The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 118, VOL. VIII. NEW SERIES.
VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5127.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
No. 81 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER one year in advance.....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi weekly, one year in advance.....5 00

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

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

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year 1846, of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
New Orleans 27th Dec. 1845.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

☞ Gentlemen who have announced themselves, in our paper, as candidates for Clerks, are requested to state the Court for which they are running.

For Judgeship.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. CHARLES GAYARRE, as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, in the First Municipality.

☞ We are authorized to announce F. M. GUYOL, as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

MANY ATTORNEYS.

☞ Mr EDITOR,—Please to announce that Mr O. P JACKSON is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, in the First Municipality.

☞ Messrs. EDITORS,—Please announce Mr. AL PHONSE CANONGE as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Third Municipality.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr MANUEL CRUZAT is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

Messrs. Editors,—Please announce Mr WILLIAM ANDRY as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality, and he will be supported by

HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs Editors,—Please announce in your valuable paper that Mr JULES CHAUDIET WARREAU, Esq. is a candidate for one of the Justices of the Peace in the First Municipality, and that he will be unanimously supported by

HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs Editors,—Please announce Mr. H. LE LAMBERT as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

☞ Please announce JOHN GIBSON Esq. and Capt. Edward Hall, as candidates for the office of Justices of the Peace in the Second Municipality.

FOR CLERKSHIP.

First District Court of New Orleans:

L. C. PIERSON
W. A. SCOTT,
ALFRED DUSSEAU.

Second District Court of New Orleans

JOHN M. LAUSAT
M. CARLETON
THOMAS C. DUNN
A. D. BORDEOUORT
M. WILLARD,
SAMPSON HOSSMAN
MELVIN BRECK
HORATIO DAVIS,
J. Q. A. HOFF

Third District Court of New Orleans:

AUGUSTE DOUCE,
HENRY PEYCHAUD,
WILLIAM P. BIDLOCK.

Fourth District Court of New Orleans

RIVIERE GARDERE,
J. B. FORRESTER MAXENT
A. F. BIENVENU,
PETER M. BERTIM
MARTIN BURKE,
RENE H. BRUNET,
THOMAS GILMORE,
ARMAND G. FOUCHE
ROSEMOND DE ARMAS

Fifth District Court of New Orleans

CHARLES A. JONTE,
JOHN WINSON
SAM. LOVELL WALDO
L. J. CORJON
CHARLES S. LEE
JOHN WATKINS
PROSPER H. BLANC

LEONARD, STREVANT & CO.
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
AND DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE,
Sperm, Whale and Linseed Oils, Soap, Candles, Tens, White Lead, Black Paints, &c.
No 12 Old Levee street—New Orleans.

☞ S. V. BARRETT has removed his store from No 1 Levee to No 21 Gravier st. m26

☞ W. W. GUINNESS, INO. BUSH.
GUION & CO.,
Commission and Cotton Factors, New Orleans,
Liverpool 19 Maiden Lane, New York.
Importers of
French, German, British and Chinese
Fine Fancy Articles.
Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, &c.
No. 2 Canal street, Corner of Chartres street.

Gent's Fine Furnishing Goods!
Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, &c. &c.
☞ T. GOURDON, Superior Dentist, 95 Canal st.

☞ ED. CLAGUE, *Importer and Brewer of Burton Ales*, No 22 Bienville street.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co. Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 17 Canal st.

J. B. STEEL, No 14 Camp st., Importer of Dealer in Fancy and Staple Stationery, Blank Book Manufacturer, Bookbinder.

WM. DORE, BRITISH CONSULAGENT, 68 Magazine Buildings, Corner Royal and Canal sts.

TAYLOR BROTHERS—*Importers of Fancy Dry Goods for Private Families*, Corner Chartres and Conti sts.

☞ P. BERTHER & CO., Commission Merchants, 1 Old Levee, have constantly on hand Cigars, Cordials, Wines, Liquors, &c. at wholesale. m19

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

TOUT Piece of French Flour being this day, $4 00 per barrel according to the Tariff, the Bakers will sell a piece of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week, on MONDAY, and June 14th.

Weight of the Second piece of Bread, three for Ten Cents, must be 24 ounces.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
Signed
New Orleans 24th June, 1845.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
JUNE 24, 1846.

A RESOLUTION passed by the Council of Municipality No. one, on the first instant, notice is hereby given that a vacancy exists for an Alderman of the Second Ward, in said Municipality No. One, to supply the place vacated by the resignation of N. Guthie, Esq. and an election on MONDAY, the fifteenth instant, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M., at the City Coffee House, corner of Chartres and St. Peter streets, under the superintendence of Messrs. Philip Aregno and Jean David Deperdussin, and Antoine Bouquet, Clerk.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
Signed
New Orleans 24th June, 1846.

Ice Cream and Sherbets.

CARL RUSTER & CO. respectfully inform the public that on to-morrow, the 12th instant, they will open their GARDEN on ST ANTOINE PLACE, where, during the ensuing season, they will neglect nothing to deserve a continuance of that patronage which for so liberally has been bestowed upon them during several years past. Their new arrangements will undoubtedly be a great attraction for Gentlemen, who will always find in this splendid Garden, a complete collection of the handsomest Flowers and Plants, besides Ice Creams and Sherbets of every description.

The Public may be sure that nothing will be deficient in the service of said establishment, which taken all together is the only one of the kind in New Orleans. m13

CHEAP CASH STORE. No 28 St Ann st. between Levee and Chartres streets—ALEXANDER LANAUZE, importer and dealer in Cutlery, iron wrought and cut nail assorted, binder's mate cards, panels, all sizes window glass, Cologne and Water goods, Cincinnati, cooper's tools, for sale at No 28 St Ann st. m5—1m

MATCHES The public is respectfully informed that the well known **Wm. A. Clarke's Matches** can be bought at reduced prices at his agents.

I. A. GUILBEAU,
200 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

OFFICE OF RECORD OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS,
Exchange Passage, near Bienville street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths for the Parish and City of Orleans, I request the citizens of the above said parish and city to conform themselves to the disposition of the following act.—

Act approved March 6 1819.

Sec. 1. After the passage of this act, the birth of every free child in the parish and city of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days; this declaration shall be made conformably to the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, and every person offending against the provisions of the said section, shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars and not less than five dollars, half of which shall be for the benefit of the State and the other half for the benefit of the informer.

Sec. 2. The death of every free person within the parish of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days; this declaration shall be made by the nearest relations of the deceased, if they are present, and in case of absence, by the testamentary executor, if there is one, if not, by the owner or tenant of the house in which the individual shall have died; and every person offending against the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceed ing ten dollars, nor less than five dollars.

The undersigned will be under the painful necessity of prosecuting all persons neglecting or refusing to conform themselves to the clauses of the above act.

F M CROZAT.

BUFFAU & Co have the honor to inform the Public that they have bought from Mr *Brown* the stand situated No 118 Bourbon, near St Louis street; which, by their attentive endeavors, they will take in hire horses and vehicles, and will hire out saddle and riding vehicles at very moderate prices.

Mr. *Dufau* will, as heretofore, continue his profession of Veterinary Surgeon and Farrier, at No 111 Burgundy street, and undertakes also all

IN STORE and for sale by ... 130 casks Red Wine, different brands; 20 ... White Wine, Sauterne; 250 bbls old Whiskey; 1 ... Holland Gin; 10 baskets Champagne, different ... 1 case Red Wine, St. Estephe; 75 do old Port ... Medoc; 150 do do Lafitte; 65 do do Margaux; 20 ... and Haut Brion; 3000 boxes and halves Bordeaux; 2000 do do Green Peas; 500 do do Caps in oil, ... nasturtium; 200 do do pure Perigord Truffles; ... Truffled Pies; 100 ... Wine Chambertin; ... White Wine, Hermitage; 20 cases Guignolet; 20 ... Champagne, in brandy; 12 barrels Olive Oil, Flagged ... 50 and 100 Gallon Casks. Apply to

CHARLES ...

W. ... and for sale by ...

FT. BOURBON ... Dentist, 95 Canal st.

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F M CROZAT.

From the Southern Quarterly Review.

The Army in Texas.

(*Continuation.*)

The Army had now crossed the Nueces, though the Mexican Government, had declared in the most solemn manner, that such an agressive act would be followed by immediate hostilities. And yet the War Department, with sagacious but inscrutable policy, did not deem it necessary to establish any communication between the Army, upon a supposed bloody campaign, and the seat of government, whence all army orders emanate.—Gen. Taylor had to rely, for his instructions, *solely* upon the sail vessels, which occasionally brought in army supplies: though, at that season, such vessels had to contend against head winds and counter currents. (Until this moment, February 15th, no other communication has been established. On the 13th of August, a little schooner, laden with government stores, was wrecked on Aransas bar. A part of the army letters and papers reached the shore safely. Two evenings after the wreck, a drummer boy found, on the beach, a package addressed to General Taylor which had been sent to him from New Orleans. This proved to be the celebrated war proclamation of the Mexican Government. Deceived by its belligerent tone, and having no instructions from the War Department, and without even the hope of any, Gen. Taylor announced, in orders to the troops, that war had been declared. There were now about four hundred men across the Nueces,—the rest were still at St. Joseph's Island. Had there been ten thousand soldiers at that Island, they would have been utterly useless in case of an immediate attack upon the encampment at Corpus Christi, as, by no possibility, could more than thirty men, per day, be transported to that place. Such an attack all expected, from the General to the lowest private. On the 16th, the smugglers reported, that Arista, rapidly advancing with three thousand choice troops, was not more than eighty miles distant. There were no dragoons to attempt the transportation of this report, no artillery to defend the encampment. So the order was given to entrench. But the Army was totally unprovided with entrenching utensils, pick-axes, shovels, etc., etc. Only a few old broken spades could be procured. With these, and some ingeniously contrived substitute tools, they went cheerfully to work, and threw up in a few days, a solid field work, a few yards from the beach, protected in rear, by the Bay. But there were no cannon to be mounted in it, and had Arista indeed appeared with a powerful battery, he could by a distant fire, have demolished the breast-work and annulated its defenders, without losing a single man. Was there ever an invading army situated like ours? Without teams and wagons to make a forward movement, without cannon to defend their position, and without vessels to effect a retreat,—absolutely unable to advance, stand, or fly! Cut off from all communication with the United State, the troops could expect no succour, could scarcely even hope that their fate would ever be known to their friends, should disaster befal them. And yet, under these trying circumstances, they were confident and cheerful, and would have exulted at the sight of the tall plumes and prancing steeds of Mexico's cavalry. Vague rumors at length reached New Orleans, of the precarious situation of Gen. Taylor. The indignant citizen cried out shame upon the Department, that had sent a gallant veteran into the field without the armaments and munitions of war, to be sacrificed by a savage foe, and with true Southern chivalry, promptly despatched two companies of artillery to his assistance. The press throughout the Union censured the War Department for sending upon a distant campaign, so small a force, and demanded its reinforcement. Forty-five additional companies were therefore ordered out. Constrained to yield even to popular clamor, even the Secretary abandoned his favorite mode of warfare, together with his favorite medal, and consented though with pain, to the sending of three batteries of artillery.

Let us pause here a moment to make concise review of this wretched farce. We have seen an army concentrated, for fifteen months, on the Southern borders of the United States, for the express purpose of being ready at a moment's warning, to proceed to any point of Texas threatened with invasion; but, notwithstanding, unauthorized to gain any information with regard to the nature of that unknown country, and the character of its coast. We have seen this army, badly armed and equipped, embark at New Orleans, with an ignorant pilot, an inaccurate chart, and absolutely without the means of ever reaching the territory they were ordered to seize. We have seen them landing in the enemy's territory from little boats, in detachments of thirty men, armed only with muskets, and provided with but four or five rounds of cartridges! We have seen them cooped up in a field work, entirely at the mercy of the foe, but they have appeared;—the only alternative being to surrender ingloriously, or to perish from cannon shot, with their muskets in their hands, without even having fired them at the distant enemy. Disheartening as was their position, still we found them cheerful, subordinate, and eager for the fight. Now we ask, upon whom would the blame have rested, had the Texan expedition, like the Canadian invasions, ended in disaster and surrender, or abortion and disgrace? Would it have fallen upon the imbecile department, or upon the gallant veteran and his little force? If the two mile-bodied, well-disciplined regiments of infantry, the pride and flower of the army, had been repulsed in attempting to land at Corpus Christi, by a handful of ill-fed, ill-clothed, diminutive Mexican vagabonds, would not the "Army of Occupation" have become "a hissing a by word and a reproach?" Had Arista captured or destroyed the field-work without losing a man, would any of our officers or soldiers have ever dared afterwards to acknowledge, that they had been in it? But with an enterprising enemy, capture or destruction would have been inevitable, though every man in the "Army of Occupation" had displayed the intrepidity of a Nye, or the daring recklessness of a Lamos. This result clearly would have been attributable to the incompetency and mismanagement of the War Department. How can our army be expected to strike with vigor and effect, with this incubus ever over it, clogging every effort and energy? The torpedo influence of a granny at Washington paralyzes the energies of men even in the wilds of Texas. Place its feet in garrison, in camp, and even on the battle-field, amidst the roar of cannon and clash of steel. How often has it extinguished ardor, blighted courage, and struck the soldier's musket from his nerveless grasp! Of what avail are military talents in the commander, discipline and courage in his troops, when their mightiest efforts may be defeated by incapacity and pusillanimity? How often have the most splendid plans of genius been thwarted by some imbecile dotard! Where thousands yearly lavished upon the national academy, for imparting scientific and strategic knowledge, when this knowledge must ever afterwards be subordinate to ignorance? It is a melancholy fact, that the *soldier*, who has devoted himself to the science of war from his childhood, can never rise above an inferior grade, whilst the command of the Army is entrusted to a *politician*, who has gained distinction by courting the mob. In vain does the blood of Dearborn and a hundred fields, cry out against the folly and cruelty of the system. The cry is stopped against its cry, the eye averted from the monuments of our disgrace, and another war will present the same series of follies and disasters.

We have exposed the gross mismanagement in the Texian campaign. It now becomes our painful task to allude to the sickness, suffering and death from criminal negligence. Two-thirds of the tents furnished the Army, on taking the field, were worn out and rotten, and had been condemned by boards of survey, appointed by the proper authorities, in accordance with the provisions of the army regulation on that subject. Transparent as gauze, they afforded little or no protection against the intense heat of summer or the drenching rains and severe cold of winter. Even the dews penetrated the thin covering almost without obstruction. Such were the tents, provided for campaigning, in a country almost deluged three months in the year, and more variable in its climate than any other region in the world,—passing from the extreme heat of summer, to the extreme of cold within a few hours. During the whole of November and December, either the rains were paring down with violence, or the furious "northers" were shivering the frail tent-poles, and rending the rotten canvass. For days and weeks, every article, in hundreds of tents, was thoroughly soaked. During these terrible months the sufferings of the sick, in the crowded hospital tents, were horrible beyond conception. Hundreds died in the tents, and the fierce heat should the miserable couches of the dying. Their last groans mingled in fearful concert with the howlings of the pitiless storm. Every day added to the frightfulness of the mortality. The volley over one grave would scarcely have died on the air, when the air would again be pained by the same melancholy sound. One procession would scarcely have been lost to sight, when the solemn tread of the dead march would announce another. At one time, one-sixth of the entire encampment were on the sick report, unfit for duty, at least one half were unwell. Dysentery and catarrhal fevers raged like a pestilence. The exposure of the troops in flimsy tents, and *their being without fires*, aggravated these diseases, if they did not superinduce them. The encampment was on the edge of a vast prairie, sparsely covered with little "nigger" mustkeet trees. To obtain a sufficiency of wood from these "mottes," for cooking and camp fires, required a large number of excellent teams and wagons. But this did not accord with peculiar notions of economy entertained by our Quarter-Master's Department, whose policy is to save pence, if possible, and squander pounds any how. Instead of a strict accountability for every empty corn sack, worth six cents a piece, whilst chartering condemned steamboats at hundreds per day. The little weak mustangs of the prairies were therefore purchased, instead of large, powerful western horses, because the latter cost one hundred dollars per head, the former but ten. Our conscientious quarter-masters, in their anxiety to save the public funds, seem to have overlooked the time lost, and danger incurred, in breaking the mustangs—their worthlessness when taken, and their utter unfitness for wagoning purposes, and to have disregarded, perhaps despised, the sufferings of the troops for want of fires, while awaiting the development of the interesting experiment of converting the wild colts of Texas into honest, plodding cart horses. We readily concede that our quarter-masters had as much right to tamper, for the sake of experiment, with the health and comfort of the troops, as the War Department had with their lives. We even confess that our sympathies were elicited, on witnessing the exultation of the great projector of the mustang experiment, upon his brilliant success. The face of the ancient philosopher, at the moment of crying *eureka*, did not wear a bolier radiance, than that of the great projector, when he saw five of the mustangs pulling a loaded wagon that not two Irishmen in the country could have drawn. The little ponies, in large northern harness, presented a most ludicrous appearance, reminding us of a strippling substitute at militia trainings in their ladies' loose regimentals; the mustangs being as able to jump through their collars, as the boys to doff their big uniforms. Of course, with such wretched teams, only a scanty allowance of wood could be hauled for cooking purposes, *none whatever for camp fires*. As the winter advanced, the prairie became a vast quagmire, the roads almost impassible, the mustangs died by wholesale, and wood enough for cooking could not be procured. The encampment now resembled a marsh, the tents, at times, being three and four feet in the tents of whole wings of regiments. All military exercises, were suspended for days together, the men being employed in pitching the tents on the prairie, and in procuring fuel. The demand is quite good. In OATS we notice small transactions at 40c ⅌ bushel. A lot of 2,700 bushels WHEAT sold at 65cts ⅌ bushel.

PROVISIONS The Provision market has been extremely dull since our last, the sales being confined to small lots. We quote Mess Pork, $9 75. Prime, $7 75—small parcels a fraction more. There is nothing doing in BEEF. Some sales of LARD at 4¼@5¼ cts. Extreme prices 4¼@6 cts ⅌ lb. Rates move off very slowly, and holders are anxious to sell even at lower rates.

WHISKEY—Sales have been made since our last to the extent of about 1,000 bbls at 16¼@16½ cts for Rectified. No sales of Common.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—The transactions in these articles are confined to retail parcels at former prices.

EXCHANGE—The market for Exchange continues firm at previous rates. We quote Sterling, 7@7½ ⅌ cent premium. France, 5 3⅞@5 40. New York 60 days, 2@2½ per cent discount. Checks ½@¾ ⅌ cent dis.

EXCHANGE OUT IN ORLEANS.

Sterling	7 @7½ ⅌ cent. premium.
France	5 35 @5 40
New York, 60 days sight	¾ @1 ⅌ cent discount.
Do. 30 days sight checks	½@¾ ⅌ cent do.
Do. 10 days sight	¾ ⅌ cent do.
Boston, 60 days	2½@3 ⅌ cent do.
Philadelphia, 60 days	2½@3 ⅌ cent do
Havana, 5 days sight	60 ⅌ cent do.

FREIGHT—Freights to Liverpool have again advanced ¼d. No change to other parts.

FREIGHTS.

COTTON ⅌ lb to Liverpool		¼d.
Do. do Havre		1⅛@1¼c.
Do. do New York ⅌ lb		⅝c.
Do. do Boston, ⅌ lb		⅝c.
TOBACCO ⅌ hhd to Cowes, for orders		none shipping.
Do. do Liverpool, direct		35@35s.
Do. do Hamburg and Bremen		none shipping.
Do. do Antwerp		none shipping.
Do. do Liverpool		35s.
Do. do Havre		35s. by French vessels.
Do. do New York		$14 00
Do. do Boston		none shipping
Do. do Philadelphia		none shipping
STAVES ⅌ M. Virginia and Northern Ports		
From the City do		none shipping.
From the City do		65 00@70 00
BARGE—To New York		25 00@35 00
Do. Boston		25 50@35 00
PORK ⅌ bbl to New York		$1 25
Do. do Boston		$1 25
FLOUR do New York		$1 00
Do. do Boston		$1 00
Do. do England		6s@6s 6d
BEEF per barrel to Havana		8s 6d@10s.
LEAD ⅌ ton to New York		none shipping
Do. do Boston		none shipping
Hemp do New York		none shipping.
Do. do Boston		none shipping.

☞ **Balm of Columbia for the Hair**—Persons who have thin hair, or whose hair is falling out, have here an article that will keep it from falling out, and increase the growth of it to a remarkable degree.

This preparation was discovered some 16 or 20 years ago, since which time the sale of it has been on the increase. It can keep the hair perfectly free from dandruff and the hair smooth and glossy. The greatest virtue is its restoring hair to the heads of those partially bald. It has been known to restore the hair on the head of those who have worn bald for years.

Sold only, genuine at 50 Poydras st.

☞ Six seamen contracted by the crew of French brig TOUTERELLE will be paid either by the Captain or Consignee. j9 CHAS. DUFOUR.

☞ The packet ship YAZOO, Captain Washington from New York, is now discharging nearly opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

J E WOODRUFF, 68 Camp st

☞ **REMOVAL**—Doctor **Philippe Albussat**, has removed from Dauphin street to his former residence No 120 Bourbon, between Dauphin and Bourbon sts. jl 2m

☞ **Removal.**—The Agency of the Bank of Charleston, S. Carolina, has removed from 36 to 55 Carondelet street.

☞ **Ship Lyons**, Capt Gross, from New York will commence discharging THIS MORNING, opposite the Office in Front. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J. P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp st

☞ **Notice.**—The bark CAMBRIAN from Penacola, will begin discharging opposite the Triangle Buildings. Mr J Morel, agent, is requested to attend to the receipt of his lumber on the Levee.

LEVI D GALE, 93 Common st

☞ **WAS CONDUCTED** to the Office of the First Municipality, by a white Cow, with a few black spots, marked on the ear, obtained on the left side with letters resembling A B, and ineligible on the right side, without other apparent mark or stamp.

A Chesnut Stallion with a white stripe on his face head, a white spot on his left hind foot branded on the right shoulder with letters resembling F C, without any rent marks or stamp. If between the present date and the 20th June, said animal are not claimed, they will be sold at the usual Year and place by the Auctioneer appointed.

MICHEL DUREL,
Keeper of the Pound.

☞ **Traveller's Guide.**

SMITH'S New Guide for Travellers through the United States —

Matchless Traveller's Guide through the United States.
Matchless Pocket Map of Texas, Oregon, and California.
Mitchell's Pocket Map of Texas.
Wilson's Pocket Map of Texas.
Mitchell's National Map of the United States.
Atlas of the Late Expedition to Mexico and Texas by Gen. Taylor.
Travels in Germany, Prussia and Russia by Lieutenant Wm. Hewitt.
Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationery Warehouse and Emporium, for Standard, Miscellaneous and School Literature.

J B STEEL, 14 Camp st.

☞ **MOLASSES:** 200 bbls superior Refined Sugar-House Molasses; 250 do Coffee; 250 do Cuba Molasses; 100 do Grocer's Molasses; 100 do Sperm Oil; 100 do Lard Oil; 25 cases Castile Soap; 100 kegs Nails—300 boxes Tobacco, Genuine Cut; 100 cases Segars; 100 cases Brandy; 100 cases Gin; 100 cases Rum; 100 cases Cognac; 100 cases Port Wine; 100 cases Sherry; 100 cases Madeira; 100 cases Claret; 100 cases Champagne; 100 cases Hock; 100 cases Port; 100 cases Malaga; 100 cases Teneriffe; 100 cases Cordials; 100 cases Assorted Liquors; 100 cases Ale; 100 cases Porter; 100 cases Cigars; 100 cases Segars; 100 cases Tea; 100 cases Soap; 100 cases Candles; 100 cases Rice; 100 cases Starch; 100 cases Tobacco Pipes; 100 cases Mustard; 100 cases Pickles; 100 cases Preserves; 100 cases Sardines; 100 cases Olives; 100 cases Oil; 100 cases Vinegar; 100 cases Brooms; 100 cases Brushes; 100 cases Matches; 100 cases Blacking; 100 cases Soap; 100 cases Tobacco