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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Thursday Morning, March 1, 1849.

Macaulay—The History of England.

The recent issue of the work of THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY has called forth profuse panegyric, and unmingled with evidences of careful observation and discriminating analysis. Its author has long since, by the universal sanction of the literary world, been placed foremost in the rank of British writers. His genius, his versatility, his incomparable brilliancy and vigor of style, have been the themes of a vast amount of vague and undiscerning praise. The appearance of his latest, most finished and most elaborate production was the signal for a renewed flow of that diluted stream of verbose eulogy in which the press of our country is but too much accustomed to indulge. He has been overwhelmed by praise—but for the most part it has been praise which MACAULAY himself would disdain—praise lavish, prodigal, hackneyed and conveying to the mind of the reader no distinct and specific idea of the precise merits of the writer whom it extols to the seventh heaven, and applauds to the echo which shall applaud again. Hence, people seem disposed to treat this admirable writer with foregone conclusion, and to speak of him as they speak of MILTON, SHAKSPEARE and SPENSER—forgetting that the greatness of MILTON, SHAKSPEARE and SPENCER has been acknowledged for centuries, and that even those who have never read Othello, Paradise Lost, or the Fairy Queen, may form a tolerably just conception of their merits from the endless critics and commentators who have studied the works of the great masters. But MACAULAY is of our own time. He is distinctly identified with the very form and pressure of the age. His claims to the admiration of the student, the scholar and the mere popular reader, demand enquiry and elucidation, and they will be better established by subjection to the rigid canons of criticism, than by whole reams of extravagant and undigested encomium.

We concur entirely with all who regard MACAULAY as a writer of splendid genius, wonderful keenness and accuracy of observation, vast comprehensiveness of intellect, enlarged and liberal principles. We look upon him as the most extraordinary writer of the age, and we are of opinion that he deserves something more definite than an editorial stuffed full of superlatives. His literary claims are of that sterling character which invites the test of the crucible, and is certain to come forth pure as refined gold from the fiery ordeal. Our readers, we are convinced, need no apology for trespassing somewhat upon their time and patience, in a labor [illegible] emphatically one of love, in which we hope to explain to them why this gifted author is entitled to the most exalted rank in the hierarchy of intellect.

No reader at all familiar with models of composition can peruse half a dozen pages of MACAULAY, without being at once struck with the style of his writings. It is peculiar, fraught with intense individuality, and so marked, that it would be impossible to conceal it, even in an anonymous production. It is luminous to an extraordinary degree. No author with whom we are acquainted, possesses a greater share of that power, which renders style a clear and vivid exponent of thought. It is likewise terse and epigrammatic; full of a strength not massive or lumbering—not ponderous and sonorous, like that of JOHNSON; but compact, symmetrical and agreeable. It is frequently antithetical, rarely elaborately ornate. Metaphor is sparingly employed; simile sometimes—artificial climax never. MACAULAY soars upon a strong and steady pinion. To sink into feebleness, to swell into bombast, are with him impossibilities. His taste always consummate, preserves him from the prurience of a style that sometimes just verges sufficiently near to the stilted, to warn inexperienced imitators that a counterfeit would prove a caricature.

MACAULAY has the talent of imparting ideas in the most apposite and forcible language.—His style evinces no careful elaboration. It smells not of the lamp. His short, sharp sentences seem thrown off by happy inspiration, rather than by painful effort, and yet not a word is out of place, nor a phrase infelicitous, nor a sentence that transposition or modification could improve. The object of the writer is clearly to [illegible] and convince the understanding, and this is sought to be accomplished by short and direct points. The mind is never fatigued in pursuing the argument, for whether the reasoning may appear incontrovertible, or not, it is presented in so lucid a form, and is so entirely disconnected from adventitious considerations, that any intellect capable of comprehending the links of a logical sequence, follows him without deviation or perplexity. This is one of his greatest triumphs.

This marvellous faculty, for which we can find no better term than "luminousness," endues him with a power which makes him the most fascinating of writers. It is alike developed in the simplest narrative of facts, and the most abstruse reflections upon problems of metaphysics and political economy. The opulence of his genius enriches every subject which it touches. An historical anecdote is told so happily that half the charm lies in the grace, ease and quiet elegance with which it is narrated. A dissertation upon the polity of the British realm, or the causes of the reformation, is distinguished by the same affluence of thought and felicity of expression. MACAULY discerns at a single glance the prominent points in his subject, seizes them with unerring grasp, strips them of all extraneous superfluities, analyses them with a remorseless scalpel and presents them in their naked merit for the praise or execration of his readers. His logic is severe, but impartial. The victim may writhe but, he cannot complain that his punishment is undeserved.

It is the combination of these qualities of vigor, ease, elegance, polish, strength, richness of fancy, boldness of opinion, earnestness of conviction, indifference to long established notions, determination to crush error, and expose empiricism, irreverence of an antiquity that can offer nothing else to recommend it, hatred of falsehood and hypocrisy, an intense and ever predominant love of the beautiful, the pure and the true—it is this combination which confers a potency upon the style of MACAULAY which writers upon kindred topics have never attained.—Thus only can we explain the fact that his productions enchant alike the learned and the ignorant. The man of letters, whose tutored intellect finds a refreshing stimulus in works which exact constant and close reflection, pores with delight over the pages of MACAULAY. The merest novel reader, with a mind so feeble that its attention can only be forced by the unnatural and unhealthy excitement of highly wrought fiction, discovers in the pen of MACAULAY a charm more wholesome, but not less potent than lurks in the hot-bed and fungus-like creations of romance.

The versatility of MACAULAY must not be overlooked in the effort to establish a critical appreciation of this remarkable writer. There is scarcely a conceivable subject in the vast range of topics embraced in modern literature—unless we except the purely scientific—upon which he has not shed the light of his penetrating, thoughtful and comprehensive genius. From disquisitions of refined subtlety and profound dialectics, his pen wanders with equal freedom and facility to the amenities of polite literature, the inspirations of poetry, or the fervid conceptions of eloquence. Does the reader seek an elaborate essay on complicated questions of high government polity, let him turn to MACAULAY's argument on Church and State. The heaviest and least attractive of themes he has invested with the magic of his style and rendered intensely interesting by the splendor of his genius. If burning eloquence and rich imaginative power are sought for, they may be found profusely scattered around MACAULAY's immortal essay on the History of Greece. Those who delight in the ruthless severity of unsparing criticism—a severity which places the suffering author on the rack of sarcasm and irony, and tortures him into madness by the sting of keen satire and brilliant wit, may behold the execution of the executioner performed with masterly self-command, in MACAULAY's essay on the poems of ROBERT MONTGOMERY. For bursts of honest indignation and withering contempt; for the complete exposure of a hypocrite; for the flagellation of a saintly scoundrel and the purification of history from the polluting influence of falsehood and error, there is nothing in the productions of any cotemporaneous writer that approaches MACAULAY's review of the Memoirs of BARRERE. In fact, MACAULAY appears at home at all points. Armed in the panoply of a style, whose magic is irresistible; gifted with the most capacious and well constructed memory; bringing to bear upon every topic, an intellect eminently acute, analytical powers of the highest order, vast erudition and a judgment, that if not always free from prejudice, is never distorted and crotchetty; swayed usually by lofty and patriotic feeling; an open and bitter enemy of meanness and falsehood; a lover, nay a worshipper of liberty,—he is qualified for his position as the great reviewer of the age, and his opinions command a respect commensurate with the intellectual pre-eminence of their author.

We have barely touched upon the prominent features of MACAULAY, and could, with pleasure to ourselves, extend this general examination much farther, but we are admonished by our space, of the necessity of a brief reference to the work which forms the title of this article. The History of England is a book written not for a day, nor a year, nor a century, but for all time. It is not a meagre chronicle of sieges and battles; far less a jejune and fruitless biography of kings and princes. It is rather a philosophical investigation of the great events which transpired during those memorable periods in the annals of Great Britain, which have impressed their influence enduringly upon succeeding generations; which have taught mankind the signification and value of enlightened freedom—and the effect of which is felt at the present day, not only in every feature of the English constitution, but in the stock which springing from British loins, now peoples our broad transatlantic republic. It is a history of the great struggle between the principle of tyranny and the principle of liberty—it shows how the one was gradually invaded and undermined by the other; how absolute power was forced to part with its prerogatives in favor of representative power; how oppression provoked resistance, and obstinacy created revolution—how every year added something precious to the accumulating mass of popular rights—how parties originated in those eternal distinctions which must exist, while opinions vary and while the art of government resists education to fixed mathematical rules. The History of England is moreover a history of the people. Nothing that is instructive or that may serve to correct erroneous notions, is deemed beneath the dignity of the historian. We are introduced to our common ancestors. We behold them at their studies, their professions, their pastimes. We are made familiar with their modes of thought, their literary pursuits, their habits of life, their social customs, their manners, their religion. This is history in its broadest and most comprehensive sense; and this, MACAULY has given us.

The style of the work, while not differing materially from that of his Essays, is somewhat subdued. It is still fresh, however, vigorous, racy and picturesque. Either time has pruned the author's imagination of its exuberance, or what is more probable, he has sedulously avoided as incompatible with the gravity and elaborateness of his theme, that affluence of language and brilliant and epigrammatic tendency, which are delightful in the brief essay, but would become monotonous and intolerable, if sustained throughout the compass of half a dozen volumes. The style of the work in question is made subservient to the important labor of the historian. The treasures of the imagination are sparingly scattered, but the careful eye discovers enough of the precious material to establish beyond dispute the richness of the mine.

But the style of the work is the least of its merits. The accuracy and clearness of the narrative, the originality of the plan upon which it is based, and its adaptation to the purpose contemplated; the liberal, honest tone of feeling which pervades it, the impartiality with which great and public events are judged, and the perspicuity which detects motives; the clearness with which full and complete pictures of English life are portrayed; the searching scrutiny into every circumstance that can throw light upon the obscurity of the past; the unwearied industry that has discovered, collected and collated facts which had hitherto escaped the most sagacious or laborious historiographers,—these are qualities that properly challenge our admiration and excite our wonder.

In the delineation of character, MACAULAY is unsurpassed. A few strokes of his pen limn a personage, not in vague and feeble outlines, but in colors and details eminently true to nature. His pictures of CHARLES II, JEFFREYS, JAMES II, CROMWELL, &c, are living and breathing realities. They stand before us in their individuality with almost startling distinctness. They are a manifestation of very high creative genius and of a subjective faculty that is rarely found in connection with a marked development of the reasoning powers.

The opinions of MACAULAY upon many subjects embraced in his work sometimes differ widely from the popular judgment. Sometimes we are inclined to think that the very rapidity of his perceptions leads him astray, and that his passionate attachment to the liberal side of politics, induces him to condemn with harshness those errors which an indulgent examination would trace to ignorance. His boldness and independence occasionally dispose him towards paradox. While brushing away the cobwebs which have concealed a fact or a motive from the gaze of the previous historian, he is now and then led to attach undue importance to his own discoveries, and to impart to them a pregnant significancy to which they are unentitled. We venture this remark with deference. He is a courageous critic who would dare question the infallibility of MACAULAY.

We cannot close this paper without congratulating the lovers of all that is truly excellent and valuable in literature, that Mr. MACAULAY has concluded to strengthen his claims to the admiration of posterity by something more solid and durable than the ephemeral essay or the review. If he lives to carry out his great design, he will leave to the world the legacy of a reputation which ages to come will cherish with ceaseless pride, and that will enrich the spacious treasury of Anglo-Saxon literature, with a monument of fame that must outlive the glory of ALEXANDER and prove as indestructible as the Pyramids.

Congress.

In the SENATE, on the 23d February, Mr. WEBSTER submitted a project for the Government of California and New Mexico, until the end of the next session of Congress. This proposition invests in the President the power to employ the Army and Navy of the United States for the purpose of carrying out the measures that may be adopted, and gives to him the appointment of Judges. The project is proposed to be incorporated in the Civil List Bill. Mr. DAYTON also submitted a project in reference to the newly acquired territories. The Bill for the admission of California and New Mexico as a State is considered dead. The Civil List Bill was not taken up. The Bill authorising the Secretary of War to furnish arms and equipments to emigrants to California was passed. Private Bills were then taken up and acted on.

In the HOUSE, the Minesota Territorial Bill passed to a third reading. The Bill extending the U. S. Revenue Laws over California was passed.

GEN. TAYLOR AT WHEELING.—The Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun speaks as follows of Gen. TAYLOR's reception at Wheeling:

"The sleighs which went down this morning, (the 20th,) to bring Gen. Taylor, and the passengers of the steamer Telegraph, to our city, arrived at half-past three o'clock this afternoon. The general and his suite were in one sleigh, and the rest of the passengers in others. The distinguished visitant was received by a tremendous crowd. He stopped at the United States Hotel, and was welcomed in a neat and appropriate speech by W. Lamden, Esq., to which the general replied briefly.

The hotel and streets in front were completely thronged with persons, anxious to see the brave old hero. He looks well, and is enjoying excellent health. It is his purpose to leave to-morrow morning, for Washington, Pa., and will if possible, visit Pittsburg. On this, however, he has not fully determined."

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge McHenry.—The Sheriff in answer to the Rule of Jesse McHenry.*—The remark of Judge McHenry on Tuesday touching the "immense popularity" of the Sheriff, was fully borne out by the tremendous audience which had collected at an early hour yesterday morning to listen to the arguments in the rule taken out by Jesse McHenry against the Sheriff. At precisely 10 o'clock the Judge took his seat, and the court being called to order, he enquired whether there were any bonds, any arraignments, any trials, any rules. The clerk answered there was a rule. Mr. Upton got up and remarked that the case of the State vs. Werner for manslaughter was fixed for that day, to which the Judge replied that he believed rules had the preference—at all events the present one would not occupy the attention of the court for a long time, as he intended disposing of it in the briefest manner. His Honor then remarked "are the parties ready in that rule?" to which Mr. Jesse McHenry responded "yes we are ready."

John R. Grymes, Esq., counsel for the Sheriff, then rose and stated that the Sheriff had been called upon to answer to the rule, and although no time had been mentioned, he was ready to do so and felt disposed at all times to act in perfect conformity with the dignity and respect which he owed to the tribunals of the country. Mr. Grymes then proceeded to read the rule which we published at length yesterday, and after concluding, said "To this statement made by the Plaintiff and the causes assigned why the Sheriff should not be punished for a contempt of the authority of this court, I shall now proceed to read the Sheriff's answer."

This document sets forth that the Respondent excepts to the manner and form of this proceeding against him for a contempt of Court, as contrary to all law and usage, and reserving to himself all benefit of exception thereto, he answers in substance as follows: After recapitulating the various attachments in the case of Jesse McHenry vs. McLain & als, the Sheriff proceeds to state that the writs of sequestration were levied upon a sum of money in the hands of Alfred Rousseau, Clerk of the Court, and further shews that on the 23d Feb. Mr. Rousseau paid over to Respondent, the sum to which we have frequently made allusion, and now holds the same subject to the rights of the several parties. The Respondent denies that he has ever refused to obey any lawful order and judgment of the Court, or that he ever refused to pay to the said Plaintiff the amount mentioned in the said writ of *fi. fa.* because he had not received the money under his said writ, but he did state that the said money was paid over to him by virtue of, and under the various writs and process herein before recited, and all which will more fully appear from the Inventory or Schedule referred to. The Respondent however, did say and now shews to this Court, that as Sheriff, he cannot take upon himself to judge and decide upon the rights of the various parties claiming the whole or portions of the said sum of money. That he is entitled to the aid and advice and protection of the Court in the premises; that he is entitled to call all the said parties before this Court to prosecute their claims and to have the judgment of the Court upon the final distribution of the said monies among the said parties pronounced contradictorily with each, after due notice to all, and he had actually prepared a petition of interpleader to that effect, and would have presented it to the Court in a few minutes, when the petition, demand, prayer or rule of the said plaintiff was exhibited against him, to which he is now answering. And the Sheriff prays that this may be taken as his petition of intervention or interpleader in all the said causes, and in this case in particular; that the said John Holmes, Jessee McHenry, Phoebe Black, Jose Nunez, W. C. Budd, and the Attorney General, as representing the State of Louisiana, may all be cited and notified to answer this petition and to prosecute their claims to the said money, or any part thereof, and that His Honor would be pleased to render such judgment or decree for the payment and distribution thereof as the rights of the parties may require, and for the due protection of the respondent, and for all such other relief and protection as the nature of his case may require. And the respondent denies the correctness in law or fact of all the causes set forth by the said plaintiff why he should be punished for a contempt of Court. And the respondent does especially and most expressly deny, that he has ever intended to set an example of insubordination and disobedience, or to set himself in direct opposition to the Court for the purpose of annulling or destroying the effects of a judgment of the Court, or that he had aided directly or indirectly the clerk of this Court in evading any order of Court, nor has he on any occasion put himself up to be the arbiter of the legality of the orders of this Court, all of which is most wrongfully alleged against him by the said plaintiff, and he denies that he has ever been served with any order or judgment of this Court to pay any money to said plaintiff, or that any such order exists. The respondent also most expressly denies that he ever intended or designed by any act of his in the premises to commit a contempt of the authority of this Court, nor does he believe he has done so, on the contrary, he is in duty bound by virtue of his office to maintain the dignity and authority of this Court, and which duty he shall always endeavor to perform, and he further excepts to this proceeding because it has collected money for the plaintiff, the law has provided a remedy by which alone he can be compelled to pay it.

Mr. Grymes read the deposition of the Sheriff, swearing to the correctness of the allegations set forth, and then remarked that, for the purpose of shortening the matter, he would simply refer to the law, in which he relied for an exception to these proceedings. He accordingly cited Art. 767 of the Code of Practice, as well as the act of 1813, going to prove that a civil remedy exists for the punishment of the Sheriff when he refuses to pay over monies in the performance of his duties, &c. "So stands the law," observed Mr. G., "and such are the remedies. It appears that the Legislature has enacted that the Sheriff should be punished in a peculiar manner, and I humbly conceive, therefore, that there can be no reason to proceed criminally when the law has provided a civil remedy." In regard to the fact that the Sheriff was to be considered cognizant of every order emanating from the Court, Mr. Grymes referred to a decision of the Supreme Court, in which that tribunal declares that he is not bound to know them, that so far from being obliged to be cognizant of such facts, he is not bound to take notice of writs, except in certain cases cited. No order whatever had been served on the Sheriff in this instance; the case stands, therefore, upon a simple fact, and he trusted in consequence, that the course asked for in the petition of the Sheriff might be sustained. Mr. G. made a few other remarks, but we were too far distant to catch their precise meaning.

Mr. Jesse McHenry then rose, but spoke at the outset in such a very low voice that we were enabled only to obtain an occasional inkling of his language. He conceived that the learned gentleman (Mr. Grymes) had utterly failed in making good his case; the exception he had taken was a relative one, and his explanations were made apparently with the view of drawing off the attention of the people and of the Court by his eloquence and the power of his mind. His Honor here called the gentleman to order, and stated that he wished to hear the facts of the matter.

JESSE MCHENRY—I shall proceed to give the facts on which we base the rule, and first, I offer as evidence the confession of judgment in my favor by McLane, Stewart and Brown; secondly, the *fi. fa.* issued in this case—viz: McHenry vs. Stewart, *et als*; thirdly, the receipt book of the Recorder of Municipality No. One, and the affidavit of Captain Younes, showing the amount and description of the money taken from Stewart; fourthly, the order entered up in my favor on the 12th ultimo; fifthly, the order and two *mittimuses* issued from this Court for the imprisonment of its Clerk; and sixthly, I call upon Mr. Rousseau to be sworn, and to answer to certain interrogatories that I wish to propound. The Clerk was accordingly sent for and duly sworn by the Judge.

JESSE MCHENRY—Did you not state on the 24th inst, under your official oath, that you had paid over certain monies to the Sheriff in accordance with the order of *fi. fa.*, and in satisfaction of the order of this Court?

MR. ROUSSEAU—I had no intention to commit a contempt of Court, and paid over the money in obedience to the order of the Court.

JUDGE MCHENRY—Mr. Sere, please reduce Mr. Rousseau's answer to writing. (Mr. Sere accordingly did so.) Now read it.

MR. SERE—I have no *objection* to commit a contempt of Court, &c. (Here the audience indulged in a pretty audible laugh, and Mr. Sere corrected himself by reading *intention*.)

JESSE MCHENRY—I want that question answered yes or no.

MR. GRYMES—It strikes me that Mr. Rousseau cannot well answer in the negative what he has already answered in the affirmative.

JUDGE MCHENRY—I anticipated this objection. I understood at the time that the clerk had stated under his official oath—that he had paid over the money in satisfaction of the *fi. fa.* I know that different accounts have been given of the matter, but so I understood it at the time. Have you any other questions to propound?

JESSE MCHENRY—Was the money paid over to the sheriff to satisfy the *fi. fa.* that was issued from this court in the case of McHenry vs. Stewart *et. als.*

MR. ROUSSEAU—No, but I paid it over in obedience to the order of the court of the 12th instant.

MR. GRYMES—Mr. Rousseau, show me the receipt you gave to the Sheriff. (The receipt was exhibited.)

JUDGE MCHENRY—The court did not act upon that receipt, but on the declaration of its clerk.

MR. GRYMES—The clerk is in possession of the receipt. Mr. Rousseau distinctly states that he paid over the money in obedience to the order of the court.

JUDGE—Have you any further evidence?

JESSE MCHENRY—I wish to exhibit [illegible] some statements made in the *Delta*. Is there any objection?

JUDGE—I [illegible] that any statements of the press be exhibited, unless it can be proved that the Sheriff had anything to do with the writings therein. [illegible] shall never decide a case on the authority of any newspaper.

JESSE MCHENRY—With this evidence I submit the case to the Court. (We understood him to say also, that if the money had been paid or credited to him, he never would have said anything about it.)

Mr. Grymes offered in evidence the sequestration of John Holmes, as well as all the other attachments in the case. His Honor remarked that the $3100 were under the authority of the Court a few days ago, and he was at a loss to know how they had got beyond its control. He was sure the Court had never given an order to have the money paid to the Sheriff. The sum of $2400 was taken from Stewart and *als*. They were charged with committing three felonies—one on Holmes of $3000, one on Nunes of $340, and one on Lewis of $160. Lewis never appeared to prosecute; the others did. Stewart was acquitted and the others were convicted. The money of Holmes and Nunez had been identified to the satisfaction of the Court. During the pendency of these prosecutions several civil suits were commenced; one from Phoebe Black, who alleges that she had given a certain sum of money to [illegible] Lain. There could be no conflict of interest therefore except between Holmes and Black. Holmes in addition instituted a suit for $500 damages, sustained by stealing from him $3000. Stewart was acquitted. A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Lewis, who did not appear to prosecute. Holmes has stated that he could make no claim against Stewart. Under these circumstances the Court could not consider the claim of $800. There was an attachment of the State of Louisiana for $500 for Brown, who had run away. The Attorney General had consented to have the *fi. fa.* entered—Holmes had waived his claim, and the contention as to Black was the money taken from McLean. As regards the claim of Budd for fees, the Court knows nothing of it, but the judgment of the 12th contained a direction as to the money from Stewart. As regards the question of contempt, the Court will take the subject under consideration, examine the authorities, and render such a judgment as will appear right and proper.

Mr. Grymes remarked that there never would have been a moment's hesitation on the part of the Sheriff to comply with the order if it had appeared on the minutes of the Court. The Judge replied that he must presume the Sheriff knew it; he had never catechised him. Mr. Grymes observed that if one, two or three years hence the Sheriff should be called upon for his authority in paying away said sum, and he had none to show, the perilous responsibility would justly rest with him. Whereas if he had His Honor's judgment and said judgment was entered on the records of the Court, so that the Sheriff could obtain a copy, there could be no reason for objecting. That was all the Sheriff wanted.

His Honor remarked that he would render the judgment with pleasure. The whole matter had been exceedingly unpleasant to him; he had acted without reference to any bias, had never seen the plaintiff in the case, and would always decide without reference to high or low, rich or poor. Mr. Grymes intimated that the matter had been equally unpleasant to him.

Judge Collins made some remarks in relation to the attachment of Holmes for $300, which his Honor observed had been waived. He was the Counsel in the matter and assured the Court that Holmes would persist in his suit vs. Stewart. After some informal conversation, His Honor called the next case, and thus terminates the anxiously expected matter between the Sheriff and the Judge.

DODGE'S ILLUMINATED DIORAMAS.—These splendid paintings are attracting crowds of spectators every evening. It is difficult to conceive of anything more beautiful than is produced by the mingled light and shade of these pictures. The transition from day to night is contrived with marvellous skill, and is a complete imitation of nature. All who have not witnessed these illuminated paintings, should embrace the present opportunity, as the stay of the proprietor in our city will not be long.

STONE & MCCOLLUM'S CIRCUS.—The exhibitions at the unrivalled equestrian amphitheatre of Stone & McCollum, on Congo square, are visited nightly by throngs of admirers. Their company is decidedly the finest ever seen in our city.

TRIAL OF WERNER FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—The trial of John Werner accused of the homicide of Henry Fenner, on the 23d December, took place yesterday in the First District court, Judge McHenry presiding. Mr. Lanier, the Attorney General, and Mr. Reynolds, the District Attorney, appeared on behalf of the State, and the prisoner was represented by Mr. Upton. The jury having been sworn and the indictment read, Capt. Spedden, the coroner, was called to the witness stand. He simply deposed to the facts set forth in the inquest, to which we alluded at great length in our account of the preliminary examination. Dr. Le Monnier being then sworn testified that he was present at the coroner's inquest, and fully described the nature of the wound. On being cross questioned by Mr. Upton, the witness admitted that a wound of that character could probably have been cured by proper treatment. Several other witnesses on behalf of the prosecution were then examined, amongst them Mary McGivens, [illegible], Steinnell, John O'Neil, and Englehardt. Their evidence went to prove, in part, that the deceased had uttered violent threats against the prisoner, [illegible] and it was further proven that on the night in question Fenner had drunk deeply and quarrelled with almost every one present. [illegible] mony was offered to show that the prisoner had inflicted the wound which ultimately led to the death of Fenner.

After the examination of these witnesses the Attorney General observed that he was willing to submit the case to the jury without any further argument. The Counsel for the prisoner also remarked that he was willing to submit to the jury provided they would bring in a verdict of acquittal.—One of the jury then remarked that they were all of one way of thinking, and immediately brought in a verdict of "not guilty," without leaving the box. The prisoner then left the bar amid the congratulation of several of his friends, who were present. We feel pleasure in recording the happy issue of this trial, as Mr. Werner is a gentleman not only of pleasing exterior, but also well and favorably known among the German, of this city. Several of our most respectable German citizens who were in Court, expressed themselves highly gratified at the acquittal of their countryman of an ignominious crime. Indeed it is a very rare occurrence, and one that our long familiarity with German language, manners and customs, enables us to substantiate, that Germans are ever brought before the tribunals of the country, charged with the commission of a heinous offence.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Wm. Purcell was brought up yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, on a charge of highway robbery. It appears from the testimony of Wm. Strerer, that while on the Levee on Tuesday evening he was seized hold of by some unknown person, who held him fast until Purcel snatched Strerer's watch from his fob and ran off. He was committed for trial before the First District Court.

DECIDED.—Justice Canonge gave a decision yesterday in relation to the seizure of furniture of the Third Municipality Council, by Gorman. It will be remembered that some time since there was an original seizure at the suit of one Robert, and at the sheriff's sale Bellow purchased the furniture. He attempted to hold it, though it now appears that Bellow has received back from the Council the money which he had advanced. The Judge therefore decided that Gorman's seizure should hold good, that the injunction of Bellow be dissolved, and that Gorman recover from plaintiff and his security, *in solido*, the amount of judgment, with ten per cent interest and 20 per cent damages.

LARCENY.—John Morrison was arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality, charged with larceny. It appears from the deposition of Mr. Desandes that the accused in company with two others, came to his house at the corner of Maine and Levee sts., on Tuesday evening, and applied for a night's lodging. In the morning they left without being observed, and at the same time two overcoats, a pair of pistols and two pair of pantaloons disappeared also. Recorder Genois committed John Morrison for trial before the First District Court.

ROPED IN.—An individual who ought to have known better, came last evening to the First Municipality Guard House, and complained that he had been "diddled" out of $250 through the common "roping in" process of a false check, or rather a check without any signature to it. We trust the parties to the "cheat" will be arrested.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Adam Hoffman, 46 years old, who was found in Bienville street, near the Galvez Canal. Verdict "Died of an organic affection of the heart."

SENT DOWN.—James Hays, charged with entering Cleary's house on Victory street, and severely assaulting and beating him, was examined yesterday before Recorder Suzeneau. In addition to committing the assault, he likewise broke open the door of Cleary's house. The Recorder sent him before the First District Court.

Christian Rainecke, charged with assault and battery on the person of Charles Marsen, was also committed before the First District Court.

ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident happened yesterday morning to the young child of Mrs. Widow Guillet in the Third Municipality, both of whose feet were badly crushed by the passage of the Pontchartrain Rail Road Cars over them. The child was attempting to jump on the cars, a reprehensible and dangerous practice to which young persons are too frequently addicted, and which often ends in such distressing casualities as the one above enumerated.

AN EXTENSIVE ROW.—An affidavit was made yesterday, before Recorder Genois, by Ann Mathews, who keeps an establishment at the corner of Bienville and Tremé streets, well known to the young men about town, charging Ed. Lane, John Dimon, John Thompson *alias* Hutton and Frank Bill, with having created a great disturbance at her house on Tuesday evening, and threatening moreover to take her life. Mary Pugh also made an affidavit against Ed. Lane for assaulting and beating her. With the exception of Lane they were arrested and brought before the Recorder. John Dimon was committed for trial before the First District Court, and John Thompson and Frank Bill were sent to prison until they can furnish bail to keep the peace.

ROBBERY.—Charles White *alias* E. P. White, *alias* Cock Robin, was arrested yesterday in the Second Municipality, charged with assaulting and robbing Wm. Weingart a few days ago of a gold watch and chain. Moses Garcow *alias* Henry Seymour, who was arrested on Tuesday evening, is accused of being concerned in the robbery.

Pigs packed in ice are now commonly taken from this country to London and there sold—the flavor of American pork being said to be much superior to that of the English article.

KENTUCKY.—The bill to modify the Slave law of 1833 has passed both branches of the Kentucky Legislature and become a law. It provides that men may bring into Kentucky as many slaves as they please for their own use, but requires that they should not dispose of them for five years.

[illegible] Hon. Mr. Young, of the Canadian [illegible] passed through Burlington on the [illegible] bearer of a remonstrance of the [illegible] to Washington, [illegible] Lake Champlain, [illegible] consider it a "positive [illegible]" of an existing treaty between the two governments.

Important from Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 19.

We have dates from Santa Fe, of the 16th Dec. Major Beale was soon to take the field against a large party of Indians in the vicinity of Red River with the view of compelling them to make a treaty of peace. The Indians were constantly committing depredations on the inhabitants of Chihuahua.

Kit Carson was at Santa Fé on the 1st of November. A Judicial Envoy from Texas had arrived at Santa Fé with the intention of entering upon the duties of his office. The *Republican* ridicules the pretensions of Texas to sovereignty over any portion of New Mexico. H. M. Smith, District Attorney, had reached Santa Fé.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT.—The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following passages from President MADISON's last annual message, to show that even more than thirty years ago, the establishment of an additional Executive Department was needed, and was pressed upon the consideration of Congress:

"To these recommendations, I add, for the consideration of Congress, the expediency of a re-modification of the judiciary establishment, and of an additional department in the executive branch of the department.

"The first is called for by the accruing business which necessarily swells the duties of the federal courts," &c.

"The extent and variety of executive business, also accumulating with the progress of our country and its growing population, call for an additional department, to be charged with duties now overburdening other departments, and with such as have not been annexed to any department."

FIRE AND ROBBERY IN OPELOUSAS.—We find the following in the Opelousas *Gazette* of the 21st ult:

On Saturday evening last, between eight and nine o'clock, a large building, used as a stable, a crib and carriage house, belonging to the property of Hon George King, in our town, and at present occupied by Mrs. Valentine King, was set on fire, and in a few moments it became impossible to save any thing of its contents, with the exception of two horses that were turned out in time. A large quantity of corn and fodder, and a splendid four wheel carriage, as also another four wheel carriage of less value, were reduced to ashes with the building.

During the fire, and a short distance from it, some rogues were robbing Mr. Edward Fayole, of about $4500 in bank notes gold and silver. A large trunk containing this amount was taken from under his bed, while he was at the fire, carried in the prairie and broken open and the money taken out.

A young mulatto belonging to Joseph A. Andrus has been taken up on suspicion of having committed the robbery.

As for the fire, it was evidently the act of an incendiary—perhaps it was set for the express purpose of succeeding the better in the robbery of Mr. Fayole.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger* of the 24th has the following:

A few days past we were in the midst of one of the coldest spells of weather we ever remember to have experienced in this latitude. It blowed, snowed rained and sleeted, in real northern winter style. The earth, we beg pardon, we have no earth here, we reside on the water—the house tops, we mean, were covered full two inches with snow. On Wednesday the wind changed, and the weather commenced moderating, and now we have delightful spring weather. The river continues rising.

The Point Coupée *Tribune* of the same date says:

The river continues to rise slowly; within the past two days it has not risen more than one inch, it seems to be nearly on a stand. The weather since Wednesday has been very pleasant.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—The N. York *Herald* publishes a list of the whole number of gold seekers that have left for California, since the breaking out of the gold fever, and the vessels that have sailed. It sums up as follows:

RECAPITULATION

Total in	141 vessels,	via Cape Horn,	8,494
"	24 "	Chagres,	1,760
"	6 "	the Brazos,	406
"	5 "	Vera Cruz,	440
"	1 "	Tampico,	50
"	1 "	San Juan River,	2
Total in	178 vessels,		11,162

The *Herald* adds, "If the gold excitement does not abate, we think it very probable that twenty-five thousand more adventurers will be on their way to California and the gold diggings before the first of May next. There are many companies being formed in the Western and Southwestern States, the members of which intend proceeding overland through our own territory, and are only waiting for the season to be a little more advanced to take up the line of march for the shores of the Pacific. The probability is that there will be fifty thousand gold diggers at work in the mines before the first of January, 1850, and perhaps one hundred thousand."

THE WEATHER AT LOUISVILLE.—The *Journal* of the 20th says: "The weather has been and is still intensely cold, and unless it moderates within a day or two, navigation, which is already partially suspended, must entirely cease. The river is filled with heavy masses of floating ice. The canal was frozen over yesterday afternoon. The steamers Taglioni and William Noble have arrived at Shippingport, but they cannot come through. The Buckeye had much difficulty yesterday in making a landing at the wharf on account of the ice. The river at Pittsburg is no doubt ere this closed.

☞ Cases of hydrophobia continue to occur in New England. Mrs. John Alden, of Ludlow, was bitten on the wrist by a dog belonging to the family. In a short time she went into convulsions and exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia. It was feared she would die, but she partially recovered, only, however, to have a subsequent attack, though less severe. Hopes of her ultimate recovery are now entertained.—The dog exhibited no signs of madness, nor has he since.

☞ The satire of the following, from a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, is keen enough:

Why was the late prize-fight the most *Democratic* movement ever made?

Answer.—Because it encouraged and allowed the very *lowest* classes to mix in the RIVER circle.

The same correspondent also furnishes this "good 'un":—

What sort of a drum is that which is best when it cannot be beaten?

Answer.—Why a *conundrum*, to be sure.

A GENTLE HINT.—The Cincinnati *Chronicle* says: A gentleman, who came up with Gen. Taylor as far as Smithland, informed us yesterday that Gen. Taylor stated in conversation that if *he* was an office holder when a new administration came into power, against which he had taken an active part, he would *resign* his office.

ANOTHER MONSTER OF THE DEEP.—Captain Cara, lately arrived at Boston, (!) (says the Montreal Courier,) from Havre, states that on the 27th ult., long. 47, he saw something on his larboard bow very like a whale. He bore up for it, and upon approaching it thought it was a large ship bottom upwards, but on coming alongside he discovered it to be a gigantic turtle or tortoise, armed with enormous sharp blades, which glittered in the air and served for the defence of the creature like the quills of a porcupine. The shell was black, and from out thereof the animal poked his enormous head, which the captain says was the most terrific sight he ever beheld.

AN INCIDENT OF UNDESERVED SUFFERING.—We give place to the following from the New York Commercial, in the hope that the lesson it inculcates may not be lost:

A few weeks since a poor and apparently respectable woman went into a store in the Sixth avenue, where children's clothes are made and sold, to ask for work. Her dress did not well comport with the intense cold without, and she was found to be almost entirely destitute of under clothes. The young woman employed in the store furnished her with some, and raised among themselves three shillings for her. She went away "clothed" and grateful. A day or two since she called again, pale and seemingly miserable. In a few minutes she tottered and fell, and some time elapsed before she rallied. She exhibited so much weakness that she was asked "how long is it since you have eaten anything." "Nothing since yesterday morning," was her reply. "A lady" (she said) "has kindly given her some work, which came to fifty cents, and she had come from Cherry street (more than a mile) five times to get the pay; once the lady had no change, and four times she was out!"

Did that lady know that the withholding of that pittance from this poor woman was sending an arrow to her famishing heart, and that by such means, with other causes, she was fast sinking to the grave?

An association to furnish work for the poor, in the same vicinity, of whose operations for the past few years, I have known something, will furnish statements similar. I have myself lent them money to pay their poor women, when the price of their hard earned labor was withheld by those who would not refuse themselves every luxury which could be bought with money; but who refused [illegible] the luxury of [illegible] to the poor. Is it thoughtlessness [illegible] Even then it is very heartless—it is [illegible] more.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, BARDSTOWN, Ky.—This institution was re-opened on the 4th September last, under the direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It is rapidly increasing in favor and popularity. There are now 150 students in daily attendance. Rev. J. B. Duerinck, agent and Vice President of the College is now in our city on business for the institution; he will leave New Orleans on the 7th March, in company with some youths who intend to enter the College. Parents wishing to send their sons should leave their address for him at No. 14 Camp street.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due to Appleton & Co., through J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Democracy in France, by M. Guizot. This is a brief treatise on the present aspect and the future prospects of the French Republic. It is imbued with that philosophic and analytic spirit of research which marked the writings of the late Minister of Louis Philippe.

The California Guide Book.—This is a compendium of much valuable information touching California—just now the "Cynosure of neighboring eyes." It contains Col. Fremont's geographical account of Upper California; Major Emory's Overland Journey, and Captain Fremont's narrative of the Exploring Expedition. Accompanied with a map of the various routes, and a map of the gold regions.

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate *United States*, flag ship of Commodore G. C. Read, from the Mediterranean, and last Porto Praya, arrived in Hampton Roads on the 16th. The Norfolk *Herald* publishes the following particulars, furnished by an officer on board:

The U. S. frigate United States arrived in Hampton Roads, at 6 P. M., yesterday, after an absence of nearly three years from the U. States. She was relieved on the eve of Christmas, at Cadiz, by the U. S. ship Jamestown, Com. Bolton, and sailed from that port on the 6th of January, for home, via Porto Praya, where she touched on the 16th ult., to provision the ship. At Porto Praya we found the flag ship Portsmouth, Commodore Cooper, and brig Bainbridge, lying at anchor, the only American vessels in port.

Sailed from Porto Praya on the 19th January, and carried the "trades" nearly as far as the latitude of Bermuda. For the last 10 or 12 days the winds have been variable and adverse.

The American vessel Potomac sailed for South America on the 3d January, as did the ship Ozark for Portland, [arrived] about the same date.

The number of miles sailed by this vessel is something over forty thousand. Deaths about twenty, principally occasioned by the Coast fever.

The steamer Alleghany and store ship Erie, arrived at Gibraltar a few days prior to Christmas.

List of Interments in the city of New Orleans for the week ending the 24th inst:

Abscess,	1	Fever, Typhoid,	2
Accouchement,	1	Fever, Typhus,	1
Bain,	2	Fever, Cerebrale,	1
Brain, compression of	1	Gastritis,	2
Brain, congestion of	1	Leg, fracture of	1
Bronchitis,	1	Marasmus,	2
Bronchitis, chronic,	1	Meningitis,	1
Consumption,	6	Old Age,	2
Cholera,	4	Pneumonia,	3
Croup,	2	Rheumatism,	1
Catarrh,	1	Still Born,	5
Convulsions,	3	Strangulation,	1
Cerebritis,	1	Suddenly,	1
Dysentery,	2	Scald,	1
Dropsy,	1	Trismus Nascentium,	1
Dentition,	2	Tetanus,	2
Debility,	2	Varioloid,	3
Diarrhea,	1	Whooping Cough,	2
Exposure,	3	Unknown,	4
		Total,	74

Of which, were born in New Orleans, 10; Ireland, 10; Africa, 1; Spain, 1; Germany, 1; Italy, 1; Scotland, 1, and Tennessee, 1. Under 10 years of age, 27; white 53 and colored 21.

N. B. Owing to the unaccountable, and indeed, almost culpable neglect of duty, in the Sextons of the Cypress Grove and Protestant Cemeteries, we have no returns therefrom, and after much delay, are compelled to make but a partial report for the week. A. D. CROSSMAN, President.
A. HESTER, Sec'y.

EXTENSIVE CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The attention of dealers is called to the extensive catalogue sale of Dry Goods, to take place THIS DAY, 1st March, at 4 o'clock, at F. H. Pettitpain's auction room, No. 8 Canal st.

☞ Lithographic Plans for the great sale of one hundred squares situated in the First and Second Municipalities, are now ready for delivery at the office of Messrs. Beard, Calhoun & Co., No. 8 Banks' Arcade Passage. f28 tds

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1849.

There was a fair demand for Cotton to day, and the sales amounted to 6,000 bales, at former prices, taken chiefly for shipment to England.

Sugar was in good request, and about 1000 hhds. were taken. Sales of 600 bbl's Molasses at 17@19c ₩ gallon, the latter is now the outside line.

The business in Flour was limited, but prices are firm. We notice sales of 2,000 sacks Corn, at 40@42c ₩ bushel.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork $10 50 in small lots. A sale of 500 bbls. Rump was made at $9 25. Nothing doing in Beef. Small sales of Bacon at former rates. Several large sales of Bulk Pork have been made at $3 50 a $3 60 ₩ 100 lb.

Exchanges continue heavy and receding. Sterling, 6¼a6⅝ ₩ cent prem. France, 5f.32½ a5f. 60. Bills on New York at 60 days, 2a2¼ ₩ cent. discount. Checks, ½ ₩ cent discount to par.

Foreign freights are steady. Cotton to Liverpool, 9 16d.

☞ The packet ship HERO, Capt. Griffin, from New York, is now discharging at St. Joseph street wharf. 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. STANTON & CO., m1 Corner Magazine and Lafayette st.

☞ The packet ship ATLANTIC, Ross, master, from New York, will commence discharging This Morning, opposite the Vegetable Market, 1st Municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods, on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk. JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO., f28 Place 25 Camp st.

☞ Persons who have claims against the schooner TRINITE, are invited to have their accounts approved by MANUEL SANCHEZ, and presented for payment at M. MAKE'S, f28 corner Bienville and Burgundy.

For sale.
THE well known FRANKLIN COFFEE HOUSE, situated at the corner of New Levee and North Market streets—one of the best situations in the city of New Orleans. This establishment is only offered for sale on account of sickness in the family of the proprietor. Purchasers will call and examine the same. For terms, apply, No. 94 Exchange Place, to m1 S. GUINAULT

Goods for the Mexican Market.
THE subscriber offers for sale the following goods, entitled to debenture— 80 bales rich patterns printed lawns, 20 do do do organdies. 15 cases 36 inch long cloths, 11 bales 9 8 English prints, 16 cases crimson cape scarfs. F H PETITPAIN, 8 Canal st.

LIME—2000 bls. Thomaston Meadow Rock Lime, cargo of bark Warren; 1250 do balance of bark California, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, m1 98 Magazine, and 11 Red Stores.

PLASTER PARIS—200 bbls. landing from bark Robert Barton, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, m1 98 Magazine st., and 11 Red Stores.

HAY—150 bales prime eastern, landing from ship Hero, and for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO., m1 Cor. Mag. and Lafayette sts.

PLASTERING HAIR—In hogsheads, tierces, barrels and bags for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, m1 98 Magazine st, and 11 Red Stores, 3d M'y.

ENGLISH FIRE BRICKS AND TILES—For sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, m1 98 Mag. st. and 11 Red Stores, 3d My.

PORK—45 bbls Mess, at Inspection, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, m1 98 Magazine and 11 Red Stores.

SALTPETRE—300 pounds refined Saltpetre, for sale by C. J. WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.

GUNNY BAGS—300 bales new 2½ bushel Gunny Bags, for sale by C. J. WHEELER Broker, 5 Bank Place.

CEMENT—300 bbls Hydraulic Cement, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, m1 98 Magazine st.

FIRE CLAY—400 bbls American Fire Clay, and 70 bbls English, for sale by m1 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

INDIA HEAD SHEETINGS—120 bales heavy India head 4 4 brown Sheetings, for sale by F. H. PETITPAIN, 8 Canal st.

MARBLE DUST—50 boxes, landing from bark Sarah Bridges, for sale by HAMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

WHITE WINE—50 barrels white wine landing ex ship Comte Zichy for sale by LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St. Louis st.

SPERM OIL—3,000 gallons winter bleached and unbleached strained Sperm Oil, for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO., f20 Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

LANDING—Ex ship [illegible], from Havre—5 cases Sardines, 1 do Green Peas, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., f20 17 and 19 St Louis st.

BORDEAUX WINE—30 casks Claret, Medoc; 20 do Haut Talence; 1000 boxes St. Julien Claret, good quality; 100 do Haut Talence. For sale by J & J TARDOS, 15 Conti st.

OLD HAVANA COFFEE—150 bags Old Havana Coffee, a very superior article, for family use, for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO., cor. Magazine and Lafayette sts.

TO TAILORS—3 cases black Merino, double width, superior quality, received per ship Gironde, and for sale by D. B. MACARTY, 238 Bourbon st.

PITTSBURG FIRE BRICK—[illegible] for sale by JOHN STROUD & CO. 146 Common st.

BRANDY COGNAC—[illegible]

Child Lost.
A small GIRL—3 years old, with light hair and fair complexion, strayed away from the Public Square, First Municipality, on Tuesday afternoon, 20th inst., between 4 and 5 o'clock. Was dressed in a red plaid gingham frock and apron, pink worked cap, blue striped stockings and [illegible] shoes. If any person should find her, they will confer a favor on her parents by giving information at Victor's restaurant, St. Peter street, next door to the corner of Old Levee.

THE public is notified that in conformity to an act passed before Lucien Hermann, Notary Public, on the 17th January last, to form an Insurance Company on the lives of slaves, the subscription books to the capital stock of said Company will be open during three days from the first day of March next, at the office of said Insurance Company of New Orleans, No. 56 Canal street. New Orleans, 26th February, 1849.—f28—6t

FOR SALE.—On account of leaving for California—A DRUG STORE, doing a good business. Inquire corner of Gravier and St. John streets. f28 6t

For Sale.
ONE horizontal Mill of 40 to 24 inches, with cane carrier chain and all its accessory, as it stands on Mrs. Prevost's plantation. HOGAN TUREAUD & CONAND, f28 20 Old Levee.

HOUSE TO RENT—The fine three story brick House, having a good stable to accommodate four horses, situated in Royal street, No. 300, between St. Philippe and Ursulines streets. The House has just been thoroughly repaired, and is fitted for a large family or a boarding house. Apply at 215 Marais st., between Main and St. Anne. S. FLEITAS

For Sale.
LANDING per ships Andre and Comte de Zichy, and from Bordeaux and Jupiter from Marseilles: 40 casks St. Julien wine; 100 barrels Haut Sauterne old white wine; 5 pipes cognac; 400 cheeses; Tete de Maure; 9 baskets Champagne; 6 bbls twine in small bolls; 100 cases orange flower water. f28 N. DUBOUYT, 13 Toulouse st.

LIME—100 casks Thomaston Lime, landing from brig Sarah Frances for sale by f26 JOHN STROUD & CO. 146 Common st.

TO RETAILERS—2 cases assorted Tape, from Nos. 2½ to 30, for sale at low prices by f26 D. B. MACARTY, 238 Bourbon st.

FIRE BRICK—175,000 English Fire Bricks, landing and for sale by f26 JOHN STROUD & CO. 146 Common st.

CEMENT—[illegible] bbls. Denman's, Nelson & Brown and Newark Rosendale Cement, for sale by JOHN STROUD & CO., 146 Common

FRENCH LOCKS—12 cases French Locks, assorted numbers, for sale by f26 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St. Louis

WHITE WINE—40 half casks Barsac and 27 do Sauternes, landing ex ship Andre, for sale by f26 J & J TARDOS, 15 Conti st.

PLASTER OF PARIS—350 bbls. Wetherop's superior brand, landing and in store, for sale by f26 JOHN STROUD & CO. 146 Common st.

SWISS ABSYNTH—Vernet & Lecoultre's brand Swiss Absynth, for sale by f26 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St. Louis st.

RIO COFFEE—600 bags prime green Rio Coffee, for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO., f26 Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

WHISKEY—60 bbls Old Bourbon Whiskey, for sale by J & J TARDOS, 15 Conti st.

CLOVES—8 bales landing ex ship Memphis—for sale by D. LANATA, 9 & 10 Jefferson st.

PEPPER—500 bags, ex ship Tennessee, for sale by f26 H. A. NORCROSS & CO. 60 Magazine st.

PIMENTO—100 bags, for sale by f26 H. A. NORCROSS & CO. 60 Magazine st.

SALAERATUS—60 casks, for sale by f24 H. A. NORCROSS & CO. 60 Magazine st.

RICE—65 casks Rice, for sale by f26 H. A. NORCROSS & CO. 60 Magazine st.

DOMESTICS—30 cases, for sale by f26 H. A. NORCROSS & CO. 60 Magazine st.

TEA—1000 bbls. Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, &c., for sale by f26 H. A. NORCROSS & CO. 60 Magazine st.

SUGAR—300 bbls crushed, powdered and loaf, for sale by f26 H. A. NORCROSS & CO. 60 Magazine st.

JAVA COFFEE—100 bags Old Government, in store and for sale by f24 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee

SHELLED ALMONDS—125 boxes new crop, in store and for sale by f24 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—400 bales Vuelta de Abajo and Cuba for wrappers and fillers, in store and for sale by f24 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

PIG IRON—250 tons Scotch Pig Iron, now landing and for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, f22 98 Magazine, and 11 Red Stores.

PALM OIL—50 casks, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, f22 98 Magazine, and 11 Red Stores.

SALT—600 sacks coarse, 300 do. fine Liverpool Salt, for sale by C J WHEELER, Broker, f7 5 Bank Place

HAVANA CIGARS—A large assortment of best Havana Cigars always on hand and for sale by f7 J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee st.

ROSIN—600 bbls. Rosin, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 17 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores, 3d My.

TOBACCO—300 bales Vuelta de Abajo, for wrappers and fillers, for sale by J. & J. TARDOS, 15 Conti st.

COFFEE—50 sacks green Havana Coffee, for sale by COSTA & CO., 5 Front Levee

SUGAR—100 boxes Havana Sugar, white and brown, for sale by COSTA & CO., 5 Front Levee

LIVERPOOL SALT—5000 sacks coarse and fine for sale by f21 C. J. WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.

GUNNY BAGS—3000 secondhand, in bundles, for sale by f21 C J WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.

BAGGING AND ROPE—300 pieces and coils, for sale by C. J. WHEELER, Broker, f21 5 Bank Place.

SPICED CHOCOLATE—Heeren's Superior Chocolate, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., f21 22 Tchoupitoulas st.

PRINCIPE CIGARS—A large quantity of the Steamboat brand, in cases, for sale by f21 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

CHEWING TOBACCO—Several qualities of fine cut Tobacco, for sale by f21 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

SOAP—150 boxes Perrine's superior Soap, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., f21 No. 24 Tchoupitoulas.

PALM LEAF HATS—Now landing from ship Amulet, 20 cases Palm Leaf Hats, assorted qualities, for sale by FROST & CO., f27 No. 10 Magazine st.

BLANKETS—40 bales French Blankets, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., f19 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

OLD COGNAC—40 bbls. very old Cognac, just received and for sale by Fco. de FUENTES & CO. f6 92 Common st.

FOR SALE, in the Customhouse Store—300 boxes good ordinary Claret; 30 1-2 pipes Cognac Brandy, 4th proof; 30 1 4 do Cognac Brandy, 4th proof—for sale by D. LANATA, f13 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

LANDING ex ships Arthemise and Ivo, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscriber—150 casks Claret, sundry kinds, 140 bbls Haut Sauterne Wine; 300 boxes Claret; 100 do. Haut Sauterne white Wine. G. M. LUCAS, f13 30 Bienville

CHAMPAGNE WINE—300 baskets of Natchez, Ducal-Grand, and Sillemand brands, in quarts and pints, in store and for sale by f8 RAYMOND CAMUZAC, 34 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex brig Salvadora, from Havana—13,000 Cigars, Regalias Gota de Agua, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, f6 31 Common st.

WINE—40 casks Red Wine; 20 bbls White Wine, Haut Sauterne, ex ship Frederick Warren, from Bordeaux, for sale by N. DUBOUYT, 13 Toulouse st.

CHAMPAIGN WINE—300 baskets, landing ex ship Gironde, and for sale by COURVOISIER & CO., f10 Corner Royal and Orleans sts.

GLOVES—200 dozen Gloves, manufactured by Courvoisier, at Paris, landing ex ship Pie IX, and for sale by COURVOISIER & CO., f10 Corner Royal and Orleans sts.

SPERM CANDLES—300 boxes Howland's New [illegible] assorted sizes for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO., f1 1w Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

ABSYNTH—104 boxes Suavanel, Brusseton & Co., landing ex ship Cato, from Marseilles, and for sale by RAYMOND CAMUZAC, f27 34 Old Levee st.

HAVANA CIGARS—226,700 Cigars, assorted qualities, landing ex brig Salvadora, from Havana, and for sale by f7 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

COGNAC—25 half pipes J. J. Dupuy's brand; 25 quarter do, do, in Custom House Stores, for sale by BERNARD TURPIN, f21 3t 31 Old Levee.

WINDOW GLASS AND WHITE LEAD—300 boxes Window Glass; 20,000 pounds [illegible] white Lead, for sale by NATHAN JARVIS & CO, f20 Corner Magazine and Common

LANDING ex ship Arthemise, from Bordeaux, 100 barrels Haut Sauterne White Wine; 20 casks good ordinary Red Wine. For sale by POUGET FILS, 19 Conti street, f12 between Chartres and Levee.

JAMAICA RUM—5 puncheons real Jamaica Rum of superior quality, landing ex brig Velocity, from Kingston, Jamaica, for sale, in the Custom house stores, by O. VALETON & CO., f16 94 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING, ex ship Radius and Mount Washington—40 casks St. Julien Medoc, 20 casks Margaux, 12 boxes Prunes, in jars; 25 do Absynth, for sale by f8 GEO THOMAS, 70 Old Levee.

FOR SALE, in store—140 casks St. Julien Medoc Claret; 15 do Extra Lafitte do; 25 do Haut Talence do; 30 do Chateau Margaux do; 300 boxes Chateau Margaux Claret; 300 do Lafitte and [illegible] do; 55 do [illegible]; 100 do Chateau Margaux, half bottles; 100 do Haut Barsac White Wine; 30 do do, half bottles; 50 boxes Brandy Cherries—for sale by F. DUBUCH, f13 77 St. Louis st., bet. Royal and Bourbon sts

LANDING—Ex ship Arthemise, from Bordeaux and for sale by the subscriber—20 half and 20 qr. pipes Brandy Cognac; 140 casks Medoc Wine, good ordinary; 20 casks superior Medoc Wine, for family use; 40 cases Bordeaux Absynth; 4 cases Shirts, made in Bordeaux. f10 D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

FRENCH DEMIJOHNS—Landing ex ship [illegible], Crosby, from Havre, 300 Demijohns, 5 gallons; 200 do do 3 do; 200 do 2 do; 200 do 1½ do—for sale by PAUL JUGE fils & Co., f21 27 St. Louis st.

WINES—[illegible] casks Haut Talence and Haut Brion Claret; [illegible] Sauternes and [illegible] white Wine; [illegible] St. Julien Claret; [illegible] 30 Old Levee.

IN STORE [illegible]

For the Benefit of the Sculptor, Hiram Powers.
Now Exhibiting in the State House, Canal street, the Statue of the GREEK SLAVE.
Exhibition open Daily (Sundays excepted), from 9 A. M., until 9 P. M. Admittance, 25 cents.—Season Tickets, $1. Pamphlets, 10 cents. f24

To Sugar Planters.
A COMPLETE supply of Sugar Kettles of all required dimensions; Cast and Wrought Iron.—Also, 2 Vertical Cattle Sugar Mills, 26x22 and 26x24 inches, for sale by J. Y. DE EGANA, f24 1w Bienville st.

J. FAIVRE, No. 47 Conti street, (opposite his old stand,) has just received per ships Lyons, Hargrave and Pie IX, oblong and square PICOLO PIANOS new model, from the manufactories of Erard and Pleyel, and also Pianos of different descriptions from his manufactory, (improved iron system).
By his direct correspondence, he is enabled to sell at prices and terms to suit.
☞ He leases, tunes and repairs Pianos. f24

CLOTHING. NO. 13 CAMP STREET. The Last Chance!
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now closing his Winter Stock at cost, and no mistake. Gentlemen desirous of replenishing their wardrobes, will please call and judge for themselves.

Super black cloth Dress and Frock Coats,	$20 00
Fine black and col'd do do do.	15 00
Medium black do do do.	10 00
Extra fine brown Cloth Sacs and Paletots,	16 00
Medium brown and black Sacs and Paletots,	10 00
Super Golden and Fancy Tweed do.	5 00
Fine drab Felt Overcoats,	8 00
Superfine black Doeskin Pants,	7 00
Medium do do do.	4 50
Fine plaid and fancy Doeskin Pants,	4 50
Medium do do do.	3 00

—ALSO—
A splendid assortment of CLOAKS and OVERCOATS, Cloth and Cashmere VESTS, &c. &c. all of which the undersigned will continue to sell at first cost, until 10th March. f26 1m M. BARNETT, 13 Camp st.

WANTED TO RENT—The whole or half of a small one story house, situated in the First Municipality, not further back than Rampart street. Address H. L., at this office. f24 3t

Cheap Garden, Farm and Flower Seeds.
Fruit Trees, Plants and Shrubbery—Warranted the growth of 1848—The subscriber with pleasure informs his best friends and the public that he has just opened a branch Seed and Plant Store, expressly for the accommodation of his country customers, No. 22 Canal street, where the very best quality of Fresh Garden, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants and Shrubbery will be sold at prices much lower than any other in this city. Please call at No. 19 Gravier, or 20 Canal street, before purchasing and judge for yourselves.
☞ P. S. I have no connection with any other house in this city. f24 WM. DINN, Agent.

Southern Gardener and Planters' Assistant.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just published 500 copies of the above Book, which will be found very useful to Planters, Gardeners and others. It gives the very best directions what seeds to sow every month through the year and the proper way to cultivate Vegetables. It is expressly calculated for the climate of Louisiana. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Seed Stores No. 19 Gravier or No. 20 Canal street. f24 W. DINN, Agent.

MRS CLARET, Midwife, of the Faculty of Paris, respectfully informs the ladies of this city, where she has already a practice of 8 years standing, that she has removed to No. 99 TOULOUSE ST., corner of Bourbon.
☞ Diseases of the Uterus treated under the direction of the patient's own physician. Reference—Dr. Stone, Dr. Barbier, Dr. Duret. f16 3m

GLASS WARE—300 packages, consisting of Tumblers, Goblets and Wine Glasses, [illegible], Castor Bottles, Sugar Bowls, Night Lamps, [illegible] 16 ounce Cologne Bottles, Nursing Bottles and Flasks—pint and quart species. For terms, apply at the auction store No. 39 Old Levee. 16 1m CHS. WAILLOT.

Garden Seeds—Fruit Trees.
RECEIVED per ships Lyons, Hargrave and Lena, from Havre, a large assortment of Seeds for Flower and Vegetable Gardens; also, a great variety of well selected Fruit Trees, in first rate condition, such as Plum, Pear, Apricot, Peach, Nectarine, Almond and Cherry Trees. Grape Vines, red and black currant Bushes.
The greatest variety of new Roses, Plants, Evergreens and Shrubs, for sale at low prices.
J. MENARD, No. 101 Old Levee, f16 15t between Barracks and Hospital sts.

ETIENNE CLAUDE, LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTURER, Corner Orleans and Treme streets.
UNDERTAKES the polishing of Looking Glasses and restores their primitive brightness, plating, framing and guilding in every style, and undertakes every other work in his line. He has always on hand French and Belgium Looking Glasses, at the most reasonable prices. f13 1y

For Sale.
A PLEASANT RESIDENCE, near Bayou St John bridge, [illegible] ground measuring 127 feet, front on [illegible] street, 127 feet on [illegible] and 198 feet front on Washington street, together with a Garden very well divided and set in fruit trees.
A young MALE SERVANT, 15 years of age, fully warranted.
For information apply to E. EUDE, Director, or to A. BOURGEOIS BLESINE, Broker, Exchange Place, between Bienville and Customhouse. f12

House to Let and Furniture for Sale.
THE HOUSE No. 70 Royal street will be rented to a gentleman who wants a comfortable furnished House. The furniture is entirely new, and well calculated for a boarding house or private family. Apply at the house f10 tf

OFFICE AGENCY NEW MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New Orleans, Feb. 6, 1849.
THE SCRIP issued by this Company for the year 1846, and which is FORTY PER CENT. on the amount of earned premiums, has been received, and will be delivered to customers on application. f6 1m L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

Notice to Proprietors and Builders.
L. F. DELAMARE, Director and Foreman of the works belonging to the firm of Le Vieille Montagne, (Mosselman Zinc Mines) at Paris, has opened a manufactory for all kinds of works in zinc, brass, lead, tin and sheet iron, in the newest style.
He will undertake zinc roofing, and warrant his work for 20 years, without repairs, bathing apparatus, closets, pumps, and all kinds of works in his line. He has also manufactures embossed letters of every description.
Apply on the premises, No. 397 Franklin street, between Conti and Bienville streets, where models can be examined.
Reference.—Messrs. Slark, Day, Stauffer & Co. f6

Grand Clearing Sale of French Winter Dry Goods.
D. P. SCANLAN & CO., No. 18 Chartres street, 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, as we are determined to clear off the stock. Ladies, we will offer you French Calicoes, to-day, at 25 cents per yard, that yesterday you would have had to pay 40 cents for; French Muslin de Laines at 40 cents we sold at 60 cents, and other goods in proportion. D. P. SCANLAN & CO., j17—tf No. 18 Chartres st.

F. FRYER.
MRS. F. FRYER respectfully informs the Ladies of the city and country, that she has just received, per ships Anna and Vesta, the remaining portion of her winter assortment of Modes and Fancy Goods, which she will open positively on Thursday, 7th inst.
LACE DEPOT.—According to engagements made with several Lace manufacturers, Mrs. F. Fryer has received some deposits of Valenciennes, Lille and Brussels Laces, which she offers for sale at moderate prices. d5

Plantation Supplies.
JOSEPH H. PALMER would call particular attention to his Stock of Family and Plantation Goods, consisting of the very best and heavy Fabrics of Alabama, Georgia and Virginia Osnaburgs, 7 8 of a yard wide and weighing full half pound to the yard; also, 30 inch extra thick Osnaburgs, 4 4, 5 4, 6-4 and 10-4 Bleached Sheetings, Heavy Cottonades, Blue Denims, Planters' Linen, Kentucky Linseys and Jeans, &c., &c., &c.—which will be sold very low. J. H. PALMER, 56 Gravier st.

CIGARS—Two millions of the most celebrated brands of Havana Cigars, consisting in part of Imperiales, Regalias, Canones, Cazadores, Culows, Caballeros, Congresos, Isabelinos, Damas, Panetelas, Milares, Cilindrados, Prensados, etc., etc., of the manufactories of Sevillana, Gota de Agua, Nueva Empresa, Monte Cristo, Silfide, Palo Alto, [illegible], Old Zach, Protegido, Sol, Dama Blanca, Rio Monde, Banda, Solitaria, Haydee, Sancho Panza, Don Quijote, Nereida, Garantizada, Grol, etc., etc. For sale at reduced prices by f27 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st.

New Spring Goods.
JOSEPH H. PALMER, offers to City and Country dealers, at No. 56 Gravier street, a large and desirable stock of Dry Goods, at as low prices as any regular jobbing house in the United States.
Having every facility for obtaining every description of Foreign and American Goods in his line from first hands, at as low prices as any buyer North or South; he pledges himself to sell them at least as low. J. H. PALMER, f20 56 Gravier st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—156 cases, now landing from ships Amulet and Robert Barton—making a complete assortment of desirable goods, for city and country trade; for sale by G. W. DUNBAR, f20 30 Customhouse st.

TO SHOEMAKERS—3 cases glazed Calf Skins, large; 2 cases black Morocco, large skins, received per ship Gironde, from Havre, and for sale at low prices by D. B. MACARTY, f10 238 Bourbon st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—400 cases landing from ships Amulet, Plato, Viola and Ontario, for sale by S. G. HOBBS, 19 Customhouse. f23

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—25 [illegible] landing from ship Ontario, for sale by G. W. DUNBAR, 30 Customhouse st.

HAVANA SUGAR—780 boxes White, Yellow and Brown, in store and for sale by f24 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

WOOLLEN SOCKS—250 dozen country knit Woolen Socks, for sale by f27 FROST & CO, 10 Magazine st.

LANDING—Ex brig San Gio Batta, 1 case Silk Dresses. For sale by D. LANATA, f16 9 and 10 Jefferson sts

CLARET IN CASES.—311 cases Claret, St. Julien. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., f19 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

PRESERVES—20 cases Green Peas, 20 do Sardines, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., f10 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

COPAL VARNISH—5 barrels Coach Varnish, for sale by NATHAN JARVIS & CO., Corner Magazine and Common sts.

LIME—300 casks Thomaston LIME for sale by JOHN STROUD & CO., 146 Common st.

[illegible]

Franklin Exchange.
NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the undersigned must present them before the 15th March next, otherwise which time I shall not be accountable for any that do not bear my signature.
N. B.—All those indebted to me are requested to come forward and settle by the time above mentioned. L. A. [illegible]
New Orleans, Jan 29, 1849.

To Planters, Engineers, &c.
THE Subscriber has made arrangements to be constantly supplied with CAST & WROUGHT IRON PIPES, of various diameters, from 1 to 12 inches, and will receive orders for any sizes, to be executed at the shortest notice.
An invoice of assorted sizes just received, including 6's, 4's, 3's, 2½'s, 2's and 1½'s inches. f1 1aw3m E. W. WELLS, [illegible]

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE Copartnership existing in this city under the firm of Martial Peyret & Co., is dissolved this day, by common consent. Mr. C. Peyret is the sole liquidator. MARTIAL PEYRET, PAUL JUGE FILS.
New Orleans, 1st February, 1849. f1

Partnership.
THE Subscribers will continue to carry on the same kind of business, and forwarding commission in general, under the firm of Paul Juge Fils & Co., at 27 St. Louis street. PAUL JUGE FILS, C. FABRY. f1

REMOVAL—Dr. J. U. LANDREUX has removed to Conti street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, opposite Messrs. Boyer and Dietz School.

DR. PIERNAS begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established his residence at 77 Canal street, where he will be found every day, from 12 M. to 3 o'clock, P. M.

American School Method. A Manual of Orthography.
THIS little Book, containing all the monosyllables in the English language, and their examples of the prefixes and suffixes in polysyllables, is now for sale—price 25 cents per copy—at No. 94 CANAL STREET. To Teachers and Booksellers [illegible] purchase the work by the dozen a liberal discount will be made. j30-1m [illegible]

Paul Juge, Fils.
PAUL JUGE FILS & CO, Importers of Wines, Brandies, Olive Oil, &c., &c., and Commission Merchants—27 St. Louis street.

Wanted.
FOR A RESPECTABLE FAMILY—Three or four furnished Rooms in the First Municipality, on or within Royal, Bienville, Burgundy and St. Peter streets, with two apartments in the yard for servants. A note addressed to "Z" and left at this office will receive attention.

Council of Church Wardens.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for the repairs and [illegible] to be made in the St. Louis Cathedral in conformity to the plans and estimates deposited for inspection at the office of Mr. Depouilly, architect, Exchange Alley, between Conti and Bienville streets, from 9 to 3 o'clock P. M.
The conditions of payment are as follows: Thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) during the progress of the work on the certificate of the architect, and the balance at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years, in bonds of the Church—bearing 8 per cent interest and secured by mortgage on the property of the church bounded by Royal, St. Ann, Conde and Orleans streets, with the exception of the building occupied by the courts of justice. A bond of security for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) on first mortgage will be required from the contractor to warrant the faithful execution of the contract.
The proposals are to be left at the Church Wardens', No. 20 St. Anthony Square, until Tuesday, 6th March, at 2 o'clock P. M. f21 ANT. DUBUC [illegible]

TO RENT, till 1st Nov. next—The comfortable three story DWELLING HOUSE, No. 24 Esplanade street, between Royal and [illegible], with cistern, hydrant, &c., &c., in best condition. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to HENRY BOYLE, No. [illegible] Bienville st.

Watches and Jewelry.
DAVID MELVILLE, Wholesale Importer, No. 84 Chartres street, up stairs, is receiving by every arrival from the manufactory of MELVILLE & CO., New York, all kinds of Jewelry. A good supply of WATCHES, &c., which will be sold at wholesale only, at the lowest New York prices.

To Owners of Property, Auctioneers and Builders.
12 Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti.
DRAWING OFFICE, under the direction of Mr. A. CAHN, Architect and Engineer, formerly of the French Royal School of Arts and Metiers. Drawings of every kind of Drawings, Plans, Projects of Buildings, Machines, &c.
Mechanics who have something to do with drawings, will find their kind of counsel [illegible] their business.

House to Rent—On account of departure.
TO RENT—A House situated in Peace st., Third Municipality, with a fine Garden planted with Fruit-trees.
FOR SALE—From the same cause—A GRIFFE GIRL, about 12 years old, good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Apply at No. 4 Peace street, between [illegible] and Moreau sts. m1 3t

Paul Aldige & Co.
222 Royal st., between Dumaine and St. Ann.
OFFERS for sale, a complete assortment of Spring Goods, such as Ginghams, Muslins, Cambric, Bareges, Silks, [illegible] The above Goods have recently been received, and will be sold at a very low price.

For California.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the Hunting Amateurs and those who are going to seek gold in California and wishing to keep it, that he offers a great reduction in price— 20 double Fowling Pieces, stubbing twist; 25 Hunting Knife, double edge; 30 Revolvers, for sale at [illegible] GEORGE THOMAS, 70 Old Levee.

BRAZIERY SHOP.
DUCRET & LANGLADE, 14 St. Louis Street,
Manufacture of all kinds of Copper Kettles, Apparatus for Distilleries and Pumps. This shop is constantly supplied with a Complete Assortment of Kitchen Tackle in Copper, Iron, Tin, for Confectioners and Druggists, Balances, Weights, Basins of every dimension, &c.
☞ Prices moderate; and orders promptly executed. f20 1m

BATHING & COOKING APPARATUS, &c.—JOHN McCARTHY, PLUMBER, No. 124 Camp street, New Orleans, has just received a large and well assorted assortment of Brass Cocks, various sizes; Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, &c., &c.; Cooking Ranges, Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Also, laying and repairing Lead Pipes. Sheet Lead, [illegible] description, Pipe and Steamboat Work promptly put up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. ☞ Charges moderate.

PEPIN.
LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTURER, No. 212 Royal street.
HAS just arrived from Paris, with an assortment of Hanging Paper of the last pattern. He polishes the Looking-Glasses and restore their primitive brightness, plating, framing and guilding in every style, at very low prices. j12 1y

RICHARD, 68 CONTI STREET. BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER, (Successor to B. Antonini.)
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has constantly on hand an assortment of new and second-hand BILLIARD TABLES.
He will also attend to the repairs of Billiard Tables.
He always keeps on hand all the necessary articles used in billiard rooms, [illegible] India Rubber Elastic Bands, and others. He will guarantee the quality and solidity of his work.
☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to.
Being proprietor of the patent ECONOMICAL FURNACES, a large assortment will always be found at his store. Patents to suit purchasers.
Also, Kitchen Utensils, adapted to the Furnaces.

Garden, Seed—Farm Seeds, Flower Seed.—Every variety of fresh Garden, Farm and Flower Seeds for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
Country merchants supplied with seed by the dozen, hundred, or thousand papers, for retailing. Also, seed in boxes containing a well assorted variety for plantation or garden use, at prices from $3, 5, 10 to 20 dollars each.
Every article sold at this establishment is warranted fresh and genuine.
Orders may be addressed to the principal establishment, conducted by S. Maupay, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber at 25 Camp street near Poydras. f20 D. MAUPAY.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.
JOSEPH H. PALMER, 56 Gravier street, has on hand a large and desirable assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, that will now be sold on account of the lateness of the season at extremely low prices, to make room for an early Spring Stock.
City and Country Dealers, Commission Merchants, who have orders to fill, and planters and families will find it to their advantage to examine these Goods. J. H. PALMER, 56 Gravier st. j30

Mississippi New Code, 1848.
CODE OF MISSISSIPPI, being an Analytical Compilation of the Public and General Statutes of the Territory and State, with Tabular references to the Local and Private Acts, from 1798 to 1848, with the National and State Constitutions, Cessions of the Country by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, and Acts of Congress for the survey and sale of the Lands, and granting donations thereof to the State—by A. Hutchinson, Esq.
Just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Book Sellers and Stationers, f10 Corner of Camp and Gravier.

FOR SALE, when landed from ship Jupiter from Marseilles—100 casks Assorted Red Wine; 25 baskets Pignioli's Olive Oil, in large bottles; 25 do. half bottles; 300 boxes Muscatel Wine, 15 do Soap; 100 baskets Empty Bottles; 30 bales Almonds; 200 boxes Orange Flower Water; 200 cases assorted Pickled Fish; 50 do Genoa Water; 1000 Empty Flasks [illegible]. f1 D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

THE undersigned has just received per ships Hargrave and [illegible], a fine assortment of Spring Dry Goods, which he offers for sale at [illegible] prices: Embroidered Canton Linen Gowns; [illegible] Muslin Mantles; Printed Bareges, [illegible]; Printed Jaconets, [illegible]; Plain Scotch Cambrics, various colors; Checked and striped Ginghams; Plain, checked and striped Nankin Linens; [illegible] for curtains; [illegible] Cambric in pieces; [illegible] of all qualities and sizes; [illegible] Silk and Kid Gloves and Mitts; Black Worsted Hose, 2-3 and 3-4; [illegible] Veils; [illegible] D. B. MACARTY, 238 Bourbon st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—[illegible] & CO., 10 Magazine st.