The New-Orleans Bee.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1846.

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

MAGI:

Tuesday morning, Septem[illegible], 1846.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from be-[illegible] Charleston.

The Knavery of a[illegible]dons[illegible]sm.

Among the slaves liberated by the will of JOHN RANDOLPH, was his well known and faithful servant JOHNNY. He accompanied the emancipated gang to Ohio and was a sufferer from the persecution and cruelty to which they were subjected. JOHNNY has managed to find his way back to Charlotte, and we learn from the Lynchburg *Virginian*, that he intends petitioning the Legislature to allow him to remain in the Commonwealth. He says they have no feeling for colored people in Ohio, and if the Legislature refuses to grant his petition, he will submit to the penalty of remaining and be sold as a slave—preferring this to enjoying freedom in a free State.

Can a stronger commentary upon the pseudo-philanthropy and heartlessness of abolitionism be required, that is furnished by the emphatic declaration and conduct of this unsophisticated negro? We have time and again demonstrated that the evils attached to the condition of slavery are as naught compared with those which the manumitted bondsman endures, whenever he returns into that paradise of fools to which he is so earnestly invited by the glozing and deceptive representation, of negrophilists. He leaves a comfortable home, where he is clothed, sheltered and fed, cared for in sickness, valued and well treated, where nothing more is asked of him than to put forth his strength and accomplish a daily task, less onerous and exhausting than that imposed upon the Northern operative. He repairs to some State which boasts of its exemption from the blight of slavery, there to experience the most appalling and dreary destiny that a human being can undergo. Where he had hoped to meet with a cordial welcome, a happy abode, generous friends and a life of ease and pleasure, he encounters ruthless persecution or chilling neglect, and is exposed to the horrors of starvation in a strange land. No sooner has the knavish fanaticism of the abolitionist achieved its work; no sooner is the slave wrested from his master by fraud or force; no sooner does he stand in sight of the hospitable asylum which had claimed him as a fit inmate, than its portals are closed: the philanthropy that ere while spouted its noisy and vapid appeals, evaporates when converted into practice, or becomes transmuted into ferocious hostility. The miserable negro, without interest or invention, with nothing but physical power that can only be well applied under proper guidance, is doomed to a precarious and pitiable existence, struggling on in hopeless penury, a victim to what has been finely termed—"the strength of civilization, without its mercy."

Few will wonder that numerous instances where the liberated slave has been allowed a fair opportunity of seeing the advantages of his new condition, he generally concludes that abolitionism is a wretched counterfeit, and that the best thing he can do is to return with all convenient speed to the *ranalage* from which he had been seduced by the hypocritical cackboods of a TAPPAN, a GARRISON and a LEAVITT.

We have been an eyewitness of the position which the negro holds in the social scale in what is called the Free States, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred we can honestly and conscientiously aver, that the condition of the vilest field-hand on a cotton plantation, subjected as he may be to the whip and the lash-master, is infinitely preferable. The majority of the crowded race in the Northern States are huddled together in certain obscure, stifling, crowded and emanating quarters of great cities, where they form a squalor and indigence, dirty, depraved, debauch, which it is and will be there before General Taylor can possibly arrive. The whole force with which General Taylor marches to Monterey will not exceed 7,000. The place is represented by the Mexicans to be extremely well fortified, and they are firmly of opinion that the Americans will be whipped. We have had no intelligence from General Taylor since he left Camargo. *He* is no doubt, by this time, in Seralvo, and but a few days can elapse before important news may be looked for. Much the larger part of his force has been left behind, which he will not move forward until the exigencies may demand it. The impossibility of transporting provision, has, no doubt, caused him to move forward a less force than he otherwise would.

The *McKim* left Brazos on the 16th. She brought up 250 sick volunteers and 5 or 6 wounded, of the U. S. regulars, at the battles of the 8th and 9th May.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSIONS.—CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS.—The N. Y. *Sun* of the 12th says: Some ten or fifteen days ago we took occasion to publish a caution to steamboat travellers, to beware of the boilers and keep as much as possible on the bows or the stern of the boat, and the importance of this suggestion is seen in the preservation of all who were on the bows or the stern of the Excelsior. Providentially, however, the explosion of the Exce sior's boiler was upward. Had it exploded horizontally or downward, scores of our fellow-creatures, now alive, would have been murdered. Mr. Stranson, who resided near Kingston, standing directly against the boiler as it exploded, was thrown by the shock into the engine. He was rescued from the flames and taken to the City Hospital, where he died at 8 o'clock Thursday night, in great agony. It will be remembered that in speaking of the Santa Claus, we cautioned passengers against standing near the boilers. In our remarks in relation to that boat our sole motive was the public good. We have the best scientific authority for considering common iron boilers highly dangerous, and all those acquainted with their nature will admit their infirmity. The Excelsior was one of those boats built last winter, and many considered her superior to to the Santa Claus. It is to be regretted that all steamboat proprietors cannot see their interests in employing experienced and able engineers, and in abandoning the use of old boilers and doubtful experiments in passenger boats.

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CAMARGO, MEXICO, Sept. 10, 1846.

To all whom it may Concern:

No American citizen is allowed to locate in Camargo, without a written permit from Gen. Taylor. No goods brought by steamboats or mules will be allowed to remain—all such will be seized and sent to the Quarter Master at the Brazos. No person connected with the Army, will be suffered to stop at Camargo, without a permit from Gen. Taylor or the commandant of the post. No private freight of any kind to be brought ashore from steamboats, and in accordance with the instructions, all persons not connected with the Army, are required to leave the place by the 17th inst.

The *Flag* speaks in the highest terms of eulogy of the order and quiet that prevail at Matamoros, through the unwearied vigilance of Colonel CLAREL, seconded by the active exertions of able officers.

Proclamations from Ampudia, Arista and others are being distributed throughout the department of Tamaulipas. Those documents call upon the Mexicans to rally around the standard of their country, denouncing as traitors all who have dealings with the Americans, threatening them with the penalty of death, &c.

We take the following from the regular edition of the *Flag* of the 12th instant:—

In our last paper we stated the advance of the Army under General Worth, to be at China. It was at Seralvo, a small town about sixty miles from Monterey. Further reports have reached here as to the number of Mexican troops in Monterey, which puts them at 8000, with a heavy additional force on the march, which it is said will be there before General Taylor can possibly arrive. The whole force with which General Taylor marches to Monterey will not exceed 7,000. The place is represented by the Mexicans to be extremely well fortified, and they are firmly of opinion that the Americans will be whipped. We have had no intelligence from General Taylor since he left Camargo. *He* is no doubt, by this time, in Seralvo, and but a few days can elapse before important news may be looked for. Much the larger part of his force has been left behind, which he will not move forward until the exigencies may demand it. The impossibility of transporting provision, has, no doubt, caused him to move forward a less force than he otherwise would.

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"We mentioned yesterday the arrival of the steamship *Southerner* at Charleston. The *Courier* of that city speaks of her as follows:

THE STEAMSHIP SOUTHERNER.—This splendid Ocean steamer, a detailed account of whose construction, as well as trial trip in the harbor of New-York, a short time since, was published in our paper on Monday last, made her appearance in our waters early yesterday morning, and a few minutes after six o'clock, landed her passengers at Adger's wharf.—The high encomiums passed on this vessel by the New York press, do not seem at all exaggerated She is indeed a splendid effort of marine architecture, and as a sea boat, or water like a thing of life.... She brought over upwards of one hundred and twenty-five passengers, with many of whom we have conversed, who speak in the highest terms of her qualities as a sea boat. We are truly gratified to see that the Southerner has made from Charleston, for as we said before, she is emphatically a Charleston enterprise. Her engine not only shows the work of a master hand, but is said to be a finished piece of machinery. Mr. J. B. Stillman, of the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., of the Novelty Works, New York, the builders of the engine, came out passengers, for the purpose of testing its work, and is highly gratified with the result. We understand the "Southerner" will be open at an early hour this morning for the reception of company. She lies at Adger's wharf.

SHIPWRECK.—LIVES LOST.—During the gale on Wednesday last, the schooner White Ooak, hence for Bergen Iron Works, with a cargo of lime, was driven ashore on the Jersey Coast, at Cranberry inlet, below Sandy Hook Light. Her crew escaped in safety, but preserved nothing. The house will be come to pieces. Another schooner drifted ashore in the same gale, a little North of the White Oak, and went to pieces immediately. Efforts were made to save the captain and crew, but they were fruitless; all on board perished in the terrible surf raging at the time. The scene of this disaster is within a stone's throw of the place where the ship John Minturn was lost; and as in that case, the same mysterious current which sets in at the Jersey coast, during northern and northeastern gales, was noticed on Wednesday morning, at an average speed of near eight miles an hour.—Mr. Hugh Johnson, the wreckmaster for that district, will give every necessary information relative to these disasters. Mr. Thomas Crook, of Squan Inlet, picked up a lead colored new yawl boat of eighteen feet keel, and a barrel of flour, the latter marked C. Patterson, Pleasant Mills, for which owners are wanted. Two more vessels were reported ashore below Squan, but answers to enquiries made along the coast enable us to discredit the report.—*Express.*

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Important from the Army.

PROBABILITY OF A BATTLE.

By the arrival of the steamer *M'Kim* from Brazos Santiago, we have received accounts from the Army to a late date. The Matamoros *Flag* of the 12th contains the following important information received from Mr. Hicks, clerk of the *Big Hatchee* which had just arrived from Camargo:

CAMARGO, Sept. 8, 1846.

Mr. Editor:—I hasten to inform you of the arrival, post haste from Seralvo, of Capt. Murray, with information that McCullough's Rangers, had come into General Worth's Camp at Seralvo, and reported that on the 4th inst., about 40 miles beyond Seralvo, they discovered a body of Mexicans, forming the advance guard of a large force. They retreated as the Rangers came upon them, and were pursued until they fell back on a larger force, which was discovered to be from 800 to 1000 strong. It was the general impression that it was intended to attack General Worth before reinforcements could arrive, and Capt. Murray thinks that a battle is being fought at Seralvo to-day, (the 8th). Captain Murray met Gen. Taylor, with a part of his force, some distance in advance of the main body, and within 25 miles of Seralvo, on a forced march to its relief. It is positively asserted that the Mexicans are determined to make a strong resistance between Seralvo and Monterey. Ampudia and Arista are co-operating with each other, and their forces are augmenting fast—the Mexicans are rallying to their standard from all quarters. The heat has retarded somewhat the progress of the troops which left here with General Taylor, it being out of the question to march during the heat of the day—The troops were in high spirits and eager to come to with the Mexicans. Two companies of Rangers that were here, having their horses shod, started off immediately after Capt. Murray's arrival. All is quiet here. Proclamations from Santa Anna, Ampudia, and the Governor of Tamaulipas, have been received in town, and are having their effect upon the Mexicans. The Proclamation of Ampudia makes the penalty very severe upon all who may furnish provisions, assist in transporting provisions, or in any wise aid the Americans. It prohibits them from holding any intercourse or carrying on any trade with us.—Death and a confiscation of property are the penalties for disobeying the order. These Proclamations have also been received in Mier, and Reynoso. Nothing more of importance.

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City Intelligence.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—The Council met last evening—Recorder Genois in the Chair—eleven members present.

The Secretary read a message from the Mayor, relative to the lighting of certain streets. After the Council had acted upon it, the Chair proceeded to the usual call of committees.

Mr. Faures, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted a report on the financial situation of the corporation, to respond to the suggestion contained in a late message of the Mayor. Annexed to the report was a tableau showing the eventual liabilities and running expenditures of the Municipality up to the year 1862, when the heaviest and last portion of the municipal debt will be extinguished. The tableau, as it is drawn, demonstrates that it is course of wise and strict economy in not departed from, the First Municipality will in a short time be free from debt and be able to reduced to a considerable extent the actual rate of taxes. In the year 1862, Mr. McDonough's claim of $247,000 will be extinguished, and the municipal treasury have a surplus of $24,286. The committee recommend, however, to add one per cent to the present rate of taxation on real property. This increase would not last longer than the present year, and will serve as a compensation for the common tax, known as the parish tax, which has been suppressed. This Council should also call the attention of the General Council on the expediency of increasing taxation upon cabarets, coffee-houses, etc., in order to supply the deficiency arising from the suppression of the taxes formerly laid on similar establishments by the Police Jury of the parish of Orleans. Prompt and efficient means should be resorted to for the collection of all unpaid taxes. A special officer should be appointed to collect the old taxes due from the year 1838 to the year 1843.

Mr. Hagan took ground against the recommendation contained in the report for the increase of taxation upon real property. He wished that the public debt should be liquidated honestly, but he would oppose any issuing of bonds for the exclusive benefit of shavers.

Mr. Difoun endorsed that the same a suggestion which had not report assumed the shape of a resolution. However he would say that the member from the 1st Ward has not given utterance to any substantial argument against the proposed measure.

Mr. Latour thought that as the debt was really due it is in the bounden duty of the Council to pay it by resorting to all honorable means.

A motion made by Mr. Fabre for the postponement of the matter under debate, till the next sitting, was adopted.

Reports from various standing committees were then presented and severally adopted, after which the Council adjourned.

BEFORE RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—George Alex, a sailor of the ship Viola, charged with stealing sundry articles from said vessel, was examined and sent before the First District Court.

To-morrow at noon, Recorder Seuzeneau will proceed to investigate the case of William Nulty, the murderer of Michael Miles. The Attorney-General will be in attendance.

BURGLARY.—Two days ago some thieves entered a house situated in Elysian Fields, between Greatmen and Cascalvo streets, by breaking open the front door, and carried away a sum of $120. The Third Municipality police are in chase of the burglars.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Nothing was transacted yesterday before that court. Mr. Rousseau, the clerk was busily engaged in taking down testimonies relative to civil cases.

FIRE.—A small frame house, situated near Tivoli Circle, was consumed by fire yesterday, at about one o'clock P. M.

BEFORE RECORDER BALDWIN.—Thomas Conolly, arrested in a Coffee-House, corner of Girod and Carondelet Street, upon a charge of stealing some money from Mr Thomas Nelson, was examined and committed to be tried before the First District Court.

David Mahoney, charged with robbing Mrs Margaret Ford out of $37, was remanded for further examination.

M. Benaine, for stealing some articles of clothing belonging to Dr. Downer, was brought up before the Recorder and committed for further examination.

BEFORE RECORDER GENOIS.—Nothing of importance was transacted yesterday before Recorder Genois. One Dumaine Debergue, f. m. was the only person against whom a writ of arrest was issued, upon a charge of seizing to Mr Théodore Leduc some articles stolen some months ago from Mr. Thomas Bailey.

INQUEST.—On inquest was held yesterday on the body of a white man, name unknown, found drowned in the Mississippi, opposite the Orleans Cotton Press. Verdict accordingly.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the *Hendrick Hudson* for late Cincinnati papers

JUDICIARY ANNUAL ALMANAC.—Our thanks are due Messrs. Sers and Holt for a copy of this useful sheet. It contains the names of all the Judicial and Executive officers of the State of Louisiana, such as the executive, Supreme Court, U. States Courts, the several District Courts, Clerks, Constables, Coroners, Parish Recorders, Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. throughout the State together with a large amount of other information useful to the bar and all residents of Louisiana.

We are requested to state that the sale of this day delivered to subscribers and placed at the principal book stores for sale

GEN. TAYLOR A L. L. D.—Since the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, Gen. Taylor has had LL. D. attached to his name by one of the Southern Colleges—*Portsmouth* (Va.) *New Era.*

This degree would have been more appropriately conferred on the Mexican General—he was *Lacks Like* the *Deed.*—*Prentice.*

Indian Corn.

The New York *Albion*, noticing the expected scarcity of the Potato Crop in England and Ireland, warmly recommends the extensive use of Indian Corn, and with a view of showing the importance of using the article in its best and most healthful form, publishes the following letter from a Louisiana planter.—

MARESEILLE, PARISH OF AVOYELLES, Louisiana, July 16, 1846.

SIR:—The deep interest you have taken in the introduction of maize into Great Britain, and the success which has so far attended your philanthropic exertions, must be truly gratifying to you, and you must therefore look with a favorable eye to the facilitation of your expectations as to its acclimation. You will therefore, I hope, not think it amiss, that a serious cause of failure may be pointed out in time to prevent its bad effects.

It is not without some difficulty that the maize, in grain, is kept sweet; it moulds sooner than any other, and in more subject to the attacks of the weevil—and the meal will sour quicker than any other species of meal or flour. From the I much apprehend that the large quantity of meal exported to Ireland, may become thus deteriotated, and thus add to the distaste ever experienced in the introduction of a new article as reflected in the chamber below, thereby giving a gentle warmth, on the "mother," (a dressed sheep skin with the wool on, and capable of being hitted to a frame and of being raised or depressed to the size of the chicken) which is intended to take the place of the natural parent.

We mentioned yesterday the arrival of the steamship *Southerner* at Charleston. The *Courier* of that city speaks of her as follows:

THE STEAMSHIP SOUTHERNER.—This splendid Ocean steamer, a detailed account of whose construction, as well as trial trip in the harbor of New-York, a short time since, was published in our paper on Monday last, made her appearance in our waters early yesterday morning, and a few minutes after six o'clock, landed her passengers at Adger's wharf.—The high encomiums passed on this vessel by the New York press, do not seem at all exaggerated She is indeed a splendid effort of marine architecture, and as a sea boat, or water like a thing of life.... She brought over upwards of one hundred and twenty-five passengers, with many of whom we have conversed, who speak in the highest terms of her qualities as a sea boat. We are truly gratified to see that the Southerner has made from Charleston, for as we said before, she is emphatically a Charleston enterprise. Her engine not only shows the work of a master hand, but is said to be a finished piece of machinery. Mr. J. B. Stillman, of the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., of the Novelty Works, New York, the builders of the engine, came out passengers, for the purpose of testing its work, and is highly gratified with the result. We understand the "Southerner" will be open at an early hour this morning for the reception of company. She lies at Adger's wharf.

SHIPWRECK.—LIVES LOST.—During the gale on Wednesday last, the schooner White Ooak, hence for Bergen Iron Works, with a cargo of lime, was driven ashore on the Jersey Coast, at Cranberry inlet, below Sandy Hook Light. Her crew escaped in safety, but preserved nothing. The house will be come to pieces. Another schooner drifted ashore in the same gale, a little North of the White Oak, and went to pieces immediately. Efforts were made to save the captain and crew, but they were fruitless; all on board perished in the terrible surf raging at the time. The scene of this disaster is within a stone's throw of the place where the ship John Minturn was lost; and as in that case, the same mysterious current which sets in at the Jersey coast, during northern and northeastern gales, was noticed on Wednesday morning, at an average speed of near eight miles an hour.—Mr. Hugh Johnson, the wreckmaster for that district, will give every necessary information relative to these disasters. Mr. Thomas Crook, of Squan Inlet, picked up a lead colored new yawl boat of eighteen feet keel, and a barrel of flour, the latter marked C. Patterson, Pleasant Mills, for which owners are wanted. Two more vessels were reported ashore below Squan, but answers to enquiries made along the coast enable us to discredit the report.—*Express.*

☞ The two following paragraphs are from the Louisville *Journal*:

☞ A most beautiful specimen of steamboat architecture is the new steamer Eliaks, Capt. Winchester. She is nearly completed, and lies between Seventh and Eighth streets. The E. is to run in the New Orleans and Red River trade, and if we may judge from her model will outstrip in speed any other three-decker boat that has ever been built here or any where else.

☞ The steamer Kentucky has been sold to Capt. Strobel for $65,000, who intends to run her in the New Orleans and Pleasanton trade. The Blue Wing is the only boat now running in the Kentucky river trade. Capt. Bolton's new boat will however be finished in a week or two, and take her place in that trade.

THE RIVER, says the *Louisville Journal*, fell three inches during the last twenty-four hours. Last evening there were 5 feet 4 inches water in the canal.—The weather continues warm.

☞ It will be recollected, says the *Louisville Journal*, that a few weeks ago the two *Loodoos* papers in St. Louis, the Reporter and the *Missourian*, were united under the name of the St. Louis Union, with a view to harmonize the two factions of the party in that city. But it appears that the Union has proved too ...ff to suit the views of the *Hunks*, and the publication of the *Missourian*, the organ of the latter, is to be resumed.

☞ We are indebted to steamer *Memphis* for late Memphis papers.

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	Sept 11	LIVERPOOL	Aug. 19
WASHINGTON	Sept 12	HAVRE	Aug. 15
CHARLESTON	Sept. 16	HAVRE, CAEN	Sept. 3
CINCINNATI	Sept 9	HAVANA	Sept. 5
BRAZOS ST YAGO	Sep. 16	TEXAS	Sept 15

TO BILLIARD PLAYERS.

A BET OF $300.

AN AMATEUR of this city proposes the following bet of $300:

He will play during SIXTY HOURS in thirty days of fine weather, the time and duration of the game being left to his choice, and playing only the STOP BALL in the same pocket. In the series played during the above specified time, he will select the twenty-five best and those twenty-five will form an aggregate of SIX THOUSAND POINTS OF TWO THOUSAND BALLS pocketed.

Apply at the office of the Bee. s21—5t

Dalley's Original and only Genuine Magical Pain Extractor—The Wonder of the World.

This medicine has more power and influence over disease than any other known, it entirely conquers Pain, Fear and Inflamation. *Fame with her million tongues sounds—"Never to the Public let it be printed."* No human physician or patient should be without it. The pains of the worst burns are stopped instantly and healed without a scar.

It is also a sovereign remedy for the following diseases: Rheumatism, inflamatory or chronic; the worst Piles of Sore Eyes, Sore Nipples, Spinal Weakness, Old Sores or Ulcers, Barbers Itch, Bruises, Strains, Fever Sores, Felons, Agues in the face, Broken Breast, and in fact anything that is Sore or Painful. The universal celebrity of this medicine has created the cupidity of certain worthless persons who endeavor to palm off a counterfeit or imitation article in lieu of the genuine.

☞ Every box of the genuine has the written signature of the proprietor, H. Dalley, on the wrapper of each box, all others are spurious, and no other can ever know until long after the praises of Dalley had been sung by thousands of relieved sufferers.

For sale at Dalley's Southern Magical Pain Extractor Depot, 151 Chartres st. s7—1m

☞ ATTENTION.—The following recherché and popular articles are sold in this city, at the *only genuine* Depot for Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, No 50, POYDRAS STREET, near the Bank of Louisiana, viz: Winter Strawberry of Wild Cherry; Magical Pain Extractor Salve; Greene's Ague and Fever Mixture, warranted to cure. Extract of Sarsaparilla, Acoustic Oil, for Deafness, Vermifuge for Worms, Hay's Liniment, for Piles, Barclay's Rheumatic Remedy, Bernard's Remedy, for Bowel Complaint; East India Hair Dye, colors the hair and not the skin. Varnish for Stoves, Pipes and Grates. Blacking, Paste Blacking, the best ever dv for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, etc. 1t6

DEPOT OF LACE AND RIBBONS.
DAVID & CHAPUIS,
93 CHARTRES STREET.
Importers of French, English, German and Domestic GOODS. s9

Office of the New Orleans Insurance Co.
SEPTEMBER 21 1846.

AT a meeting held this day, the President and Directors have declared a dividend of $150 per share, payable on demand to the Stockholders or their assigns.

AUG ST MARTIN, President.
J TYLER, Secretary. s22—1t

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FOUNDED IN 1832 BY MADAME LEBLANC AND CONDUCTED SINCE 1840 BY MAD. DESMAZANT.
Jumpart street, corner of Bienville.

THE Course of Instruction pursued in the Establishment is both solid and varied extending from the elements of READING and GRAMMAR to the study of LATIN and the elements of the SCIENCES in Especial to a polished Education.

The FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES are cultivated with equal attention, and a good opportunity is afforded for the Ladies and familiar use in conversation in the intercourse of Classes with Americans.

The French Language, general Literature, and the elements of the Sciences are professed by Monsieur L. DESMAZANT. English Literature and Elocution, Sacred and Moral Philosophy, by Dr MACAULAY.

The elementary instructions and the superintendence of the pupils are entrusted to several Ladies, and particularly to two who were reared in the Royal School of St Denis, and have been trained by education to habits of regularity and order.

MUSIC comprising the *Solfeggio*, Piano and Singing in parts; early under the direction of Madame DESMAZANT assisted by several Ladies, among which is Madame BERNARD a well known in the musical world.

The directress pays special attention to the religious education of the Boarding Scholar. A Priest, acting under the authority of the Bishop, dispenses religious instruction twice a week in the establishment and prepares the pupils for their first Communion.

EXAMINATIONS or MONTHLY TRIALS take place from November to April, on the first Saturday of each month. At the end of May, general examination and distribution of prizes.

TERMS.

Boarders.

General Instructions in French, English and all necessary branches	$125 per month
Music	12 do.
Dancing	6 do.
Washing	5 do.

Day Scholars.

General Instruction in English, French, etc	$11 per month
Day Boarders	do. do. 16 do.

s22—1y 3dw.

BROUGHT TO THE POUND on the Esplanade, Marigny, Main street, between Derbigny and Roman streets:

A dark Horse having a star on the forehead, hind feet and one fore foot white, a mark on one of the ears, his tail cut on the body, without any other apparent mark or brand.

A Bay Mare having a star on the forehead, harness marks on the body, without any other apparent mark or brand.

If from this date to the 2d October, said animals be not claimed they will be sold at the usual hour and place by B. KERRIGAN, Auctioneer.

s22—10t MICHEL DUREL, Keeper of the Pound.

LANDING per ship Edward Bonsteed, 3 years OLD LIVERPOOL SALT, 3 yards, of the mark Parquet, adapted for the New Orleans and the Mexican markets, for sale by DUNCAN KENNEDY.

s22 Toulouse st

FRENCH GOODS landing ex ship Richard Cœur de Lion, from Havre—L H RICHARD, 33 Custom-house street, opposite the Exchange, is receiving the following new goods, which he offers low to the trade:

Cambric muslins, white and colored;
Jaconet do do;
Swiss do do;
Book muslins, white and colored;
Mull do do;
Tarlatane do do;
Tarlatane flounces, worked and plain;
Tarlatane dresses, worked and plain;
Tarlatane dresses, worked and plain;
Tarlatane dresses, worked and plain;