The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 792, VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 5882.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1849

WAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors, No. 92 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Advertisements inserted at intervals would be charged one dollar for each insertion for each square.
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The average of Annual Advertisements is reckoned at twelve square.

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Thursday Morning, Jan. 18, 1849.

Mail. A note of miscellaneous matter in yesterday's paper. The dates from Charleston are to the 5th inst. only the passage of the steamer at Charleston.

Cuba.

Washington City, President of the Pharos of Gibraltar, have the following:

Intelligence received yesterday with a gentleman direct from Havana who informed me that the idea of a revolution was general, that several secret societies existed throughout the country for its purpose. Persons of all ranks, colors and otherwise disposed to sell their country for a price, continued to deal with the Spanish Government, and the measure of the Government, and the measure of such a transfer they say would be the value of property from 300 to 500 per cent. Spain, in a manner, had lost the sympathy of the population in public opinion, when the news of the reported sale of Cuba reached the side down the Mississippi, and the spirit of liberty and independence, which had been smothered, was now fanned into a flame. The Cubans have shown so decided a preference, that the Government could do, would be done, if there were a complete revolution.

Vidal, the Arab chief, has petitioned for the Government's freedom.

The Times.—Paris three per cents, forty-six francs, six centimes—five per cents, seventy six, seventy.

Liverpool Market.—At Liverpool, Cotton remains the same as at latest advices. The sales of the week previous to the departure of the steamer have reached considerable magnitude, and the low prices, moderate stock, and the crops probably not exceeding two and a half mil.

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At the railroad meeting to-night, Prof. Mitchell made a very favorable report on the proposed road from this city to St. Louis. He estimated the cost of the road at $9,000 per mile. A resolution was passed that Cincinnati subscribe $500,000. The meeting then adjourned until Thursday.

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No reference made, nor discussion on the subject, probably for the present, for the report of the Committee of Congress was near at hand.

The cold weather at Washington was two degrees, a degree of cold seldom experienced at that latitude.

Europe.

Europe is called to the extent of the French English and American DRY GOODS, 200 packages in all, the most extensive ever offered this season, part of which are entitled to debenture, and specially adapted to the Mexican trade. The sale will commence THIS DAY, 18th January, 1849, at 10 o'clock, at F. H. Petitpain's auction room, 16 Exchange Place.

J18

The America's News.

In addition to the commercial accounts published yesterday, we copy from the *Delta* an interesting despatch, embracing the political intelligence:

French Affairs—Louis Napoleon shakes hands with Cavaignac—Odillon Barrot Prime Minister—The Pope—Italian Affairs—The Austrian and Hungarian War—The President's Message in England—Bank of England—Napoleon's Inaugural Address—The Funds—The Liverpool Market.

Baltimore, Jan. 12, 1849.

Editors Delta—By this dispatch, I send you a more full digest of the steamer America's news. When Louis Napoleon had concluded his address, he approached Cavaignac and shook him warmly by the hand. At this manifestation of friendship the Assembly seemed delighted. The new President has empowered Odillon Barrot to form his ministry, (which is, in effect, appointing him Premier. Thiers, it is reported, is unfavorable to the new regime. The Pope continues at Gaeta, and refuses to accede to the overtures of the Roman Provisional Government to return, unless the Chambers dissolve, the National Guards are disbanded, and the Journal suppressed. Canuti, the Commissioner of the papal army, was in Paris on a mission to the French and English governments. A congress, to take into consideration the state of affairs in Italy, will shortly assemble at Brussels. It will convene, it is reported, when the feeling of Russia is known as to the disposition of the Pope's person. The Austrian accounts of the Hungarian war are not to be relied on. The Imperialists failed to have taken Presburg. Szymian and Ecehenbenrig, Wagre and Redreing are devastating the country, and opposing insurmountable obstacles to the invader. The steamers Cambria and Britannia are noted among the arrivals out. The President's message to Congress was read with great interest in England, particularly that portion of it which had reference to the California gold region. Manufactures in England are improving.

The bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England is increasing; it now amounts to fifteen millions. The circulation of the Bank is twenty millions seven hundred thousand—Cotton rate at from 8 1-2 to 8 5-8. Napoleon's speech, on taking the oath of office, traces out the line of his future public conduct. He would act, he said, as a man of honor, and should regard as public enemies of France, all who attempted, by illegal means, to disturb that republican form of government which she had established, and for which the French people have shown so decided a preference. There was no difference of opinion between the citizens of France and him, their representative. The desire of both was to place the government on a true and secure basis, to strengthen their democratic institutions, and to alleviate the misery of the people, who have given such striking proofs of their confidence in the choice of the majority. This was a subject which penetrated him with gratitude, it would give to the new government a moral force which would secure to France, peace. With peace, the country would improve—the model would return to duty, and the prospects would become calm—

Admirable! he said, "by a spirit of conciliation, I have cleared mountains capable men, who, however different their shades of political opinion, are devoted in their support of the constitution, in their desire to improve the laws and to sustain the glory of the Republic. On other occasions, the administration of the Government, he continued, "we would acknowledge not we owed a debt of gratitude to our predecessors, who have handed over to us, in laws, and authority, and particularly in Gen. Cavaignac. His conduct, in this instance, has been worthy of the proverbial generosity of his character—he has given proof of that lofty sentiment of submission to the constitution which is the first duty of the citizen."

Cheers, he added, "a grand mission is ours. We have to preserve a recently founded Republic, and to conduct, with peace, a newly formed Government, which shall have regard for the wants of all." That Government, during my Presidency, shall be animated by a desire for progress—no sectional, nor utopian. Let us be worthy of the country—not the representatives of party—and God, if he has not already, will achieve great things for France.

The American members have withdrawn from the National Assembly, at Frankford. The Diet has given its sanction in favor of Odiron Barrot. He is now President of the Ministry. In his speech in the Chamber, since his appointment, he has asserted that the Government would not interfere in the affairs of foreign nations, but that the greatest attitude would be given to the expression of national opinion. Every thing that the Government could do, would be done, to make peace consistent.

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Correspondence of the Bee.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1849.

The Committee on Foreign Relations in the House, have adopted a mode by which the nomination of Mr. Sevier, which is still pending before the Senate, will be effectually quashed. They have reported an amendment to the appropriation for the salary, providing that the commissioner to run the boundary line under the treaty between the United States and Mexico, shall be selected from the corps of Topographical Engineers. This will necessarily exclude Mr. Sevier or any other civilian, and very properly too, because from the defective character of the map adopted with the treaty, it will require the very highest professional skill, combined with discretion, to perfect the boundary, without embarrassing the present peaceful relations between the two countries. The mass in question was compiled from Humbolt, and other ancient authorities, and corrected upon the loose data of observations made by officers and others, who explored that portion of Mexico, without any view to scientific results. When the treaty was under consideration, Mr. Jefferson Davis endeavored to amend by excluding this map, but Mr. Sevier, who represented the Administration, passed its adoption, with all the influence of the Executive to second him; presuming as a reason, that amendment would defeat the negotiation of peace. It is strongly suspected that Mr. Polk and his friends were privy to the incorporation of the arbitrary metes, which are now likely to occasion unpleasant difficulties.

It is confidently stated in the political circles, that Texas would relinquish all claim to the territory of New Mexico on this side of the Rio Grande, should the Government of the United States consent to assume the payment of her public debt, which is estimated to reach ten millions of dollars. Distinguished jurists entertain the opinion, that the United States became bound in good faith for the assumption of this debt, by the act of annexation; although others equally eminent, deny the obligation. Still it is a question of some doubt, to be settled by the constitutional usages of the laws of nations. As the case now stands, the Administration has succeeded in embarrassing the claim of New Mexico, if it has not, in a manner, confirmed that of Texas, and if the issue should be carried to the Supreme Court, there can be but little doubt of the decision; for the map already referred to, which was confirmed as a part of the treaty, describes the territory lying on the east bank of the Rio Grande, as included within the limits of Texas proper. Still there is reason to believe that Texas would not only willingly relinquish all her pretensions for the consideration stated, but, that her Senators and Representatives would also acquiesce in any restriction as to slavery, which Congress might see fit to impose.

A movement has been made in the Committee of Ways and Means, which if properly urged, may prove of considerable advantage in expediting legislation, and in enlightening the country as to the precise state of affairs, and its domestic interests. Mr. Vinton has been directed to prepare a bill, which he is now employed in concocting, and which will be submitted at an early day, the necessary information can be collected. A majority of the committee assumes to the project, and it may be finally reported with unanimous approval. In such an event, it would encourage but feeble opposition in the House, but would of course be opposed in the Senate, where the majority are inclined to resist every proposition that can in any way contribute to the advantage of the new administration. The indications are conclusive, that Gen. Taylor will have to encounter a factious and violent opposition on the part of that Chamber, which will number a majority of ten after the 4th of March; but he is fully equal to the embarrassment with which he is threatened, and Locoism can no more compete with him in such a struggle than it did in the recent contest, when the whole power of the federal government, in addition to the private organization of a dissent party were exerted against him. The people sustained him with their affection, and they are now ready to sustain him again with their confidence. Resolution is necessary to meet this factious array, and all who understand the character, and appreciate the motives of the Hero of Humanity, whom the Democracy have called to the Presidential chair, must feel and know that he possesses, in a pre-eminent degree, the discreet decision of character necessary for the exigency, and those who would harrass his administration.

A private claim of great interest was dispatched over to this morning from Saturday in the House, involving the liability of the government to pay for a waiver to his owner by the United States officers—Gen Jesup. When the question was taken on Saturday, after a correction of the Journal, the votes stood 89 ayes to 89 noes, consequently its decision hung upon the casting vote of the speaker. Before Mr. Winthrop proceeded, it was his reason to day, Mr. Fatchy, of Pa., rose and stated to the House that his name had not been recorded, which, being in the negative, fixed the judgment against the claimant. A reconsideration was then moved, but, under the parliamentary law, the case was postponed until the next private bill day.

After disposing of the regular routine, the House adjourned, at 1 o'clock of the battle of New Orleans.

In the Senate, Mr. Dix called up the bill reported from the Committee on Commerce, to admit certain articles—asses, bees-wax, vegetables, fruits, animals, hides, wool, tallow, horns, ingots, ores, timber, staves, wood, lumber, &c.—the production of the United States, from the province of Canada, free of duty, providing that the same articles—the growth and production of Canada—should be admitted into the United States on the same terms.

Mr. Dix advocated the bill on a speech of considerable ability, urging that the interests of the United States would be favored by the proposed legislation.

Mr. Pearce, of Md., opposed its passage on the ground that it was an invitation to competition against the grains of the United States, because if Canada, as a dependency of Great Britain, was admitted to this privilege, the agents of the Black Sea, Baltic and Mediterranean, might claim the same immunities, under our reciprocity treaties.

Mr. Phelps expressed his opposition, also with considerable force, and the subject was finally deferred by a motion to go into executive session.

Explosion of a Boiler.—The Mobile *Herald* of Tuesday says: About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the boiler in the machine shop of I. D. Spear & Co. bursted and wounded four of five men—one or two severely. The ruin which it made illustrates in an astonishing manner the immense power of steam. The boiler crashed through a wall of some eight or nine bricks thick, into the cotton shed adjoining, scattered in all directions a tier of cotton bales containing eight or nine rows, flew across the yard some hundred feet, tore down a large pilar which supported a shed, and would have doubtless penetrated the opposite wall but for the cotton bales which interposed. A great deal of damage was otherwise done. Most of the windows in the front of the shop were shattered to atoms, and tools and iron utensils were driven heller skelter in all directions. One negro, we learn, who was on a shed with a parcel of slate in his hand, was thrown headlong to the ground, but was not hurt.

New-York Money Market.—Money matters are very comfortable, and most articles of merchandise are at present advancing. We think there is more disposition to speculate than there was at any time last year; and the merchants, generally, think well of their prospects. They have kept under snug and for a good while, and weathered all the storms safely, and now are beginning cautiously to shake out the reefs for a fair wind. The expectation of a large demand for exchange, to remit dividends by the next steamer, has raised the rate, and the regular drawers get 9 percent, though good mercantile bills can be had at 7 1-2 to 8. There is, however, a continued large demand for American stock on foreign orders, and the issue of the new loan being for the present suspended, the floating parcels of it are being rapidly picked up, and the price has advanced to 103 1-2 to 109, which, note that no interest worth calculating has accrued upon it, as high as 111 to 111 1-2 would have been at the close of November. The rates of well known business paper are low in the street; dry goods notes with a single name, at from 9 to 12 per cent; and grocer's paper still lower. The total amount of specie in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday, was $982,727 18, of which $161,000 was interest unpaid. This is a disgorgement of $600,000 during the week.—*Journal of Commerce, 8th.*

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 17, 1848.

In the early part of the morning, the Cotton market wore a quiet appearance, but later in the day holders offered their stocks more freely which brought forward several buyers, and the sales summed up 7,500 bales taken chiefly for English account. Prices are a single eyaset, but not sufficiently so to render necessary any change in our quotations.

Sugar continues in good request. Sales to-day 500 hhds., at steady prices. Of Molasses, 700 bbls. sold at 20¼@20¾c ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market is dull, and prices are drooping. In Corn little business was done to-day. The Corn market is nearly bare of stock.

Provisions continue very firm. A sale of 300 bbls. Mess Pork was made at $19. We quote Prime $16. Of Bacon Sides, 100 casks were sold at 5c ⅌ lb. Nothing done in Beef.

We notice small sales of Whiskey at 18¾c ⅌ gallon.

Exchanges remain as before quoted. Sterling 7½@8½ ⅌ cent prem. France, 5c@5c. 30. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent, discount. Checks, ¾@1 ⅌ cent. prem.

Freights are the same previously noticed.

☞ The ship MEDFORD, from Boston, is now discharging opposite the Orleans Cotton Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods, on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk. L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

City Intelligence.

The Health of the City.—We subjoin the report of the Board of Health for the last twenty-four hours:

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the city of New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending Jan. 17, at 10 M.

Born, 1; Cholera, 13; Cyste in, 1; Convulsions, 1; Consumption, 1; Dysentery, 1; Fever Typhoid, 3; Stillborn, 2; Tetanus, 1; Tric. Nascentium, 1; Uncertain, 3.—Total, 29.

Of these, 17 were white and 4 under 10 years of age.

Where Born.—Indiana, 1; Germany, 1; Spain, 1; Ireland, 8; Connecticut, 1; New York, 1; New Orleans, 1; Scotland, 1.

A. D. CROSSMAN.
A. Hester, Secretary.

Bigamy.—John McDermot, alias John Wilson, was arrested yesterday in the Second Municipality, charged with the crime of bigamy on the affidavit of his first wife, Margaret Mc Dermott. She states that she was married to the accused on the 12th September, 1846, in the city of New York, by the Rev. Jeremiah de Audnade, and that he continued to live with her until the 13th January, when he left, and was immediately afterwards married to Bridget Ann Sheepy, by the Rev. Mr. Clapp. The case will be investigated to-morrow.

Committed.—Wm. Cowley, charged with picking the pockets of Michael Duane of the sum of $56, while he was lying asleep in Maybin's coffee-house, on New Levee, was sent by Recorder Baldwin yesterday to the First District Court.

U. S. District Court.—The Court was occupied yesterday with the trial of Antonio Sibelock for murder on the high seas. The case will be continued to-day.

Vagabonds.—Michael Kelly, Elias McDonald, Sarah Felley, Jane Dorsey and Terence Felley, were sent yesterday to the First Municipality Workhouse for one month. John Jones for fifteen, and Mary Williams for ten days.

Interfering with the Law.—Gustave Meynier, Constable, made an affidavit yesterday, charging one Lafont with abusive behavior and interfering with the execution of a writ of sequestration. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Attempt to Kill.—August Anzey made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Senzeneau, charging Frederick Greasey with an attempt to kill him, having fired a gun at him in his yard, situated in the Third Municipality. The accused was arrested and remanded for further examination.

The Mock Auction Case.—J. L. Jenkins and S. L. McGuinness were brought up before Recorder Baldwin yesterday, to be examined on the charge of swindling Fortunate F. Vaudout of the purchase of a watch at their auction store in St. Charles street. The complainant had bid for a gold watch, which was knocked down to him for the sum of $30, and as an earnest of the purchase he forthwith deposited the sum of $5, on returning to complete the transaction by the payment of the tenured him a galvanized watch, not worth more than five dollars, but refusing to make good the necessary information for which he had bargained, and even asked for the repayment of the five dollars which the parties declined doing. After a lengthy investigation, the accused were bound over for further trial in the First District Court.

Sent Down.—A man named Paul Bruce was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, charged with knocking down Thomas Ford with a big club, without the slightest provocation. The Recorder sent him before the First District Court.

Affray.—Simon and Louis Senecal, Lewis Charpentier, were arrested last evening, by the First Municipality police. They will be brought up before the Recorder, this morning.

Riot on board of a Vessel.—Daniel Mitchell was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, charged with assault and battery, and also with creating a riot on board of the Spanish bark Maria Columba. Manuel Aranno Larachon, master of the vessel, stated that whilst standing peacably on the deck, between five and six o'clock, on Tuesday evening, he was assaulted and beaten by Mr. Mitchell, who also called to his assistance a crowd of persons telling them to kill the Spaniards on board. The rioters then committed several outrages, broke the cabin door, and drove out of the women, pulled down the chairs, and trampled upon them. Mitchell was required to give security in the sum of $1000 for his appearance.

Council of Municipality No. One.

Sixteenth Session, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1849.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The members present were—Messrs. Fabre, Recorder and President, Villeroy, Bizoque, Barthe, Lafon, Fortier, Gaude, Gouter, Gaudin, Gipsy, Jumonville, Lafitte, Millon, Morel, Soik and Wilty—11.

Absent—Aldermen Bouman, Hagan and Lizardi—3.

Connection of Mr. Aldermen Lizardi, Bouman and Hagan, with the Council.

On motion, the minutes were read and passed without objection, and the same.

Letters and Petitions.

A communication from Messrs. Bouvier and Gaudin, relating to a proposed Levee Company, requesting Legislative Sanction, was read from the Surveyor, and referred to the Committee on Levees.

A letter was read from Mr. Jas. Gibson, offering a new system for pavements, and was referred to the Committee on Improvements.

A letter was read from Mr. James Stevens, in regard to the Levee, offering a plan for the erection of a building on the junction of Gibson and Claiborne streets, and was referred to the Improvement Committee.

Call of Committees.

Mr. R. W. Montgomery, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the following weekly statements of the Treasury balances—as follows:

Treasurer of Public Works. $4,195 00
Treasurer of Police. 500 00

Mr. L. O. Duncan, Chairman of the Special Committee for the levee of Faubourg Tivoli, stated that he had prepared a majority report on the subject which was handed to the Recorder, for examination, with the understanding that the papers should be returned to him, to be transmitted this day to the Council, and, as the gentleman was not present, he moved that said report and all the subject matter be made the special order of the day for the next sitting after the message of the Mayor—and said report was adopted.

With leave, and on motion of Mr. Lanata, the Council took up the following report and resolution, presented by said gentleman, and made the order of the day:

The Special Committee, to whom were referred the resolution of the honorable the member from the 7th Ward, and the letter of Mr. Manuel Fernandez, has the honor to report that after a careful investigation of the subject matter therein contained, has come to the conclusion of adopting back to your honorable body the above mentioned documents, accompanied by the following observations and resolution:

The permission to retail oysters on the Levee, within the limits of this Municipality, was with drawn, by the adoption of an ordinance, at a meeting of the Council on the 4th September, 1845. On the 26th October, 1846, a Special Committee, to whom was referred a letter from Mr. Manuel Fernandez, reported unfavorably thereon, and offered a new ordinance repealing the one of the 4th September, 1845, which was adopted, and signed in office.

Your Committee must say that it cannot find any ambiguity in the ordinance of the 26th October, 1846, for it is clear that by the 3d section of said ordinance, no other crafts can or should be allowed to retail oysters, and this (on board) except those which are the original carriers.

By section 4th, it is obvious that the intention of the Council in forbidding the retailing of oysters on the Levee, was to protect those who had erected stores and rooms throughout the limits of this Municipality, for the purpose of carrying on said retail business. It must, therefore, be conclusive to your honorable body, that if the resolutions presented by the gentleman of the Seventh Ward were adopted, the former, Mr. Fernandez, would deeply be benefitted, and that this Council would be committing an unwilled for act of injustice towards those who are at present paying rent and tax for the privilege of carrying on the retail trade of oysters within our limits. In conclusion, your Committee would offer the following resolution, and beg to be discharged from further consideration.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the Steam and Yacht Markets to prevent any violation of the ordinance relative to the tax or wharfage imposed on oyster pirogues, approved 26th October, 1846, and in case of any violation of said ordinance should any resident or any person or persons, it shall be the duties of said Commissioners to arrest and bring before the Recorder of this Municipality said person or persons, who shall be fined in the sum of ten dollars for each and every contravention, and recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Jos. Lanata.

On motion to adopt said resolution, the yeas and nays being called for, it appeared that Messrs. Barthe, the Fabre, Gouter, Gaudin, Jumonville—5, voted in the negative, and that Messrs. Barnes, L. C. Duncan, Guthie, Lanata and Montgomery—5, voted in the affirmative. Said resolution was adopted by the casting vote of the Recorder.

Messrs. Silk and Wilty, were excused from voting.

Alderman J. L. Fabre in the chair, Mr. Barthe, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report and resolutions:

The Judiciary Committee, at yesterday sitting, reported a resolution which was adopted, to increase the salary of Rt. Preaux, first attorney of Municipality No. One, of $1,500, since the first day of June, 1847, the sum to be paid to the said R. Preaux, has been through error fixed at $1,950 50, instead of $2,375, leaving a balance of $424 42, in favor of Mr. Preaux.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of Public Works and Improvements, be authorized to pay to Mr. Robert Preaux, first attorney of the Municipality No One, on the warrant of the Mayor, the sum of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty two cents, in execution of the resolution passed by the Council by so to render necessary any change in our quotations.

Sugar continues in good request. Sales to-day 500 hhds., at steady prices. Of Molasses, 700 bbls. sold at 20¾@20¾c ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market is dull, and prices are drooping. In Corn little business was done to-day. The Corn market is nearly bare of stock.

Provisions continue very firm. A sale of 300 bbls. Mess Pork was made at $19. We quote Prime $16. Of Bacon Sides, 100 casks were sold at 5c ⅌ lb. Nothing done in Beef.

We notice small sales of Whiskey at 18¾c ⅌ gallon.

Exchanges remain as before quoted. Sterling 7½@8½ ⅌ cent prem. France, 5c@5c. 30. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent, discount. Checks, ¾@1 ⅌ cent. prem.

Freights are the same previously noticed.

☞ The ship MEDFORD, from Boston, is now discharging opposite the Orleans Cotton Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods, on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk. L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

LOUISIANA LEGION.
Regiment of Infantry.

The Officers of the Second Battalion of the Regiment of Infantry, are requested to meet on Monday, 22d January instant, at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely, at the Armory of the Swiss Carabiniers, No. 98 Exchange Alley, for business of the greatest importance.

By order of Major Fitzck, commanding the Second Battalion.

J17 3t HUNTEN, Secretary.

NOTICE—A person, a native of the State of Louisiana, having a long experience as planter, well acquainted with the cultivation of sugar cane; also, a brick-maker, carpenter, cabinet maker, and comp tent as all kind of buildings on a plantation, sugar house, &c., wishes to find employment. For further particulars apply to Mr. Francois Lacroix, Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti streets.

J17 1M

Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Founded in 1824 by Madame Leiris, and conducted since 1840

BY MADAME DERRAYAUX,
Burgundy street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, New Orleans.

Mr. and Mrs. Derrayaux respectfully intimate to patrons and guardians of youth, that their establishment for Young Ladies is open the whole year, and that it offers superior advantages as regards health and comfort.

The house recently built, and which can accommodate sixty boarders, was erected for the express purpose of a Seminary for Ladies; and, besides being thoroughly ventilated, there is attached to it a spacious garden, well shaded with trees, to be used as pleasure ground for the recreation of the pupils.

Families are invited to visit the establishment, which is open for inspection on Sundays. Copies of the prospectus to be found at the principal book stores.

J17 1y

Grand Cleaning Sale of French Water Dry Goods.

D. P. SCANLAN & CO., No. 17 Chartres street, are having a very large stock of rich seasonable goods on hand, which the late epidemic has prevented them from disposing of, and being determined to sell all goods in season, have decided to offer them at such reduced prices as must insure a rapid sale, the reduction will be real and no humbug, they are determined to clear off the stock. Ladies, we will offer you French Cambric, to day, at 25 cents per yard, that yesterday you would have had to pay 60 cents for. French Muslin de Laines at 40 cents a yard, and other goods in proportion.

D. P. SCANLAN & CO.,
J17 4t No. 14 Chartres st.

DEMIJOHNS.—The subscribers are now receiving by the ship Cachalot, from Havre the following assortment which they offer for sale on the Levee in lots to suit purchasers:

500 demijohns of 3 gallons;
100 " 5 "
100 " 4 "
100 " 1 "

J. F. BERCIER & CO., 84 Old Levee.

SODA ASH—50 casks Pale Soda Ash in store; also, 6 casks Pale Ore, in store and for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
J18 96 Magazine st, and 11 Red Stores, 2d Bty.

WHITE WINE IN KEGS—Sauterne, Hock, Claret, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Malaga, Rhenish, Hant Sauterne, Barsac, &c. &c. &c.

J. T. MANNING, 194 and 196 Royal st.

MACARONI and Vermicelli—130 boxes superior quality, on board ship Cadiz, for sale by

DOMINIQUE LANATA,
9 and 10 Jefferson st.

DEMIJOHNS—200 demijohns of 3 gallons, for sale on board ship Fox IX, from Havre, by

DOMINIQUE LANATA,
9 and 10 Jefferson st.

TETE DE MAURE CHEESE—50 boxes, for sale ship from Havre, by

DOMINIQUE LANATA,
9 and 10 Jefferson st.

BRANDY COGNAC—250 pipes Cognac, for sale to arrive per ship Fox IX, from Havre, by

DOMINIQUE LANATA,
9 and 10 Jefferson st.

LIME—Landing ex barge, 100 bbls. Lime, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
J16 96 Magazine st, and 11 Red Stores.

FIRE BRICK—Landing ex barge, 10,000 Fire Bricks, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
J16 96 Magazine st, and 11 Red Stores.

CEMENT—Landing ex barge, 100 bbls. Newark Rosdale Hydraulic Cement, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
J16 96 Magazine st, and 11 Red Stores, 2d Bty.

COGNAC—20 pipes Cognac, 5th proof, J & J Pinon & Co's brands, and 20 pipes Cognac, 6th proof, do do, now landing ex barge, and for sale by

Fdo. de FUENTES & CO., 92 Common st.

ROSITE, BORAX AND BORAGANS—1,000 cases Borax, in store, from ships Palmyra and Brandes, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
J16 96 Magazine st, and 11 Red Stores.

WHITE WINE—27 casks White Wine, Frontignac, superior, for sale by

GEO. GREEN & BRO., 92 Gravier st.

J16 The consignee of a lot of Saltpetre and some hart, to M. Mackie, per ship HOPE, from Boston, is to pass in cash at the subscriber's office and receive the same.

J. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ M. E. A. TYLER, consignee of Marble, per ship HOPE, from Boston, is requested to call at the subscriber's office and receive the same.

J. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ E. F. DE FREMERY, consignee per bark FLORENCE, from Genoa, is requested to call at the subscriber's office and receive the same.

J. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The regular packet ship OSWEGO, Capt. Ingersoll, from New York, is now discharging at Fire No. 1 foot of St. Joseph street. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

J. W. SANTON & CO.

☞ Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

REMOVAL.—Jos. J. LANDRAUX, has removed to Gentilly, Chartres street, between Hendrieks and Burgundy streets, opposite Messrs. Boyer and Brot School.

J10 1m

L. BURGESS & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Front street, New-Orleans.

Institution of Messrs. Merrill & Garrean.

☞ We would invite the attention of our friends to the Prospectus of the above Gentlemen in our Catalogue.

☞ Their day and night school is now in successful operation at 179 Barracks street. They have on hand a great Philosophical Apparatus, Globes, Maps, Chart, Cabinet of Minerals, and every other facility for giving a thorough and complete education.

☞ It