The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 167. VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1845. VOL XIX—WHOLE NO. 4911

TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

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

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or to the paper and advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each language of the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one; any alteration from the original advertisements will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN lines, charged as a square.

ADVERTISEMENTS not specified as to time will be published one month and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do, 30
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, 30

To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and three changes per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS out of the direct line of business or the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged 1 $ per square for all and at the ordinary rates.

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

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS

THE subscribers have on hand and are constantly receiving from the best manufacturers in New-England a great stock of BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS which they offer at very low prices for cash, their terms for the coming year.

They are also constantly receiving from Tennessee and the country adjoining, and will sell on the most favorable terms, LEATHER.

N. B. Cash paid for PEAVINE and WESTERN HIDES.

DOWLEN & WHITE, Commission Merchants, 1 and 2 Faneuil-hall-square, Boston.

Refer to

Messrs. Joe Whitney & Co., Boston.
Jesiah M. Jones, Esq., Boston.
Messrs. Spofford Tileston & Co.,
Shepherd Knapp, Esq., New York.
Messrs. J. M. Gough & Co.,
Messrs. Lindsay, Hart Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.
Messrs. Fisher & Brothers, do.
Messrs. Ernest, Humphrey & Co., Albany.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES RICHARD YEATS, will call at the office of the British Consulate, he will accompany that gentleman on business.

JOSEPH A. BALL has our power of attorney during our temporary absence in the city.

New Orleans, June 26, 1845.

NORCROSS & FORDICK.

REMOVAL.—The office of the British Consulate is removed to No. 10 Masonic Buildings, corner of Union and Bourbon streets.

WILLIAM MUNN has removed to No. 10 Masonic Buildings, corner of Carondelet and Royal sts.

HEYBURN & TURPIN,

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA SEGARS,

Have a large assortment of the choicest brands, which they offer at retail, low for cash, or approved paper. Samples can be seen at their office, No. 1, Royal street, New Orleans.

L. Duperron,

DOCTOR DENTIST.

No. 28, Bourbon street,

Between St. Philippe and Ursulines streets.

Is at his office, every hour from 8 o'clock A. M. till 2 P. M. and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

NOTICE.—After the 1st of September, Messrs. H. Duffy and P. M. Morgan, of Carrollton, passed before Louis T. Caire, notary public, dated this day.

PIERRE POUTZ

New Orleans, May 21, 1845.

W. F. WREDEN, Auctioneer, No. 30 Gravier Levee, will make his sales at the Exchange, Bourbon-street, Bar, Commercial Rooms, H. Fitch, Esq. New York, or M. Field's office, Boston.

WILLIAM HAYDEN & CO.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

No. 107 Gravier-street,

New Orleans.

MR. JOSEPH A. BALL is our legal attorney and agent and attorney in fact, during our temporary absence in the city.

NORCROSS & FORDICK.

ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of sugar, molasses and cotton, to our friends in Cincinnati.

REYNAUD & FALLON, in Bienville st.

FORDICK & BROTHER,

Commissions and Forwarding Merchants,

No. 96 Camp-street.

New Orleans.

BUDDICKE, WOODS & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

No. 94 Tchoupitoulas street.

Leeches---17,000.

THE subscriber has received per vessels this morning a supply of Hungarian and Saxon Leeches, which he offers at the usual reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Physicians, Hospitals and Country Merchants, can be supplied with the choicest Leeches, on the most reasonable terms, by addressing the subscriber.

I will also receive, by every vessel, a supply of Leeches, which will be sold at very low prices for cash, that is, one dollar per dozen.

They are shipped in strong boxes, with moss, so that they can be safely transported to any distance.

N. B. Cash paid for PEAVINE and WESTERN HIDES.

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NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.

NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State,

AND COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 3

WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM DEBUYS,

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

EDWARD SPARROW.

NEW-ORLEANS.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1845.

THE MAIL yesterday was an imperfect one, containing no papers beyond Philadelphia. Should it come through to-day, we can scarcely fail to receive late European intelligence.

A writer in the Hamburg (S. C.) *Journal* offers some useful considerations in connection with the currency of the country. He calls to mind the regulations of Congress in adjusting the value of foreign gold coins, making them a legal tender at so much per penny weight, provided they be so many carats fine. Now, as every man's hand is not a hydrostatic balance, nor his eye an assayer's apparatus, it follows that thousands of citizens have been obliged under the law to take the foreign legal tender, without knowing what it was worth, or whether they would be able to pass it away for what it cost them. As an illustration of this fact, the writer cites British sovereigns, which the act of Congress makes lawful at 91 9/10 cents per dwt., whenever so many carats fine. The older dates are much worn by attrition, while the later issues are worn but little.—They vary, therefore, in weight and value.

Now, says the writer, a man comes into one of our banks, wanting specie for its notes—he cannot get American coin but must take sovereigns. He has learned there is a difference in the value of them, and fears the bank will pay them out to him at the *highest* value, whilst he knows that people in general will refuse to receive these coins from him will instant upon taking them at the *lowest* value. He knows also that this kind of coin, at best, is unknown and unpopular in the country generally, and will not be taken in other cases but at the end of the law. But what must he do? If he refuses to take foreign coin from the bank, he runs the risk of losing his claim upon it, *for he refuses a legal tender*; and if he takes it, even at the minimum value, he must necessarily meet with a great deal of trouble, and perhaps loss also, before he gets them out of his hands. This is certainly a great hardship; and it is one that is felt every day, and felt by the best portion of our citizens—the honest and industrious—who deserve and ought to enjoy better treatment at the hands of the government. Nor does the evil stop here. When the law passed, it placed the value of foreign gold coins *lower* than they had previously been passed at, and consequently it will be held such coins at that time, had to lose the reduction. To what extent the holder lost I do not now recollect, but it is unnecessary at present, for the point to which I wish to call your attention is the fact that the act at which the act of Congress fixed the sovereign is *yet too high*, and a further reduction ought to and probably will be made at no distant day. If I am not mistaken, the Director of the Mint has already once or twice called the attention of Congress to this matter, and recommended a modification of the law regulating the value of foreign gold coins. What the reduction ought to be, would be, in the event of Congress acting again on the case, I am not informed; but whatever it ought be, it would be lost by some honest and industrious holder, who had received the coin in good faith upon the law of the land.

With respect to foreign silver coins, much annoyance and inconvenience are anticipated in their use. Being in every body's hands, and in general use, the loss will be more frequently felt than in the case of gold. The Postmaster at Philadelphia has already refused to take them except by weight, and his example will doubtless be followed by the other Postmasters throughout the country, and then by the merchants and traders of all classes. In this event most of the foreign silver pieces in circulation would depreciate in value from 12 to 25.

As a remedy for these evils the following plan is suggested:

Inasmuch as the government has four Mints in its service, each well officered and working an idle money, no more than adequate to the coinage of the annual average of bullion carried to them, I would propose that these Mints be employed to receive the foreign gold and silver that is now or may hereafter come into the U. of States. In order to effect this, let Congress repeal the act legalizing foreign coins, *so far as individuals and corporations are concerned*, and make them a legal tender only to the General Government. This being done, the greater portion of that kind of coin would soon find its way into the United States Treasury.

Then let Congress set apart an ample permanent fund at each of the Mints, to be kept in American coins, for the purpose of exchanging for foreign coins, in the same manner as similar funds are now kept by the Mints, to be exchanged for bullion. By this process most of the foreign coin coming into the country would go directly to the Mints for re-coinage, and our own be coined in its stead. Thus the mint would be employed, and our own coin would be put into circulation, and the foreign coin would be in a position—the mines and superintendent of Coast, and always regarded with more or less suspicion, would give place to our own handsome coin, with values written in plain English, and the Eagles' open wings would prove trust and offering protection.

It is clearly the duty of every Government to furnish the people with a *good currency*. But our people ought to demand from their government the performance of that duty, in language not to be disregarded. If the method I have suggested, would not answer the purpose, let some other, or any other, promising to effect the desired object, be adopted, but that some thing has been done that shall be more efficient for good, than the act of Congress already alluded to, we never can believe to be full practical extent, the advantages of a *currency convertible into specie*, yet more than the *specie currency*, as the "golden dream" of the Hon. Senator Benton.

HEAVY FAILURE.—We learn, says the New York *Sun*, that one of the heaviest and most disastrous failures that ever occurred among the iron mongers of Pennsylvania, was made public on Friday. The Messrs. Hayward, proprietors of the Emline Furnace, situated near Dauphin, about fourteen miles above Harrisburg, and the Victoria Furnace, located in Clark's Valley, about six miles farther up the river, have failed, their liabilities being in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars. This is the first blow at the iron masters of Pennsylvania, and it is feared that it will be followed up by others.

ENORMOUS STEAMERS.—They are building some monstrous steamers on New York, several of stupendous size are on the stocks there. The Westernmost, nearly ready, is 210 feet long, and measures over 1000 tons burthen. The *Henrick Hudson*, finished, is 240 feet long, and measures 1500 tons. She is fifteen feet longer than the *Great Britain*, and is to run up the Hudson. She will carry as many as the whole population of some of our towns. A nameless steamboat is also on the stocks that will measure 290 tons more than the *Hudson* and 400 more than the *Oregon*, say 1400 tons. She will carry 2,500 passengers, and if upon the Mississippi, would freight 6000 bales cotton. She will cost, when completed, $140,000.

THE PRICE OF THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1845

The New York *Courier & Enquirer* has a statement of the amount of the leading articles of importation contrasted with that imported during the preceding year. Though some of them are not officially exact, they will vary but slightly from the quarterly returns made by the Register of the Treasury. It comprises some 22 articles—of which the total amount of importation in 1845 was $71,762,409, against an amount in 1844, of $70,886,747. The totals of the two years show an aggregate increase in 1845, of $875,662. But among the articles there are several the importation of which has decreased: Thus, Coffee in 1845, shows a decrease of $3,862,722; Sugar, $2,741,035; Salt, $44,329; Hemp, &c. unmanufactured $134,828; Hemp, manufactured, $294,841—total decrease $7,077,765. If, therefore, we exclude from the table of imports Coffee, Sugar, Salt and Hemp, the remaining articles exhibit an increase of $7,953,427. The articles of which the importation has augmented in the largest ratio, are tea, cotton manufactures, flax manufactures, steel manufactures, iron in bar and bolt, worsted manufactures and wool unmanufactured.

☞ The Cincinnati papers of the 29th ult., speak of heavy falls of rain in that city and its vicinity, which had created a perfect flood and produced considerable damage. We have heard, says the *Commercial*, of families living in the bottoms, who were awakened by their doors bursting open and the water running to the depth of a few feet on the floor in a few seconds.—Many had to flee from their warm beds to wet and dark apartments—one family above the canal came near being drowned, and finally took shelter on the beams in a slaughter-house, near by where their dwelling stood.

Several families were ruined. Two flat boats were sunk in the river, and the Monticello steamer lost her hurricane deck. Trees around in the city were prostrated. Houses in some instances were injured—especially when they were not left in a safe condition.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS CASE has occurred in New York. On Monday afternoon, the 1st inst., a woman was found with her throat cut almost from ear to ear. Her name was Canning, wife of Thomas Canning; she was about 40 years of age, and the mother of three or four bright and intelligent looking children. When first discovered she was lying in an attic room, bleeding profusely from her throat. In the fireplace of the adjoining apartment an open and bloody razor was found, and upon the floor were spattered drops of blood. It was at first supposed that she had attempted to commit suicide, in consequence of some altercation she had with her husband, but she subsequently stated that a woman, who called the other day to hire rooms in the house, returned on Monday, and after some little conversation got into a quarrel, and she cut her throat and immediately fled. The case is undergoing an investigation.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURT.—Francis Condrier, arrested by the First Municipality police yesterday morning, after making a desperate resistance was brought to the watch-house. When about to be brought before the Recorder, it was discovered that he had gone off into a quarrel, and again attempted to pass. The sentinel ordered him to stand, threatening if he did not, to fire, when Brittan rushed in and stabbed the sentinel (Truman Allen) to the heart. The murderer was arrested and committed to prison.

DUELLING EXTRAORDINARY.—Mary Ann Golding, was yesterday brought before Recorder Genois, charged with having sent a challenge to a quondam friend and associate, named Mary Richardson. The latter, though perfectly competent to defend herself with her tongue, had no relish for a pistol bullet at twelve paces and so prayed his Honor to have the matter legally settled.—The challenger was accordingly bound over to keep the peace for six months.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Marshal Chaneellor, was arrested yesterday afternoon, in a boarding-house at the corner of Poydras and Carroll streets, by an officer of the Second Municipality police, on a requisition from the Governor of Mississippi. Chancellor stands charged with the commital of a murder in that State, on August, 1844. He was transmitted in the custody of the Sheriff who brought the requisition from Miss.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Anne Noss, f. w. c., was sent before the Criminal Court yesterday by Recorder Baldwin, to answer the complaint of Elizabeth Kelly, a white woman, who charges her with having committed an assault upon her.

HEALTH OF OUR CITY.—Notwithstanding the appearance of yellow fever here, as noticed by the Board of Health, yet we are happy to be able to state that the general health of the city remains unimpaired. The weather yesterday was mild, except at meridian, but even then the heat could not be termed over the average for weeks past. The mornings and evenings continue cool and pleasant.

LOSS OF STEAMER BANGOR BY FIRE.—The Boston *Atlas* of the 15th instant, says that the new iron steamer *Bangor* left Boston on Saturday afternoon for the Penobscot, with 31 passengers, and freight valued at $20,000. On Sunday about 4 o'clock P. M., she took fire in a bulkhead near the boiler, and the flames spreading with great rapidity, she was run ashore at Islesboro', on the east end of Long Island, about seven miles below Castine. The passengers and crew all got safely on shore, and the greater part of the baggage was saved.—All the freight and the consumable parts of the boat were destroyed. It is supposed that there was no insurance, either on the boat or freight.

Lieut. Foss, of the revenue cutter *Yale*, which was lying at Castine, immediately proceeded with the cutter to the assistance of the *Bangor*, and brought the passengers back to Castine.

ARRIVALS FROM THE OREGON.—The ship *Isaac*, from the Sandwich Islands, arrived at New Bedford, on the 31st ult. A city government had been organized in the Willamette Valley, Oregon. The first mayor chosen is Mr. George Abernethy, *formerly of New Bedford*, who went out in the capacity of mission steward to the Methodist mission in that country. The citizens of Oregon were anxiously waiting for the printing establishment which was sent out to them some weeks since. Mr. Abernethy, at this time, is probably acting in the double capacity of Mayor of Oregon and editor of the *Star of the West*.

POSTAGE TO NATCHEZ.—We perceive by a letter addressed to ALEXANDER PENN, Esq., by S. K. HOBBIE, First Assistant P. M. General, and published in last evening's *Courier*, that after careful examination of the question, the department had decided that the distance from New Orleans to Natchez is 285 miles. This being the shortest route, the charge on letters between the two points will hereafter be *five cents*. We are strongly glad the mooted subject is at length settled. The Natchez editors, it must be confessed, have argued it with great ingenuity and ability, and the decision of Mr HOBBIE proves that they were right.

(COMMUNICATED.)

INVESTIGATION OF FEES OF U. S. COURT.

To the Editors of the Bee:

It may be interesting to the public to know the laws regulating the fees of the U. S. Courts, whether so much has heretofore been said.

Congress, in 1799, passed a law establishing compensation to the officers of the U. S. Courts founded upon Legislative enactments of the several States respectively. See Act of Congress, approved 28th February, 1799, section 34, Ingersoll's Digest, edition of 1825, page 390, and Gordon's Digest, edition of 1844, page 189, is as follows:—"To the Clerks of the Circuit and District Courts in each State respectively, the same fees as are allowed in the Supreme Court of the said State, with an addition thereto of one third of said fees."

But upon a review of the laws of the State of Louisiana, it will appear that they have been misconstrued. From the general character of the Presiding Judge of the Circuit Court, I judge that if dates and the laws had been properly laid before him, he would not have opposed the fee bill used in the Circuit Court. And by a gentleman of eminent and undoubted talents, who is at the head of Flint Island, on which the Wm. French was wrecked, and a song from Shinall's Reach, by which the Western Belle was sunk.

Lost of Merrimack, Capt. Chase, in Boston—Ship Hannah, for Liverpool, exchanging his morning report with the Cut on Point Pere of Municipality No. 1 Congress a particular entry requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.

J. F. WHITNEY & Co., 25 Camp.

Company of Management Lafayette

Office No 16 Camp street—old 17

New-Orleans, August 16 1845.

THE General Steamship Company of New York, have secured, and that the Louisiana line to that city, will be ready about 20th, and have by a new method, option of repairing and other arrangements, I can not their trouble a response to meet I have made for the last month this agency, to the amount of one million dollars worth of cotton.

The undersigned duly authorized agents of the Company, will continue to receive cotton at Bayou Sara as Vessels on the most favorable terms, on their office No. 16, Camp street.

CHAS. BRIGGS & EDW. OGDEN.

Agents.

sept 10 1m

F. & J. Lacoste, 105 Royal St.

HAVE received by late arrivals and offer for sale at the lowest prices, the following articles:

Silk, cotton, linen, striped and checked shirting, carpets; French cambrics; calico for sale; fabrics; muslins and silk bonnet; dot; net; kerchiefs, brocaded and silk; lacey cotton; printed cashmere, do; scarfs and crevat scarfs of satin; taffeta; large grained silk and figured silk for petticoats; lace cambric handkerchiefs; embroidered cambric, a new article; embroidered sleeves; bobbin; indispensable; white and black cotton; mosaic; lace lace; cotton; small white; black silk for dress or cloak; cotton; gros de Naples, Italian and material; plaid; dot; damask silk, flat, double, mohair and cotton; hat ribbons for hats, plaited straw; bonnets; fancy; tailors' cashmere, silk for sutaine, cloth, cassimere, lacing for coat, do or silk lasting for pantaloons, crinolins, metal and pearl; do, French threes, buckles for waistcoats and pantaloons; black and white cotton hose; cotton do; black and grey cotton do for children, assorted numbers; woolen half hose; white, grey and mixed cotton; cotton sewing; gloves; new style; suspenders, such as leonage, olive, polka, satellite with fringe; belts; bonnets; material, lined for; tick, cord and hair; cambric; imitation and lace; pearl buttons, double pearl and mosaic buttons, jet do, metal and one button do; thread; hooks and eyes in hooks; black and white; thread; thimbles, various numbers; fancy; wooden; card; drawers; a complete assortment of prunes; both in numerous for handkerchiefs; pomatum; a new article in ordinary pipe clay pots and porcelain do; plate and bottle; silver and gold; Gouachies; indigo; mosaic; lavender; lavender; soap; cologne; flower do, soap and nail brushes; shoe; assortment of suspenders; silk, plaits, stale, twisted and of every variety.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.

THE GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, have for sale the usual assortment of the GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of this city (which Company has gone into liquidation) are prepared to offer against Fire Risks on Merchandise, of the late Mutual Insurance Company, No 68 Camp street, on the most favorable terms.

Note—Certificates of Insurance issued by the Company have been paid in full, and the Company will be able to pay the same at their office, in New-Orleans, on the 1st of September, 1845, the said company have claim certificates of the Company, and will be ready to receive the same, and will that portion of land mentioned within the following boundaries, and which forms No Two of the commencing at the northwest side of Calhoun, St Mary and Magnolia streets, running to the Metairie ridge, and between Canal Carondelet, Bayou St John and the New Orleans Canal and Banking Co. Canal—agreeable to a plan made by H J Hanson, Engineer of said Company, and deposited in the office of L. J. Claire, Esq. Notary Public, according to the estimate made by the said Engineer, which accompanies the plan and contains the number required in the drawing of said portion of land will be about 8 to 10 months and the most interest about eighty thousand dollars ($80,000.)

By order of the Board of Directors.

RICHARD HAGAN,

Chairman Executive Committee N. O. G. C.

☞ Office No 18 Bourbon st., between Canal and Customhouse streets.

aug 29 tf o3

TO RENT—From 1st to 15th October next, a three story dwelling house in Royal street, No 184, between St Louis and Toulouse streets, and the office or store below, at present occupied by P. Smith, Esq.—Also, the new adjoining house, being No 186 and 188.

From 1st November next, two stores on New Levee st. next to Gravier street, being Nos 18 and 16, at present occupied by John F Drake, as a Grocery.

Two 1st Nos on the corner state of Gravier and New Levee streets, being No 1.

In Magazine street, between Julia and St Joseph streets, a fine mansion, 40 feet front by a depth of 120 feet, with a wooden house, being No 240.

In Lafayette, two squares of ground, near the Rail Road, being Nos 93 and 95, a lease of several years would be given. For terms, apply to

E SHIFF, 73 Canal.

PATERSON COTTON DUCK, Jos. Coit's brand, assorted numbers landing from ship Wabash, and for sale by

LEOPOLD JEANNET, 92 St Louis

SUNDRIES—M. Planch, d'Y Rousset and cognac, in pipes, Guatemala indigo in ceroons; Burgundy wine, Vel nay, in boxes, Constancia wine; Champagne wine, for sale by

LEOPOLD JEANNET, 92 St Louis

FRENCH LOCKS—The subscribers agent for one of the largest manufacturers in France, has on hand and will always be supplied with French locks, assorted numbers, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

LEOPOLD JEANNET, 92 St Louis

SWISS ABSENTHE—Ice-cooled Swiss Absynthe, Vermin and Lucerne brand on hand, and for sale by

LEOPOLD JEANNET, 92 St Louis

SWISS ABSENTHE, of Pernod, and GRUYERE CHEESE landing and for sale by

J. GOEPELMEIR & Co.

Corner Regal and Conondelet

OLIVE OIL—110 baskets in bottles of 1 to quart, for sale by

LORELIME & Co.

Corner of Royal and Conondelet

ROSIN—264 bbls Baltimore rosin, for sale to suit purchasers, by

FORDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

WINES AND LIQUORS—24 or casks Madeira wine; 16 pipes Medoc Swan ship; 8 half pipes Pellerin Hennessy and 5 half pipes superior pale champagne brandy, vintage of 1815

FORDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

OIL—500 gals of winter strained sperm oil, for sale by

FORDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

NAILS—200 kegs Wayneock assorted, for sale by

FINDER & BRO. 74 Camp

EMPTY BOTTLES—For sale by

FINDER & BRO. 74 Camp

BAGGING & BALE ROPE—800 pieces superior bagging and 1000 coils bale rope in store and for sale by

WM FROST & Co. 30 Old Levee

OIL—500 gallons Menhaden and unbleached winter sperm oil, 2000 do refined winter whale do in store and for sale by

WM FROST & Co. 30 Old Levee

CLARETS CASES, in fine order, for sale by

FORDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

WHISKEY—5 cases Monongahela, for sale by

FORDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

PATENT DATES.

Boston	Sept 1	Lancaster	Aug 4
New York	Sept 1	Lexington	Aug 4
Philadelphia	Sept 1	Louisville	Aug 4
Washington	Sept 1	Hartford	Aug 4
Baltimore	Sept 1	Mobile	Aug 4
Cincinnati	Aug 31	New Orleans	Aug 30
St Louis	Aug 31	Boston	Sept 1
Natchez	Aug 31	Galveston	Aug 4

PEET & MORTON,

Wholesale Dry Goods Jobbers,

No. 21 Magazine street.

THE Indian Pantaloon is coming! all the rage in Sacramento, and a stranger circumstance, especially in the Pantaloon, is that it is made of Lowell cotton, in Boston, and Rockford cotton, and is an all-wool fabric, entirely for mercantile purposes, from one to the other, and various of the Indian Pantaloon, and the Sacramento Pantaloon, and the Lowell cotton, and the Rockford cotton, and the Boston cotton, and the Sacramento cotton