The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1847.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily Paper, one year (in advance)....$12 00

[illegible] ... 5 00

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Advertisements [illegible] for every TEN lines [illegible] for the first insertion, [illegible] for each subsequent one [illegible]

Advertisements not specified as to time will be [illegible] and charged accordingly.

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

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

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

JOSEPH WALKER State Treasurer

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible]

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Rich Bareges.

[illegible] BAREGES. [illegible]

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Orders enclosing the cash will meet with prompt attention and shipments made to any part of the United States or elsewhere. Bills of Lading taken and insurances effected if desired. Address E. WHITE & Co. New Orleans.

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No. 11 St Charles and 71 Canal streets, (near St Charles and Verandah hotels), N. Orleans. Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather and put in a neat morocco case for 2 dollars. Perfect likenesses and satisfaction given or no charge. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens. Instruction, apparatus and all materials furnished.

TO RENT—TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY—The Three Stores, Nos 95 and 97, New Levee st, between Julia and St Joseph sts, formerly occupied by Messrs M. B & A. F. Coffin, and having in the rear spacious and convenient spoke houses—besides a large yard with stables, &c. &c. Possession given immediately.—Apply to EDW. SHIFF, 78 Canal street.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, March 1, 1847.

No Steamer.—The latest telegraphic advices—8 P. M. of the 20th, from New York—announced that no signs of the *Cambria* had yet been seen.

Congress—Mr. Calhoun.

In the Senate on the 19th the resolutions against the farther extension of slavery from the Legislatures of New Hampshire and New Jersey having been presented, Mr. Calhoun submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the territories of the United States belong to the several States composing this Union, and are held by them as their joint and common property.

Resolved, That Congress, as the joint agent and representative of the States of this Union, has no right to make any law, or do any act whatever, that shall directly, or by its effects, make any discrimination between the States of this Union, by which any of them shall be deprived of its full and equal right in a territory of the United States, acquired or to be acquired.

Resolved, That the enactment of any law which should directly, or by its effects, deprive the citizens of any of the States of this Union from emigrating with their property into any of the territories of the United States, will make such discrimination, and would, therefore, be a violation of the Constitution, and the rights of the States from which such citizens emigrated, and in derogation of that perfect equality which belongs to them as members of this Union, and would tend directly to subvert the Union itself.

Resolved, That, as a fundamental principle in our political creed, a people in forming a Constitution have the unconditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best calculated to secure their liberty, property and happiness; and that in conformity thereto, no other condition is imposed by the Federal Constitution on a State in order to be admitted into this Union, except that its Constitution shall be republican; and that the imposition of any other by Congress, would not only be a violation of the Constitution, but in direct conflict with the principle on which our political system rests.

These resolutions were enforced and explained by Mr Calhoun in a speech of great power. He remarked that the manifestation of feeling in the non-slaving holding states upon the proposition to extend slavery to new states and territories, was such as to induce the belief that it was the intention of the former to monopolize the whole public domain, to the entire exclusion of the slave-holding states. This was proved by the passage of the Wilmot proviso in the House of Representatives, and confirmed by the solemn resolutions already passed by seven of the non-slave holding states.

The Southern states were even now in a minority in the House, Electoral College and every department of the Government, except the Senate, where they had for the present an equality. As soon as Iowa and Wisconsin sent their Senators to Washington the South would be in a minority in every branch of the government. In the territories belonging to the United States there is ample space for twelve or fifteen large states. When these are added to the Union, there will be fourteen on the part of the south and twenty eight on the part of the non-slave holding states. Double our number! and the same disproportion in the Electorial College, and in the House.

Mr Calhoun retired with much impressiveness to this state of things, and to the condition of the South, hemmed in, surrounded and overshadowed by non slave holding states. He asked if there was no remedy in the constitution. And if not, if there was no hope. The day that the balance between the two sections of the country—the slave holding and the non slave holding states—is destroyed, is a day that will not be far removed from political revolution, anarchy, civil war, and wide spread disaster. The policy contemplated was unjust and aggressive and wholly opposed, in all its features, to the Constitution. Ours was a federal Constitution—the states were its constituents, not the people. Each state was in every respect equal to the others—the whole system being based on perfect justice and equity. The public domain, urged Mr C. is the common property of the states—the territories of the States united—held jointly for their common use. Was it consistent with justice, that any portion of the partners outnumbering another portion shall oust them in the common property of theirs—shall pass any law proscribing the citizens of other portions of the Union from emigrating with their property to the territories of the United States? It was not—it was an outrage—the grossest of outrages.

The proposition that no state shall be admitted into the Union which shall not prohibit the existence of slavery by its Constitution, was another great outrage against the Constitution. Every state about to become a member of this Union has an undoubted right to form its own government as it pleases, being restricted only to a republican form. Beyond this enquiry Congress cannot proceed.

Mr. Calhoun *en passant* alluded to the Missouri Compromise. He had always considered it a great error, because for expediency's sake, it had surrendered great principles—yet having been adopted, he would have been willing to stand by it. But it had been voted down in the House by an overwhelming majority. He could see his way in the Constitution, though he could not in the Compromise. The one was stable and firm, the other gave no security and could be overruled at any time. Let us leave compromises and stand upon the constitution.

Mr. C. concluded by saying that he, for one, would rather meet any extremity upon earth than give up one inch of our equality. The surrender of life would be nothing to sinking down to acknowledged inferiority.

Mr Calhoun moved the printing of the resolutions, and declared his intention to call them up at an early day. A little sparring followed between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton, the latter terming the resolutions a string of abstractions, for the consideration of which he did not desire to interrupt business, and the former earnestly defending the momentous character of the resolutions. The subject was finally postponed until Monday.

(The manner of this little dialogue between Messrs. Benton and Calhoun was much more impressive than the matter itself. It was earnest and solemn on the part of the Senator from South Carolina and quite contemptuous upon the other side.)

The Three Million Bill was next taken up, and Mr. Houston made a long speech on the liberty of the press, and then upon other questions growing out of the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico. Soon after the Senate went into executive session.

In the House, McClanand of Ill., presented a memorial from the Jackson Monument Association, asking Congress to give the Association four brass cannon taken by General Jackson at Pensacola, for the purpose of contributing to the erection of a Bronze Statue, to be erected to General Jackson. A letter was read from the Ordnance Department stating that these cannon were not useful for war purposes, or of any value to the Government.

The House then adopted a resolution granting the prayer of the memorialists, by the large vote of 112 to 40.

The private calendar was next taken up, and among the bills passed was one for the relief of John Paul Jones.

In the Senate, on the 20th, Mr. Simmons spoke upon the Three Million bill, replying to Mr Calhoun's speech of the day previous. He argued that the slave States were outnumbered by the others when South Carolina joined the Union, and that she ought not to complain now, etc.

Mr. Calhoun replied with spirit, and re-asserted his doctrines. Mr. Simmons rejoined with equal spirit, and the scene became highly interesting. Finally Mr. Soule obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House the only important measure considered was the River and Harbor bill, reduced from the bill of last session to about $500,000 in amount. After considering the bill for some time, the Committee rose and reported it, and the House passed it by a vote of 89 to 72.

Timely and appropriate.—When the resolution in relation to the war with Mexico, and voting thanks to the President of the United States for the manner in which the war had been conducted, were before the Senate of Virginia, Mr. Gallaher offered the following amendment, which he thought would fill up the cup of adulation offered to Mr. Polk:—

Resolved, That in an especial manner is President Polk entitled to the approbation and thanks of the General Assembly, for the wise and timely restoration to power, in Mexico, of the renowned and reliable General Senor Don Lopez Antonio de Santa Anna.

☞ The *Journal of Commerce* comes out full blast against Mr. McKay's bill for the increase of revenue, disapproving of all its features, except the proposition to tax tea and coffee.

Later from Santa Fe.

The St. Louis *Union* contains later advices from Santa Fe. The following is extracted from its columns:—

Independence, *February* 10, 1847.

Mr. Seymour, of St. Louis, has just arrived with a few men from the plains. They left Santa Fe on the 18th December, and look more like an icicle of the north pole than human beings. They have suffered much, both from cold and hunger, having lost all their mules upon the way. Some one hundred and fifty persons, Government teamsters and adventurers, were scattered along on this side the Big Arkansas. A great many had frozen to death—a small wagon and two oxen were all the teams left, and if divided out, not seven days' rations were among the total number. They think that at least one hundred must perish. They saw the foot-prints of fresh shod mules at Pawnee Fork, which we suppose must have been those of Capt. S. P. Sublette, who went out with Government despatches in January. At the time they left, Col. Doniphan had sent to Santa Fe for the St. Louis artillery companies; as soon as they could come up with him and the traders near the Alvarado, the whole company would march to Chihuahua.

Col. Price's regiment remained at Santa Fe, and a large number had died—as many as eight per day—disease, diarrhœa.

A letter from a trader at Santa Fe to a merchant here says that "Messrs. Connelly, McManus, Glasgow and McGuffen were in prison at Chihuahua, and the latter gentleman was undergoing a trial for treason, and it was feared he would be severely dealt with. Report said that despatches from this governement to Gen. Wool were found with him."

Mr. Seymour informs me that a government express will reach Fort Leavenworth to-night, which will bring you in a few days more accurate news of the movements of our army.

The *Picayune* learns, from a direct source, that Dr. Connelly had been released, Mr. McGoffin was in strict custody, and unless he should be relieved by the arrival of American troops, it was feared it would go hard with him. We are told, adds our co-temporary, that letters addressed to him by officers of the United States forces, soliciting information as to means of defence of the Mexicans and other similar subjects, had been intercepted by them, and they were inclined accordingly to treat him as a spy.

Latest from the Gulf.

The Mobile *Herald* of Friday contains a letter from the United States Squadron, dated Anton Lizardo February 4th, which embraces several points of considerable interest. The following passage relative to the Squadron and successful expedition of Col. A. Duperu, will gratify his numerous friends in this quarter:—

On the 27th the Princeton returned to this anchorage and the Commodore to his own ship. During his absence, the prize steamer, Petrita, brought down from Vera Cruz on the 23d, Lieut Col. Alphonse Delapu [Duperu] of Louisiana. His adventures are rather romantic, as far as I can learn. Under instructions from Gen. Scott, he set out from New Orleans to visit Vera Cruz and the surrounding country as a spy, and to cover his intentions proceeded first to Havana, and obtained a passport to Vera Cruz as a Frenchman, he is of French descent and speaks the tongue as a Parisian. After arriving there he penetrated as far as Jalapa, ascertained the probable number of men that could be thrown into the castle of San Juan De Ulloa, the length of time for which it is provisioned, &c., and the *general tout ensemble, the material, &c.*, that would oppose Gen. Scott's contemplated attack. During his stay he narrowly escaped detection being suspected and subjected to several close examinations. Being informed that the authorities intended committing him to the Castle as a spy, he had barely time to escape on board a French merchant bark lying at Sacrificios, from which he was taken and brought down by the Petrita. His escape was singularly providential. The men of the boat supposed him one of the passengers of the boat and carried him off under mistake. They were waiting for one of the passengers and being ordered authoritatively in French "to shove off," obeyed unhesitatingly. Again, the arrival of the Petrita at Sacrificios was purely accidental, nor should I omit to state that the French bark had been brought into Anto Lizardo as a prize a few days before and had just been let go.

Feb. 3d, the French brig Princess Marie was permitted to leave here for Sacrificios; the French Commodore guaranteeing that no part of her cargo should be landed. The same day the Petrita brought down intelligence from Sacrificios that the advanced guard of a column of our forces advancing from Tampico upon Tuspan, had been defeated and sixty of our soldiers made prisoners. Santa Anna was also reported to be still at San Louis Potosi.

The rumor is now current that our whole naval force has been ordered to collect here on the 20th of this month to be in readiness to co-operate with Gen. Scott in the expected attack on Vera Cruz, and it is the general impression throughout the squadron that we shall have a fight at last.

The only vessels of war now present at this anchorage are the frigate Raritan and steamer Spitfire, together with a number of gun boats.

Later from Tampico.

The schooner *Allen*, Ham, master, arrived last night from Tampico, having left on the 20th ult. By her we received a copy of the Tampico Sentinel of the 17th, from which we learn that all the vessels in port, (seven in number) had been chartered on the 15th, and were held in readiness for immediate orders; their destination was unknown, though it was believed they were retained in anticipation of the arrival of Gen. Scott, when it was supposed they would head S. or S. by S. W. On the 16th arrangements were made for the charter of several others.

The Sentinel contains a list of deaths, 12 in number, which had occurred in the hospital, from the 1st up to the 17th ult., they were all of the Illinois Volunteers. It also contains a notice of the death, on the 15th, of Captain Achilles Morris, of Company D. of the Ill. Volunteers, about 50 years of age. He was buried, on the 16th, with military honors. Capt. M. was a citizen of Sangamon county, Illinois and was an officer during the Black Hawk War.

The following is an extract from a private letter to a gentleman in this city;

Tampico, February 18, 1847.

This afternoon the mail carrier from *Vera Cruz* arrived, bringing letters for foreign merchants in this city, which states, that the Commander of the *Mexican forces* at Vera Cruz, had received positive orders from Santa Anna, to withdraw all the forces from that city, and march them into the interior. It is now supposed by all that Vera Cruz will be occupied by our troops without a blow being struck.

Great preparations are being made here for something; but for what, few or none can conjecture, as Gen Patterson keeps everything so close that it is impossible for one to find out anything concerning a succeeding movement. All are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Gen. Scott. Yours, &c.,

P. S. We learn from the captain and passengers of the *Allen*, that Gen. Scott and suit arrived at Tampico on the 19th ult., on board the steam ship *Massachusetts*.

Later from the Army.

There were two arrivals yesterday from the army, the schooner *San Lewis* which left Brazos on the 10th February, and the U. S. steamer *Washington*, Capt. Smith, which started on the 23d. We learn verbally by these arrivals that General Scott and staff left Brazos for Tampico on the 17th, on the propeller Massachusetts. General Worth was at the Brazos as late as the 23d, but was expected to get off. Nothing was stirring.

We have the American *Flag* as late as the 17th February. From that paper we learn that Col. Drake has commenced putting Matamoras in a proper state of defence. The fortification of the main Plaza is nearly completed. The streets leading to it are now crossed by a wide and deep ditch and embankment, and cannon have been placed so as to defend every approach. The *Flag* speaks in high terms of Col. Drake and the troops under his command. It says they are prepared to give the Mexicans a warm reception, if the latter should attack them.

The small pox is pretty prevalent at Matamoras, but the type of the disease is, thus far, mild. The Indiana regiment, recently from New Orleans, suffer a good deal. They are supposed to have contracted the disorder on ship-board.

The intelligence of the capture of Major Borland and his party, was taken to Saltillo by Capt. Henry of Texas, who was acting as guide and interpreter for the detachment, and who escaped the day after the capture. He dashed off in face of the whole Mexican guard, killing two who pursued him, and rode his horse, a noble animal, until he fell dead beneath him, completing the remainder of the distance to that place on foot.

A correspondent of the *Flag* writing from Saltillo under date of the 1st inst., says:

About 9 o'clock last evening our city was thrown into considerable excitement, occasioned by some of the Mexican criminals breaking out of the city prison, who were fired upon by the prison guard. The cause of firing being unknown, the long roll was beat and all the troops were formed in order of battle. The readiness with which they were formed, showed how well we were prepared to meet an emergency, and gave confidence to all in the ability of the troops to resist any attack that may be made.

The city of Mobile appears to be infested by the light-fingered gentry. Several cases of pilfering and robbing have recently occurred there.

☞ Our thanks are due the captain of the schooner *Allen*, for late Tampico papers.

"Call you this backing your friends?"

Every body is aware that in the U. S. Senate there is a locofoco majority of some six or eight, and in the House a majority of fifty or sixty. Of course then, the locofocos are themselves entirely and exclusively responsible for all delays and obstructions to the passage of measures intended to further the vigourous prosecution of the war, since all they have to do to carry out the views and wishes of Mr. Polk, is to vote for them. Our locofoco brethren in this city, with the full knowledge of this fact, have rebuked their party in Congress, by the adoption at the meeting on Saturday night of the following severe resolution of censure:

Resolved, That we haved viewed with indignation and alarm, the course pursued by the present Congress—the useless delay in the passage of some of the most necessary measures recommended—the rejection of others without consideration and debate—and the waste of the most favorable season for prosecuting the war, in the decision and passage of measures which can only serve to distract our country, and give strength and courage to the ennemy; and that we look upon all those who have participated in the conduct which has led to this fatal procrastination, as having done more to injure the cause of their country, and bring disgrace and perhaps defeat upon its arms, than could have been accomplished by all the embattled hosts of Mexico.

Stand from under. We hope the locofocos in Congress will upon the reception of this reproof from their own political associates, set to work, and make amends for their late misdemeanors and backslidings.

Special Election—Fifth District.—The election on Saturday, for a Representative, from the 5th District, terminated in the success of B. Fontenean, (L. F.) He received five votes less than at the first trial, and his opponent, Mr Forstall 190 less. The following are the official returns:

	Fontenean	Forstall
10th Precinct	109	64
11th "	100	98
12th "	103	45
	312	207

From Nassau N. P.—The Charleston papers contain advices from Nassau to the 15th inst.

The steam packet Severn, Com. Vincent, broke down off Jackmel St Domingo, on her way to Bermuda, from the steam machinery having suddenly ceased to perform work, this occassioned the *Severn* to put back from the port she had just left, Jamaica.

The derelict property, consisting of coffee, logwood, &c., saved from the French brig found abandoned at the Hog Sties, brought very good prices.

Death of an Actor.—Mr. John Collins an actor, who had been a votary of Thespis for twenty five years, died on Saturday morning, after a very short illness. Mr. Collins had been playing, during the present season, at the American Theatre, in this city. He was an excellent representative of old men; He is said to have been universally esteemed by his brother actors, for his kind and generous qualities.

Important from Montevideo.—Under this head the N. Y. *Herald* gives the following intelligence derived from a gentleman of that city:

General Rivera had an army of four thousand men on the Uraguay, and it was said that he would soon march for Montevideo.

The beleaguing army under Gen. Oribe was inactive, and appeared disposed to wait the return of news from England and France.

Very little attention was paid by the English and French to the blockade and vessels continually pass and repass to Buenos Ayres.

Six American vessels had loaded on the Buenos Ayrean side of the river, at the Salado and Ensenado, without any interruption.

Gen. Urquisa, Governor of Entre Rios and one of Gen. Rosa's best generals, had sent proposals in writing to the Government at Montevideo, to arrange a treaty of peace, independent of Buenos Ayres, and the Montevidean Government was acting on the same.

If this succeeds, the Parana is free for the navigation of the world. With Montevideo, Entre Rios, Corrientes, and Paraguay, the northern shores are secure against the powers of Buenos Ayres, and a vast country will be opened to the commerce of the United States.

From Key West.—The Charleston *Courier* furnishes the following letter from Key West, more than a fortnight later than previous advices:—

Key West, *February* 17, 1847.

The schooner Waccamaw, Coats, of Charleston, has bilged in the neighborhood of Cape Florida, and damaged all of her cargo. The produce belonging to the United States has been sold at auction, the balance of the cargo saved will be sold to-morrow, with the hull, as it lies on the reef. The passengers and crew have arrived here safe—The former leave for New Orleans to-morrow.

The ship Moslem leaves to-day for New Orleans. The salvage decreed in her case by Judge Bronson was forty per cent. on the valuation of the ship (say $11,500) and cargo, gross sales $2000, which amounted to about $5,400, without expenses, which is paid by the vessel.

The Ann Hood's case has been tried, but as the appraisers on the cargo have not given in their report the amount of salvage has not been declared.

The New England's case is now up for trial and will be closed to-morrow, the appraisers in the case have not finished.

The ship Eliza Thorton, from New Orleans for Nantz, with a cargo of 1500 barrels flour was 100 barrels provisions and 400 bales cotton, brought here a few days ago, she having been relieved from the reef by the wreckers after taking out about half of her cargo. The surveyors have ordered her to be discharged for examination. From appearances above water she is much strained. Her cargo is now landing.

From Havana.—By the arrival of the brig *Titi*, we have received files of Havana papers to the 18th February. They do not contain much news. The Habaneros don't like the proposition of Mr. Walker to increase the duty on sugar.

A fire occurred in the town of Cuba on the 5th, which destroyed a building occupied by the commercial house of Trevilla & Sagastume. It commenced in Senor Sevilla's bedroom, and he narrowly escaped suffocation by the smoke.

Several Spanish vessels had recently cleared for Sacrificios.

The Italian Opera company were to leave Havana in March for New York, Philadelphia, and other cities of the United States.

From Texas.—By the arrival of the steamship *Palmetto* we have received our files of Texas papers to the 23d February.

Mr. John M. Allen, U. S. Marshal for Texas, died suddenly on the night of the 10th.

The weather at Houston had been extremely cold. The prospect for the completion of Col. Jack Hays' regiment is said to be more encouraging.

☞ It is reported, says the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, that Col. James Jas. Watson Webb has been appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, and will immediately take his departure for Mexico. We shall expect him to sustain the honor of the editorial corps.

From New York.

Correspondence of the Balt. Pat.—By Telegraph

New York, Saturday, Feb. 20, 8 P.M.

Up to this hour there are no tidings of the steamer. Her news is momentarily looked for with great anxiety.

There is no change to notice in the stock market—small transactions.

Whiskey has advanced with sales at 28 1-2 to 29 1-2 cts. per gallon.

The Cotton market continues quiet. No change in prices.

Provisions and groceries are in good request—prices looking up.

Exchange on London 5 5-8 to 5 3-4 per cent. premium.

The weather is seasonably pleasant.

Not much doing in Flour; the market without any special change—Genesee brands are held at $7,25; sales of Southern to a moderate extent at $6,87 1-2 per bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $5; some held at higher rates.

There is a fair demand for Corn. Sales of about 50,000 bushels yellow at 95 to 98 cts; Oats are selling at 50 cts. per bushel; Rye 95 cents; Cloverseed 9 1-4 to 9 3-4 cts. per lb.

Menagerie.—It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that the Mammoth Menagerie, under the direction of Messrs. Bannigan & Kelly, has been removed to Magazine street, between Basin and Robin. The collection of animals is the finest ever brought to America, and a visit cannot be otherwise than instructive and amusing to all who have the slightest taste for natural history. In addition, however, to the zoological exhibition, the public will be entertained with the wonderful experiments of the celebrated magician, Mr. Haskell, who will display many of the astounding and amusing phenomena in nature. There are a number of other entertainments which unite to render the Menagerie one of the most agreeable places of resort that can be desired.

Sale of Groceries.—We are requested to call public attention to the large sale of Groceries advertised to take place this morning at No 25 Common street. The sale will be made by T. B. Winston, and the articles comprise a large an valuable stock.

City Intelligence

Arson.—On Saturday, about mid-night, a fire was discovered under the stairs of a house occupied by Mrs. Widow B De Bellenue, on Main street, No 17, between Conde and Levee. One Manuel De Games being suspected of having set the fire, was arrested yesterday morning, and will shortly be examined before Recorder Genois.

Attempt to Commit Burglary.—On Friday night last, about 11 o'clock, the store of Mr. Sinclair, a tailor, on Customhouse street, between Chartres and Exchange Place, was broken open by some robbers, who fled, however, on hearing some noise inside of the house. An individual named Stephen Gammon, well known to the police, was arrested on suspicion, and committed for six months to the workhouse.

Gambler.—The case of George Pettyhone, arrested by the 2d Municipality police, for keeping a faro table, contrary to law, was on Saturday, at the request of counsel, referred to the First District Court, without any preliminary examination.

The Duel Case.—The jury in the case of the State *vs*. Dr. Thomas and F. B. Lebeau, indicted for fighting a duel, and Messrs. Durel and Cazere, for participating therein as seconds, being unable to agree upon a verdict, were discharged on Saturday evening, between nine and ten o'clock, after having remained in session nearly thirty hours. Nine jurors were for acquitial, and three for conviction.

Escaped.—Francis D. Newcombe, convicted recently on four distinct charges of forgery, in the Circuit Court of the U. States, and against whom four other indictments of the same nature were duly filed, succeeded on Saturday evening, at about nine o'clock, in making good his escape from the parish prison where he was kept in custody. How he contrived to do it, we are unable to say. The U. S. Marshall has offered a reward of $1000 for the arrest of the fugitive, to which the Sheriff has added $500 more.

Accident.—A young boy son of Mr Jesse McCreary, fell accidently into a well, on Friday last, and was drowned.

Pardoned.—Eli Hathaway, convicted recently in the First District Court of having brought into the State a large amount of counterfeit coin, was pardoned last Saturday, and before the sentence was passed, by Gov. Johnson, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Stabbing.—Last night, at a quarter to eleven o'clock, in the billiard room of Mr Courvoisier, situated at the corner of Orleans and Royal streets, a young man named Rodolph Dowst, was severly stabbed with a dirk, a little below the heart. We could not ascertain the name of the person who inflicted the wound. Dr Faget was immediately called to dress it.

Herz's Concert.—This most delightful of pianists and admirable of artists gives his third concert this evening at the St. Louis concert-room. It is only necessary to apprise the community of the fact, to insure a crowded audience. Herz has, probably been more successful here than in any city of the Union. His style of execution—so pure, clear, tasteful, and replete with elegance and grace—has rendered him an universal favorite. It has never been our good fortune to listen to a performer who combined such delicacy, buoyancy, equality of touch, with such rapidity of fingering and such eminent talent as a composer. The thorough bred musician and the untutored ear of the million, are alike gratified by his performances.

Magnetic Telegraph.—Our citizens will, we presume, scarcely forget that the subscription books for the stock of the telegraphic line to be constructed from Washington to New Orleans, are opened to-day at the Merchants' Exchange. It is now wholly unnecessary to dilate upon the advantages of the Telegraph, or the benefits likely to accrue from investments in the enterprise. These points have both been so forcibly elucidated in the prospectus of the patentees and the able report of the Chamber of Commerce, as to need no further comment. It is important, however, that the line should be completed and put in operation before the commencement of the next business season, and in order that this may be accomplished the remainder of the stock should be taken as soon as possible. We hope, therefore, that our merchants and others interested in this great enterprise, will come forward with alacrity, and complete the amount necessary to carry it at once into execution.

Gallery of Paintings.—A magnificent gallery of Original Paintings has been opened at the St. Louis Ball Room. This collection comprises a large number of valuable and interesting pictures, most of which are said to be undoubted originals of the Great Masters such as Raphael, Correggio, Rubens, Titian, Murillo, Salvator Rosa, Vandyke, &c. It will, doubtless, receive proper attention from the admirers of the fine arts.

Saturday, 27th February, 1847.

To the Stockholders of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.

Pursuant to a call by the Board of Currency, you met on last Saturday, the 20th inst., at the banking rooms of the Consolidated Association.

A committee was named by you, to request my attendance. Business having kept me out of my office until two o'clock, it was only at that hour that your desire was made known to me, by Mr. Lesseps. I immediately accompanied that gentleman to the Bank, where we learned that you had adjourned to meet again on this day, and that my attendance would be again required.

So convinced was I, at that moment, that you, the proprietors of the Bank, convened for grave purposes, involving your estates, could only have required my presence for information or advice it might be in my power to give, and which your truly unfortunate and difficult position demanded, that it was with a willing heart I left my office to meet you and aid you to the utmost of my ability, and when I expressed my regret to some of you, yet at the door of the Bank, at my having arrived too late, my words conveyed really and frankly my feelings; but the regret, however sincere, soon vanished to make room for self congratulation that chance should have saved me a scene which could have been productive of no possible good, whilst it might have been extremely disagreeable to all parties. Passion, will turn men into transparent bodies through which the least exercised eye can read, as distinctly as in a book; it was necessary to direct the attention of the meeting from that which should have been its absorbing work, a work of honor and, at the same time, of salvation, provided the remedy was made superior to the evil, and to obtain that diversion my character was assailed. I was accused of all kinds of sins, some of them damning, and among others of having published a libel against you (the stockholders) taking good care to circulate the same only among devoted friends. All this came upon me with the suddenness of lightning through one simple question I made to an old and worthy friend, who happens to be one of you and whom I had not seen for many years past; the question was the following:

"What have you been doing?" "You will learn," answered my friend, "when you meet the stockholders, but tell me, what have you been writing about the stockholders?" This was enough for me. I looked round, some of you were still standing near me, and I saw through the whole matter as if I had been present at your meeting, I need not say that I have since ascertained the truth of all that precedes.

What! Gentlemen! you meet, to investigate and discuss a matter of the utmost gravity—a matter involving the honor of the State and your own fortunes, and you spend your time in listening to attacks upon my character! Do you not know that such attacks are become stale and ridiculous by the use made of them these last nine or ten years for all kinds of purposes, often the most foreign to me! But I am wrong, you did more than that, you passed certain resolutions conveying your views to the Legislature—you appointed a committee to lay the same before the Bank Committee of the House of Representatives—you made an appointment with that Committee for last Saturday at 5 o'clock P. M., and you invited me to join both Committees in the State House. But to return to the libel. I desired the friend, before alluded to, to accompany me to my office, and there presented him with as many of the pretended libel as he thought proper to take; it was my memorial, on behalf of Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co. of London, to both Houses of the Legislature, published in pamphlet form."

And what is the purport of this memorial? a repetition of the grievances of certain bondholders and of their willingness to grant time, if needed, as laid before both Houses of the Legislature in 1844-45 and 46, save one single addition, to wit: copy of a notification to the Board of Currency, by the agents of certain bondholders, of one single fact—The agents, after producing proof, in their opinion, undeniable and incontrovertable, say to the Board of Currency, under date 27th June, 1846, (see document C in the memorial.) "You have, therefore, before you, the fact that the State managers who, by law are placed under your direction, repudiate, in toto, the interests due on the bonds issued by the state in favor of the Consolidated Association from and after their maturity, say 30th June, 1843."

And let it be here observed, that the Board of Currency by suffering the State managers, after the above declaration, to continue to exclude from their monthly statements, without any reservation or observation whatever, the interests in question, have virtually assumed the responsibility of the act of the State managers, be that act qualified by the word "repudiation," or any other more palatable, for by the act of 14th March, 1842, the State managers of the Consolidated Association are placed under the direction of the Board of Currency, (see section 29.)

Do the State managers deny the [illegible]? If false, let them prove it to be so [illegible] me be visited by the odium of [illegible] for the foul calumniator! If true [illegible] blame? The act is not yours, you have absolutely nothing to do with it—you have not permitted no participation in the affairs of the Bank these last 3 or 4 years. There is not a word in the memorial of the bondholders casting the least reflection upon you, (the stockholders;) on the contrary, sympathy is shown for your misfortunes, time is offered to the State, provided you can arrange so that punctuality may be insured in all future obligations. How then, can you have been made to espouse the cause of the State managers, after having, if I am correctly informed, repudiated their idea of even raising a doubt, regarding the legality of interest on the bonds due in 1843 after their maturity? How can you have been so far led away by inflammatory declamations, as to identity yourselves with the State managers, and to traduce me before your bar, to stand there, a gaze to the defamers of my character!

Permit me to say to you, gentlemen, in all humility, that in the pursuit of a high and honorable course, I may, in such times as these, become a Paria in my own country—I may, as so beautifully expressed by a high-minded and chivalric Louisianian, (who on Monday next is to give the history of my life at a meeting of the stockholders of the Citizens' Bank, in the rotunda or ball room of the Hotel St. Louis,) "be killed in the streets of the city as a mad dog." The body may be crushed but the spirit in me is beyond human power!

The end I have been pursuing steadily and without faltering for a single instant, ever since the revulsion of 1837, I will attain, if life be left me.

That end was not and is not a matter of dollars and cents, but the preservation of the honor of the State, and its restoration after it had been disgraced.

When in 1828 the Consolidated Association found itself in a perilous condition, and sent a commission to the Eastern States to sell half a million of bonds, the commission returned without being able to do any thing; the Bank then applied to me, and a few months after the money required was obtained, and for this I charged no commission—I was not then the agent of foreigners.

When in 1834 or 5 the Consolidated Association was robbed, and the Bank apprehended a run it could not sustain, the Directors applied to me for aid, and I immediately placed in the vaults of the Bank a sufficient amount of specie to meet all demands, and thereby prevented a suspension. For this I received the unanimous thanks of the Board of Directors, but no remuneration—(see the minutes of those times)—then I was not a foreign agent.

When in 1838 I penned the report known by the name of "the blue book," I was not the agent of foreign bondholders.

When in 1842 I re-produced the law prepared in 1838, which had then brought upon me the anathema of the whole of our commercial community, I was not the agent of foreigners.

When in the same year, I spent nearly six months in Washington, for which I received neither pay nor thanks, defending the sugar interest, I had no agency of any kind.

When I accepted the Presidency of the first Board of Managers of the Citizens' Bank close of 1842, under circumstances the most trying, I had no agency, and refused to accept any salary—when turned out of that Bank, by the Mouton administration, Messrs Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, proposed to me their agency, I accepted it, always with the same end in view, and without a word passing between us as to remuneration. Since that epoch the, have sent me $2000 per annum, of est, about half of my yearly expenses in the city. How does the board with the declamations and denunciations of a certain party, for several years past in the lobbies of both Houses of the Legislature and round the Executive? They will no doubt deny my word, but they have it from me under my own hand, let them disprove it if they can. I defy them.

Now the end I had in view and which I am still pursuing, had nothing to do with the head [illegible] was altogether from the [illegible] State [illegible] the estate of 6 to 7,000 families, representing probably 4 to 5000 individuals [illegible] to relieve the honor of the former [illegible] to enable the latter, or at least the seven eighths of them, forcibly to retain their estates and gradually to relieve them from [illegible] were and have been [illegible] with me [illegible] contents, it not by the present administration, by another.

Private credit is wealth, public honor is security; nor is there a better establishment than the foundation of private credit is security, no greater calamity therefore, can visit a commercial community than the disregard by a government of its obligations, the dishonor of the head soon pervades the whole body of the nation.

Who is there, five four or five years ago, would not have looked at the very idea of drawing a distinction between a foreign and a local creditor? Who, four or 5 years ago, would have dared to advocate a Louisianian, because of his agency for a so called bondholder, was a bad citizen, deserving of the scorn and contumely of the fellow citizens, nay should be killed in the streets of the city as a mad dog? But these things are said every day, vociferously, in the lobbies of both Houses of the Legislature, at the corners of our streets, without meeting any rebuke, as if really this idea, monstrous as it is, was gaining ground. No one can fathom the evils that may flow from a government that cares not for its public honor. But this state of things cannot be of much longer duration; the prosperity of the country is too great, not to believe in an early and favorable action of public opinion; it is not possible that Louisiana with its New Orleans, already ranked amongst the largest emporiums of agricultural products, in the world, and destined soon to become the first should disregard much longer the honor of her name, more particularly when it is considered so trifling an amount as $50,000 per annum, or less than 5 per cent per annum on the capital already expended by the State, two years ago, for its shares and profits in other Banking institutions, would suffice to enable her to regain her former proud standing among the other States of the Union, whilst aiding so largely a portion of her own citizens.

The day when all this will be accomplished will be a proud day with me, and as to my reward, I look to no other "but that inward sunshine of the soul, which a good conscience can always bestow on itself."

In conclusion, gentlemen permit me to state the part I took in the meeting before alluded to, at the State House, on last Saturday. On entering one of the committee rooms of the House of Representatives, Mr Stark, the chairman of the Bank Committee on the part of the House, requested me to take the chair: this I declined, respectfully, to do, observing at the same time, that although summoned to attend by the Cashier of the Consolidated Association, no intimation had been made to me of the object of the meeting. But I had been told that certain resolutions had been adopted by the Stockholders of the Consolidated Association—but that they had not been communicated to me,—that I wished it to be well understood that I attended the meeting not as the agent of Messrs Baring, Bro. & Co., nor of any bondholders—that in that capacity I had no right to interfere in the legislation of the State,—that as an individual I was and would always be ready to give my advice whenever and wherever deemed useful and to aid in any arrangement likely to meet the favorable consideration of the bondholders;—one of your committee asked me in an angry tone "who were the agents of the bondholders?"—I proposed to retire if I intruded;—the gentleman not having insisted, I resumed my seat, merely remarking that I was the holder of a large amount of the dishonored bonds, which was better than any procuration that could be given—another member then read a series of resolutions adopted by you in your meeting of the same day.

One of these resolutions provides for the funding of the arreared interests and the renewal of the bonds matured and unmatured.

Another, the privilege of offering in offset for debts due the Bank, bonds matured or not.

Another, the reduction of the interest on the new bonds to 3 per cent payable here, instead of 5 per cent payable in London, for which the State is now bound. No quid pro quo—no additional security are offered for the concessions demanded. Mr Stark met these resolutions with observations which placed him high in my estimation.

One of the members of your committee observed that the stockholders could not do more—that if the bondholders did not think fit to accept the above terms, they prefered remaining as they now are—that they (the bondholders,) would soon learn, that they had nothing to expect from the State—that the State had no legal right to issue bonds for the use of corporations—that it was the opinion of three of the first counsellors of this State that the bonds were null and void.

Another member added, "Well, if we cannot come to terms with the bondholders, we can defend ourselves."

Let me, Gentlemen, warn you against such pretensions and doctrines, which I trust are entertained by only very few of you; they can lead to no possible good, whilst they may be productive of much harm.

The bondholders have a better opinion of Louisiana than some of her citizens seem to have—any law affecting the contract of 1828, save for extension of time, will not be acceded to by the bondholders, so far as I am informed.

Any legislation with a view further to disgrace or deprecinte the State bonds will have the reverse of the effect anticipated by a certain party.

Holders may submit to a legitimate depreciation of their bonds, but will resist any invasion of their rights, be the consequences what they may.

But for the refusal of the State managers to recognise the interest on the bonds due in 1843, and a large amount of these bonds might have been bought at a discount of 3 to 5 per cent, being with arreared interests 18 to 20 per cent discount; but this refusal produced resistance, and most of the agents received orders to withdraw from market the bonds they held on foreign account, and to assert the rights of the bondholders, whereby coupons have advanced to within 2 1-2 per cent of their par value.

I am very respectfully, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

EDM. J. FORSTALL.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

At a Meeting of a great number of Stockholders preparatory to the General Meeting, to be held this day, at 11 o'clock, A.M., it has been agreed that the following resolutions shall be submitted for the adoption of the Stockholders.

1. That hereafter out of the six members composing the Board of Managers, three shall be appointed by the Governor, and three by the stockholders; and that no person owing arrearages to the Bank, shall be qualified to be a member.

2. That it shall be the duty of [illegible]

[illegible]

3. That [illegible] more than the value of $200,000 be sold at a time.

4. That it shall be lawful to pay the price of said property with the coupons of interest past due.

5. That it shall be the duty of the managers to employ the surplus funds, after the full acquittal of the coupons of interest due, to redeem the bonds of the next maturing series.

6. That it is indispensable to repeal the 6th Section of the act of 5th April, 1843, relative to the Liquidation of Property Banks, which section authorizes said banks to bid in and extinguish the shares of their capital stock—such provision being unconstitutional, impairing the rights of the bondholders, and impeding the sale of the property now owned by the bank.

7. That the situation of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, the charter of which is about to expire, being widely different from that of the Citizens' Bank, which has forty years to effect its liquidation, it is proper that the Legislative provisions, relative to said bank, be not established by the same act.

8. That the last statement of the bank submitted to the Legislature showing an apparent excess of the assets over the liabilities, it becomes necessary to liquidate the active mass with the shortest possible delay, and upon conditions the least onerous to the stockholders, in order to determine whether a contribution shall be imposed to meet the payment of the series of bonds falling due in February, 1850 and to what amount.

9. That a petition be addressed by the stockholders to the general assembly for the purpose of obtaining an amendment of the charter, in conformity with the above resolutions.

Council of Municipality No. One.

Sitting of Friday, 26th February, 1847.

The Council was to meet this day on a convocation of the Mayor. At 6 o'clock, the President took the chair.

The roll being called, the members present were:

The Hon. J. Genois, Recorder, Pres't. Aldermen—J. Dupressis, C. Dufour, A. Derbes, Z Latour, and E. Wiltz.

There being no quorum, on motion the Council adjourned until Monday next, 1st March, at 5 o'clock, P. M. J. REYNES, Sec'y.

LATEST DATES.

New York	Feb 20	London	Jan 19
Washington	Feb 21	Liverpool	Jan 20
Charleston	Feb 23	Havre	Jan 19
Cincinnati	Feb 16	Havana	Feb 18
Brazos St Iago	Feb 16	Vera Cruz	Feb 4
Galveston	Feb 23	Tampico	Feb 17

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY EVENING,

February 27, 1847.

COTTON.—[illegible] expected by the [illegible] the market [illegible] quiet [illegible] at previous prices.

FLOUR.—The [illegible] prices being steady [illegible] St Louis from $6 [illegible]

CORN.—[illegible] 95c. ℔ bushel.

WHISKEY.—[illegible] 25c. ℔ gallon.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling 7½ a 8, ℔ cent prem. Francs 5f 47½ a 5f 55. New York 60 days 2 a 2½ ℔ cent discount. Checks at sight 1 a 1¼ ℔ cent discount.

FREIGHTS.—We have no new engagements to note to-day.

☞ Magnetic Telegraph.—Books for subscription to the stock of the New Orleans and Washington Telegraph Company will be opened on Monday, March 1st, at the Merchants Exchange, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Books will be in charge of the Secretary of the Exchange.

☞ The ship TALMA, Capt Murray, [illegible] between Main and Frenchmen streets. Consignees are requested to make their entries at the Custom House. All goods not claimed within five days will be stored at the risk and expense of the owners, [illegible] Custom House store.

A. ROUMAGE.

☞ Consignees per ship ROYAL VICTORIA, Hunter master, from Liverpool, will please make known their entries [illegible] the [illegible] of their goods [illegible] Municipality. WYLIE & EGANA.

☞ Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor—The only, real and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. DALLEY," on the wrapper of each box. General Depot 227 Broadway, New York. [illegible] 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

☞ Cutaneous Affections, Salt Rheum, Sores upon the face, and scrofulous diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, may be cured by the use of COMSTOCK'S SARSAPARILLA, at the trifling cost of 50 cents per bottle [illegible] There is no Extract of Sarsaparilla which [illegible] this—it is more highly concentrated than any other preparation. It is a powerful alterative to the system, expelling from the blood all its unhealthy particles and morbid humors. It gives tone to the stomach and strength to the bowels [illegible] and never leaves the bowels in a costive state. Sold only at 50 Poydras street.

1,500 REWARD.—In addition to one thousand dollars reward offered by the U. S. Marshall, I will give $500 for the apprehension of Francis D. Newcombe, who escaped from the Parish Prison on Saturday night the 27th February 1847. Said Newcombe is about 45 years of age, of a fair complexion, stout and well built, has light [illegible] and [illegible] inches in height. Sheriff's Office, Parish of Orleans, 1st March, 1847. JOHN L. LEWIS, Sheriff.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the firm of LONSDALE & GRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. T. Lonsdale is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation only.

New Orleans, 1 March 1847.

HENRY T. LONSDALE.

GEO. E. H. GRAY.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves under the style of LONSDALE & Co. to conduct a general COMMISSION BUSINESS, and solicit from the friends of the late firm of Lonsdale & Gray a continuance of the confidence hitherto bestowed on them.

New Orleans, 1 March 1847.

HENRY T. LONSDALE.

J. P. SMYTH.

Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

AT the election of Directors of said institution which was held on MONDAY, 1st March 1847, the following named gentlemen will be supported by a large number of Stockholders, to wit:

J. U. [illegible] A. Miltenberger, Fred. [illegible] Geo. Lee, P. [illegible] E. Montegut.

AMERICAN PRESERVES

—The subscriber is now receiving and offers for sale the following invoice of Preserves from St. Louis, Mo.

Prairie Hen and Pheasant Pies

Venison Pies; Snipe Pies

Stuffed Pies of Wild Turkey; Patridge do.

Truffled Pies; Truffles in boxes

Swiss Gruyere Cheese, and a large stock of articles put up for family use. J. FISSE, corner St Peter & Royal sts.

7th Robinson's Reports.

VOLUME SEVENTH of Robinson's Louisiana Reports, just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & Co, Law Book Sellers and Stationers, corner Camp & Gravier sts.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE, on Account of Departure—This establishment situated in the very centre of the First Municipality, is suitable for distilling and rectifying spirits and offers an excellent investment to a person wishing to pursue this line of business. The premises are spacious, and the rent moderate. A small capital only is wanted.

Apply Postoffice, No 41 letter L.

TO RENT OR LEASE.—A neat Dwelling House situated in Peter street, between Chartres and Royal streets, containing six fine rooms, with kitchen, out houses, &c. Possession given on the 15th March. Apply at No 237 Royal street.

REMOVAL.—G A MAZZA has removed his store to No 109 Chartres street, where a complete assortment of French and American Window Glass, Mirrors, Frames, Looking glasses, &c. will be constantly kept for sale, on moderate terms.

Water Works Department.

Commercial Bank of N Orleans Feb 25 1847. A DIVIDEND of Two Dollars per share on this day been declared by the Board of Directors, which will be paid to the Stockholders on their agents duly authorised, on or after the 25th proximo. Shareholders on the New York books will receive the dividends on or after the 1st Monday in April, at the Bank of America. J E PERCY, Secretary.

L. BINOCHE has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans and the country, that he will open his Spring Fancy Articles, which are of the latest fashion, on Monday next 22d Feb. His store is at the corner of Chartres and Bienville streets.

Principal and Agent, &c.

TREATISE ON THE LAW of Principal and Agent, chiefly with reference to Mercantile transactions, by Wm Paley, from third English edition, by J H Lloyd—and with further extensive additions, by John A Dunlap, Esq., 3d American edit., 1847.

ALSO—

A further supply of "Taylor's Law Glossary," "Chitty's Blackstone," "Kinne's Kent," &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

ALEX. LEVY & CO.

Law Book Sellers and Stationers, corner of Camp and Gravier sts.

2d Vol. of Gayarre's Louisiane

HISTOIRE DE LA LOUISIANE, second volume, par CHARLES GAYARRE, Esq. Just published and for sale by V. HEBERT, 149 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Bank of Louisiana for the renewal of certificate No 2000 dated July 22d 1834 for one share of its stock in the name of H. La Houe, which certificate has been lost or mislaid. TH BAILLY BLANCHARD.

CITY BANK.

New Orleans, 16th Feb., 1847.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that an Election for Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 1st day of March next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

2d Vol. of Gayarre's [illegible]

HISTOIRE de la [illegible] CHARLES GAYARRE [illegible]

[illegible]

Reduction of FARE. First and Second Municipality Ferries

THE other side of the river having become a fashionable place of resort, the undersigned, proprietors of the First and Second Municipality Ferries, have reduced the charges on carriages &c. &c., to induce the public to make it an agreeable place of evening promenade, where they will not only enjoy pure air, but be free from the noise and dust of the city.

CHARGES.

Passengers, Carriage, with two horses, Horse and Gig, Buggy or Carriage, Horse and Cart, Dray, &c. loaded or empty, Furniture Carts, Horse, Mule or horned cattle [illegible]

FREIGHTS, &c.

For each bale of Hay or Moss, barrel of Flour, Meat &c, Lime, Hogshead of Sugar or Tobacco, Sack of Salt, Coffee, Corn, Oats or Bran, Box of Copper, Trunk, Chest or Box, Box of Candles, Soap &c, 1000 feet of lumber [illegible]

Other freight charged in proportion.

Passengers with their gigs, Wagons, &c. only pay the toll for their carriage, themselves passing free.

For all after ten head of cattle 25 cents per head will be the charge.

When more than two horses are attached to a cart or dray, 25 cents will be charged for each one.

Large timber wheels and pedlars heavy merchandise carts will be charged $1 50 each way.

To induce planters to send their vegetables to market by the Ferries, the Price for crossing carts are reduced one half. Also Persons wishing to establish Dairies and Vegetable Gardens on the other side, where they can obtain land on reasonable terms, can make arrangements by the year for crossing their stock with the undersigned.

The Boats will run from day light until 8 o'clock at night, and on Sundays and Holidays until 9 o'clock except bad and foggy nights when they will stop at dark.

During the race days on the new race course established in Algiers, the Boats will make a trip every five minutes from each side of the river.

ROBERT MURPHY, First Municipality Ferry.

JOHN BAYLEY, Second Municipality Ferry.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the 29th Section of the Act of 14th March, 1842, providing for the liquidation of Banks, all persons having demands against the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans are required to present the same for payment to the Commissioners, at No 52 Camp street.

JOHN CALHOUN, PETER CONREY, Jr, RUFF. CORTAZO.

NOTICE to the creditors of the Atchafalaya Rail Road and Banking Company.—The undersigned Commissioners for the liquidation of the said institution, being desirous to file a tableau, request all persons having claims against the bank, either as holders of its notes or otherwise, to present them to either of the Commissioners on or before the 20th March next, in order that they may be placed on their tableaux to be filed in Court. B. F. FRISON, C. HARROD, M. WILLARD.

MAYORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO ONE.

Sitting of, the 15th February 1847.

[illegible]

Signed, J. GENOIS, Recorder.

Approved 17th February 1847.

Signed, A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

A true copy, A. MAZUREAU, Secretary.

MAYORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

25th February 1847.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO TWO.

Sitting of Tuesday, 23d February 1847.

WHEREAS, G W Patterson and others have petitioned this Council to cause [illegible] street to be open from Common [illegible] and whereas [illegible]

[illegible] J. BALDWIN, President.

Approved 24th February 1847.

Signed, A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

True Copy, A. MAZUREAU, Sec'y.

In pursuance of the above resolution, notice is hereby given, that in ten days from the first publication hereof, the Council of Municipality No Two, will proceed to act on the improvements contemplated by said Resolution, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the Legislature, approved 3d April 1832, regulating the opening of streets, etc. within the limits of the city of New Orleans.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Medical Text Books, &c.

MEDICAL Students can find at the New Orleans Stationers Warehouse, 14 Camp street, the largest and best assortment of Books of Medical Works—latest revised editions of [illegible]. This collection embraces works in every branch of the Healing Art, and stands unrivalled as a complete Library for the Student of Medicine—[illegible] J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

CARGO Brig Reveille. [illegible] THOMASTON LIME [illegible] JOHN BAYMAN & Co, [illegible] Municipality.

FOR SALE.—By the subscriber, now landing ex ship Mary Pleasants, from Marseilles.

50 cases Red Wine Bordeaux, 50 do Assorted Liqueurs; 100 baskets Oil, 24 quart bottles, 100 do Oil, 24 half bottles; 200 cases Mussel Wine; 20 boxes Almonds; 200 boxes assorted Pickles; 50 boxes Anchovies in oil, of Marseilles; sweet Almonds, shelled; 40 bags Filberts. DOMINIQUE LANATA, 9 Jefferson street.

FOR SALE.—In Store.

Red Wines, of Bordeaux common and superior; White Wines, in half casks; Swiss Absynth, Lanyageol, Brandy, &c; Kerschwaser, same brand; Superior Anniseed, of Champion; Cognac 4th proof Claret; fine Champaigne do; Cherries in Brandy; Tenues, Madeira, Port Wine do; Chateau Wine, first quality. G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville street.

FOR SALE—Now landing ex-ship [illegible] from Marseilles—

30 cwt. Almonds, of Provence; 100 cases assorted Pickles; [illegible] Anchovies in oil; Pickled Tongues, Stuffed Olives, [illegible] Capers, Pickles and Anchovies [illegible] MARTIAL, PEYCEL & CO.

BOOTS, Shoes and Brogans [illegible] landing from ships [illegible] and Emily Taylor for sale by [illegible] HOBBS.

SUGAR.—90 boxes Brown Sugar [illegible] Veiseco, from Havana [illegible] TROISROS & LAMPRE.

GROUND SPICES.—200 boxes Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cloves, Mustard, &c. For sale by ROBERTS & BALL, 75 Magazine st.

FOR SALE.

On account of departure, the property known as that of Seven Vincent, with improvements such as a large two story house containing 10 rooms, stables, cotton house, green house, hot house, glass sashes, garden tools, compost, etc. The piece of land contains about ten lots of ground fronting on Claudes and La Harpe streets, near the Bayou Road, together with a large assortment of plants for the trade, of fruit trees, stock plants for propagation, with the variety on St. Antony Place behind the Cathedral, of which a quantity will be offered at auction, every saturday.

Apply on the premises, or to Auguste Longer, corner of St. Claude and Bayou streets.

M. MATTON, representing several manufacturers of Lyons, in France, respectfully informs the Merchants of New Orleans that they will find at his rooms a splendid assortment of samples, and that he will receive and undertake to have executed as promptly as practicable all orders left with him.

Prices are moderate, as the goods are manufactured by the House which Mr. Matton represents in this city.

Mr. Matton may be found on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 10 to half past 1 o'clock, No 276 Bourbon street, between St Philippe and Dumaine.

J. LEVOIS,

No. 88 CHARTRES STREET.

RECEIVED by ship Andelle from Havre, and for sale on liberal terms:

Barege and Balzorines, new style

Jaconets, Silk Muslins, Organdis, &c.

Ginghams, and Plaid Muslins, new patterns

Barege Scarfs and Shawls, Ladies Collars,

Rich Parasols, Silk Umbrellas,

Silk, Grenadine, Barege, and Muslin Cravats

Fans of all descriptions, Oiled Silk,

File Gloves, and Mits, Linen Drillings,

Black Merino, Linen Check,

Silk and Gauze Ribbons, for Bonnets,

Lustring and Satin Ribbons, No. 1 to 12,

Straw Hats, Grey Fur Hats,

Assorted Suspenders, &c., &c.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a large assortment of groceries:

Hams, sugar cured, best brands

Buffalo tongues; Havana and Rio Coffee

Java coffee, in bags to suit purchasers

Truffled pies ½ and ¼ boxes

Sweet peas; cepes in oil, mushrooms

Gruyere, Holland and Neuf Chatel cheese

Assorted fruits; Havana sweetmeats

Dry prunes; figs; soft shell almonds

Malaga rasins; black and green tea

Sperm candles, best brand; crushed sugar

Goshen butter; Lyons sausages

Muscat grapes; &c., &c.

FERROS, cor Royal and Dumaine St.

FOR SALE, by the subscriber:

150 cases Capers and Olives

100 do Maraschino and Curacoa;

200 do Assorted Cordials

200 do Dried Plums, in glass bottles

400 baskets Champaign Wine;

2000 boxes and half boxes Sardines in Oil.

A MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

L. H. RICHARD,

33 Customhouse st, up stairs.

OFFERS for sale the following French goods just landed ex ships Andelle and Talbot from Havre:

1 case stout Linen Drilling for shoes

1 " fine Lastings for do

5 " new style Drilling for pantaloons

3 " black Merino for coating

1 " Fans

1 " Silk Gloves and Mitts,

1 " Parasols,

1 " black Cashmiretti, a new article for pants,

1 " Barege and Gauze Scarfs.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

RECEIVED per latest arrivals from Havre,

Embroidered Robes, white and colored,

Embroidered Muslins for dresses,

Embroidered Capes, in setts,

Embroidered do in pieces,

Embroidered do do,

Ginghams, etc, etc, for sale cheap [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL CONCERT ROOM.

HENRI HERZ,

Pianist and Composer to H. M. the King of the French, and Professor to the Royal Conservatoire of Paris, Begs to announce that he will give his

THIRD GRAND CONCERT,

On Monday Evening, March 1.

☞ Mrs. Henri Herz will be assisted by Madame OLIVIER, (from the Orleans Theatre), M. AUG. BROCARD, Mr. CARRIERE, and M. NORES.

Mr. Nores will preside at the Piano Forte.

PROGRAMME. PART FIRST.

1. A New Grand Concerto, the 4th, for Piano Forte and Orchestral accompaniment, in two parts—1st—Adagio Religioso; 2d—Rondo Russe, with the hand-bells, composed and executed by .... Henri Herz.

2. Romance, sung by Mad. Olivier ..... A. Olivier

3. Variations and Rondo Varie on favorite airs from Auber's Ambassadrice, Piano Forte solo, composed and executed by .... Henri Herz.

4. Romance, Madame Olivier ..... A. Olivier

Intermission of fifteen minutes.

PART SECOND.

5. Solo on the Flute, by M. Carriere ..... Tulou

6. La Cornemuse, sung by Mr. A. Brocard ..... Saubert

7. Three New Pieces, (Etudes du Conservatoire de Paris,) Piano Forte—1st Chant, 2d La Legerete, 3d La Pastorale, by general desire, composed and executed by .... Henri Herz.

8. Cavatina de la Favorita, sung by M. A. Brocard ..... Donizetti.

9. Marche d'Otello, Variations and Rondo Polka, Piano Forte and Orchestral accompaniment, composed and executed by .... Henri Herz.

The Piano Forte used on this occasion is from Henri Herz's manufactory in Paris.

☞ TICKETS ONE DOLLAR—to be had at the principal Music Stores and Hotels, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

☞ Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

☞ No postponement on account of the weather.

STONE & McCOLLUM'S Mammoth Great Western Circus.

After a succession of fine business done in the Circus on Washington and Cong. Square, they will commence their Exhibitions on Canal [illegible] in the Vacant Lot opposite the [illegible] Theatre, Commencing on Saturday Evening, Feb. 13, 1847, and will remain [illegible] days. Every attention will be paid by the Managers in person, to the audience.

Admission 25 Cents. [illegible] for Free Persons of Color [illegible] Doors will open each [illegible] and the Representation will commence at 7.

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,

[illegible] Messrs Bannigan & Kelly

Now Open

On Magazine st, between Basin and Robin sts.

Friday, Feb. 26, 1847.

The Managers have the pleasure of announcing the engagement of the celebrated Magician Mr. HASKELL, who will give a Grand Exhibition of *Experimental Influence, Natural Philosophy*, [illegible]

PROGRAMME.

[illegible]

Mr. Abdi Subble, the celebrated American Sampson, will appear [illegible]

[illegible]

List of Animals.

Cages

1 Ocelot or Tiger Cat	11 Aviary of Birds consisting of Gold and Silver Pheasants, the Spanish Powe, Maccaw, Birds, Parrots, etc, etc.
2 Dragon Baboon	
3 African Leopard	
4 Black Wolf	
5 Grizzly and [illegible] Bears	
6 Pecary or Wild Hog	12 Brazilian Tiger
7 Kava, or Mountain Rat	13 African Lioness
8 Tapir	14 Two Spotted Hyenas
9 2 Ichneumon of Egypt, and Wabben	15 Variety of Monkeys
10 The Reindeer from Lapland	16 The Russian, [illegible] Bear, and two North American Black Bears
	17 A Pair of South American Panthers

Together with the Large Elephant, Arabian Camel and Asiatic Serpent.

Also—A beautiful pair of BRAZILIAN MAMAZETTS, never before exhibited in this country.

☞ Admission 50 cents—No Half Price.

[illegible] from 5½ to 9½, P. M. On SATURDAY, from 2½ [illegible] P. M.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

A MAGNIFICENT Gallery of Original Paintings by the most celebrated masters, was opened from Monday at 9 o'clock, at the St. Louis Ball Room, and will continue open every day from 9 a. m. till 10 p. m.

This collection is chiefly the property of some of the most eminent families in Italy, embracing the choicest portions of their collections, which have been celebrated for centuries, sent to this country to found a national gallery of the fine arts in America.

It is, beyond all comparison, the most extensive, *valuable and interesting Collection*, which has ever been seen in this country; as was indeed the necessary result of the unique mode of its formation. It embraces specimens of every style of art, from that which preceded the invention of Oil Painting to the final chef d'oeuvres of Raphael, Titian, Correggio, Guido, Rubens, Murillo, Salvator Rosa, Carlo, Dolce, Vandyke, &c. &c.

The limits of an advertisement do not allow room for hinting at the gems it embraces, but the most cultivated and travelled connoisseures, are the persons by whom it is most highly esteemed. A personal inspection can alone give any idea of its interest and value; and to enable every one to enjoy these, the Tickets of Admission are fixed at the price of only 50 cents. A Season Ticket for a single gentleman during the whole time that the gallery remains open, $2; for a gentleman and lady $3; and with two ladies $4. A Season Ticket for a family under five persons $5, do to a family not exceeding ten persons $6.

Pontchartrain Railroad Ball Room

Cor. Morales & Elysian Fields st., 3d Municipality.

THE Proprietors respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that the above Room is now open for the season.

A Grand Dress and Masked BALL will be given EVERY SUNDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, and for QUARTEROONS every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY until further notice.

The visitors may be assured that the most strict order will be required, and a sufficient police force in attendance to enforce it. The Ball will commence at 8 o'clock.

Admittance to the Ball Room—Gentlemen $1 Ladies gratis.

A superior Orchestra is engaged, and there is also a good Restaurant and Bar, where all kinds of refreshments may be had. F. TRICANT, Manager.

B. BROWER & CO.

No. 17 Camp street, and 64 Common street.

CROCKERY at wholesale and House Furnishing Goods at Retail. Silver Plated, Tin, Wood Hardware, &c. with every thing to furnish a House, except Dry Goods and Cabinet ware.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway, on the 11th instant, the griff girl Eulalie Thomas, or PHOEBE, nicknamed Fanny. She is rather stoutly built, of the middle size, thick lips, speaking English fluently—pleasing in her ways, and generally tidy in her dress; about twenty eight years old; has been hired to Mr. Scott, the Restaurat keeper at the corner of Customhouse and Royal streets.

Information can be left at this office, or at the residence of the owner, corner of Royal and St. Ann streets. All persons are forbidden to harbor said negress, under the full penalty of the law.

O. TALAMON, No. 44, Chartres street, offers for sale, landing ex ship North Carolina, from Havre:

18 bales drilling for pantaloons, 3 cases fine and common [illegible], 1 do. black and white kid gloves, 1 do. long and short silk [illegible], 1 do. black silk ribbonds, Nos 4 and 6, 1 do panama hats, 1 do pure brown thread half stockings, 1 do. Polka suspenders.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING—Now landing from ship Genessee, Atlantic, Autumn, and Joseph, [illegible] Dry Goods and Clothing adapted to the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]