the Senate adjourned into Executive session, for the purpose of ordering an investigation into the publication of the treaty, the instructions of Mr. Slidel, &c., which have secretly appeared in the New York *Herald*. A committee consisting of three Senators, Mr. Bradbury, of Maine, Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, and Mr. Wescott, of Florida, was appointed to make the necessary examination, with full power to send for persons and papers.

The labors of this Committee need not be protracted the length of a single day, for Mr. [illegible], of Mississippi, has now in his possession a letter from Mr. Nugent, the correspondent of the *Herald*, admitting that he received the documents from Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State. This fact has been well understood in all the political circles of the metropolis, for several days past, and it has long been notorious, that the *Herald* was supplied with information touching our foreign affairs from the department of state, in consideration of the support and flattery with which it has bedaubed Mr. Buchanan. In lieu of purchasing the influence of that [illegible] with money, he furnished it with State secrets, [illegible] the cheaper channel to himself, [illegible] equally valuable to the journal [illegible].

Great indignation has been excited against the [illegible] Secretary, and the President finds himself in a most embarrassed position. A short time back a resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives, calling for the instructions to Mr. Slidell. The Executive refused to communicate them, alleging that the publication was incompatible with the public interests. That answer was transmitted four days ago, and forty eight hours had not elapsed before these identical instructions—thus denied to the representatives of the people, when demanded for purposes of legislation—were given to the world through the columns of a subservient sheet, in the interest and service of the Secretary of State.

This disgraceful proceeding merits the most summary punishment, and Mr. Polk owes it to himself, as well as to the country, to discharge the offender from the cabinet, as undeserving trust and confidence. If our intercourse with foreign Governments is to become the matter of personal speculation to the head of the department, who is entrusted with its privacy, on the presumed integrity of his character; to what difficulties and dangers are we not constantly exposed.

The resolutions of the Senate enjoin [illegible] its members, with [illegible] contingent [illegible] and yet, when its Executive Journal [illegible] confidential documents, are communicated to the President and Cabinet as they are daily, pending any proceedings in secret session, all restriction is removed, and senators are mentioned, when these proceedings are peddled out by the members of the administration, to bribe and buy up newspaper influence.

But this conduct has only been in keeping with former transactions of the Secretary of State. The most *secret* archives of that department, were thrown open to Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, and were actually ransacked for charges against Mr. Webster, concerning the expenditure of the secret service fund. Still this malignant and cowardly effort at detraction, with all these facilities, terminated in the disgrace of those who were engaged in it, and re-acted with just effect upon the heads of its authors and instigators. So too, whenever it was supposed a party purpose could be served, by exposing to the view of favorites, what was denied to the calls of Congress, the private doors of the State and other Departments were thrown open, and partisans were permitted to explore, and by garbling and *parte* citations, to make out a case agreeable to the interests which they desired to serve.

Mr. Hannegan, Chairman on Foreign Relations, stated to the Senate that the President had expressed the opinion to him, that the publication of these documents, would prevent the ratification of the Treaty at Mexico. If such an unfortunate result, should betide this grossly culpable and mercenary conduct of the Secretary of State, he will yet have an ordeal to pass, even more trying than of dismissal by the President, should Mr. Polk be able to nerve himself to the discharge of that duty.

The House was engaged during the sitting in the consideration of private Bills, without arriving at any important votes. Two or three members, such as Daniel, of N. C., Bowlin, of Mo., and others, make it their special duty on these days to cry out "object" to almost every private claim that is introduced. A single objection throws a Bill over, and in this way, the just rights of individuals are either sacrificed or prejudiced by the mulishness of a few pragmatical creatures, who have no other mode of attracting attention in Congress.

The Senate was occupied with the deficiency bill.

Spring has burst upon us in all its glory and beauty. The crocus already has its admirers in the grounds of the Capitol, and the park is putting on its green mantle. HOMO.

FROM THE BRAZOS.—By an arrival from the Brazos, we are put in possession of Matamoros dates to the 25th ult., inclusive. The *Flag* of that date says:

From a gentleman just from Monterey, we learn that Gen. Wool has given notice of his intention to move with a part of his forces, about 3000 men, upon Zacatecas. The march, we are told, will commence about the first of next month, unless orders to the contrary are received from Washington before that time. Our informant also states that the order for Col. Butler to move upon Victoria with the 3d Dragoons, had been countermanded, and that officer instructed to hold himself in readiness for further orders.

The *Flag* of the 22d has the following:

An "affair of honor," terminating fatally, came off at Mier on the morning of the 18th between two officers of the 3d Dragoons. The parties were Lieut. Joseph H. Maddox, and Lieut. acting Adj't. Edward McPherson. They exchanged four shots, three of them taking effect on Lieut. McPherson. At the second shot he was wounded in the neck, next in the shoulder, and at the fourth fire was shot through the heart, and died immediately. Lieut. Maddox was uninjured. They were both young gentlemen of high standing, and much esteemed by the officers and men of their regiment. The cause of quarrel is not known to us. We understand they were on terms of friendship and intimacy the evening previous.

FROM PORTO RICO.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 24th ult., learns, by a recent arrival, that the crops on the island are in a very backward state, and prices quite high in consequence.

There had been much rain during the month of February, which is very uncommon; also, several slight shocks of earthquakes had been felt, but nothing serious had been experienced therefrom.

Freights were dull, there being scarcely any produce ready for shipment. Provisions plenty and very low,—there having been a very large number of arrivals.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S ABDICATION.—The act of abdication, signed by the king of the French before leaving the Tuilleries, is, it is said, exceedingly laconic, and conceived very nearly in these terms:

"I abdicate to the hands of the French people, on the head of my grandson, the crown, which I have received from the French nation."

So states a Paris letter in the French Courier, at New York.

THE STEYERMARKISCHE.—This celebrated band of instrumental performers, nineteen in number, give their first Concert at the Armory Hall, on Tuesday evening, on which occasion they will execute several overtures, waltzes and other morceaux. They are distinguished for their skill, taste and precision, and their performances have every where elicited enthusiastic applause. By the way, will some body tell us what *Steyermarkische* means.

Congressional.

In the SENATE, on the 24th, Mr. Rusk presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Texas, on the subject of a mail-route. Also, a petition from Cherokee Indians, asking for a board to investigate Cherokee claims.

Mr. Dix presented a petition from John Howard & Sons, praying that their line of steamers between New York and New Orleans may touch at Havana, without rendering their cargoes liable to duty.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to continue, alter, and amend the charter of the city of Washington.

On motion, it was ordered, that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendment of the House to the Senate bill to exempt from duty books, maps, &c., imported for the library of Congress; and the amendment was concurred in.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments made by the House to the bill further to supply the deficiency in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848. After some little discussion, the Senate receded from all its amendments, and agreed to the amendments introduced by the House.

So that the bill has finally passed.

On motion by Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill granting a pension to Patrick Walker, who was severely wounded in Mexico, having lost one arm and the hand of the other. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was considered and passed—ayes 25, noes 9.

On motion by Mr. Atherton, the loan bill was then taken up; and, on motion by Mr. A., the amendment prescribing the manner in which the bids shall be opened, was amended by the addition of these words: "And no proposals shall be withdrawn after they have been received at the Treasury Department."

Mr. Niles submitted an amendment providing that the loan should be divided and payable at specified times; but before any question was taken on the amendment—on motion by Mr. Hannegan, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After some time the doors were re-opened, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, after the presentation and reference of joint resolutions of the legislature of the State of Mississippi, relative to the location of certain lands; to the Mississippi rifles, and the Mississippi regiment battalion in New Orleans; to the importation of adulterated chemicals and medicines; and relative to a change in the system of transporting the mail; the private calendar was taken up in committee, and several bills of a private and local character were considered, reported, and passed.

The correspondence with Great Britain on the subject of reciprocity of trade between her Majesty's government and the United States was communicated by the President, in compliance with a resolution of the House, and ordered to be printed.

The names of pensioners placed on the roll during the past year, were communicated from the War Department, and referred to the Printing Committee. The House then adjourned.

Appointments by the President.

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES.

James McDowell, of Virginia, for Belfast, in Ireland, in the place of Thomas H. Hyatt, declined.

T. W. Behn, of Kentucky, for Messina, in Sicily, in the place of C. Sherwood, deceased.

ATTORNEYS OF THE UNITED STATES, REAPPOINTED.

Joseph A. S. Acklin, for the northern district of Alabama.

Richard M. Gaines, for the southern district of Mississippi.

Henry W. McCorry, for the western district of Tennessee.

James S. Green, for the district of New Jersey.

Henry R. Jackson, for the district of Georgia.

Thomas C. Lyon, for the eastern district of Tennessee.

MARSHAL OF THE UNITED STATES, REAPPOINTED.

Robert I. Chester, for the western district of Tennessee.

MR. WEBSTER.—The Baltimore *Sun*, says:—That Mr. Webster arrived in that city from Washington, on the morning of the 24th ult., on his way to Boston, where he is summoned by the melancholy intelligence, that a beloved daughter, who has been sick for some time with that most relentless of all diseases, consumption, is near her last. He left in the cars this morning for Philadelphia. It is stated that he received this sad intelligence, by telegraph, only an hour or two before he delivered his great speech yesterday in the Senate.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has an excellent article addressed to the friends of Gen. Taylor, and setting forth the necessity of securing the nomination of the Old Hero by the Whig National Convention. The *Inquirer* shows that should every State be represented in the Convention, General Taylor will probably receive 146 votes on the first ballot, and then proceeds as follows:

Here, it will be seen, are enough votes to nominate him, should the whole Union be represented. How important, then, that Tennessee, Alabama, &c., should act, and act promptly. But, it may be argued by some who are opposed to Gen. Taylor, that the full votes of the foregoing States cannot be considered as certain for him. Admit this. Admit that he will not receive the whole 146 votes which we have enumerated, and then we must look for the deficiency to some of the other States.—This, however, may be done with entire confidence. On the first ballot, he will have a chance for votes enough to make up the deficiency in Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York; while, on the second ballot, his friends may with confidence look for support in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and even in other of the New England States. The chances, it will thus be seen, are entirely in his favor, especially should all the States of the South and South West send Delegates to the Convention. That they will so act, we earnestly adjure them. It is the all important matter at this crisis, and the preliminary measures should not be delayed an hour.

SHIPWRECK.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 29th ult., has the following:

We learn by the arrival of the sloop *William Henry*, Capt. Camack, from Key West, that on the 16th instant, the ship *Brewster*, Captain Thatcher, from New Orleans for Boston, got ashore in a fog, on Folly Rocks, opposite Cape Florida, and bilged. On the 18th instant, the sea making a fair breach over her, slipped the chain and cut away the mizzen mast and topgallant mast to prevent the vessel going entirely to pieces. Her cargo, consisting of Cotton, Pork, &c., had been mostly taken out, in a damaged state, and carried to Key West. On Wednesday the *William Henry* spoke the wrecking sloop *Convoy*, with a cargo of cotton from the *Brewster*, who informed Capt. Camack, that there was another ship ashore on the inside of Florida Reef, then in sight, and requested him to inform any wreckers he might fall in with of the circumstance.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER.—The boiler of the Iron Foundry of Messrs. Curtis & Randall, of East Boston, exploded on the afternoon of the 23rd ult., instantly killing the engineer, and dangerously wounding five or six others, one of whom has since died. It took the roof off the building and blew down the side wall.

The cause of the explosion was supposed to arise from the exhaustion of the water in the boiler while the workmen were gone to dinner. When they came back the Engineer started the force, pumps to fill the boiler, when an immediate and dreadful explosion followed.

FLORIDA SUGAR.—Mr. James McKay, formerly one of our citizens, but now a resident of Tampa Bay, has left with us samples of sugar made in that neighborhood. He brought on with him 68 hhds., the crop of one planter, the quality of which is fair. The hhds. are small, weighing about 700 lbs., and are the product of five hands. The sugar is now being shipped to New York. Mr. McKay also brought us a sample of another lot, of strictly prime quality, which will be soon sent to this market. It is dry, of beautiful color, and although not made by the improved apparatus employed in Louisiana, is finely granulated, and will compare favorably with the same quality of New Orleans sugar.

The sugar culture is gradually extending about Tampa. There are now about 1000 acres appropriated to that project, and from the rapid influx of emigrants, mostly from the Western and Middle States, a number of new plantations will no doubt be opened this season and put in sugar. We are glad to learn that a good deal of attention is given to the orange, lemon, banana, plantain, and other tropical fruits, all of which succeed admirably in that section.

The perfect adaption of the soil and climate of that portion of Florida to these articles of culture—its position on the Gulf—its mild healthful and even temperature, together with the abundant supply of fish, oysters, wild game, &c., —will in time attract a dense population and sufficient capital to build up a large and pleasant seaport town. In regard to Tampa, we learn that the government has withdrawn its reservation and cedes its right to the county, which has located the seat of justice there. A number of lots have already been sold and will speedily be improved.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. McKay has purchased a suitable vessel for the trade, and so soon as the necessary arrangements shall have been made, he will make monthly trips between Tampa and New Orleans, touching at Mobile.—*Mobile Tribune*.

LATER NEWS FROM FRANCE.

By the British steamship *Avon*, Lieut. Philip Hast, Commander, arrived at the harbor of Ship Island on Friday last, at noon, and boarded on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, we have received London papers to the 2d of March, inclusive.

The news from France is only six days later—to the 29th February.

From passengers on board, we learn that the popular feeling in England was unfavorable to Louis Philippe.

There came, as passengers to Havana, on board the *Avon*, Gen. Rostoland, Governor of the Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, and Mr. Hiernon, minister of the Home department. They intend to proceed immediately to their point of destination.

Gen. Rostoland was appointed by Louis Philippe, and after the revolution re-appointed by the Provisional Government, as there were good grounds to fear a servile insurrection in the French Islands. These gentlemen are entrusted with plenary powers to abolish slavery, either immediately or prospectively.

The Havana papers are on the reserve, as to the French revolution. They appear but little disposed to discuss matters so entirely foreign to their laws and government. The French residents in Cuba, enter into the spirit of their country with great animation, and intend to give an evidence of their feelings.

The following towns have already declared for the Republican Government, or at all events manifested a friendly spirit. They are—Angouleme, Grenoble, Lyons, Nogent-sur-Seine (Aube), Arras, Nimes, Avignon, Besançon, Narbonne, Bayonne, Valence, Berey, Tours, Saumur, Brest, St. Brieuc, Alençon, St. Amand, Montluçon, Montaigu, Bordeaux, Dole, Auxonne, Dijon, Langres, Chaumont, Bar sur-Aube, Troyes, St. Dizier, Bar-le-Duc, Vitry, all the cities in the north with their garrisons, St. Lo (where the soldiers fraternized with the people), Guadaloupe, Toulouse, Nevers, Nancy, Verdun, Strasburg, Caen, Agen, Laon, Chalons sur Saone, St. Quentin, Angers, Valenciennes, Cambray, Blois, Perigueux, Montpelier, Clermont-Ferrand, Mezieres, the Indre, &c. At Rennes, Havre, Boulogne and Calais there was some little agitation at first, but the Republic was eventually hailed with acclamations. Lastly, at Rheims, the city where the Sovereigns of the "dynasty of 1400 years" were wont to be crowned, the triumph of the cause, which extinguishes Royalty for ever was hailed with unanimous acclamations. We find no counter manifestation of attachment to the ex King. The crown of Louis Philippe has fallen from his brow like a rotten pear from the tree.

The letter of our Paris correspondent, dated half past 11 o'clock, 29th Feb., forenoon, contains the following:

"I have never seen Paris more tranquil than it is at this moment; nor is it in the capital only that order reigns. You will see presently that the first grand display of power has been made at Maisons Laffitte, 14 or 15 miles from Paris, in repression of outrage.

"The provisional government labors constantly, rapidly and effectively for the re-establishment of order, the relief of all suffering from the crisis, and the consolidation of the Republic. Their task is Herculean, but they perform it with marvellous good will, infusing the industry, and, it must be confessed, unshrinking courage.

"At this moment the working classes, thousands in number, are passing up the Boulevard unarmed and perfectly good humored. This demonstration is to impress upon the government the necessity for attending to their interest, but it is superfluous. You will find among the measures of Government the appointment of a committee with that special object.

"The Ministers of the Argentine Republic and of the Republic of the Uruguay officially recognized the new Government on Monday."—*London Times*.

At 2 o'clock, on the 27th Feb., Mr. Richard Rush, Ambassador of the United States of America, accompanied by Mr. Martin, first Secretary of the American Legation, and Major Poussin, who resided a long time in the United States, likewise waited on the members of the provisional government, to whom he delivered a most flattering address. M. Arago replied that the members of the government received without surprise, but with a lively pleasure, the assurance of the sentiments expressed by the American Minister, adding that France did not expect less from an ally with whom she formed a closer connection by the proclamation of the Republic.

The following details of the interview are taken from the *National*:

"To-day, at two o'clock, the representative Minister from the United States, Mr. Richard Rush, went to the Hotel de Ville, in formal recognition of the Provisional Government. It was appropriate to the representative of the American Union to be the first to welcome our infant republic, for there is no bond more powerful between nations than community of sentiment. The step taken by the Minister of the United States has, under existing circumstances, serious importance; although fully awaited, it has touched acutely the members of the Provisional Government, and after an interview in which were exchanged the noblest expressions, they, in a body, accompanied this representative of a great nation to the threshold of the Hotel de Ville, as a proof of the cordial affection which must ever exist between the American and French Republics."

"Mr. R. Rush thus expressed himself.—"*Gentlemen*: As a representative of the United States, charged with the care of the rights and interests of my country, and of my fellow citizens residing in France, and being at too great a distance to await instructions, I seize the earliest opportunity of offering my congratulations, persuaded that my Government will approve the step of which I have taken the initiative. I must not omit to remind you, that the alliance and friendship which have so long united France and the United States is unimpaired. I am certain, that a cordial and universal expression of hope will arise in my country, for the prosperity, happiness, and glory of France under the institutions which she has now inaugurated in conformity with the will of the nation. Americans will have an ardent hope that under the wisdom of France, these institutions will have for the whole human race results, of which the magnanimous conduct of the people, in the late events, afford a happy presage. Under similar institutions, the United States have enjoyed for seventy years an increased prosperity, and a Government of uninterrupted stability; and it the Union invariably leaves to other countries a free choice of government, without any interference, it will naturally feel gratified in seeing another great nation flourish under institutions which have assured to themselves the benefits of social order and public liberty.

"Permit me, Gentlemen, to employ the words of the great and excellent Washington, the immortal founder of our republic, used by him on a similar occasion to the present, and to terminate this address by adding to my congratulations the earnest hope that the friendship of the two republics may be co-extensive with their duration.

"M. Arago replied that the members of the Government received without surprise, but with lively pleasure the sentiments expressed by the Ambassador of the United States; France expected no less from an ally with whom she placed herself in more intimate relations by the proclamation of a Republic. "The Provisional Government," he added, "thanks you for the good wishes you entertain for the greatness and prosperity of France. It is delighted to re-echo the words of Washington; and it has a firm reliance that these words will not only be a desire but a reality."

"M. Dupont, de l'Eure, then addressing the Ambassador, said "Permit me, Sir, in offering you my hand, to assure you that the French people tenders a hand of friendship to the American nation."

"Mr. R. Rush was accompanied by Mr. Martin, Chief Secretary of the Embassy, and also by Major Poussin. When these gentlemen quitted the Hotel de Ville, the guards presented arms, and cries of "*Vive la Republique des Etats Unis!*" saluted the Ambassador."

(From the London Times of Thursday, March 2.)

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.—*Wednesday Evening*.—Owing to the announcement made by Lord Palmerston, last evening, that the English Ambassador at Paris had received a communication from M. de Lamartine, of the desire of the French Government to maintain peace, the English funds had opened this morning at an improvement of one and a half per cent. Distrust, however, of the power of the Provisional Government to control for any lengthened period the impulse by which they are surrounded soon resumed its force, and before the termination of business, prices had receded to the closing quotations of yesterday.

The Corn Market to-day was steady, at Monday's prices.

The dividends on the Greek loan of 60,000,-000f., guaranteed by Great Britain, France and Russia, fell due to-day, and some anxiety was occasioned amongst the holders of the stock in this country by Mrs. Rotschild having requested that the coupons which they usually were in the habit of paying in London should be presented again to-morrow. The coupons on this stock are payable in Paris, and it appears that the last communication received by Messrs. Rothschild from their house in that city, mentioned that they had not been able to confer with the Provisional Government of the French Republic upon the subject, but that an interview had been had with the representatives of Russia and England from whom a promise had been received that they would on the following day give a formal authorization for the payment to be made. The announcement that such authorization had been obtained would most probably have been received in London this afternoon, but for the tempestuous weather which has prevented the arrival from Paris of any of the ordinary advices.

Advices from Havre, received this afternoon, announce that, owing to the panic caused by the revolution, a run for specie had taken place on the branch of the Bank of France, and that that establishment had in consequence suspended specie payments. The branch held at the time a portfolio full of first rate paper, which, however, was useless in the emergency, and two of its officers immediately started for Paris with bills to the amount of 2,000,000f., to obtain the necessary supplies. The alarm in Havre, appears to be excessive, and apprehensions entertained of the probable occurrence of financial difficulties in the capital and in other places, were such as to cause doubts whether the messengers from the branch would be immediately successful.

FEB. 28.—When the people appeared on the Place Carousel, the King was still in the court of the Tuileries on horseback; he had just time to save himself, without change of clothes or money, and go with the Queen through the garden to the Place de la Concorde. They intended to go to the Chamber of Deputies, but when they reached the obelisque, a rush took place, and though surrounded by officers it appeared probable that they would be captured; and then they escaped with difficulty through the press, and got away in a carriage by the Champs Elysees. When at Neuilly the National Guard clubbed together to give them enough money to continue their journey!

Every one has known for several days where M. Guizot was; it is understood that the police told him he must fly or else they would be obliged to capture him, and he refused.

The first club, Societe Republicaine Centrale, at its second meeting yesterday, proceeded to the *verification des pouvoirs* and the election of a Bureau. Blanqui, the famous conspirator was the President. Every member had to give his name and address and his "antecedents." A furious debate arose on the election of one man who had been *redacteur* of a popular Journal at Toulouse, and afterwards was accused of coming to Paris to conduct a Carlist journal. His defence was, that he belonged to three "*Legitimists qui voulaient sincerement la Republique*." The storm which arose on this ended at last by his expulsion. Then came such virulent attacks on Robespierre and the Jacobins, and furious defences of them and their policy, that it was surprising the parties did not come to blows. Then the Fourrierists, Communists, &c., came on the scene, and the sitting ended in tumult, but no blood was shed, and the partisans of "order," on the whole, were in a majority.

The Bonapartists, Legitimates and Orleanists, have appeared to the people in the streets and mounted their party cockades, but have been received with derision and treated with most contemptuous indifference.

The leaders of the Communists declare that they will support public order, but remain armed, and not insist on the immediate application of their theories, for which the public is not ripe.

The new National Guard *mobile* will absorb above 20,000 of the armed populace, and remove them directly to the forts and the exterior of the city, and has enlisted their interests on the side of order. This will make a great difference, as it is calculated by officers in the Ministere de la Guerre, that little more than this number took an active part in the revolution, and the loss of life on the part of the people and National Guard is not believed to be above 200 men, not so many as in 1830 it was above 1,500.

The ex King Jerome Bonaparte has addressed the following letter to the Provisional Government:

"The nation has just destroyed the treaties of 1815. The old soldier of Waterloo, the last brother of Napoleon, re-enters from that moment the bosom of the great family. The time of dynasties has passed for France. The law of proscription which weighed on me has fallen with the last of the Bourbons. I demand that the Government of the Republic shall issue a decree declaring that my proscription was an insult to France, and has disappeared with all that was imposed on us by foreigners.

"PARIS, Feb. 26. "JEROME BONAPARTE."

Under the existing circumstances, the resumption of Messrs. Dubois' Commercial Bank of Havre, is rendered hopeless. A balance sheet had just been prepared up to 24th of February, and arrangements for the restoration of the concern were in active progress when the news of the outbreak in Paris was received. The only efforts of the managers will now be directed towards its liquidation. A large dividend may be anticipated, except after the full endorsement of the responsible [illegible] proprietors.

Intelligence was received this morning of the suspension of the Commercial Bank at Antwerp, a highly respectable joint stock establishment. The Belgian paper believe that this measure solely dictated by prudence, will not be of lengthened duration. As it is, this news has produced [illegible] consternation on the Bourse.

(From the Times of Thursday morning 2d March.)

We have received, by express, letters from Paris up to 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, together with some further German correspondence. Our Paris letter contains the following:

"Every thing continues to proceed better and more favorably than could have been hoped for by the most sanguine. The Government is earning universal good opinion by its activity and energy, coupled with moderation and perseverance. That it will arrive at its end without occasional miscarriage or interruption would be hazardous to predict, and yet so far as the best and purest intentions can insure the attainment of their objects, the prophecy would seem justified.

"Among the rumors to-day, is one that Lord Normanby paid a second visit to M. de Lamartine, to assure him of the friendly dispositions of the British Government. Without proceeding to official information on the point, I believe the fact is that the British Government has demonstrated to the Provisional Government of France, through the British Ambassador, frankly and loyally its desire for the resumption of amicable relations between the two countries, but observing that an Ambassador cannot be accredited to a Provisional Government. In the mean time, in instructing the Marquis of Normanby to visit the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the British Government has gone as far as it possibly could under the circumstances, and sufficient to evince the friendliness of its disposition. The very anxious feeling that existed on this most important subject, has, therefore, much given way, and already hopes are expressed that France and England united will be able to avert the evil of a general war.

"The Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, and Holland, to whom M. de Lamartine had officially announced the proclamation of the Republic, had replied that they could not recognize the Government, until they should have received instructions to that effect from their Courts. The Ambassadors intended, it is said, to retire in the mean time, some to Versailles and others to St. Germain-en-Laye, and to leave each a secretary in Paris, for the transaction of ordinary business.

"Everything is miraculously orderly. There is great bustle observable, but it is all directed to the repair of the evils consequent upon the great movements which Paris has just witnessed.

"There is little known about the fugitives. The ex King, when he left the Tuileries with the Queen, got into a brougham in the Place de la Concorde, and drove off to St. Cloud, at such a rate, that when they crossed the bridge, the horse was too exhausted to mount the hill leading to the Chateau. Some men pushed the carriage up, however. After taking some papers, the ex King entered a hackney coach at Saint Cloud and drove to Versailles, and thence to Trianon. He in a short time entered a travelling carriage, but before leaving the park, he saw at a distance, approaching towards him, six men on horseback, and became afraid that they were in search of him. He, therefore, ordered the coachman to stop, alighted, and ran into a guard house at the gate of the park, near the railroad station, Montretout, and concealed himself behind a stove. The men having passed, an aid-de-camp informed him that there was no danger. He, accordingly, re entered the carriage and drove off. At the village, called La Queue, on the road to Dreux, he was joined by the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier. Further than that he then went to Eu, and embarked at Treport on board the *Facet* steamer, nothing is known.

—"The Duchess of Orleans, after leaving the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, proceeded with her children to the Invalides, where they passed the night. At 5 o'clock next morning, they left in a hackney coach, accompanied by an aid de camp of the Governor of the Invalides (Marshall Molitor). It is said that she left Paris only this day, and that she would be accompanied to the frontier by a distinguished member of the Provisional Government (M. Marast, it is said). M. Duchatel is supposed to be in Paris. M. Guizot is, they say, in London.

—"Several most important failures were spoken of here to-day. Two banking houses of eminence are said to have suspended their payments.

(From the London Times, March 1st.

Horrible outrages have been committed in the vicinity of the metropolis, and in an especial manner at Rouen, where the political agitation was made the pretext for a brutal demonstration against the English workmen on the railroads, and the burning of the wooden bridge of the Havre Railroad.

The Provisional Government was working with energy for the re-organization of all the public departments. They notice with severity and menace the outrages perpetrated by "mere strangers to Paris and to the generous enthusiasm of its citizens."

All the accounts from the departments announced the rising of the people, and their recognition of the Republic. The army was equally and similarly unanimous. At Toulouse, where a Legitimist expression was feared, the Republic had been proclaimed with acclamation.

The whole of the Thiers and Odillon Barrot parties had rallied round the Provisional Government.

The Havre line, it is feared, is closed, the bridge at Rouen being burned.

The adhesion of all the provinces is no longer doubted.

The Diplomatic Corps have assembled, and resolved to await the orders from their respective Governments.

The first Marshal who has given his adhesion to the Republic is Marshal Bugeaud.

The banking-houses have all resumed business, headed by the Bank of France. That bank discounted 7,000,000 worth of paper on Saturday, and the Provisional Government has lodged in its coffers two hundred millions of francs.

The disposition of the Northern Powers is considered very doubtful.

The Provisional Government has retarded the opening of the Bourse for a few days.

The hospital list shows that the number of wounded is 428, of whom 350 are civilians and 78 military.

There is not the slightest chance for the Napoleonists.

On the requisition of M. de Portalis, Procureur General, the Court of appeals passed a decree declaring that it entertains the accusation, that informations shall be laid against the exMinisters and their accomplices, orders the seizure of the bodies of M. Guizot and his eight colleagues, and entrusts MM. Delahaye and Perrot de Chezelles, Jun., members of the Court, with the conduct of the information.

"Victor Hugo had been appointed Mayor of the 9th arrondissement of Paris, and M. de Cormenin Vice President of the Council of State.

"M. Orfila had been superseded in his office of *doyen* of the Faculty of Paris.

"On Sunday a numerous band of incendiaries proceeded to Maisons Laffitte, near Paris, with the intention of burning the bridge. The National Guard immediately took arms, but not being strong enough to oppose the banditti, they sent for assistance to St. Germain-en-Laye. A large detachment of National Guards of that town, accompanied by a squadron of dragoons, who each carried behind him an armed citizen, immediately proceeded to Maisons, where they arrived in time to prevent the destruction of the bridge. They then attacked the incendiaries, killed eight of them, and made a considerable number prisoners.

"The incendiaries, 19 in number, who burned the bridge of Asnieres, have been arrested after an obstinate resistance, in which one of them was killed. They were conducted by the National Guard of the Batignolles to the Prefecture, and confined in the Conciergerie.

"An idea of the zeal displayed by the National Guard may be formed from the fact that 85 patrols passed before the guard-house of St. Eustache on Sunday night.

"All the prefects of the Departments had been superseded in their posts by a decree of the Provisional Government, and the civil and military administrations placed under the direction of the Delegates of the Government.

"Lyons recognized the new Government without the least disorder having taken place. At Besançon, Valence, Narbonne, Perpignan, Angouleme, and Limoges, the Republic was recognized without the slightest disturbance. At Bayonne, the publications of the Government had been posted up. There was much agitation, but not disorder. At Chalons every thing was perfectly tranquil.

—The *Journal des Debats*, the devoted and even servile organ of the ex-King, joined the Republican Government on Sunday! The Press is unanimous in giving the world to understand that monarchical government is forever overthrown in France, and that a republic is a *sine qua non*.

—All the news received from the departments is, without exception, favorable to the new Government. The revolution is hailed with enthusiasm, and the new Government will not have to wait long for adhesions.

—The statue of the Duke of Orleans has been taken down from the court yard of the Louvre.

—A decree of the Provisional Government has annexed the domains of the ex-Civil-List to the domain of the Republic. The *National* distinctly announces that all national property is to be respected.

—"The intelligence received from Germany prepares us for exciting news when the events shall have become known there. The Northern Powers had previously resolved upon the immense armed preparations. From Milan, accounts of the most alarming character had reached Vienna. A curious but unmistakable proof of the hatred with which all Germans were regarded in Lombardy, was given at La Scala, the great theatre of Milan. On the appearance of the previously great favorite Fanny Elssler on the stage, the entire audience rose and quitted the house.

The *National* says, "the Marquis of Normandy had, yesterday morning, a long private interview with M. Lamartine; the details of what passed on the occasion have not transpired, but it is supposed they were of such a nature as to leave no doubt that the disposition of England towards the French Republic was of the most friendly character.

The same paper says, "3000 workmen went in a body to day to the Hotel de Ville to demand from the Provisional Government the reduction of the hours of labor to ten per diem, the abolition of the system of *marchandage* middlemen and prompt measures to effect a good understanding and association between masters and workmen. The deputation was received by the Provisional Government, and M. Louis Blanc presented himself on the steps of the Hotel de Ville to declare that this grave question could not fail to engross the most serious attention of the Government.

The following is from the *National*:

"The flight of Louis Philippe was marked by an incident which does so much honor to the feelings of our population, that we hasten to mention it. At the moment the ex-King was escaping by the little doorway, nearly opposite the bridge, and going into the carriage that waited for him, he found himself surrounded by the people. Two cuirassiers stationed in the Place de la Concorde rushed to his protection, one this brave regiment, without, however, using their arms, opened passage. An officer seeing the danger cried out, "Messieurs, spare the King." To which a stentorian voice replied, "We are not assassins—let him go—*qu'il parte*, became the general cry. The people have been too brave during the combat not to be generous after the victory."

—It is announced that M. De Lamartine is preparing a manifesto to Europe in the name of the French Republic.

—M. Pasquier has quitted the Hotel do Petit Luxemburg. The inscription, "Chancery of France," has been effaced, and the national flag substituted, with the inscription "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

—The poor ex-Governor of Algeria, the Duke d'Aumale, is reckoning sadly without his host! A letter was received on Monday morning, at the war office, in which he congratulates M. Guizot on the energetic attitude which he had assumed in the affair of the banquet!

—Achmet Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali, fought on the popular side with the greatest intrepidity, on the proclamation of the Republic he hastened to offer his services to the Municipality of his quarter.

—The members of the Provisional Government refuse to receive any remuneration whatever.

—The inspectors of the domains are now preparing an inventory of the property of the Civil List, and take possession thereof in the name of the sovereign people.

The *National* announces that all the "Procureurs" and the "Syndicats" who hold offices under Government will be dismissed without reserve.

—The Syndicate of the Banking Trade were admitted to an interview with the Provisional Government, and protested the devotion of the trade to the cause of the French people and the security of the city.—They estimated the stock of flour in the hands of the bakers and the trade at 80,000 sacks, which at 2 400 sacks daily consumption, would furnish a supply for 33 days.

City Intelligence.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. HENDERSON.—The body of the late, gallant Lieutenant Henderson, of the Louisiana Mounted Volunteers, was escorted yesterday morning from the Arsenal, on St. Peter street, and buried with all military honors. The Louisiana Legion participated in the funeral honors, and the concourse of citizens which attended the remains of this gallant and brave soldier to his last resting place, exhibited that the deceased was greatly esteemed by his fellow citizens, for his merit and worth as a man and a soldier.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Nelson Norris vs. steamer Little Rock and owners, which was commenced in this Court on Friday last, was concluded on the next day, and taken under advisement by Judge McCaleb.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following persons were arraigned on Saturday last before Judge McHenry, and all put in the usual plea of "not guilty:" John J. Cleveland, for arson; William Cosgrove, for stabbing with intent to kill; Michael Otero, for stabbing with intent to kill; Caroline Strauble, for receiving stolen property; Kelly, Vaulbeck, Burke and McLane, for robbing on a steamboat; James Elam, for embezzlement; Thomas Hogan, for assault and battery. As Judge McHenry will preside during this week in the Second District Court, in the place of Judge Canon, who is still unwell, no criminal trials will take place in the First District Court.

THE COURTS.—All the higher Courts will be closed to-day, on account of the Municipal election.

PEOPLE'S LYCEUM.—Another lecture before the People's Lyceum will be delivered this evening, by Dr. Banning. Subject, "the Mechanism of the human trunk."

☞ We have been requested by officer Everett, of the Second Municipality police, to direct public attention to the fact of his having published a statement in the *Delta* of Friday last, contradicting a report of a case before Recorder Ramos, made in that paper in a manner injurious to his character.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—Captain H. Windover was brought up on Saturday last, before Recorder Seuzeneau. The Captain was arrested at the Lake, by officers Salvatory and Ducoing, for being drunk and disturbing the peace. When about to be arrested, he resisted the officers and tore their clothes. He was fined five dollars by the Recorder, and was afterwards released.

ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.—A man named James Ward was, on Saturday last, brought up before Recorder Baldwin, charged with having, during the previous night, knocked down Robert Miller, in Tchoupitoulas street, and, in connection with another man, robbed him of $17. Not being able to give any good account of himself, the Recorder sent the accused to the work-house.

LARGE BREACH OF TRUST.—Andre Bequet and a man named Ducour was, on Saturday last, charged before Recorder Ramos, upon the oath of Leon Latargue, with having, on Friday night last, feloniously left his baking establishment at Canal Carondelet, Bequet carrying with him $460, and Ducour $281. They had both been in the employment of Mr. Latargue. They have not yet been arrested.

ROBBERY.—On Thursday night last, some scoundrels entered the jewelry store of Mr. H. Franke, No. 61 Old Levee, in the Third Municipality, and took therefrom eight watches, as follows: One second hand gold watch, with gold dial, marked Leon Geneve; two gold watches, Nos. 8259 and 8272; a silver watch, tells the day of the month; three plain silver watches, without mark; and a copper gilt watch. The robber is unknown, and has not yet been discovered.

A HELPLESS WOMAN.—Mrs. Ann Thomas came on Saturday morning last to Recorder Seuzeneau's office, with a child, which was born on the preceding day. She declared to his Honor, that she was unmercifully turned out of the house by her husband, and not knowing where to go, she prayed his honor to provide her with a temporary shelter. Her request was granted by the Recorder.

FIRST WARD, FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—At a Whig meeting held at the Conti Street Hotel on Saturday Evening, the following gentlemen were unanimously selected as the candidates for Aldermen to represent the Ward in the Municipal Council, viz: RICHARD HAGAN, STEPHEN D. MCNEIL, LUCIUS C. DUNCAN. A better ticket could not have been framed. It is composed of trust-worthy and intelligent gentlemen, who merit the cordial support of the voters of the Ward.

MR. GLIDDON.—The course of lectures of this learned and eloquent archæologist closes to-night, with a repetition of Saturday evening's lecture, explanatory of mummification and Egyptian animal worship. We have great pleasure in announcing, that Mr. Gliddon has consented to deliver one discourse more, on Tuesday evening, which will be devoted to an elucidation and illustration of art and science among the ancient Egyptians. The theme is an interesting one, and will, doubtless, enable Mr. Gliddon to display the profound erudition and splendid endowments of imagination and intellect for which he is distinguished.

RACES, BINGAMAN COURSE.—FIFTH DAY.—The match race between Revenue, Topaz, Mary Weller and Revenue, on Saturday, attracted a brilliant concourse of spectators. Two of the nags were considered cracks, and the finest kind of sport was anticipated. But the disappointment of the spectators was great, for Col. Johnson's bay colt, Revenue, was so superior to the rest in speed and bottom, that the contest proved a one-sided affair. At the tap of the drum, all started in good order, Topaz taking the lead until after the first turn, when Revenue closed up and went ahead, keeping the track throughout the lead, distancing Mary Weller and Rough and Ready, and putting Topaz to the top of his speed, to save himself from a similar disgrace. In the second heat, the bay colt again took the lead and maintained it at an easy pace, Topaz making several ineffectual attempts to close the gap between them.—The race was won with thorough ease, and the running of Revenue fully justified the good opinion of his numerous backers.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH DAY.—Saturday, April 1, 1848.—Purse, $1,000; entrance, 10 per cent., added; with an inside stake of $4,000, P. P., between Revenue and Topaz—4 mile heats.

Col. Wm. R. Johnson's b. c. Revenue, by imp. Trustee, out of Rosaline Somers; 4 years old—100 lbs.,	1	1
L. Vanleer's b. h. Topaz, by imp. Glencoe, out of Emerald, 3 years old—83 lbs.,	2	2
H. D. Price's ch. m. Mary Weller, by Sterling, out of Discord, 4 years old—107 lbs.,	dis.	
T. B. Goldsby's ch. h. Rough and Ready, by Shamrock, out of imp. Hope, 5 years old—110 lbs.,	dis.	

Time, 7.44 1-2—8.01.

RACES, LAST DAY.—Sunday, 2d April.—Purse $750, 10 per cent added—mile heats, best three in five.

There were three entries, viz:

Jas. Williamson's b. c. Joe Walker, by John Dawson, dam by imp. Luzborough; 3 years old—81 lbs.

T. B. Goldsby's ch. m. Sally Riddlesworth, by imp. Riddlesworth, dam by imp. Leviathan; 5 years old—107 lbs.

G. W. Graves' ch. f. Belle, by Frank, out of Picayune: 3 years old—83 lbs.

This race appeared to induce a most brilliant turn out, and the betting became quite general and odds were given in favor of Joe Walker, who won the first heat in most excellent time. This heat was strongly contested by Sally Riddlesworth. The second was won by Belle, by about a half neck. She also took the third and fourth heats, which determined the race. The track was in fine order, and the weather remarkably good.

SUMMARY.

Belle,	3	1	1	1
Joe Walker,	1	2	2	2
Sally Riddlesworth,	2	3	3	3

Time,—1st heat—1.47 1-2; 2d 1.47 1-2; 3d 1.49; 4th 1.50.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of the officers of the steamer *Tennessee*, for late Nashville and other river papers.

COTTON FACTORY DESTROYED.—Mr. Walker's extensive Cotton Factory, in Delaware, on the Brandywine, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

THE RADEMACHER MURDER.—A despatch from Philadelphia to the Baltimore *Sun* says:

Our city still continues in the greatest excitement on account of the bloody tragedy enacted on Wednesday night, and thousands of rumors are afloat as to the supposed cause that led to the perpetration of the deed. Mr. Rademacher is still alive, and some hopes are entertained of his recovery.

This afternoon a man named Leatherman, a shoemaker, was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer. He, however, positively denies the charge declaring that he was at his boarding house on Wednesday night. The boarders deny this, and say that he returned home very late, and washed parts of his clothing. He was committed for a further examination to-morrow.

Leatherman, is an old offender, having been convicted ten years since, of the robbery of the [illegible] Lutheran Church in this city.

☞ No debts contracted by the crew of the Norse brig VICTORINE, Capt. Bie, will be paid by the master or consignee.
ap3 T. C. JENKINS, 95 Common st.

☞ The Consignees of one box marked H. & G., per ship Niobe, from Havre, and four crates earthenware marked 4 in a diamond M. & T. per ship Oxford, from Liverpool, are requested to call at the subscriber's office and receive the same.
mr31 LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st.

People's Lyceum.

THE fourth of the series of Free Lectures before the above Institution will be delivered this evening, April 3d, at 8 o'clock, in the House of Representatives, by Dr. E. P. Banning. Subject—Physical Education, in relation to the mechanism of the Human Trunk.

The public are invited to attend.

M. M. COHEN, JAMES SAUL, B. CRNAS, } Committee on Lectures.
C. DAY, Sec'y. ap3

MR. N. CONOM respectfully informs his friends and public, that on SUNDAY, 2d of April, he will open his ICE CREAM ESTABLISHMENT, situated near the Beef Market, 1st Municipality.—Amateurs of Sherbets and Ice Cream may call there where they will find the best refreshments of the city. ap1 [illegible]

NOTICE.—The undersigned, having this day been appointed Liquidator and Receiver of the firm of Jenkins & Mason, by the Honorable the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, informs the public, that he alone is authorised to settle the affairs of said firm. mr31 3t JOSIAS JENKINS.

Lake! Lake!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will on SUNDAY, 2d of April, open his RESTAURAT, at the Lake Pontchartrain, opposite WASHINGTON HOTEL. He hopes that the ameliorations made to his establishment will continue him the patronage that the public has heretofore bestowed upon him.
mr31 6t L. BOUDRO.

St. Anthony Pavilion.

COURVOISIER & CO. respectfully inform the public that Sunday, 26th instant, they will open their Pavilion, where they will offer to amateurs, Ice Cream and Sorbets of the most delicious taste.

The embellishments made to this Garden, and the exactitude of the service which will leave nothing to desire, ought to give them the patronage of the public. mr25

PROCTORVILLE,

AT THE FIRST TERMINUS OF THE MEXICAN GULF RAILWAY, ON LAKE BORGNE.

THE plan of this village being now prepared, persons desirous to procure lots for immediate building purposes, may apply to Al. Gordon, No 6 Front Levee, where every needful information will be given. mr25 2tw 3w

DISSOLUTION.—The co partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be hereafter used, by either party, only in liquidation.
GEORGE FORMAN,
THS. S. KENNEDY.
New Orleans, April 1st, 1848. ap3 1f

LATE importation of Wine and Brandy—50 casks red Wine, old Medoc; 20 do. do good ordinary; 50 barrels white Wine, Haut Sauterne; 10 half pipes 4th proof genuine Brandy, Cognac, entitled to debenture; 10 quarter do do do; 5 eighth do do do; 100 boxes Brandy Cherries; 50 do Brandy Fruits; 50 do Fruits in their juice, for sale by
ap3 POUGET FILS, 19 Conti st.

DRY GOODS ENTITLED TO DEBENTURE—Received by late importation, and for sale by the subscribers:
30 boxes English printed Jaconets; 15 do. Prints.
mr27 DUFOUR DURAND & Co. 23 Chartres.

LANDING ex ship Orlando, from Bordeaux—15 casks Old Medoc Wine; 21 do red Wine, ordinary; 100 barrels white Wine Haut Sauterne, for sale by POUGET FILS,
mr20 19 Conti, betwee Chartres & Levee

LINSEED OIL—35 barrels first quality Linseed Oil, in store, for sale by
NATHAN JARVIS & CO.,
ap1 Corner Magazine and Common sts.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—35 barrels Spirits Turpentine, in fine order, for sale by
NATHAN JARVIS & Co,
ap1 corner Magazine and Common.

FIRE BRICKS—English, Pensacola and Pittsburg Fire Bricks for sale by
mr26 ALF KEARNY & Co, 98 Magazine.

SWISS ABSYNTH—50 boxes, brand of Dubied Pere & Fils, for sale by
mr25 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St. Louis st

FRUITS IN THEIR JUICE—4 boxes assorted Fruits, landing and for sale by
mr25 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St. Louis

OIL—300 baskets Oil, new crop, received by the Waverly, from Marseilles, and for sale by
mr28 F. DUBUCH, 77 St. Louis st.

SHOES—66 cases Ladies' Kid Buskins, just received and for sale low to close consignment, by
mr23 DE FOREST & Co, 30 Customhouse st

PRINTS—35 cases Prints of a variety of patterns and styles, in store and for sale by
mr28 DE FOREST & Co, 30 Customhouse st

MOLASSES—380 bbls. 8 tierces, Cuba Molasses landing from schr Judith Ward, for sale by
mr28 L. CANTIN, 73½ Magazine st.

HAVANA COFFEE—300 bags choice green Coffee, landing and for sale by L. CANTIN,
mr28 73½ Magazine

RADICAL CURE of chronic Rheumatism, Green Sickness, Suppression of the Menses, Head-ache, redness and itching of the skin, Intermittent Fever, Fluxes, &c.
Anti Rheumatic Syrup.
Emmenagogue Tonic and Febrifuge Pills.
Anti-Neuralgic Balm (for head ache.)
Pomatum for freckles on the skin.
Astringent Injection.
Fifteen years of practice in the French and English Colonies, and aided by distinguished physicians have enabled me to perfect the remedies which I have the honor now to offer to the public of this city. All these preparations have been carefully made, are entirely free from mercury and opium, and are composed of vegetable extracts.
A prospectus signed by the author, accompanies each article.
Physicians who may be desirous of testing the efficacy of my preparations will find me at their service.
The respectable gentlemen and physicians whose certificates have been furnished me, not being known to the public, I abstain from inserting them here, and leave the praise of medicaments to those who may honor me with their confidence.
Every bottle or phial has a label to which the signature of the manufacturer is attached.
For sale in New Orleans, at Mr. Louis Pinac's drug store, corner St. Anne and Dauphine streets, residence of Mr. Voisin. LOUIS CASTEL,
mr28 1m Licensed Druggist.

LIQUIDATION.—The subscriber desiring to withdraw from business, respectfully informs his numerous customers, and Ladies in general, that from the present, he will sell at very low rates all goods forming his stock of Parisian Fancy Goods. The limits of an advertisement not permitting to enumerate his numerous articles he will name the principal:
Great choice of white and colored embroidered and plain dress Muslin; rich, plain embroidered and printed Barege, lace and small figured; white embroidered dresses with side or [illegible] from $5 upward; batiste hdkfs., plain, embroidered [illegible] ed in satin, or valenciennes from $2 per [illegible] each, black Gros de Naples and poult de soie at [illegible] cents a yard; black moire large size, silk pocket hdkfs, at $1, do do, 60c. French Jaconets at [illegible] a yard; Linen from the North for children's [illegible] colored Scotch Cambric, Cashmere Shawls [illegible] Scarfs, embroidered do, printed, black [illegible] China Crepe; embroidered do; white and colored do. Collars; capes, chemisettes; embroidered [illegible] Bonnets, fans, from 10 cents to $10 each; men's Shirts, Linen, from Paris; embroidered Muslin [illegible] dresses.
ALSO—Several other articles; also the fixtures of the Store, with or without Glasses.
R. D. FANIS, 146 Royal st.
Persons indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts. mr21

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND CARROLLTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY,
New Orleans, 2nd March, 1848.
THIS Company offers for sale, or compromise a large amount of Bills and Notes protested, due in Louisiana and Alabama, a list of which may be seen at this office.
All of these Notes and Bills remaining unsold on Thursday, the 30th March 1848, will be put up at auction, on that day, at 12 o'clock M. at Banks' Arcade, and sold to the highest and best bidder.
mr2 1m&p CHARLES BAQUIE, Sec'y.

Surveyor General's Office.
Exchange Alley, 27, between Conti and St. [illegible]
DE LA BRETONNE, DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL, Architect, Topographer and Civil Engineer.
mo31

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
New Orleans, March 29, 1848.
NOTICE—The sale of assets of this Company advertised to take place on the 30th inst. is postponed until WEDNESDAY the 12th April next.
mr29 14d CHAS. BAQUIE, Secretary.

Sale Postponed.
CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION.
New Orleans, March 25th, 1848.
THE sale of protested notes announced for the 27th inst., is postponed to Saturday 15th April next. The Board of Administration will still that date receive propositions for the settlement of those notes. G. MILTENBERGER, Cashier.

ADVANCES made upon consignments of Cotton and other produce to Messrs. Hicks & Co., New York, Bates & Co., Boston, De Laroche, Arnett, Dubosset & Co., Havre, George Moore & Co., Liverpool, and my Correspondents in London and Liverpool.
mr16 WM. MURE, 16 Common.

THE War and its Warriors comprising a complete History of all the operations of the American Armies in Mexico, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the most distinguished officers in the regular Army and the Volunteer Force. For sale at VOL. HEBERT'S Store,
mr24 149 Chartres st

AUG. F. LORME & CO.,
84 Chartres, between Bienville and Conti streets
HAVE now in store a complete assortment of thread, cotton, silk, hose, cord, hooks and eyes, buttons, and generally all the necessary things for sewing.
A very great variety of umbrellas, fans, gloves, [illegible] eau de cologne, hair brushes and combs [illegible] toilette water and perfumery of all kinds [illegible]
ALSO—a very great variety of toys and dolls.
mr21

Cotton Seed—Superior Petit Gulf Cotton Seed, Sea Island Cotton Seed, Prouts Cotton Seed, for sale at the Seed Store of
mr17 WM. DINN, 11 Common st

COW PEAS a first rate article for sale at the seed store of mr17 WM DINN, 11 Common

MACHINE for making Gaseous Waters—The subscriber offers for sale a machine to make Seltz Water, Champagne, all sorts of gaseous waters, &c. &c.
Also—100 Syphon Vases. Apply to
mr29 A. MARCHAL, 40 Chartres st

To Rent—A dwelling HOUSE, thoroughly repaired, situated in Frenchmen street between Tonduse and St. Leon streets. Possession to be given on the 25th inst. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.
mr16 17 & 19 St Louis st

To Rent—A House lately used as a soap factory, situated on Bagatelle street between Good and St John streets. Possession to be given immediately. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.
mr16 17 and 19 St Louis st

To Let, with or without a Lease—A splendid new two stories STORE, and fire proof, suitable for a Warehouse, situated in the Levee between the large and small Cotton Press, 3rd Municipality. Apply (if letting) to ADOLPHE BOULANGE,
mr1 1m 3 Marigny st., 3rd M'ty.

To Rent or to sell.—The well known Washington Hotel, situated at the corner of Notre Dame and Tchoupitoulas streets, with all its Fixtures, Bar, &c. The said Hotel can accommodate fifty boarders. Possession given immediately. Apply within. [illegible]

To Rent—A Dwelling House [illegible] situated on Conti [illegible] St. Peter and St. John streets. Possession to be given on the 1st of May. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.
[illegible] 17 and 19 St Louis st.

Dwelling House to Rent. The comfortable two story Brick Dwelling House situated in Gravier street next to the corner of the corner of Baronne street, now occupied by Benj. Levy. It has been recently Painted and Papered, has a fine cistern in the yard, water works, &c. Possession to be given from the first day of next month, or on the 15th day of October next. Apply either at the premises, or to
ALEXANDER LEVY & Co.
[illegible] Corner Camp and Gravier sts.
The Household Furniture also to be disposed of.

For Rent—A portion of the lower [illegible] of Store 57 Camp st. Apply on the premises, or to ALFRED KEARNY & Co.
[illegible] 98 Magazine st.

To Rent—In Suburb Bouligny—Three Tenements, with land suitable for gardening. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.
mr22 17 and 19 St Louis st.

Valuable property for sale
A LOT OF GROUND situated on Circus st. 64 feet front, by 95 feet depth, between Julia and Girod streets, and the improvements thereon, consisting of two buildings of four rooms and dependencies. BOURGEOIS BLESINE, Exchange Alley, between Conti and St. Louis street. nov13

TO RENT—A Two story Brick House, with spacious back buildings, cistern and hydrant in the yard, situated on Moreau st. corner of Peace street, possession to be given on the 8th of November next.
Also a Two story brick House with spacious back buildings, cistern and hydrant, adjoining the above, on Moreau st., possession to be given on the 1st of September next.
The above houses are in the Slaves Mart, and well adapted to the trade. For terms apply to
jy9 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St Louis st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—[illegible] cases, now landing from ship Harrisburg, for sale by G. W. DUNBAR,
mr31 30 Customhouse st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—[illegible] cases, now landing from ship Hope, for sale by R. G. HOBBS,
mr30 12 Customhouse st.

DITCHING BOOTS—20 cases prime Ditching Boots, large sizes, suitable for plantation use. Also—10 cases enamelled covered TARPAULIN HATS, for sailors, for sale by
fe3 FROST & CO., No 10 Magazine st.

SARSAPARILLA—12 bales, landing ex brig Perfect, from Tampico, for sale by
mr29 J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

PRINCIPE CIGARS—Genuine Principe Cigars in store and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO,
mr29 32 Old Levee.

SUGAR—White, yellow and brown Havana sugar, in store and for sale by
mr29 J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

HIDES—142 Mexican Hides, landing ex brig Perfect, from Tampico, for sale by
mr29 J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

HAVANA CIGARS—A complete assortment of best Havana Cigars, always on hand, for sale by
mr29 J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

RIO COFFEE—2500 bags "prime green" Rio Coffee, for sale by J. W. STANTON & Co.
mr28 Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts

HAVANA COFFEE—300 bags superior Havana Coffee for sale by J. W. STANTON & Co.
mr28 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

SPERM OIL—3,000 galls. winter strained bleached Sperm Oil, for sale by J. W. STANTON & Co.
mr28 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts

HAVANA SUGAR—400 boxes white, yellow and brown, for sale by L. CANTIN,
mr23 73 1-2 Magz. st

CLARET WINE—2,000 boxes Wine, Margaux, in store and for sale by R. CAHUZAC,
mr21 34 Old Levee

LIME—300 casks Thomaston Lime, landing from schooner Sarah Frances, for sale by
mr25 JOHN STROUD & Co. 146 Common.

ASSORTED Brandy Fruits—300 boxes Brandy Fruits, for sale by A. MOLIER,
mr30 90 St. Louis st.

HONEY—White Havana honey put up in kegs of 20 to 22 gals. each, in store and for sale by
mr13 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common

COFFEE—75 bags prime green Havana coffee, landing ex brig T. Street, and for sale by
mr13 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st

SUGAR—a few boxes of White Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by
mr13 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st

EXCHANGE on New York, at sight, and 60 days sight, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,
mr13 31 Common st.

BEEF—300 barrels prime Beef, for sale by
JOHN O. WOODRUFF & Co,
93 Magazine

INDIGO—30 Cerones prime Guatemala Indigo, landing from brig T. Street, for sale by
mr22 L. CANTIN, 73 1-2 Magaz. st.

PIMENTO—300 bags pimento in store, for sale by
mr9 [illegible] 88 Magazine st.

SUGAR—[illegible] boxes white Havana Sugar, landing per brig F. Steele, for sale by
mr15 [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, by the STEYERMARKISCHE MUSICAL COMPANY, consisting of Nineteen Performers. The above Company beg leave to inform the citizens of New Orleans and strangers generally, that they will give their first Grand Instrumental Concert in this city on TUESDAY EVENING, April 4th, at the ARMORY HALL.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.
1. Honour of National March .... Liszt
2. Overture to "Masaniello" .... Auber.
3. "Ever Young, or Leaves" Waltz, Strauss.
4. Duetto from La Sonnambula .... Donnizetti.
PART SECOND.
5. Gipsy Quadrille .... Strauss.
6. Sounds from Home .... Gung'l.
7. "Le Bouquet" Grand Pot Pourri .... Strauss.
PART THIRD.
8. Overture to "Zampa" .... Herold.
9. "The Pesth" Waltz .... Lanner.
10. Railroad Gallop .... Gung'l.
☞ Tickets One Dollar. Children half price—to be had at the Music Stores, Hotels, and at the door. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. ap1

Egyptian Lectures,
AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY,
No. 13 St. Charles street.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by GEORGE R. GLIDDON. Tickets for the Course—Gentlemen, $1 00, Ladies $1 00. Children, 50 cts. Single Admission, 50 cents. See programme.
N. B. The Gallery of Egyptian Tableaux, Antiquities, Paintings, &c., open daily. Admission, 25 cents. mh9 tf

KROLL'S BAND.
Music for Balls, Military Parades, Serenades, Public Dinners.
MR. F. KROLL, 1st Clarionet of the French Theatre, Leader of the Casian Company's Band, has the honor most respectfully to offer the services of himself and musical associates to the amateurs of music for Dancing parties, Military parades, Firemen's processions, Serenades, Soirees, &c., &c. He will, on all occasions, be assisted by the most distinguished artists of New Orleans.
Mr. Kroll also informs the Public that his Band has the privilege of turning out in uniform.
Application may be made to Mr. K. at No. 99 St. Peter's street, or at Mr. Benoit's Music store 78 Chartres st. ja31 3m

Dancing and Waltzing.
MR. ST. MAUR STUART, from New York, has the honor to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans and Lafayette that he intends giving lessons in the above polite accomplishments, in all their various and complicated styles. Also all the new and fashionable Dances now in vogue and lately received from Paris, including the ball room or petite soiree. The following Dances in character will be imparted to juveniles after a rudimental course of twelve lessons in dancing, Waltzing and Deportment, viz: Cachucha, Cracovienne, Zapateado, Domino Noir, Varsovienne, Mazurka Pas Styrien Dance Ecossaise, Polka Bohemian Valse a deux temps, cinq temps, Valse Redowa, new Quadrilles of Mazurka, Polka, de Joinville, &c. &c.

Terpsichore Hall, Lafayette.
On Rousseau, between Philip and Soraparu sts.
To accommodate the Families residing in Lafayette, Mr. STUART has opened a class in the above new and magnificent HALL, where he will give Lessons in the Polite Art of Dancing, Waltzing, &c.
On Tuesday's and Thursday's, from 3 to 6 P. M., for Ladies and Children.
For Gentlemen, same evening, from 7 to 10. The first Lesson will be given on Thursday, the 20th inst. For terms and other details, apply at the Academy 95 St. Charles street, New Orleans, or at Terpsichore Hall, on days of Tuition. 20 lm

DANCING AND ETIQUETTE.
MR. P. CLISSEY, having returned to the city, respectfully informs his friends and the heads of families, that he will commence giving lessons on the first of November next, at his room on Carondelet street, between Canal and Common streets, No. 87, where he will teach all the most fashionable Dances as they are taught in Paris viz: Quadrille, Waltz, Polka, Redowa Waltz, and the Waltz de deux Temps, having received the latest communications from that city, and flatters himself that the style in which they are thought will be found to confer both grace and elegance in an eminent degree.
Mr. CLISSEY has also, by particular request, and for the accommodation of Ladies whose families reside in the upper part of the city, opened an Academy at the corner of Melpomene and Prytania streets, where he intends giving lessons in this graceful art every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, from the hour of 4 P. M. till dark.
The gentlemen of New Orleans are also respectfully informed, that a class will be opened for them, from 7 to 10 EVERY NIGHT, particularly those who wish to perfect themselves in a short space of time. Mr. C. engaging to learn them to Waltz and [illegible] in the course of one month, to enable a gentleman to appear with ease and elegance in any ball room, and can furnish satisfactory evidence of the same from many gentlemen who favored him with their patronage last season.
Dizziness of the head in waltzing entirely cured.
New Orleans, Oct. 26 1847. oct27 6m

Ice Cream Saloon.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, of the opening of his ICE CREAM SALOON, situated on St. Charles street, next door to the corner of Gravier street, and directly opposite Mr. Clapp's Church, where he intends at all times to keep a variety of CREAMS, as Vanilla, Pine Apple, Lemon, and varieties of such other Fruit Creams as the season will allow, together with SHERBETS and FROZEN LEMONADES. As every attention will be paid to please, and, as he has been at great expense in fitting up his establishment, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage.
Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
In his store under the above Saloon, will be constantly found Soda, Mead and a large and general assortment of Fruits, Candies, Confectionaries and Sweetmeats of every description.
☞ The Ice Cream Saloon will be opened, ready for visiters, on THURSDAY 23d inst., with a full Band of Music, and there will be Music at the establishment from two to three times a week during the season.
mr22 3m LAZZARDO DANCEVICH.

J. FEYTEL,
CORNER CONTI AND CHARTRES STREET,
HAS the honor to inform the public that he has just received from England and France a splendid assortment of Clocks of the latest pattern, English and French watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, fine jewelry, such as breast pins, Rings, &c.
ALSO—a great choice of fashionable fancy articles, also an assortment of silver articles. mr18

BATHING & COOKING Apparatus, &c.—JOHN McCARTHY, Plumber, No. 134 Camp street, New Orleans, has just received a large and new assortment of Brass Cocks various sizes, Force and Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, &c. &c. Cooking Ranges, Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Also, laying and repairing Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead Work of every description. Ship and Steamboat Work promptly put up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. ☞ Charges moderate. mr22

LANDING—Ex ship Mozart, from Marseilles, entitled to debenture—100 boxes Macaroni; 100 do Vermicelli; 25 do Green Wax; 50 bottles Orange Flower, for sale by M. PEYRET & Co.,
mr16 27 St Louis st

LANDING ex ship Victoria, from Bordeaux—15 cases family red Wine; 20 do do good ordinary; 100 cases white Wine, Haut Sauterne, for sale by
mr22 POUGET FILS, 19 Conti st

CHAMPAIGN—30 baskets Champaign of various brands, and entitled to debenture, for sale by
EUGENE ROCHEREAU & Co.
mr29 17 and 19 St Louis st

PORK—[illegible] bbls Mess, Prime and M O Pork, at auction and for sale by
FORMAN & KENNEDY,
mr17 75 Tchoupitoulas st

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Niobe, from Havre, five boxes China and Glass Ware, for mantel ornaments, pier tables, &c.
mr15 V. MAIGNAN, 87 St. Louis

LARD—241 barrels and tierces, 19 half barrels and 83 kegs prime leaf Lard, landing from steamer G. Yeatman, and for sale by
mr30 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common

SWISS ABSYNTH—250 boxes Absynth, of Sauvage, Bruneton & Co's brand, entitled to debenture, for sale by A. MOLIER,
mr29 90 St Louis st

SARDINES IN OIL—[illegible] boxes and half do sardines, from the well known brand of B. Guilleny, for sale by
mr29 A. MOLIER, 90 St Louis st

FIRE TILES—5,000 Fire Tiles of various sizes, from 9 to 36 inches, some of which are beveled to fit steamboat boilers, for sale by
mr13 ALFRED KEARNY, 98 Magazine

SPERM CANDLES—450 boxes New Bedford, assorted sizes, for sale by
J. W. STANTON & Co.
mr29 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Victoria, from Bordeaux—15 casks family red Wine, 100 barrels white Wine, Sauterne; 20 do ordinary do, for sale by mr24 POUGET FILS, 19 Conti st.

HAY—300 bales choice North River Hay, now landing from ship Indiana, from New York, for sale by JOHN O. WOODRUFF & Co,
mr28 93 Magazine st.

HAY—300 bales prime Eastern Hay, on board ship John G. Coster, for sale by
J. W. STANTON & Co,
mr28 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts

OLIVE OIL—700 baskets Olive Oil in [illegible] and [illegible] bottles, now landing from ship Mozart, from Marseilles, for sale by GEO. GREEN & BRO.,
mr25 lw 82 Gravier st.

BRICKS—500,000 Bricks, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, deliverable in the City, or at our Brick Yard, 3rd Municipality.
mr21 WYLIE & EGANA, 58 Bienville

FRENCH LOCKS—30 cases French Locks, assorted numbers, landing from ship Mozart, for sale by LEOPOLD JEANNET,
mr25 22 St. Louis

SUGAR AND COFFEE—Landing ex brig Thomas Street and Orleans, from Havana, and for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC,
mr23 34 Old Levee

MUSHROOMS IN OIL—500 boxes and 300 half-boxes Mushrooms; 400 boxes and 400 half boxes small Peas, for sale by
mr23 S. D. GRATIAA, 35 Natchez

SHERRY WINE—50 casks, 100 quarts and 100 eighths pale and colored Sherry Wine, entitled to drawback, for sale by
mr23 S. D. GRATIAA, 35 Natchez

WHITE WINE—16 barrels Old Sauterne and Haut Sauterne, 75 cases do, for sale at the store of S. D. GRATIAA,
35 Natchez

300 BOXES Capers, Olives, Pickles, Anchovies, landing ex ship Orizimbo, from Marseilles, and for sale by R. CAHUZAC,
mr23 34 Old Levee

CLARET—1000 cases Chateau Latour, Gruaud Larose, Cantenac, Margaux, Lafitte, &c., of different qualities, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA,
mr23 35 Natchez

EMPTY BOTTLES—300 frails Empty Bottles of 22 and 24 ounces, landing ex ship Mozart, from Marseilles, for sale by
mr30 A. MOLIER, 90 St Louis

SARDINES IN OIL—1000 boxes, 3000 half boxes, of Deffis & Co's brand, for sale by
mr23 S. D. GRATIAA, 35 Natchez

EXCHANGE on Charleston. Bill drawn at Havana at 60 days, for sale by
mr21 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common

EXCHANGE on Havana, at short sight, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,
31 Common st

HAVANA SUGAR—[illegible] boxes prime white, landing from brig T. Street, for sale by
mr28 L. CANTIN, 73 1-2 Magazine

[illegible]