Riddell and other men of science, have convinced me that the amount of sedim nt in the water of the river, though great, is not near so much as is generally imagined. But, in the second place, this sediment could not, orily in a few favorable locations, be transported into the desired point by the water. Lateral cuttings of any kind can only be made to advantage where there is very considerable fall, and where the water can soon reach some large receptacle. In most places, unless this should be the case, the sediment would soon fill up the cutter, and render it useless for the desired end. Many of the outlets of the Nile have been thus filled up, and it has been necessary, where they were needed for navigation, to re-open them at great expense. Something of the same kind has occurred also on the Bayou La Fourche.

But, to return to the subject of the most advisable locations of lateral outlets. It is according to all experience that the river seeks outlets and changes courses almost always on the left, or western bank, and nature seems to indicate to us that these are particularly points where the stream should be relieved, and where it can be done with success, and without any great individual injury.

One of these points is just below the mouth of Red River. Here the water of the river reaches its maximum; here the greatest rise and the greatest pressure are experienced. All the water that leaves the river above that point returns to it again, while below it finds its final level well. Though it is doubtless true that the Atchafalaya, which leaves the river about this point, was formerly the chief bed of Red River, still we have every reason to believe that the bed of the junction of Red River and the Mississippi was effected, there was a large outlet of the latter stream in this region. It was constituted in part of the bayous Moreau, Marine, and Lafourche.

By forming an outlet here we would relieve the river at this crucial point, and to some extent remedy the unfortunate consequences of the Raccourci cut-off. By taking, for instance, the bed of the Lafourche, enlarging it sufficiently, and improving it, and confining the water by strong levees, it might convey a large amount of the annual floods to the Atchafalaya, and by that stream to the Gulf. This could be done with perfect security, provided the before mentioned improvements were made in that stream.

An outlet here would also be of great utility in securing the connection of Red River with the Mississippi. The effect of the Raccourci cut-off has evidently tended very much to remove the bar at the mouth of Red River. It lowered the plane of the water below, and by causing a stronger current has washed out the bar, so that boats now find no difficulty at that point. The only danger that can exist of either filling up the mouth of Red River, or diverting it to the bed of the Atchafalaya, is caused by the accumulation of water at the proposed location of this outlet, preventing its ready flow into the Mississippi, and pressing off by such means. The outlet will remove that obstruction or embankment, and secure forever the desired union between these important streams.

The next point at which the river imperiously seeks an outlet, is about the lower mouth of Fausse Riviere, in Point Coupee. The danger herein is indicated by the irresistible crevasses which are constantly occurring there. During the past season my official duties led me to visit Fausse Riviere, and I was astonished to find that there were eleven bayous which make out of the southern bend of the same, and find their way to the Grosse Tête and Plaquemine. Before the closing of the mouths of Fausse Riviere these bayous relieved the river of a great amount of its superbounding water, and now, when the Mississippi is at its highest flood, they have several feet of uncovered banks on the Grosse Tête. Nature demands her wonted outlet here, and she will have it.

If the lower or even the upper mouth of Fausse Riviere were reopened, and one or two of the largest of these bayous improved and levied, the demands of nature would be answered, and the coast of West Baton Rouge and Iberville be delivered from the danger which constantly threatens them. There are also two large bayous just below, at Dr. Hero's field's, that might be advantageously opened. If these outlets were made, it would become the magnanimity of the Legislature to afford such assistance to the people of Grosse Tête and others similarly situated, as would protect them against harm. This could in every case be done by the imposition of a small tax on the land tributary to the public good and it would be only placing matters in their primitive natural state. It would be only removing them from their unnatural and unavailing strife with nature.

Another outlet could be made on the west bank of the river above New Orleans, connecting it with Lake des Allemandes and Lake Washa, and by properly regulating the flow of the water harmlessly to the Gulf, and another below the cut, emptying directly into Lake Borgne or Lake Ivery.

The making of these outlets, of course after all examinations should be made, and the size of the outlets be proportioned to the channel through which the water would seek the gulf in this way, the cost, the city, and all objections could be provided for, and only the individual injuries inflicted, which could be compensated by the liberality of the Legislature. Though improvement operations can be made to extend only within the limits of State action, as in many others, "all partial evil is universal good."

Nature imperatively demands these outlets, and he would be a bold man who would undertake to determine whether we will or will not have and prepare for her way before her, or by erecting a many headed and by producing her usual way, some corner lots in a town established in hopeless ruin. Let us be admonished by the experience of the past year. Between the mouth of Red River and the Balize no large crevasses have occurred, except that on the whole region was inundated. Red River proper, descending from the rear of the Mississippi for its accumulated floods, from three to five millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed, and whether in full what should have been the fate of New Orleans and the lower coast, had the river crevasses occurred?

It is reasonable that the mighty father of waters, as he trembles and reels under the burden thrown on him by his wayward children, should be allowed to lean his hands on those below, till he conveys in safety his mighty load to its grand receptacle and destination.

When we reflect upon the number and magnitude of the streams which flow into the Mississippi, it seems one of the most remarkable circumstances in nature that he does not annually overflow the whole delta. But in our observation we behold the simplicity and wisdom of nature. While the head waters of the great tributaries above are held fast in their snowy embrace, the spring rise of those below, which come from milder climes, has time to pass away, so that by the time the rise from above reaches us, they find their way peacefully between them, and usually pass harmlessly along, bearing only peace and plenty on their waves. This should teach us the true policy with regard to Red River. Its rains should be removed as much as available channels fully opened, so as to secure the early discharge of its waters. Inundations of the lower Mississippi seldom occur, except when the rise from above overtakes that from the Arkansas and Red Rivers.

It is stood seem best, however, to the Legislature, to rely on levees, some change seems absolutely necessary in the system. It should no longer be, as it now is, an individual matter, leaving it a whole parish or half dozen parishes to be ruined by the carelessness of one proprietor. The system should be made a general and uniform one. It should not be an individual, nor a parish affair, but a State affair; and the whole should be under the supervision of a State officer.

If our lands are to be reclaimed and protected in this way, it is but just that the State should bear a just quota of the expense, and front proprietors should not be expected to go to work without aid, those in the rear, and the general interests of the State.

Now is the time for us to adopt our leading policy, and once being adopted, it should give direction to all our legislation on the subject.

There is a great mistake prevalent with regard to the quantity of swamp land, properly so called, in this State. There is comparatively little swamp land in Louisiana. There is a vast amount of inundated land. A large portion of this would be at once reclaimed by preventing inundation. Simply prevent the water from overflowing it, and it is at once ready for the hand of the husbandman. Simply continue the Mississippi to its channel by lateral outlets, and a vast amount of the land on the Atchafalaya, Red River, and that vast region between the Ouachita and Mississippi, traversed by the bayous Tensas, Macon and Boeuf, will at once cease to be the undisturbed abode of beasts of the forest, and become the habitation of an industrious and enterprising population. These regions are inundated chiefly by the back water of the Mississippi, and not because their natural outlets are not sufficient for their drainage. Remove the obstructions from below, let off the waters of the Mississippi, and the work of reclamation is effected.

After the floods of our great rivers are confined to their channels, the drainage of the swamp lands will be easily accomplished.

As we have already seen, the highest lands are always immediately on the banks of our streams, and there will be found to be a valley of greater or less extent between every two of these. These valleys having been protected from inundation, will naturally drain from each of the streams which form them to the centre, and also, as a general rule, towards the Gulf. By taking the levels we could soon learn the direction of this latter descent, and then, by cutting here a canal of suitable size, the water would easily flow off to the Gulf. Into this central drain, occupying the lowest part of the valley, other canals of smaller size could be introduced at right angles, and the whole region made fit for culture, and at high water these drains be used for transportation. Then, and then, would the desert plains "blossom as the rose," and Louisiana be as she ought to be, the most wealthy and delectable region in the broad world.

The drainage of those lands which were formerly [illegible] sufficiently dry, can be rendered [illegible] by increased drainage. The extent to which this has been carried in one of the most striking characteristics of modern agricultural labor. Hence, it is reasonable to expect that after all our general improvements, the levee will cease to be the [illegible] but these will materially

devolve on individual proprietors. The draining machine will doubtless stand by the sugar mill in the most cultivated State of Louisiana.

But, are we prepared for these works of improvement? It seems to me only partially and it is to be feared that our progress should be gradual. Two improvements we are able to make, and they should be forthwith accomplished. First, we should confine the waters of our rivers to their natural channels; and secondly, we should close up that large class of bayous that may be known as refluent bayous, by which large tracts of country are rendered unfit for use.

This class of bayous or sloughs flow out of the streams of larger size when at flood, and having formed lagoons and inundated districts, hold possession of them till the water falls in these larger streams, when they return their waters to them again. The singe of the water is known in the large stream by the direction of the current in the slough.

Any one acquainted with our inundated district can at once detect the class of bayous, and distinguish them from the class which are the natural drains of the country, and useful for navigation. Thousands of acres of land may be readily reclaimed in this way.

The State has already adopted, on a small scale, this work of reclamation, in closing the bayous Moreau and Marine, in the parish of Pointe Coupée.

To sum up, in a few words, the substance of all I have endeavored to indicate, let us reduce, by clearing them of all impediments, and forming lateral outlets, the water in our larger rivers, as nearly as possible, within their permanent banks, and then close up the refluent sloughs, and retain their water in their parent streams. This will prevent inundation and reclaim millions of acres of land, and then we can perfect our great system of internal improvements by the canals and drains above described. This will require time and capital, but it must and will be accomplished.

Before commencing our outlets, especially on the Mississippi, careful surveys and examinations should be made at the Balize, mouth of Red River, and other points, so as to ascertain the depth of the river, its width, its force of current, the quantity of water discharged; and in short, its whole physiognomy; so that as we progress in our work, we may feel the pulse of the mighty stream, and see how far the work of depletion may be safely carried.

As to the question of "ways and means" to carry into execution the above plans, I am prepared to communicate my views, if they should be deemed of any importance by the Legislature.

A. D. WOOLDRIDGE,
State Engineer.

STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Baton Rouge, January, 1850.

INSURANCE.

Mutual Benefit Life and Fire Insurance Company of Louisiana.

OFFICE—Exchange place, Royal street, Canal and Gravier.

TRUSTEES.

John Hagan, Peter Conery, Jr., Robert D. Wood, Isaac Johnson, Joseph Walker, Manuel White, Pamon Stewart, Geo. Pierce Wright, John S. Allison, Wm. B. Leverich, Edward Sparrow, Henry H. Buckner.

PETER CONERY, Jr.,
President Board of Trustees.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph W. Stanton, John L. Lewis, Wm. M. Goodrich, John L. Saffarans, Sidney Johnson, Cornelius Fellowes, R. H. Thorn, Calvin Tate, Edw. Jenner Coxe, Theodore McIlvaine, George W. Smith, Joseph Lallande, M. M. Cohen, Preston W. Farrar, Wm. H. White, J. Morgan Hall, Wm. G. Tompkins, John H. Lemle, N. C. Hall.

JOHN HAGAN, President of the Company.
JOSEPH LALLANDE, Vice President.
A. J. WEDDERBURN, M. D., } Medical Board of
THOMAS HUNT, M. D., } Consultation.
H. G. HEARTT, Actuary.]
E. L. GOOLD, Attorney.
RICHARD BEIN, M. D., No. 271 Magazine st, Medical Examiner.

Office hours for blacks, 7½ to 9½ A. M.; do. for whites 9 to 3 P. M. at his residence. He will examine white applicants at the office of the company daily, from 12½ to 2 o'clock P. M. He will not examine any one at his dwelling without a permit, which can be had on application at the office of the company.

☞ This Company is prepared to entertain applications for Life Insurance, and issue Policies, on White persons and Negroes, at the Table of Rates established by the Board, which are less than the rates charged by the New York and London offices, and without the restrictions as to residence in the South. By the charter, dividends or profits are declared annually, and the profits draw interest, and can be made available at once to the benefit of two-thirds of their amount, where the party has paid his premiums in full.

California Permits are issued to Life Insurance members at New York and London rates. Prospectus, table of rates, and all information as to Life Insurance, and all papers necessary to effect Insurance can be had at the office of the Company.

☞ The business of this Company is confined to Life Insurance only, by a resolution of the Board as to Fire, River or marine Risks are taken.

Office hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 27 tillJan 1

Agency Union Mutual Insurance Company of New York.

No. 74 Camp street.

Opposite the office of the Sun Mutual Ins. Co.

THIS COMPANY continues to insure against Fire, Marine and River risks at the reduced rates having, in addition to the usual security of a mutual company, a cash capital of one hundred thousand dollars; which, with other assets, amounts to nearly $300,000. The profits of the business to be divided between the stockholders and the insured.

REFERENCES IN NEW ORLEANS.

Messrs. George Foster & Co.
" E. J. Hart & Co.
" Parodies, Lawrason & Co.
" Samuel White & Co
" Severich & Co
" Martin & Stockwell.
" Bell & Nichols.
" J. Corning & Co.
N. B. Bingham, Esq.
R. C. Gaines, Esq.
Aaron Cohen, Esq.
Bernard Fabon, Esq.
U. B. Dudley, Esq.
Samuel C. Bell, Cashier Canal Bank.
m13-1431 JAMES H. BUYDAM Agent.

Merchants' and Planters' Mutual Insurance Company.

PERMANENT fund, by act of incorporation $300,000.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Laughlin, Cuthbert Bullitt, Joseph Menard, Elliot Robins, Peter Macry, Kendall Dunbar, Samuel Jamison, C. S. Cutter, Abram Van Bibber, Ig. Schmanks, A. L. Bullitt, Wm. H. Jellison, Wm. Christy, Charles Pride.

John Hall.

WM. LAUGHLIN, President.
CUTHBERT BULLITT, Vice President.
JOS. NASH, Actuary.
EDWARD RAWLE, Solicitor.
WM. TURNER, Notary.

JAMES JONES, M. D., } Physicians.
A. H. CENAS, M. D., }
The MERCHANTS' AND PLANTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, having an amount subscribed in cash, and well secured notes, amply sufficient for all contingencies, is now ready to insure Buildings contained with Valuable risks; gentlemen's and ladies' Dwelling and Cotton Presses, Stores, Merchandize, Furniture, Steamboats, Flats, Keel Boats, Barges, &c., against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms. Office, corner of Natchez and Camp streets, on FIRE, MARINE and RIVER RISKS, and also upon the lives of white persons and slaves.

☞ This Company is established on the Mutual principle of Insurance, and all persons insuring with it becomes interested in its success, and its profits are divided among its customers, payable in cash, instead of scrip.

New Orleans, Nov. 1, 1849. n5 1y.

Wines, Brandy, Preserves.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the following articles, of late importation, on liberal terms: Rudesheimer, Clarenton Burgundy, Hock, Sparkling Chateau Ora Boutonnet Pope Clemente, La Mission Grand Larose, Lafitte, Chateau Lafitte, Chablis Haut Talence, Leoville and Margaux Clarets, Sherry and Madeira—Champagne Wine—Genuine Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Scheidam Gin.

PRESERVES,—Sardines, Salmon, Mushrooms, and Green Peas; English Sauces and Pickles, Mushrooms in oil, Soft Nuts from Marseilles; chocolate from Paris, and an assortment of the best Brandy Fruits; Dry do. and fruits in juice, for sale by

j17 Corner Royal & Customhouse.

LANDING—From ship Delia Chapin, Capt. Mc Near, from Bordeaux—
10 qr pipes H. Sutton's old Cognac, 1st proof, 1831;
10 casks Vertheuil Medoc Red Wine, 1845;
10 do Chateau St Corbian, 1844;
3 do do Haut Brion, 1844;
20 do St Estephe Medoc; 30 casks Haut Sauterne White Wine; 36 bbls do do; 101 boxes St Julien Medoc Claret; 101 do St Estephe do; 17 boxes dry Prunes, for sale by

f1 E. TALAMON, 182 and 186 Royal st.

DUFFIELD HAMS—30 tierces of these celebrated Hams just received—

1850 —

Stagg & Sharp, John Shaw and Davis' best Sugar Cured, on hand for sale by

SEGOMBE & VOORHIES,
f8 14 Tchoupitoulas street.

LANDING—Ex brig Lucine, from Bordeaux—400 cases Claret St. Julien; 40 quarter pipes P. Godard Brandy; 20 do do J. J. & A. de Lafontaine's do. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
f13 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Delia Chapin, from Bordeaux—300 casks red Wine; 100 do white Wine; 125 bbls. white Wine; 100 boxes white wine; 1000 boxes Claret, for sale by G. M. LUCAS,
f8 30 Bienville st.

SHEET AND HOOP IRON—Landing ex bark Helen, from Liverpool—
360 bundles Sheet Iron, No. 9 to 18;
800 " Hoop Iron, from ¾ to 3 inches.
—IN STORE—
500 tons Tennessee and English Bar Iron, assorted, flat, square and round;
50 tons Tennessee and Pennsylvania Boiler Iron, for sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
f8 89 and 91 Camp st.

WINE—400 boxes Margaux; 900 do Claret, landing ex ship Delia Chapin, from Bordeaux, for sale by J. & J. TARDOS,
f1 31 Old Levee.

COGNAC—13 ¼ and 17 qr pipes Jean Lavin, 1841, landing ex ship Delia Chapin, from Bordeaux, for sale by J. & J. TARDOS,
f1 31 Old Levee.

Chester Cheese.

BY ship Ontario, from London—3 boxes Chester Cheese, of superior quality, for sale by

DUNTZE & IKEN,
f1 corner of Royal & Conti sts

LOGWOOD—25 tons pure Honduras, just received and for sale by

f1 J. V. de EGANA, 27 Bienville st.

SARDINES in OIL—3000 boxes and ½ do Sardines in oil, from the well known brand of S. Guillon, for sale by A. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

BRANDY—For sale ex ship Bengal, from Bordeaux, 25 quarts Brandy, Cognac; 25 half pipes do. do., for sale by D. LANATA,
j15 9 and 10 Jefferson st

LIME—Cargoes of brige Alvaco, Palo Alto, Geo. E. Prescott and Argo, landing and for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
j20 98 Magazine st., and 11 Red Stores.

CHOCOLATE—40 boxes best celebrated Henion's Chocolate, for sale by

j1 E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

INDIGO—Guatemala and Manilla Indigo, for sale by LABORDE & J'QUIER,
f6 No. 3 Front st.

BRANDY—10 qr. pipes old brandy, Cognac, Hy Sutton, 1st proof; 50 qr. do., do., 1st, 1831, 1st proof; 120 qr. do., do., Champagne, 1831, 1st proof; 120 qr. do., sundry brands, in store and for sale by

j17 B. TALAMON, 182 and 186 Royal st.

PORT WINE—100 bbls. landing and in store, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
f13 No. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAMS—Stagg & Sharp's, John Shaw's and Davis' sugar cured Hams, constantly on hand and for sale by SEGOMBE & VOORHIES,
f8 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUGAR LIME—300 bbls. extra; 100 do. St. Gene vieve, for sale by

f HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st., and 11 Red Stores.

SALMON—40 kits No. 1, for sale by H. A. NORCROSS & CO., 18 Commercial Alley.
f8 98 Magazine st.

BURGUNDY WINE—9 casks Red Burgundy Wine; 3 do do White do; 13 casks Dan Vergnes', for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
f8 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

INSTITUTIONS.

The New Orleans Female Boarding School
DIRECTED BY MRS. VAN DE VELDE,
Transferred to Plaquemine, Parish of Iberville, La., will be open for the reception of Boarders and Day Scholars on the 10th January next.

MRS. VAN DE VELDE, in announcing to her friends and the public that the above establishment is now in full operation, begs leave to state that the course of instruction pursued in it will be found to be of the most thorough and practical character. The French and German languages will be taught by native professors, and the strictest attention will be paid to the moral and religious education of the pupils. For further information, apply at the office of the Bee, in New Orleans, or to Mrs. VAN DE VELDE, Plaquemine.

Rev. J. McVicar, Esq., } In New Orleans.
Rev. Dr. Smylie, }
Alfred Hennen, Esq., } Plaquemine.
James Robb, Esq., }
Fred. Fitz, Esq., }

Day and Boarding School for YOUNG LADIES,
CONDUCTED BY
MADAME GERARET,
No. 95 Customhouse street,

IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT every branch of a solid and an accomplished education is taught.—Strict attention is paid to the progress, and to the moral and religious conduct of the pupils. The terms are:

FOR BOARDERS.

	Per Month.
Above 10 years of age,	$25 00
Under 10 "	20 00
Half Boarders,	15 00

DAY SCHOLARS:

Above 10 years of age,	$10 00
Under 10 "	8 00
Under 8 "	6 00
Piano,	10 00
Harp,	12 00
Drawing,	6 00
Dancing,	6 00
Singing,	10 00

The French and English languages are constantly spoken.

The classes are open the whole year. o3

JEFFERSON ACADEMY.
53 *Bourbon street, New Orleans.*
CONDUCTED BY J. G. LORD.

THE plan of this Institution comprises a general and extensive system of education. Pupils are admitted at six or seven years of age, and can continue till their education is complete, or till they are prepared for their future pursuits in life.

They are distributed into classes according to their talents and advancement.

The premises are perhaps the best to be found in the city, with ample space for exercise and recreation, every necessary convenience is combined for an institution of learning on a large scale.

The Professors are gentlemen of talents, chosen with care. Good order reigns in the establishment, and strict attention is paid to the moral conduct and improvement of the pupils.

—TERMS—

	per month,
For Boarders,	$25 00
Half Boarders,	do 15 00
Day Scholars under 8 years of age,	do 5 00
do do 12 do	do 8 00
do above 12 do	do 10 00

These terms include board and instruction in the English and French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Mathematics, Book-keeping, &c.

The following languages and accomplishments are taught. The charges are:

	per month,
For Latin or Greek,	$3 00
Spanish, German, or Drawing,	do 4 00
Music,	do 10 00
Dancing,	do 6 00
Fancy and Military Exercise,	do

The classes continue in session the whole year. School hours from half past 8 till 3 and from half past 4 till 6 o'clock.

ST. LOUIS INSTITUTION,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
CONDUCTED BY MRS. DIRON, New Orleans, 145 St. Louis st., bet. Burgundy and Dauphine.

MRS. and MRS. DERON, at the re-opening of the above Establishment, beg leave to return their thanks to the parents of young ladies to visit their institution. This academy, which during the last two years has been increasing in success, united to the superior advantages of its location, which can be expected in an establishment of the kind.—Mr. Deron has entered herself in the northern and eastern States, for the purpose of procuring confidence, by procuring for their schools such improvements and commodities as will best promote their physical and moral success and usefulness.

The locality of the St. Louis Institution is well known as being one of the most healthful, agreeable and salubrious dwellings in the city of New Orleans. The house, which was not overflowed during the late inundation, is, consequently, very healthy. It comprises six separate chess rooms, well arranged. The dormitories are magnificent and extensive—apartments on all sides 30 to 40 feet in circumference. For the hours of recess of the pupils, there is a large yard overlooking several gardens, and an ample hall to shelter them from the rain and sun.

The course of instruction is carried on both in the English and French languages, and is divided in every grade and branch of learning necessary to the finished education of a young lady. The chief of the professors and the principal of the institution will be found at the best institutions of the North and Europe.

The English classes are organized in a superior manner.—Three American or English lady teachers of excellent attainments, who reside in the institution, and a distinguished professor, Mr. Urion, are entrusted with the various studies of the English Language and Literature.

With regard to instruction in the French Language, Mr. and Mrs. Deron, both of whom have obtained the most eminent degrees from the University of France, are aided by their mother and sister, both also devoted to the profession, and who enjoy a high reputation in New Orleans for the possession of every branch of study.

The venerable pastor, Thebonnier, will continue to prepare the young ladies for their first communion in the chapel of the institution.

Mr. Deron does not give any vacation—the establishment is open every day to families for inspection.

The prospectus may be had at the Institution and the Book Stores. a25

Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Founded in 1832, by Madame Lecrin, and conducted since 1840, by MADAME DESBAYAUX, Burgundy street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, New Orleans.

MR. and MRS. DESBAYAUX, formerly in charge of the Female Academy, Bayou Sara, respectfully inform the public that they have taken, for a number of years, the above extensive accommodations, assure parents and guardians of pupils, that their new establishment will in every way meet their expectations, and supplies one great and almost indispensable requisite—viz. ample decorations and rooms, adapted to the purposes of education. It is scarcely necessary to state, that the building which they erected, is supplied with all the modern improvements for the health and convenience of domestic life, and for educational purposes. The apartments are spacious, airy, well lighted, and properly furnished. The extensive and shaded garden in the rear of the building, purchased for the accommodation of the pupils, is found to be attended with many advantages. The system of instruction and discipline is, in short, every arrangement has been made, at no small expense, to increase the facilities of education, and to promote the health of the pupils, and to procure their comfort and happiness.

The Institution provides thorough and substantial instruction in every usual department of education. It possesses great facilities for the acquirement of the French language, and for the cultivation of Music; and it is sufficient to say, that no effort will be wanting to sustain the high character which the School has already acquired in these departments.

Mr. MACAULAY, who has taught in the Institution for upwards of five years, and who divides his time equally between it and Mrs. Macaulay's, hires the services of Mr. Upton, Professor of English Literature, including Natural and Moral Philosophy; and teaches not only the outlines, but enough of the practical part of Geology and Astronomy, as to enable young ladies to understand all the ordinary phenomena which are constantly presenting themselves to their observation.

For further information, the proprietors of the Institution respectfully refer parents to their prospectus, published in pamphlet form, to be found at the Book Stores and at the Institution. o30-1y

THE ACADEMY for autumn term, directed by Mr. and Mrs. GOUBAULT, will be transferred on the 1st of October, into a more spacious and commodious building, in Toulouse st, No. 184, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

EVENING CLASS.

This establishment, founded in 1847, is recommendable by the intelligent care bestowed by the directors upon the children entrusted to them.

Their academy of studies is carried on both in the French and English languages, and is thorough and complete.

The price for day scholars has been reduced to $4 50, and to $7 for two pupils of the same family.—Boarders $30 per month.

Families are invited to visit the establishment, and for further particulars are referred to the following gentlemen:

REFERENCES:

First Municipality—Mr. J. M. Lapeyre, corner of Customhouse and Exchange sts.
Second Municipality—Dr. A. Mercier, 150 Canal street.
Third Municipality—Mr. A. Dimitry, Superintendent of the Public Schools of the State. o28

C. BOYER'S INSTITUTION,
No. 148 Canal street, between Dauphine and Burgundy.

MR. C. BOYER, founder of this establishment, the oldest in New Orleans, seizes this opportunity to make a new appeal to the confidence of parents.

The institution is conducted in a large mansion occupying a fine central position; being well ventilated, and in other respects perfectly salubrious.

The range of studies which engages the attention of the pupils, extends over all the branches of learning, which are necessary to a useful, polite and finished education; from primary instruction, to the more abstruse subjects which are specially the province of a collegiate course.

The elementary studies are attended to with more than ordinary care, considering the decisive influence which they exercise over the other branches of instruction.

Discipline, which must not be separated from assiduous study, nor from a good education, is connected with solicitude. It is calculated according to the age and character of the students, and intended to give them an accurate idea of duty and good behavior.

THE BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

The English, French, Spanish, Greek and Latin languages; Mathematics, History, Geography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, and Philosophical Science.

TERMS.

Day Scholars,	$6, 8, 10 per month.
Boarders,	15 "
Washing and Mending,	4 " payable quarterly

In advance.

Boarders are required to bring a sufficient wardrobe.

No deduction is made for absences. A month once commenced must be paid in full. Books, paper, &c. form separate charges.

HOURS OF STUDY.

From 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M. s17

TURKISH CIGARILLAS—50,000 Turkish, Egyptio Cigars, for sale by

f15 E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PISTACCIOS—24 bbls. fresh Pistaccios, landing and for sale by

j20 J. F. ERCIER & CO., 54 Old Levee.

PEACHES—50 bbls. Peaches, landing ex ship Delia Chapin, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

f1 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

STATIONERY, &c.

PAPER AND STATIONERY

Cheap for Cash or Approved Credit.

Blank Books, Printing, Binding, Ruling, Lithographing, Engraving, Copperplate Printing, &c.

Paper, French and American WRITING PAPER, of every description.

PRINTING PAPER, of every size;

BOOK PAPER,

Plain and Bank ENVELOPE, Sheeting, Tissue, Wrapping, Blotting, Manilla, Lithographic.

Printing Cards.

500 gross Thistleshavers, Doctors and Eagles, of a great variety of patterns, double and single lettered.

Also—Eagles, Frosted, Gorgons and Spanish CARDS.

Blank Books.

A large assortment of full and half bound DAY BOOKS, Journals, Ledgers, Records, Pass and Memorandum Books, of every size and quality; also, a complete assortment of foreign and domestic STATIONERY.

Steel Pens.

Received per ship Adeline, from Liverpool, 10 gross of Gillott's celebrated Victoria, Eagle, School, Public and Liverpool PENS. Also, the Correspondence, Commercial, Magnum, Bronze, and a variety of low priced STEEL PENS, to which we invite the attention of the trade.

j19 1m E. B. STEVENS BROTHERS & CO.

J. B. STEEL,
N. Orleans Manufacturers' Warehouse,
No. 14 CAMP STREET.

JUST received the following new and interesting publications:

Mrs Osgood's Poems, Carey and Hart's new illustrated edition, 1850.

Anne Boleyn, a tragedy, by George H. Barker.

Tickner's History of Spanish Literature, 3 vols.

The Western Worlds, or Travels in the United States in 1846, '47, by Alex. Mackay, in 2 vols.

Pt. Leger, or the Threads of Life in 1 vol.

James Montjoy, or Five Years Thinking, by A. B. Roe.

Kip's Early Conflicts of Christianity, in 1 vol.

Mahomet and his Successors, by Washington Irving.

The King of the Harems, by the author of "the first Knickerbockers," &c. in 1 vol.

Easy Lessons in Landscape, by F. N. Otis.

For sale by J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS.

For sale at the
N. Orleans Manufacturers Ware-House,
No. 14 CAMP STREET.

ROWAN'S Modern French Reader.
Surcy's Syllabary of Phonics.
Cromley's English Grammar.
Bolmon's First Lessons in English Grammar
McLuffey's Primary Reader.
Wilmon's Reader; or The Children's Friend.
Goodrich's Child's History of the United States.
Wilmon's History of the United States.
Swan's Instructive Reader.
Emerson's North American Arithmetic—Parts I and II.
Smith's Arithmetic.
Mitchell's Primary Geography.
Monroe's School Geography.
Worcester's Dictionary, abridged.
Smith's, Olney's, Mitchell's and Goodrich's School Geographies.
Pike's, Smiley's, Davies' and other Arithmetics.
Also—An extensive assortment of Standard School and Miscellaneous Works in every department of Literature, Science and Art; together with every variety of Blank Books, Stationery, &c.

j17 For sale by J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

J. B. STEEL,
"New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse"

JUST received at this popular Book and Station ery store—

WEBSTER'S AMERICAN DICTIONARY, on abridged edition.

"SAY THE BIBLE"—"All young persons should have a standard Dictionary, and the abridged edition of Webster is the best that Dictionary is North Webster's—the great work, abridged."—If you are too young, or too old, to study Webster, get the abridged, and enjoy the blessing.—[Phrenological Journal.

"Mr. Webster's great work in the Dictionary of the English language."—[London Morning Chronicle.

"This volume must find its way into all our public and private libraries, for it provides the English reader with a more valuable book of reference than which he would in vain look elsewhere."—[London Literary Gazette.

Containing the largest amount of matter of any other English Dictionary compiled in the country, or any Abridgement of the work.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Massachusetts, and for sale by

f11 J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

New Law Books.

PHILLIPPS ON EVIDENCE, third edition in 5 volumes, 1849, by Rich Cowen, Nathaniel Hill, and J. Marsden Vaucott, much enlarged and improved.

UNITED STATES ANNUAL DIGEST, volume 3d for 1848, containing the cases decided in the Supreme and other Federal Courts.

GORDON'S COLLECTION OF THE LAWS of the United States, relating to Revenue, Navigation and Commerce, and Light Houses, up to the 3d March, 1843, including the Treaties with Foreign Powers. Compiled for the Treasury Department of the United States.

DUNLAP'S ADMIRALTY PRACTICE.

Just received and for sale by

ALEXANDER LEVY & Co.,
Law Booksellers and Stationers,
Corner of Chartres and Gravier streets.

New Directory, &c.

THE New Orleans and Lafayette Directory, including Carrollton, Freeport Algiers, Gretna and McDonogh, for 1850. By Mr Cohen.

For sale by the author,

PHELPS' Traveler's GUIDE through the United States, with a New Map, 1849; and Fulton & Thaxter's Traveler's Guide through the Western States, with a New Map, 1849. For sale by

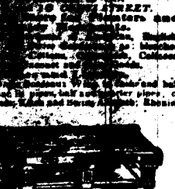
ALEXANDER LEVY & Co.,
Law Booksellers and Stationers,
Corner of Chartres and Gravier streets.

CLOTHING.

[illegible]

SUNDRIES.

[illegible]



BILLIARD TABLES.

[illegible]

SUNDRIES.

TO BUYERS OF CHEAP GOODS.

U. Lasquenaud & Co.,
Red River, between the Markets,

ARE now receiving and opening a large stock of Goods often, from the New York, which they offer at very low prices, viz:

[illegible] Blankets, Flannels, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cottonades, Ticks, Checks, Stripes, Denims, Osnaburgs, Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Negro Shoes, Blankets, Kerseys, Linseys, Jeans, Cottonades, Sheetings, Shirtings, Checks, Stripes, Ticks, Osnaburgs, Denims, Cotton Yarns, Candles, Soaps, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Percussion Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Woodenware, Cordage, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Salt, Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Mule Shoes, Mule Nails, Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Scythes, Sickles, Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Percussion Caps, Bridles, Saddles, Martingales, Collars, Whips, Spurs, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Gum Elastic Suspenders, Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses, Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Shaving Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Negro Shoes, Blankets, Kerseys, Linseys, Jeans, Cottonades, Sheetings, Shirtings, Checks, Stripes, Ticks, Osnaburgs, Denims, Cotton Yarns, Candles, Soaps, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Percussion Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Woodenware, Cordage, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Salt, Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Mule Shoes, Mule Nails, Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Scythes, Sickles, Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Percussion Caps, Bridles, Saddles, Martingales, Collars, Whips, Spurs, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Gum Elastic Suspenders, Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses, Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Shaving Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Negro Shoes, Blankets, Kerseys, Linseys, Jeans, Cottonades, Sheetings, Shirtings, Checks, Stripes, Ticks, Osnaburgs, Denims, Cotton Yarns, Candles, Soaps, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints,