The New-Orleans Bee

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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 notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each insertion 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 irregular 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.	50
Banks, insurance office, public institutions,	50

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 of the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and public sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged 1 per square for 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.

LEONARD STURTEVANT & CO.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SPERM, WHALE AND LINSEED OILS;
Soap, Candles, Teas, White Lead, Black Paint, &c.
No. 12 Old Levee Street.
jo New Orleans.

L. Duperron,
DOCTOR DENTIST,
No. 86 Bienville street,
Between St. Philip and Dumaine streets.
☞ His office is open from 8 o'clock A M, till 2 P M, and from 4 till six evening.

W. E. MURPHY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office 34 Orleans street, St Anthony's Square.
☞ PEET & MORTON have removed to 32 Magazine street. m27

DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 69 Chartres street, New Orleans.
☞ Particular attention given to shelf and package sales of dry goods.
☞ Liberal advances will be made upon all goods deposited for sale. a19 6m

☞ NOTICE—During my absence from this city, Messrs H. Gelly and P. M. Nies have my procuration, passed before Louis T. Claire, notary public, dated this day.
PIERRE POUTZ
New Orleans, May 24, 1845. m3

☞ W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co, No 30 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar, molasses, &c. consigned to Benjamin H. Field, Esq. New York, or to B. Field Pawler, Esq. Boston. m3

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 31 Canal street,
New Orleans.

☞ MR. JOSEPH A. HALL is our legally authorized agent and attorney in fact, and our property is placed in his charge. NORCROSS & FUDICK

☞ ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of sugar, molasses and coffee, to our friends in Cincinnati:
REYNAUD & FALLON, 16 Bienville st
FODICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 66 Campstre New Orleans. 2

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 32 Tchoupitoulas street. m1

LOUISIANA LEGION.
HEAD QUARTERS,
New Orleans, January 26, 1845.
GENERAL ORDER, No 11.

An election will be held on the first Saturday in March next, for the rank of Major General to succeed a Major General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major General E Kennedy.

The polls will be opened from 10 to 12 o'clock, A M, at each place be designated in each Brigade, viz.

1st Brigade	at Carrollton.
11th do	at Algiers drs.
2d do	at Bonne Carre.
5th do	at Baton Rouge.
6th do	at Plaquemine.
7th do	at Vidalia.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
J. A ARMANT, Adj and Insp General
m10—1t (c) May.

☞ REMOVAL.—J. S DE FALOS, Professor of Modern Languages, has removed his office to No 14 Exchange Place, where he continues his classes in the instruction of the French and Spanish languages.

He respectfully announces to all those who wish to study successively the Modern Languages, that his method possesses all the advantages required to bring a pupil to the philosophy of the language, and qui ne tient rien de routine and rendre the study of languages a pleasant study. The science being so much improved that the labor of study is reduced to so easy part one of a hundred duration.

Young gentlemen who wish to study evening classes are requested to enter their names before the expiration of the present month, at No 14 Exchange Place, up stairs, office No 3, opened from 8 o'clock in the morning until 2 P M and from 4 o'clock in the evening until 9 P M. m24 1f

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS—Now landing and in store, a full and assortment of the following, goods, which will be constantly replenished by late arrivals, and for sale at reduced prices:

Men's fine calf sewed Boots and Brogans;
Ladies' and misses fine calf sewed Brogans;
Children's kid and morocco Brogans and Ankle Ties;
Ladies fine kid and morocco Slippers and Ties;
Men's and boy's calf and kip peged Brogans;
Men's fine kid, kip and calf shoes; regd Boots;
Women's sewed and calf peged Brogans;
Youth's and children's calf and kid Brogans;
Men's and boy's heavy fine and common Boots.

HATS.

Men's fine castria, camoret, silk and Russia Hats;
Do drab and pearl case mere and plain Hats;
Do and boy's fine and common sporting Hats;
Wool Hats—black, drab, blue and white;
Campeachy Hats, double brand, fine and common;
Straw half Hats, fine and low priced—constantly for sale by FROST & CO, 19 Magazine.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has for sale at the most reduced prices, in his Greenhouse, No 25 St Charles st, a very fine and extensive collection of moss roses, Flemish pinks, Cape jasmines, Cotton palms, etc. etc. also a great variety of other greenhouse plants and exotics. He has nearly one hundred more beautiful new roses. Orders promptly executed and neat gratis of charge.
JOHN M BACH.

REMOVAL.
PEET & MORTON,
No. 25 Magazine Street.

ARE receiving per ships Hargrave, Auburn and Oswego, A large assortment of Dry Goods, viz: satinets, ruitings, heavy black cambrics; pink and blue do; black and fancy cord ginghams; printed lawns; fresh lawn shirtings and sheetings; a large and very large assortment of fresh spring goods, which will be sold low for cash. m24

BOOTS & SHOES—3 cases consisting of 36 pair ladies' kid and cloth slips; 50 pair double soled do; 12 pair do; 27 pair double soled water proof shoes; 24 pair light shoes for sale low to close consignments by FODICK & BRO m10

SUPERIOR WINES IN BOXES—100 boxes claret 3d Sweet brands, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Lacour, Chateau Leoville and white wine, vin de Grave, for sale by m3 EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 and 19 St Louis.

BAGGING & ROPE—Balance of an invoice for sale low in close consignments.
SMITH BRYAN, 20 Commercial
m15

TOBACCO—Ex-lis de Abajo and Cuba tobacco—wrappers and fillers, in store and for sale by
E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

MINERAL WATER—50 doz Kessinger water in jugs quite recently received, and for sale by
JOHN H. 110 Poydras st

HEMP—500 bales dew rotted Missouri of very superior quality and in store, for sale by
JAMES E WOODRUFF, 80 Camp

OAK—500 bbls more, mess O. self mess prime and prime P. of Bennett's inspection, for sale in lots to suit, by
JAMES E WOODRUFF, 80 Camp

OATS—300 sacks superior quality in new gunny sacks, for sale by
JAMES E WOODRUFF,
80 Camp

JAMAICA RUM—30 qr. cks Jamaica Jamaica Rum 4th proof, for sale by
W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

QUININE—100 ozs French, for sale by
W F VREDENBURGH & Co,
30 Old Levee

BALE ROPE—100 coils small oval bale rope, landing per steamer James Madison, and for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS, 86 Magazine.

NAILS—86 casks hinged winter spans oil, for sale low to close; 20 brls English lined pail; 30 brls tanners' oil, free from sediment, for sale by
W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS—2000 cases of the cheapest, comprising a complete assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, for sale by
R G HOBBS, 13 Customhouse

SARDINES—86 cases fresh sardines in tallates and small boxes, for sale by
LOBION & SILVESTRE,
24 Chartres street

COLLORED SHIRTS—100 dozen assorted colored shirts, for sale by
LOBION & SILVESTRE,
m13 24 Chartres street

ATS—300 bags in splendid order, for sale by
m20 J E WOODRUFF, 80 Camp

SPERM CANDLES—400 boxes first quality Sperm Candles, landing from ship Emily Taylor, and for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 26 Old Levee

CORN—200 bags white and yellow new landing and for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,
m17 92 Tchoupitoulas.

HAVANA SUGAR—167 boxes landing from ship Henry and for sale by
L CANTIN,
jo 29 Gravier

HAVANA TOBACCO—20 bales superior Vuelta Abajo, wrappers and fillers, for sale by
L CANTIN, 42 Gravier

SALT—Liverpool coarse and fine, in prime shipping order, for sale by
A GORDON, WYLIE & Co,
m27 42 Bienville street

HAVANA SEGARS—10,000 Regalia segars landing ex ship Fanny, and for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 82 Old Levee

HAVANA SUGAR—247 hhds white, florete and yellow sugar for sale by
L CANTIN.

TEAS—120 17 lb boxes Young Hyson; 40 half chests choice Gunpowder; 80 half do Young and Hyson for sale by
FODICK & BRO, 74 Camp

LEAF TOBACCO—Best quality Vuelta de Abajo in store and for sale by
J M CABALLERO,
m24 82 Old Levee

MATCHES—144 cases 6.4 Vertigenes Matches, 14 in a box do, in store and for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 26 Old Levee

SLUE—A lot of superior quality, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,
m24 92 Tchoupitoulas

NAILS—Assorted cut nails, for sale by
J W STANTON & Co,
m24 Corner Magazine & Lafayette

CHAMPAGNE—400 baskets superior champagne, 1st and 2d quality, for sale by
ADG MOLIER, 80 St Louis
m27—2t

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
No. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State,
AND COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 3

NEW-ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1845.

IN PEACE, PREPARE FOR WAR.

We had commenced an article on the importance and necessity of strengthening our naval and military defences, in view of a possible collision with Great Britain, or Mexico, or both, when the subjoined communication was laid on our table. Although we do not fully concur with the writer in all his opinions, yet we agree substantially with him in the observation he makes respecting the deplorable weakness and paucity of our means of national defence, and willingly substitute his views for our own:

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee:

Gentlemen,—Much has been said of late, concerning our relations with England and Mexico, the probabilities of a war and our means of resisting invasion, but to what does it all amount? Talking is not going to frighten John Bull, and Mexico can beat us at that game "all hollow." Of what avail is it in a practical point of view, to know whether forts and batteries located at the entrances of our harbors are capable of protecting them against ships and steamers of war, when we do know that said forts and batteries are many of them in a state of decay, and none of them sufficiently armed, manned or provisioned? Of what avail is it to know intended against our public and scientific corps of engineers; it has done all it could do with the means placed at its disposal. I would most readily and confidently entrust that department with the management of every thing within its proper province, if government will but act upon the advice and suggestions of its officers; but stone walls, although they may have ears are deprived of hands, and can scarcely be expected to defend themselves. But admitting these are not the proper defences for our coasts and harbors, how stands the case on the other element?

Will our navy, consisting of seventy sail, including every denomination of craft, be able to resist England's *eight hundred and seventy vessels of war?* Our fare performed prodigies of valor in the last war, but to expect this task from them would argue our firm belief in the return of miracles. We have been called a religious people, and I think with some truth, for a more sublime reliance on Providence was perhaps never before exhibited. We make war without preparation and peace without honor. If any doubt this, let them refer to the treaty of Ghent, and see if there is contained in that document any stipulation in our favor in relation to the *right of search.* At it was then, so will it be again as long as we pursue our present paltry, procrastinating, penny saving policy—a policy as severe to our true interests as it is unworthy the dignity of a great nation. What then do we want? In the first place we want less talking and more working—less grandiloquence and more gun powder—less self-praise and more ships—and, above all, less miserable pitiful and more soldiers. We will believe, fifty years hence, that America, which boasts itself one of the greatest nations on the globe, has not a navy sufficient to protect her commerce, and preserve her flag from insult even in time of profound and universal peace? Who will believe in after times, that the United States with territory embracing the temperate zone, a large continent, and a population of twenty millions, has an army scarcely equal to the most petty potentate of a German principal? insufficient even to keep in repair our extensive and decayed defences on the seaboard, to scour our old and rusty arms, or to build the thousands of miserable huts occupied by our troops, scattered along in curious guards over the vast extent of our frontier. But I shall be told the old story about the good genius of our institutions, having such an utter horror of standing armies—but is the genius of our institutions, or our resolutions to escape the rock, that we get into the whirlpool? that in our mortal terror of cutting each other's throats, some one may save us the trouble and crime by kindly cutting them for us? Nations have sometimes their enemies than themselves to combat, and though it may be true criminal for one to allow himself to be murdered unresisting, than to commit a murder, I doubt whether it be not equally sufficient. There is a wide difference between a standing army sufficient for our wants and those monster establishments maintained in Europe by despots to preserve their own rights, rather than to resist invasion from abroad. But our present force is insufficient for any purpose for which an army is or should be kept up.

Its too weak to meet any sudden and unexpected emergency, and too small even to prove a nucleus to rally upon, in case of any sudden invasion. Suppose a war with England! We should be compelled to raise at least fifty additional regiments. Our present establishment is insufficient to furnish even one officer to each regiment! A rare nuisance—one which you might fancy any where or nowhere, for it would only cost a trifle.

We want a larger military force in this country, or none at all—one sufficient to garrison and keep in repair our works on the sea board, and to protect our extensive and increasing frontiers. They should be on a footing the very least force we should have as a peace establishment. It is one that could be maintained without being felt by the country, and one which would be felt in time of war by our enemies.

We don't seem to reflect that the extra burthens imposed on us in time of war for want of preparation, would more than support this army, in peace, and that the moral effect (which cannot be estimated too highly) in preventing ruptures when we can show our enemies, a bold and imposing front.

I do not wish to be understood as deprecating a war with Britain, Mexico or any other nation, if it be necessary in order to maintain our supremacy on this continent; for this we are bound to do. It is our interest and our duty, and we must not be at all squeamish about it. I am in the law of nations, so much talked of and so little cared for, let those charge us with their violation who are themselves guiltless.

Moreover, we want a little war to set us to rights." Our lordly politic needs a slight jolting to make it perfectly healthy. I am persuaded that it would benefit us a thousand times more than any idle prattle, especially illustrating that sound maxim, *"in time of peace prepare for war."*

HECTOR HUGO.

PITTSBURGH.

The following is the correspondence of the Committee of this city, charged with the collection of funds in aid of the Pittsburgh sufferers, and the authorities of the latter city:—

[COPY.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1845.

Dear Sir—The citizens of this place deeply deplore the awful calamity with which it has pleased the Ruler of Providence to visit their fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh; they therefore tender to them their most heartfelt sympathy.

Immediately after the sad intelligence was received, a public meeting was convened, and prompt measures adopted for the relief of the sufferers. Inadequate as the result of their efforts may be, considering the magnitude of the calamity, yet, they trust their offering will be received as an evidence of their heart-felt condolence. Great and unparalleled as the calamity we deplore is, yet the high character of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh for industry and honest enterprise, convinces us, that she will soon arise from her ashes, and show to the world, that the indomitable energies of her citizens are yet more conspicuous in adversity than they have heretofore been in prosperity.

Enclosed you will receive a check, drawn by Messrs. Robb & Hoge, in your favor, for $2,500, on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, being the sum subscribed by our citizens yesterday, for the relief of the sufferers. which I hope they arrive in due season, and send in some slight degree to alleviate the deep anguish which the conflagration has subjected them to.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
JOSHUA BALDWIN, Chairman.
Hon. W. J. Howard, Mayor Pittsburgh, Pa.

Remitted April 24,	$2,500 00
Remitted April 30,	2,355 00
Remitted June 2,	2,324 00
	$7,179 00

MAYORS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH,
May 26, 1845.

Dear Sir—The generous contributions of the citizens of New Orleans, for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in this city, have been received.

You will please tender from me as the organ of my fellow-citizens, to the citizens of New Orleans, our warm thanks and deep grateful tribute, for their sympathy and kindly facility to the unfortunate and distressed in our midst.

Very respectfully yours,
W. J. HOWARD, Mayor.
To Hon. Joshua Baldwin, New Orleans.

INTERESTING FACT.—At the recent anniversary of the Union Discipline Society in Boston, the following anecdote was related of a boy, who was sent to the Bridgeboro Asylum, in a state of derangement. He told the physician he wanted a work—he could'nt live without it. The Dr. asked him what he could do?—He could print—but they had no means of printing.—Well, he said the Dr. could get work for him at the presses in the village. The Dr. replied, but the printers said the boy would "smock the type all into pi!"—Well, said he, I should do no such thing; but, Dr, you can buy a press; it will cost but little. The Dr. made the experiment, bought press and paper, and assisting the insane to contribute, edited the "Monthly Asylum Journal," and sent it abroad. The boy printed it, improved rapidly, and he is entirely recovered,—and in the last Journal returned his thanks to the community for this means of restore ation.

SUICIDE FOR LOVE.—A Miss Bert, of Franconia, N. H., having received a letter of dismissal from her lover, was driven to desperair by his perfidy. She took the letter, and a pen knife, went to the scene where the late Mr. Parker was murdered, hung her bonnet on a stake, spread the open letter on the ground, took the knife and cut her throat. A countryman, attracted by her manner, was unable to see from behind a tree, and on seeing the knife, cried out to her with such effect, that alarmed, she fell upon the ground and was carried home. On examination, her wound appeared not slight.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—John Charley, convicted of stabbing Norman Using, on the 19th of Feb'y last, was yesterday sentenced by his Honor Judge Canonge, to six months imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

Abraham Myers, who had previously pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

Nolle prosequi were entered by the District Attorney in the cases of John Hagan, Edward Canfield and William Watts, charged with assault and battery.

William Lee alias Simpson, and John W. Andleston, charged with larceny, were discharged from custody.

The following persons were arraigned and severally pleaded not guilty, viz: William Riley alias Ryan and John Campbell, indicted for robbery; Benjamin F. Spear, indicted for forgery; Gardner Newman, indicted for uttering false coin; William Riley alias Ryan, indicted for stabbing; George Hamilton, indicted for forgery; Charles A. Jacobs, indicted for embezzlement; Joseph Cummings and Francis Bryde, charged with an affray, and Jacob Zabriskey, charged with assault and battery.

THE COUNCIL OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY last evening, passed an ordinance prohibiting under the penalty of $100 for each offence, the keeping within the limits of the Municipality, of a Dress or Masquerade Ball, frequented by lewd and abandoned women.

A resolution was adopted awarding to Lieut. Morel, of the police department, the sum of $250, for the apprehension of Wm. Riley alias Ryan, indicted for the robbery of Mr. George Dieudonne.

A resolution was adopted, requiring the Commercial Water Works Company, as per conditions of their charter, from and after the 15th inst., to cause all of the water pipes within the limits of the Municipality to be opened for the space of five minutes each day, for the purpose of cleansing and purifying the streets.

A resolution was also adopted, providing that from and after the first Monday in July, until the first Monday in October, the Council shall meet but once a month.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile. There is something mysterious in this. Since the Post-Office Department fell under the able supervision of Cave Johnson, mail failures in New Orleans have become particularly rare, but it is not a little singular, that they should occur precisely when later European news is expected, and that at all other times the mail should arrive with uninterrupted regularity. Within the last two months, the mail has, we think, never failed save when the foreign intelligence was due, and then strange to say, it has nearly always failed. Now, when it is remembered, that the fine for a failure is only $100, that fifty times that sum may be realized by the possession of exclusive intelligence relating to the Cotton market; that nothing is more easy than to express such intelligence from Montgomery to New Orleans, and that parties enjoying such advantages could well afford to pay a handsome bonus for every failure, it will be admitted that there is something suspicious in the matter. We make no charges of foul dealing, or improper interpering with the mail drivers. We simply state the facts, in hopes that the Post-Master General may deem it his duty to institute a searching scrutiny into these cause, and bring to light the delinquents, if any such are found.

☞ The Mobile *Herald* says: We say an affecting scene in the streets yesterday in the parting of a family of negroes, the father of which is a slave and the retaining members of which were lately manumitted by their master. The latter intend to seat out of the State in compliance with the law and they have chosen N. York as their home, where it is to be hoped they will meet with better fortune than is generally the lot of the black population of the north. One of the children seemed to be almost frantic at the idea of being separated from its father, and the mother was but little better. Freedom is a dear gift to that family and one which they will find, when too late, is not worth the price paid for it.

MR. CLAY.—The St. Louis *New Era*, of the 3d inst., says that the steamer *Majestic* arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning, but did not bring Mr. Clay. He took passage on her at Louisville for this city, and came as far as French Island, and there re-shipped on the steamer *Clinton*; shortly after getting on board she grounded on the bar. The *Majestic* passed over without much difficulty. The *Clinton* will perhaps reach here to-day.

A CORRESPONDENT thoroughly was given up the chilness of St. Louis, on the 4th instant, to J. M. Field Esq., editor of the *Reveille*, upon which occasion he delivered a very long and only appearance upon the stage, since he left his wedlock with the *Prepot*, a Mr. Mary Smith Dunnigan, in the new comedy written by himself entitled *Foreign* and *Native* and as *Don Cæsar de Bazan*.

☞ The French have a saying that when it rains on Saint Medard's day (the 8th June,) it will rain every day for six weeks. We shall now have a fine opportunity of verifying the proverb, and think it exceedingly likely it will turn out true. It poured on Sunday and yesterday, and from the leaden and sombre appearance of the skies, we should not be a whit surprised, if it continued pouring for a month to come. Saint Medard must have been a thirsty soul.

SINGULAR CASE.—Mr. Hector Parkins, of Baltimore, who was wounded in the battle of Chippewa, thirty years ago, had to have his leg amputated on Friday last. For nearly thirty one years he has suffered occasional pain, but for several months past he has suffered intensely, until at last he consented to lose his leg. He has been doing well since the amputation.

A HINT TO THE PASSIONATE.—Dr. Caldwell, an American writer on physical education, contends that a well-balanced brain, contributes to long life, while a passionate and turbulent one tends much to abridge it—and if persons know how many dangers in life they escaped by possessing mildness of temper, instead of the opposite affection, how eager would be the aim of all men to cultivate it.

☞ The last *Albion*, in a series of maxims entitled, "Have the Courage," bids us among other things, have the courage to denounce truffles and olives as tasteless and nasty. A man might summon valor enough to anathematize these gastronomic luxuries, but his courage would not extend to the assertion of a most admitted "whopper"—a sort of moral hardihood few men are ambitious of attaining.

☞ Wild pigeons are very abundant in the State of New York. The Albany *Atlas* states that *twelve hundred dozen* were sold in that city in one day, at about three-quarters of a cent each, or about *nine* cents per dozen. The markets of New York city are also glutted with them.

THE CITY OF ROSES.—The *United States Journal*, suggests the cognomen of the "City of Roses," as a substitute for "the city of magnificent distances."—The plains of Gal scarcely exceed the gardens at Washington in the variety and beauty of these flowers.

EXTRAORDINARY.—A story is going the rounds of the papers, that a ring, lost eleven years since, has lately been found within a turnip, produced on the field in which the ring was lost. It is not often that lost rings turn up in that way.

☞ We are indebted to the polite officers of the new and mammoth steamer *Missouri*, for late St. Louis papers.

☞ Charley McDonald, well known in our police courts, was arrested in St. Louis, on the 3d instant, having in his possession a large amount of counterfeit money.

The magnificent steamer, the new *Missouri*, Captain George Taylor, arrived at the Levee, last evening, from St. Louis; we have not as yet had an opportunity of seeing her. We extract the following description of her from the St. Louis *Sun*:—

The new Missouri, one of the finest steamers afloat, is now at the foot of Green street, taking in her furniture. Her hull was built by Mr. Burton Hagan, of Cincinnati, and her cabin by Wm. Garing, Esq., of St. Louis. All her machinery, furniture, &c., are of St. Louis manufacture. She is 289 feet keel; 306 feet on deck; 36 feet beam and 9½ feet hold. Light, she draws 5 feet water. Her equipments are of the most *utilitarian* character: with not much ornament, she is the pride of the western waters. She has upwards of 60 staterooms for the accommodation of passengers, a spacious cabin, and fine promenade guards. What struck us as a decided improvement, was the arrangement of the safety guard, being so protected by lattice work that children may play there with safety—an arrangement of immense importance to parents travelling with their infant charges.

Below stairs the new Missouri is proportionally commodious, being well provided with accommodations for deck passengers. Her boilers are in number seven, and all her propelling works of great power and exquisite finish.

PROFIT OF HEMP.—The Woonchee chief *Patriot* has a letter from a farmer, who turned farm er—who has taken pains to ascertain biddy's expenses and profits, and he thinks the profit on twenty-five hens is equal to that of a good cow. He says:

"I need to contend that a hen would consume more value than she bore egge would fetch at the common market prices. But in order to satisfy myself whether there was, or was not, any profit in keeping hens, I kept an exactly accurate account of what I have to sell. From the 1st day of April, 1844, to the 1st day of April 1845, my hens—25 in number—have consumed 26 bushels of corn, valued at 75 cents per bushel, which amounts to $19 50; during which time I have sold in the shell 242 dozen of eggs, average 15 cts per dozen, which amounts to $36 30—no account having been made of those used in the family. I have also sold 64 lbs of chickens, amounting in all to $46 20. Hence then I have left $20 75, clear profit."

NEW ORLEANS & CARROLLTON RAILROAD.

REDUCTION OF THE FARE.

On and after the 1st February, 1844, the price of passage on the road will be as follows:

For a single ticket for any distance	20 cents
Children under 15 and over 3 years, do	10 do
Servants, (slave's ticket)	10 do
Fifty tickets (red)	$5 00

Yearly personal ticket $100, payable quarterly in advance. The quarter commences 1st February, 1st May, 1st August and 1st November.

The cars on this road now run to and depart from opposite the Old Depot, corner of Poydras and Baronne streets.

A cool and pleasant ride, of less than half an hour, in splendid new cars, conveys the passenger to the

CELEBRATED CARROLLTON GARDENS.

The cars will leave as follows:—Arrangement for Week Days.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.		FROM CARROLLTON.	
Horse Car,	at 6 o'clock, A. M.	Horse Car,	at 8 o'clock, A. M.
Locomotive,	at 9 o'clock, A. M.	Locomotive,	at 9 o'clock, A. M.
"	at 10 o'clock, A. M.	"	at 10 o'clock, A. M.
"	at 1 o'clock, P. M.	"	at 1 o'clock, P. M.
"	at 3½ o'clock, P. M.	"	at 3½ o'clock, P. M.
"	at 5 o'clock, P. M.	"	at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Horse Car,	at 19 o'clock, P. M.	Horse Car,	at 19 o'clock, P. M.

During the time the Theatres are open, the Horse car will leave New Orleans at 11 o'clock, P. M.

Sunday Arrangement—In addition to the week day arrangement, a train will leave each and every hour during the afternoon and evening, until 7 o'clock from Carrollton and 8 o'clock from New Orleans, the Horse Car leaving Carrollton at 6½, excepting when it rains, when the arrangement will be the same as week days.

Passengers must provide themselves with tickets, as the conductor has positive directions not to receive any money in lieu thereof.

A car expressly for ladies in each train.

THE LAFAYETTE CARS DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

From Lafayette, (in summer)	at 6 o'clock, A. M.
From Canal street, (in summer)	at 8 o'clock, A. M.
From Lafayette, (in winter)	at 9 o'clock, A. M.
From Canal street, (in winter)	at 7½ o'clock, A. M.

Running hourly from 7½ A. M. after which they leave each and every half hour, until 6½ P. M. then they run hourly until half past 9 P. M., from Lafayette, and 7 P. M., from Canal street.

The fare on the Lafayette road is as follows:

For a single passage any distance	20 10 cents
Tickets by the hundred	$15 00
Quarterly tickets payable in advance	$10 00
Year tickets payable quarterly in advance	80 00

It is particularly requested that gentlemen will not put their feet on the cushions, or smoke in the cars while ladies are present.

JOHN HAMPSON,
jo19 Engineer N. O. & C. R. R.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW PUBLICATIONS—The Knickerbocker Book, Library of Belles Lettres;
Fleetwood, or Stain of Birth; a Novel of American life;
The History of Oregon, Geographical and Political, by Geo Wilkes;
The Oregon Question, by Thomas Falconer, Esq;
The Young Bride's Book;
The Comic English Grammar with illustrations;
The Secret Foe, a Historical Novel, by Miss Ellen Pickering;
The Phantom Ship, a Novel by Captain Marryat, now first published.
Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Pattisserie and Confectionery and Literary Emporium.
jlw CHARLES GAYARRE, 16 Camp

STEPHEN'S COMMENTARIES, VOL. III. &c. &c.

STEPHEN'S COMMENTARIES now commencing on the Law of England, and the Rights of Property, adapted by Henry John Stephen, late Professor of Law in the University of Edinburgh, and Author of the Commentaries on the Laws of England, and Political Sketches of Ireland, Vols. 1844.

Fairbairn's Mechanics—The common terms and rules of drawing and answering an original drill in Chancery, as adopted and used in the Courts of Chancery of the United States, January Term 1842. With notes and references to American and other authorities. 1844. Just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & Co.
Law Bookseller and Stationers.

☞ BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS and other tales, illustrative of character and incidents in the South and South West, edited by W. T. Porter.

Also—Mitchell's History of Louisiana, in one vol.
Just received and for sale by WM. McKEAN,
jo 24 Corner of Magazine and Poydras sts.

LANDING ex ship Emily Taylor, and for sale by the undersigned—20 cases superior wine—St Julien Medoc, 20 do do Margaux, 20 do do Sauterne, 20 do do Chablis, 20 do do Hock, 20 do do Rhine Wine, 20 do do Hermitage, 20 do do Claret, 20 do do Champagne, 20 do do Cognac, 20 do do Rum, 20 do do Gin, 20 do do Port, 20 do do Sherry, 20 do do Madeira, 20 do do Malaga, 20 do do Teneriffe, 20 do do Sweet Malaga, 20 do do Lisbon, 20 do do Sweet Lisbon, 20 do do Sweet Malaga, 20 do do Teneriffe, 20 do do Sweet Teneriffe, 20 do do Chateau Lafitte, 20 do do Chateau Lacour, 20 do do Chateau Leoville, 20 do do Chateau Margaux, 20 do do Chateau Lagrange, 20 do do Chateau Larose