The New-Orleans Bee.

N. S., VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1849. { MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors, No. 62 CHARTRES STREET.

VOL. XVIII.—WHOLE No. 5918.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

[illegible]...$12 00
[illegible]... 5 00
[illegible] for every TEN lines, [illegible] insertion, and half [illegible] subsequent insertion. No advertisement [illegible] unless [illegible] in each [illegible]
[illegible] to time will be [illegible] accordingly.
[illegible] TEN lines for each square [illegible]
[illegible] size of Annual Advertisers is [illegible] quarterly at the rate of [illegible] lines, and in extent to one square every [illegible]

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 20, 1849.

Mardi Gras.

[illegible] Mardi Gras. We mention the fact, [illegible] that Carnival is [illegible] over [illegible] land. As for [illegible] more [illegible] than [illegible] Sunday [illegible] city, [illegible] dressing and [illegible] celebrated with such joy [illegible] that has passed away forever, [illegible] and can nobody counterfeit [illegible] in mockery of the [illegible] grotesque figures perambulate [illegible] amuse themselves by dust- [illegible] of the days of the by-stands- [illegible] and excite the little niggers and the [illegible] to run after the spectacle and [illegible] whenever any unhappy [illegible] is delivered by a handful of flour [illegible] visible face, or is converted by the [illegible] powder into a striking representation of [illegible] ghost—but beyond this, there is no- [illegible] of the absurd and spiritless affair to [illegible] the time when Mardi Gras was [illegible] well understood was hailed as [illegible] occasion, and when preparations [illegible] were made upon a scale [illegible] proportion. In the principle of a license [illegible] of every good Catholic [illegible] The Committee on Finance recommended striking out the clause prohibiting flogging in the Navy. A warm debate ensued on this proposition, and the clause was finally stricken out.

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In the House, the bill establishing a Department of the Interior, was adopted. A motion to take up the bill with respect to the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, was negatived. The balance of the day was spent in miscellaneous business.

The Mistakes of History.

The following paragraph has been going the rounds of the press:

Gen. Dix has found, in the archives of government, the original draft of the ordinance of 1787. It is in the hand-writing of Thomas Jefferson, and includes the famous anti-slavery clause which was struck out by Congress, but afterwards incorporated by Nathan Dane into his draft of the ordinance. Messrs. Jefferson, Howell, Read and Chase of Maryland, were the committee who reported it.

There are several material errors in this statement, and for their correction by a reference to the record, the public is indebted to the research of the editors of the New York *Courier & Enquirer*. We call attention to their expose of the facts.

On 19th April, 1784, Congress having under consideration the report of a committee consisting of Thos. Jefferson, Mr. Chase, of Md., and Mr. Howard, of R. I., recommending a bill for the *temporary* government of the Western territory, which was, as it is believed, drafted by Mr. Jefferson, the following provision in the bill was, on motion of Mr. Speight, of N. C., *struck out*:

"That after the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been convicted or have been personally guilty."

On the 23d April, Mr. Jefferson's ordinance, thus shorn of its prospective anti-slavery provision, was adopted.

But as expressed in its preamble, this was a temporary act—and it was soon superceded by the ordinance of '87.

The material difference between the proposition of Mr. Jefferson in '84—if it was his, as would seem doubtful, as Virginia voted for striking out the clause noted above—and the ordinance of '87 was this: The ordinance of '87 declared that from its passage slavery should not exist in the Northwestern territory, whereas the ordinance of '84, as originally reported by Mr. Jefferson, permitted slavery there till the year 1800, and then proposed to abolish it.

The result, it will be seen, that the proposition under the Committee of '84, of which Mr. Jefferson was chairman, was a *compromise* proposition, but it not being acceptable to the Congress, the anti-slavery proposition was struck out. The four New England States, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, together with New York and Pennsylvania, voted aye on striking out; New Jersey, Delaware, and Georgia, had not representatives present to vote. North Carolina was divided. Dr. Hugh Williamson voting against the motion of his colleague, Mr. Speight, and Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, voting for retaining it.

As by the rules of Congress it required a majority of all the States—thirteen in number—to carry a proposition—and as the question was put to this body, that the section moved to be struck out stand"—there being only six ayes, lacking one of any the majority, it did not stand, and consequently was struck out.

Under the ordinance of '87 was submitted, Mr. [illegible] was not in Congress, was for years in the country, as a brief recapitulation of facts and dates will show:

Mr. Jefferson was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France, in May, 1784, and sailed from Boston for his destination on the 5th of July, of the same year, and did not return to the United States till after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, in 1789—when he became the Secretary of State under President Washington.

The Niagara's News.—The Western papers contain some particulars of the intelligence by the *Niagara*, differing materially from those furnished by the Northern Telegraph. We subjoin the following paragraphs which seem to us new.

France.

Eleven steamers are preparing at Toulon, with soldiers, to be ready to sail at a moment's warning. It is stated that they are to proceed to the Mediterranean, to intervene in favor of the Pope. The vessels are under orders of carrying from seven to ten thousand men. At the latest moments, however, no orders had been received for sailing, and the expedition had probably been abandoned.

An uneasy feeling exists throughout France. Four hundred thousand muskets have been ordered from the manufactories at St. Entienne. The immediate object of apprehension is the condition of the French finances, which will be very deficient at the close of the year 1849. The deficiency will amount to about 7,150,000 francs. The Red Republicans, perceiving the ground giving way under them, are making great efforts at Lyons. They are providing muskets and gunpowder. The pretence is resistance to the dissolving of the Assembly. The revolutionary gangs of Paris are becoming active. The conspirators of last June are to be tried forthwith by the High Court of Justice. The prices of three per cents. in the French Exchange were 45f., and five per cents 75f.

Germany.

The news from Germany is not of much interest. Windischgratz has been captured by Count Baudenar, the insurgent leader.

Rome.

Accounts from Rome are contradictory. The protest of the Pope has been a failure. So say the journals of Rome and Tuscany. It would appear, however, that this is not the time for a decree denouncing as enemies of the country all persons who shall suffer themselves to be deterred from voting for the Constituent Assembly by the protest of the Pope.

The Pope demands the intervention of Austria to restore him to his temporal power. Both Austria and France have strongly remonstrated against the determination of the Roman people who seem to have lost all reverence for the Pope, either as an ecclesiastic or as a Prince. The spiritual anathemas which he has lorded against them have been received by them with utter attempt.

Gen. Shields' Naturalization.—It having been stated that Gen. Shields was ineligible to the United States Senate, because he had not been naturalized a sufficient length of time, a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, offers the following facts:

"General Shields was a lad when he came to this country with his father—and his father having been naturalized, he was, by the same means, naturalized himself. Some ten years ago, when there was a revolution projected in Canada, Shields then a young and ardent spirit, while travelling the circuit with a certain Judge, expressed a determination to join the [illegible]. The Judge told him, if he should do so, and was captured by the British, unless he swore for him; and advised him to be naturalized. He did so; not that he considered it necessary to render him eligible to all the privileges that are extended to citizens of foreign [illegible] but because he thought it might be of service to him, if, by the fortunes of war, he should fall into the hands of the British, in his proposed visit to Canada."

Fatal Malady.—The Uniontown (Pa.) *Democrat*, gives an account of the ravages of an alarming malady which has recently made its appearance in that section. The disease is described as being somewhat similar in its symptoms to the Cholera, but the physicians are unable to assign it a name. Young persons and children are most liable to its attacks. There have been some fifty cases and twenty deaths within the two weeks since its appearance. When unchecked by medical remedies the disease proves fatal in a few hours. Sometimes the first indications of its approach are pains in the fingers and limbs, accompanied by violent fever and headache, which is followed by vomiting and diarrhœa. Some of the patients break out with spots, like the measles, and after death the body and face are covered with large black spots, the legs and arms assuming a black color.

Many are of opinion that this disease is cholera in a somewhat different form from its usual appearance.

Congress.

In the Senate, on the 12th, Mr. Benton presented a petition for a Convoy to protect the expedition to California. The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was taken up and considered. The Committee on Finance recommended striking out the clause prohibiting flogging in the Navy. A warm debate ensued on this proposition, and the clause was finally stricken out.

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Northern News by Telegraph.

FURTHER OF THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Baring's circular gives the following as the quotations for Cotton at Liverpool, viz:—Fair Uplands 4 3-8, fair Mobiles 4 3-8, fair Orleans 4 5-8. The market was freely supplied, and was higher at the close of the day on the 45th than in the morning. The sales of the day reached the unusual amount of 15,000 bales.

Our dispatch first communicating the news of the *Niagara*, it will be recollected, gave this as the amount of the sales of the week, which at the time was known to be an error, the state of the market indicating much larger transactions.

The stock of Cotton in Liverpool was 440,000 bales, of which 270,000 were American.

On the 27th ult., the market at Liverpool was very firm, and an upward tendency was apparent.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Cotton.—On Monday, the 12th, there was a better feeling on the market, and appearances of higher rates being demanded. About 800 bales were disposed of.

There was no change in the price of Flour, while Provisions were firmer.

Treasury Notes advanced to 100 1-4, New Loan to 110 1-2.

On the evening of Monday, it is stated that the small sales of Cotton made were at an advance of nearly a quarter of a cent, and the market very firm. The foreign letters had not yet reached New York.

LATEST DISPATCH.

The foreign private letters had been received at New York at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and fully confirm the favorable advices received by Telegraph.

Cotton was firm at New York at 7 5-8 for fair Upland, and 8 1-4 for fair Orleans, with sales of 2000 bales.

Flour was firm at previous rates, but not active.

Sales of Treasury Notes made at 109 1-2 and New Loans at 111 1-2.—*Charleston Courier*, 13th.

Gen. Taylor at Louisville.—We take the following from the *Louisville Journal* of the 13th:

Yesterday morning, a little before 10 o'clock, Gen. Taylor met, at the house of Col. Preston, the committee sent from Frankfort by the Senate and House of Representatives to invite him to that town. He was addressed in behalf of the committee by Col. Boyd of the Senate in an extemporaneous handsome speech, and he made a brief and highly appropriate reply, accepting the proffered hospitalities of the Legislature and of the city of Frankfort.

At 2 o'clock agreeably to previous arrangement, Gen. Taylor again received his friends at the Galt House. From that time till 5 the rush was continuous and tremendous. Never did we observe such eagerness to grasp the hand of any other man. Thousands pressed around him with manifestations of the most unbounded devotion and enthusiasm. He received the attention of all with great courtesy and extraordinary tact, and occasionally, as he recognized a familiar face, sprang to it with a cordiality and heartiness. His greeting was full of the most heartfelt warmth and cordiality. Every body was delighted with the old hero.

About 4 o'clock, Gen. Taylor received the ladies at the Galt House. From the hours the large parlors of that hotel were filled with the beauty and fashion of the city. The ladies seemed charmed with the opportunity of paying their respects and expressing their admiration to the laurored conqueror, and many of them offered their bright and beautiful lips and received as hearty kisses as lips could possibly desire. Some of the jealous young gentlemen thought that the old veteran, instead of kissing as a mere matter of form, kissed with a very decided appetite. Whatever he does he does with a will.

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Here is the letter:

"Monterey, November 21, 1848.

"As Mr. Stockwell and his company of eight try the new route south, down the Arkansas river, this perhaps will reach you at as late a date as any news from the diggings. I want to inflict on you, and through you my friends, that we have not arrived further for the want of gold; but not all that glitters, for we were all in a perfect rage of disappointment the last week, occasioned by an Irish Yankee who has just returned with his effects and appearances, and has demonstrated to us all, who had supposed we had our fortunes, that nearly three-fifths of our gold is but a worthless mineral, principally iron, copper, and other compounds; nevertheless, we have gold in great quantities, than it is usually found. An industrious man can make from five to ten dollars a day by washing, and pass the inspection of the assayers. The country is filled with the chills and fevers, from exposure, bad food, and intemperate habits in the mines or placers, as here called. Every article of necessity is at an enormous price, but the principal source of the greater portion of the mineral not proving to be gold. There are many other valuable minerals in this region aside from that of gold. I would not advise those who are coming here, to raise their hopes too high for fortunes rapidly made, yet, by prudence and caution, it may be done. Those of suffering and privation to do so will be death to many an adventurer not accustomed to rough usage. Many almost totally destitute in the way of provisions. The price of the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin is better adapted to raising than anything else, its general character being light and thin. Mechanics are sure to do well here—better than any other class who may come. We are full to overflow now of speculators, but we have room for all. If any mineral had all proved to be gold, I should have taken the new route to Uncle Sam; but out of sixty thousand dollars in minerals only got twenty-three thousand in money. I have not time to give you a description of the climate of the country; but you will have that from Mr. Stockwell, on his arrival in Kentucky, where he is bound direct. The thermometer ranges from 45 to 80 degrees, extremes. Chilly winds are prevalent at all seasons of the year since my sojourn here. If the party succeed, this will reach you in sixty days from date.

"Respectfully yours, &c.,

H. Patrick,
"Private, U. S. Army."

Distressing Accidents.—By the premature discharge of a cannon yesterday, Mr. John Anderson, clerk at D. & J. Wright's, and Mr. Henry Nichols, a confectioner at Adams's, had each a hand blown off, the former the left hand and the latter the right. It was found necessary to amputate the arms, which was executed by Dr. Gross. We learned last evening that under the circumstances. They are both worthy young men.

During the trip of the *Courtland*, a deck hand was severely wounded by the firing of a cannon. He will recover.—*Louisville Journal*, 10th.

A Cargo for Africa.—Brig *Messenger*, which cleared to-day for Africa, has a cargo consisting in part of 37,000 gallons of rum, 100,000 yards of domestics, 25,000 pounds of powder, &c., &c.—*Boston Trav.*

City Intelligence.

First District Court.—The Supreme Court has taken the writ of *mandamus* applied for by Mr. Rousseau under consideration, and will decide on its merits to-day. It will be borne in mind that the Court appeals from the order of Judge McHenry, requiring the former to pay over the professional fee of $650 to Jesse Mallhewy, and pray that the command may be rescinded. The association of the Bar of New Orleans appeared before the Supreme Court yesterday, through a committee appointed for the purpose, and applied also for a writ of *mandamus*, compelling Judge McHenry to show cause why he should not forthwith open the First District Court and proceed to the transaction of regular business. The Committee represented that they were acting as legal advisers for a number of clients whose cases ought to be brought up for trial, and that they were suffering severely from the delay. Attorney Gen. Elmore remarked that the Association of the Bar only represented one third of the Lawyers of the City, and that in a matter of this important kind, a more general expression of the sentiments of the entire Bar of the City would be advisable—that in fact, the sense of a meeting of such a character could not fail to elicit all the attention which the gravity of the subject demanded. The Court sustained the Attorney General in his observations.

Second Municipality.—The docket was very full yesterday morning, no less than seventy one arrests having been made since Saturday. In this connection we cannot help alluding to a most cruel practice which prevails, of locking up people for most offences of drunkenness, etc., from Saturday night to Monday morning. Workmen, tradespeople, etc., are paid off every Saturday, and if, by chance, they get a little jovial amongst themselves, and don't walk the pavement quite as straight as the rectangular decisions of the Recorder would justify, they are taken to the watch-house and kept in a vile cell for two nights and a day. A well-dressed man, who has been dining out, and has washed down his choice viands with an extra glass of sherry or port, is not to be treated—that would be quite at variance with Municipal ethics—but ten to one some kind watchman leads him a helping hand and conducts him home. But our object at present is not to animadvert on the distinction which obtains between the fashionably dressed man and the humble mechanic who, with the exception of his coarser and less genteel garb, may be infinitely the superior of the former. But we would most essentially condemn the inhumanity of locking up mechanics, artizans and laboring men in a foul and filthy cell for forty eight hours, when the only charge against them is that they were found drunk in the streets. The weather during Saturday and Sunday was so bitter as we have ever known it in the climate and at such a temperature, more cruel to the intimate detention of all with great courtesy and extraordinary tact, and occasionally, as he recognized a familiar face, sprang to it with a cordiality and heartiness. His greeting was full of the most heartfelt warmth and cordiality. Every body was delighted with the old hero.

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H. Patrick,
"Private, U. S. Army."

Distressing Accidents.—By the premature discharge of a cannon yesterday, Mr. John Anderson, clerk at D. & J. Wright's, and Mr. Henry Nichols, a confectioner at Adams's, had each a hand blown off, the former the left hand and the latter the right. It was found necessary to amputate the arms, which was executed by Dr. Gross. We learned last evening that under the circumstances. They are both worthy young men.

During the trip of the *Courtland*, a deck hand was severely wounded by the firing of a cannon. He will recover.—*Louisville Journal*, 10th.

A Cargo for Africa.—Brig *Messenger*, which cleared to-day for Africa, has a cargo consisting in part of 37,000 gallons of rum, 100,000 yards of domestics, 25,000 pounds of powder, &c., &c.—*Boston Trav.*

The Second Volume of Macaulay's History of England has been published by the Harpers

The Courier and Enquirer says:

"In point of literary merit it is superior to the first. It may well be deemed one grand historical drama, of which William, Prince of Orange, is the leading character, and his accession to the throne of England the great and welcome catastrophe. The preliminary sketch, embracing the outline of the Revolution which ended in the death of Charles II. and the reign of his successor, graphic and magnificent as it is, lacks the fullness of history, though it serves every purpose for which it is introduced. The second volume begins with the base, corrupt, tyrannical reign of James the Second, and the change it wrought in the temper and spirit of the English people. At the proper point comes in a grand and strongly drawn portrait of William, and therefore forward he becomes the central figure of the great drama, and all the other characters, though grand and striking in themselves, derive their chief importance from their relation to his advancement.

The second volume is, indeed, one of the finest and most superb historical essays we have ever seen. Some will insist that it is too liberal, (using the word in its technical sense) on questions both of church and state; and others, though fewer, may charge upon it the opposite fault. To our mind, it seems, in its tone and temper, as well as in grouping and in general effect, the very perfection of history. Abounding in details, it is never dry. Often philosophical, it is never dull. Its pictures of men are as full of life and as true to nature, as those of Kneller; and its descriptions of events are as graphic and as stirring as the events themselves. Its style is peculiar, and will be deemed faulty by those who judge it by the long, rich and magnificent sentences of Milton, Hooker and Burke. But it is stirring, strong and effective. Each sentence tells one thing—strikes one blow, and does it home. But the blow is truly aimed,—it hits with a quick, sharp, ringing stroke, and it never fails to tell. Many writers can strike as often, and some can strike more weighty blows; but in none do they fall at once so rapid and so heavy, as in Macaulay. They ring and crack like a roll of musketry, but they crash and demolish like cannon balls."

Awful Retribution.—The papers of this city yesterday copied from the Hannibal Courier, of late date, an article to the effect, that the Sheriff of Schuyler county (Mr. Weatherford,) was about to be deprived of the State out of the sum of $2,200, which he had collected, received upon nothing his own house. With this view, he left home, first committing the money to the charge of his wife. At night an old man, a stranger, applied to stay all night—and he was, at first refused, in consequence of the injunctions of the husband, but finally he was permitted to remain. Later in the night, three persons, disguised as negroes, went to the house and demanded admittance and the money. Finding the amount of paper money was given to them, and then they demanded some specie, which they said was in the house. She went up stairs to get it—it happening to be in the room occupied by the traveler—to whom she communicated what was going on. The traveler told her to take one of two pistols which he had—to put the money into her apron, with the pistol concealed behind it, and when one of the robbers came forward to take it, to fire, and he would save another with the remaining pistol. She did as he instructed, and one of the men fell dead at her feet. The old man hired and killed another, and the third made his escape. Upon examination, it was found that the guilty murderer had fallen by the hand of his own wife.

This is the story, but we are incredulous about its truth, and for the reasons given, that county Schuyler never collected taxes to the amount of $2,200, nor had it that sum, nor even a third of it for does it appear from the Auditor's report that there was any deficiency on the part of the Collector, on the 30th of September last. All the money then due was paid, and this amounted to $499 69, for taxes, and an inconsiderable sum for licenses. The money, then, in robbing Sheriff of $2,200 of the public money is absolutely wanting, and the being the case, must be had the money of individuals in his possession, to the amount stated, we are inclined to give the truth of any part of the story.—*St. Louis Republican*, 16th.

The Prize Fight.—A letter from New York to the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, says:

"The excitement among the 'fancy' about the prize fight, can hardly be said to have abated, but the news of Hyer's escape has somewhat dampened the spirits of his friends, and now that he is the winner, they are neither few nor far between. Sullivan's family, of course, are in the deepest distress. Some of the bets that were made are immensely large. Poor butcher Hyer's former residence is said to have staked $20,000 upon the result, and even Sullivan's brokers in Wall street is said to have staked as high as $5,000 on the right side. The headquarters of the Hyer party, in Park Row, was brilliantly illuminated last night, and 'open house' is kept a-la-day to day. The lookers here are beginning to grow impatient. Yankee Sullivan arrived in town by the afternoon train from the South."

We find the following advertisement in the N. Y. *Herald* of the 10th:

Sullivan's Notice to the Public—I hereby caution my friends throughout the country, who have had money staked in my fight with Hyer, not to give up a cent, as I have no doubt, according to the rules of the ring, three successful and never lose it once. James Sullivan.

Another Indian Treaty.—The Green Bay *Advocate* announces that a treaty has been made with the Stockbridge Indians, Mr. M. L. Martin acting for the United States, whereby a valuable and partially improved tract of land is thrown open to settlers. The tract lies along the east bank of Fox river, some forty miles from Green Bay, is traversed by the military road, and is represented as being very fine farming land.

Mr. Devereux, of North Carolina, a most accomplished gentleman and farmer, is the largest cotton grower in the Union, his crop being largely upwards of 100,000 bushels.—*Boston Atlas*

Married.

On Saturday the 17th inst., by the Reverend Abbe Moitessier, Mr. Jules Deslonde to Miss Marie Celine Reuzeneau, of New Orleans.

Died.

Yesterday at half past four o'clock P. M. at the age of 25 years, Jean Verdica. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place this day, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Moreau street, between Frenchmen and Elysian.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Monday Evening, Feb. 19, 1849.

The sales of Cotton to day, amount to 4,000 bales without any quotable change in prices. The difficulty of procuring freight arrests operations.

There was a good demand for Sugar, with sales of 600 hhds at full prices. Of Molasses, 1,000 hhds, were sold at a range of 18½, 20@20½ & 21 ₩ gallon.

The Flour market is dull with limited sales, mostly to Cuba, at $4 50. About 10,000 sacks Corn were disposed of at 36c ₩ bushel

Provisions are heavy and declining. Mess Pork was sold to day at 8@8 75@8 19. A decided let down. A sale of 1m bbls Mess Beef was made at 9 13 30. Nothing of consequence to notice in Bacon and Lard.

Sales of Whiskey to a fair extent at 17c ₩ gallon for Rectified.

Exchanges are the same as last quoted. Sterling, 7@8 ₩ cent prem. France, 5f 30@5f 37½. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1¾@2¼ ₩ cent. discount. Checks, ¼ ₩ cent discount to ¼ ₩ cent. prem.

Freights are very firm and still tending upward

☞ We are requested to call special attention to the sale which will take place THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, by N. Vignie, Auctioneer, of 14 fine Building Lots, situated near St. Augustine Church, and fronting on Bayou Road, St. Claude, and Barracks streets. Said property belongs to the estate of the late P. F. Imbert. The credit is long, the terms are liberal, and the sale is positive. For further particulars see advertisements.

☞ Messrs. Beard, Gallaher & Co., sell This Day, at the St. Louis Exchange, a House and lot on Bourbon street, sold for account and risk of Mr. Paul Pandelli, who failed to comply with the terms of former adjudication. The same firm sells a gang of Negroes on a credit.

☞ The steamer Union Hana, Captain F. Delhi, will leave her regular packet berth at Macarty's dock and date landings, on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. (1?90) A. Meynier.

Carell's Lamps, Moderators and Oil Burners.

BERTRAND, Lamptst,
No. 24 St. Ann st.

Just arrived from Paris, informs the public that he will take charge of the repairs of Carell's Lamps, Moderators and others. Nothing will be neglected on his part to satisfy those who will favor him with their confidence in the excellence his work. He also MANUFACTURES OLEASTIC LAMPS. f19

☞ Persons who have claims against the schooner TRINITE are invited to have their accounts approved by MANUEL SANCHEZ, and presented for payment at the office of H. MARIE, corner Bienville and Burgundy. f20

City Bank.

New Orleans, 19th February, 1849.

This Bank will be closed on THURSDAY next, 22d inst. (Washington's Birth-day). Notes and Bills falling due on that day will be payable on Wednesday, the 21st inst. R. J. PALFREY, Cashier. f20

Bank of Louisiana,

New Orleans, February 19th, 1849.

This Bank will be closed on the 22d inst., *Washington's Birth Day*. Bills and Notes falling due on that day will be payable the day previous, and offerings for discount made to-morrow, 20th instant. E. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

City Bank,

New Orleans, 19th February, 1849.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Bank, that an election for Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 26th of March next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

f20 R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

Camphor.—10 cases, 2 lbls, refined Camphor, for sale by HAYMAN, JARVIS & CO., f20 Corner Magazine and Common.