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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Monday morning, March 26, 1849.

American Antiquities.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Dr Hawks, the learned, eloquent and accomplished divine, will, during the early part of next month, deliver a series of lectures upon American Antiquities. They will form a part of the course now being given at the Armory Hall, for the benefit of an asylum for the relief of destitute females. In the elucidation of this vast and almost unexplored field of investigation, Dr Hawks will be provided with the valuable specimens of American archeology gathered by our enterprising townsman, B. M. Norman, during his travels in Mexico, and will likewise exhibit a large collection of paintings, prepared expressly for him at a heavy outlay. From these facts, the public may form some idea of the extent to which the learned lecturer intends pushing his researches.

The subject of American Antiquities is one upon which little has hitherto been written. Unlike Egyptian archeology, which from being constantly forced on the attention of the traveller, provoked speculations into its origin and signification, until the genius of a CHAMPOLLION plucked out the heart of the mystery. The interesting relics which are to be found among the primeval forests and tangled everglades of Mexico, are of recent and accidental discovery. A quarter of a century ago, it was scarcely known that colossal statuary, huge idols covered with hieroglyphics, columns of stone profusely embellished with symbolic characters, and other evidences of the existence of a race somewhat advanced in those pursuits which spring from civilization, were scattered in measureless abundance among the mouldering ruins of ancient Aztec cities, or hidden from the cassal eye by the luxuriant foliage that centuries of neglect had woven around them. STEPHENS AND CATHERWOOD were almost the first in the field of exploration. Their laborious industry rescued from destruction a thousand monuments of a perished race. They brought with them many rare and curious specimens of the proficiency of this unknown people in the art of sculpture, and those relics which were too unwieldy for removal, were faithfully delineated by the pencil of CATHERWOOD. The spirit these enterprising travellers animated Mr. NORMAN, and his resolute and patient labors have enabled him to enrich the storehouse of American archeology with many precious fabrications of the works of a nation over whose history and language time has thus far cast an impenetrable veil.

Many of these specimens bear upon their surface, grooved in the hard granite, a world of information, could the mysterious inscriptions be but duly deciphered. There can be no doubt that the race which with unwearied and rude instruments, carved these monuments of their religion or their history, when past the ravage of time or transient incursion of future periods, by means of the writing which is found cut into the texture of the stone. But the presence of the Archeologist is both ill and sad at nought, when he seeks to solve the inscrutable characters before his eyes. He possesses no Rosetta stone, to furnish him a key to the unknown tongue. He has not yet been able to seize the first link in the chain, to discern the first faint and uncertain glimpse of light to illumine his painful and profitless researches. Yet, let not science be discouraged. Egypt was for fifteen centuries a hopeless enigma, and her hieroglyphics and monuments were the themes of the most extravagant and absurd conjecture. Include more than half a century, the immense volume of her history, her complicated mythology, her arts, her customs, her manners, her social and political government, has been unfolded. The symbolic writing of her priesthood is read by the learned as easily as Hebrew and Arabic, and LEPSIUS and BUNSEN enter numerous pits and decypher on the mouldering vestments that wrap the embalmed casing of humanity, every incident in the private life of the deceased, which those who prepared him for the grave thought proper to record.

To the perfection have the labors of intelligent and industrious investigators brought the science of Egyptian antiquities. But too much or expect that in an age, characterized by the boldness, the keenness and the perseverance of its researches, by the immense flood of light which its erudition cast upon all occult subjects, and by an intense and insatiable curiosity to gather minute knowledge of the mysterious past—it is too much to expect, we ask, that some future Champollion may touch the spring that will throw open to science the annals of an unknown world. We, for one, religiously believe that American antiquities are not destined to remain forever a sealed fountain—an opprobrium to the learning and the ingenuity of civilized man. Every enlightened observer who has studied this most interesting theme, should freely contribute his share towards the solution of the problem, and we know of none better fitted than Dr. Hawks, by the structure of his intellect, his comprehensive and enlarged reasoning powers, his discernment and his devotion to science, to assist us in that philosophical scrutiny which may hereafter evolve a rational and credible history out of the half ruined fragments and imperfect statuary that a STEPHENS and a NORMAN have collected in the heart of Mexico.

Louisiana Historicnic Society.

On previous occasions we have described at some length the objects of this association. It now becomes our duty and pleasure to state that every arrangement has been completed for the series of dramatic representations to be given by the society; and that this evening at half past 7 o'clock, is set apart for the first night's performance. The pieces selected for the occasion are Bourcicault's comedy of "London Assurance," and the Extravaganza of Bombastes Furioso. It will be seen that our Thespians fly high, attempting, as they do, genteel comedy—the most difficult of all acting. But we know the gentlemen who compose the company. They possess talent and some experience, and well, we question not, acquit themselves creditably.

We have been requested to notify honorary and other members to be careful in providing themselves with their tickets, and none will be admitted without this indispensable passport.

ÉTUDES SUR LES PASSIONS.—This is the title of a new work, which, rendered into English, means "Studies on the Passions," from the pen of Dr. DESRAY, a young Louisianian and a resident of this city. From a hurried glance at the book, we have come to the conclusion that the author is a scholar and writes with great fluency, besides showing much originality in the treatment of his subject. The volume closes with a highly interesting essay on education, and the course of instruction best calculated to enhance the improvement of the masses. The writer's intimate familiarity with this topic, betrays great research and erudition.

WEBSTER REPLYING TO HAYNE.—Mr. Healey, the popular artist, is at present engaged upon a great picture for the citizens of Boston, commemorative of the famous encounter between the champions of the North and South in the Senate of the United States, some years ago. A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, speaking of the design of the artist, says: It represents Mr. Webster addressing the Senate in his memorable reply to Hayne. Mr. Webster is placed near the centre of the canvass, and looks himself to perfection, the portrait being a most faithful and characteristic one. A large number of distinguished men fill up the picture, such as Mr Hayne, Mr. Benton, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Gwin, who reported the speech, Messrs. Cass, Berrian, Polk and others. We do not doubt this painting will be the greatest and best upon which Healy has employed his pencil.

☞ President TAYLOR officially recognizes EDWARD FRANCIS SWEETSER Consul of the Republic of Ecuador for the port of Philadelphia.

Mr. Bancroft and the Navigation Laws.

We call attention to the following article which we find in the Baltimore American.—The conduct of Mr. Bancroft, if it was in truth such as it is represented by Mr. Labouchere to have been, is to us altogether unaccountable. The Richmond *Whig* has a from authority, which it believes to be unquestionable, that he has received no instructions to that effect from the State Department, but that on the contrary, the instructions sent him by Mr. Buchanan were of an exactly opposite tenor. There may be some mistake in the report of this speech, but whether or not, it seems to be well understood that Mr. Bancroft has been advised by the present Secretary of State to pause in his hurried intentions:

"*Navigation Laws.*—The contemplated change in the British Navigation Laws includes the colonies as well as the home coasting trade. The colonial interests indeed demand it with much earnestness, because the colonial producer when restricted to the use of British shipping often finds himself subject to extraordinary rates of freight, in consequence of the monopoly. To him the navigation laws, without colonial protection, are in the language of the London Times, slavery without wages. For the West Indian to be on the same terms with the Brazilian, he must no longer be dependent on the British shipowner for the carriage of his sugar to its chief market.

"The change is demanded in the home ports of the Kingdom by the requisitions of the manufacturing interests, with which the fortunes of England are indissolably blended. The London Times thus speaks on the subject:

"We do not anticipate much real resistance to Mr. Labouchere's resolutions. Whence, indeed, is it to come?—Doubtless some very brilliant speeches will be delivered against them by the class of Parliamentary orators; while shipowners and ship-builders, who have protested themselves utterly ruined a dozen times within our recollection, will once more predict their own final catastrophe. But, unfortunately for them, and for their few friends in Parliament, the plain interests of every other class in the whole empire lie just the other way. It is the interest also of the farmer and of the manufacturer, of gentleman and of laborer, of consumer and of producer, of London and of Stockport, and of the Duke of Richmond and of John Bright, that there should be the most open possible competition for the carriage of foreign commodities to these shores, and the return carriage of manufactures to all parts of the world. The agricultural has now no other protection than the general prosperity of the country, and the consequent demand for his cattle and corn.

Whatever fills the shop with orders, and the town with money, will also raise his market. He wants meat to eat his bread, his meat, his cheese, and he knows those mouths will be closed, or, at least not so actively employed when trade begins to flag. The farmer, therefore, is now bound with the artizan, and the plough speeds with the shuttle and the loom; but nothing contributes more to the common prosperity of the joint stock than the cheap and easy interchange of national productions. It is the interest of every man to destroy space and bring himself as near as possible to every port, to every city, to every outfield, and vineyard and olive-yard, to every spice island, every plantation, every mine of artificial wealth, and every source of natural blessing in the world."

Mr. Labouchere, in his speech upon the introduction of the project of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, spoke of the probability of a reciprocal convention with the United States, respecting the coasting trade. Being questioned on that point, he distinctly said, or is reported to have said, that in an interview with Mr. Bancroft, that gentleman, the American minister, "spoke of his desire that such a convention should be signed;" and that Mr. Bancroft further added, "he should be willing the next day to decide upon any convention which should include the coasting trade."

To this precipitate and unqualified declaration the British ministers replied that on such a question he did not think he ought to anticipate the decision of the House; that it was a question upon which Parliament should decide.—Whenever or not a treaty was here intended to the power toward reciprocity of the American Republic, we shall not undertake to conjecture; but we may venture the belief that the reply of Mr. Labouchere does contain a rebuke, which the American people and Government should not be administered to an Ambassador who declared himself ready "to decide upon any convention which should include the coasting trade."

It is not usual in any well ordered government but the treaty making power is invested to change or subvert any existing system of legislation upon which an established policy rests. Some legislative action in advance, as indicating negotiations within certain limits, or the recognition by law of some general principle which would cover the ground of the negotiations involved, is generally considered a necessary preliminary. If the late administration gave instructions to Mr. Bancroft, such as would warrant his declaration to Mr. Labouchere, a strange assumption is implied. To diplomatize out of existence the laws regulating our coasting trade, would argue an arrogation of Executive power which might, with equal propriety, be exercised in modifying our tariff laws by treaty.

How far this Government might be disposed to go in the way of reciprocal concessions with England on this subject—a convention which would have to be extended also to all the countries which stand upon the footing of the "most favored nations,"—it would be premature to determine when England shall have acted, as she is about to act, independently of us. She asks no other equivalent for the repeal of her navigation laws than the reduced rates of freight which will be assigned the new competition will cause. That is the benefit she seeks—it is that which her manufacturers demand. She is pursuing her own policy. Let her go on. We are at liberty to pursue ours. When a new condition of circumstances shall have arisen, we shall be able, in view of the changed aspect of things, to ascertain clearly and considerately what our best interests require—and then it will be time, not for our ambassador at London, but for the American government," to decide upon any convention which may include the coasting trade."

HON ROBERT J. WALKER.—The Columbus *Enquirer* states that Mr. Walker, instead of proceeding to Mississippi, has returned to Washington. It says: The late Secretary of the Treasury arrived in this city on Friday last, and took lodgings at the Oglethorpe House. In the course of the evening he partook of a dinner tendered him by his friends, which was got up in fine style by Capt. Mangham. To a sentiment complimentary of his official conduct, Mr. Walker responded in a brief but appropriate reply. It was his original intention to visit Mississippi, but on his arrival here, thinking a Southern climate injurious to his health in his present feeble condition, he concluded to return to Washington, his future home, and consequently left here on Saturday night on his way to that city.

BOSTON HARBOR.—The Boston Journal speaks of the unusual number of vessels that have arrived in that harbor since the abatement of the heavy northwest winds, which had prevailed for several weeks. The veteran operator of the marine telegraph at that port says, that in an experience of twenty years, he has never seen the bay so closely studded with inward bound vessels. On the 14th inst., up to two o'clock, there had been reported at the news room 16 ships, 26 barks, 29 brigs and 17 schooners. A pretty good forenoons work, remarks the Journal.

☞ The steamship *Crescent City*, sailed from New York on the 15th, with three hundred and thirty eight passengers for Chagres.

The Rev. Flavel S. Mines has taken passage in the *Crescent City* for Chagres, on his way to San Francisco, whither he goes to establish an Episcopal Church, being sent out by means of the fund recently contributed by several of the churches in the city of New York.

The owners of the ship, on learning the object of his voyage, with characteristic liberality refunded the passage money which had been previously paid.

STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.—It is said that large beds of coal, of a superior quality, have been discovered at the Straits of Magellan. Some years ago this would have been a most important announcement, but now it can only subserve the temporary purpose of being new capable in such steamers as California ventures may take around the Horn, until the railroad and canal across the Isthmus are finished. That may be a pretty long time, nevertheless, especially as regards the canal.

SHORT, SHORTER, SHORTEST.—The despatches of Gen. Taylor were *short*, his speeches *shorter*, and the following letter of his *shortest*. During the Florida war, one of the minor officers who had charge of the forage, addressed to Gen. Taylor a note in these words:

Sir—In obedience to my instructions from the quartermaster at Tampa, I have put all the horses and mules upon half allowance; must the staff horses form an exception to this rule?

To which the following letter was responsive:

"No.

Z. TAYLOR."

The St. Louis *Republican* contains the subjoined intelligence of a later date:

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Senate was in executive session all day.

The President sent in the following nominations: ——— Norris, Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia: W. H. Lowe, Navy Agent, New York; James Collier, Collector of the Port of San Francisco, California; J. H. Rhea, Collector at Bruns Saratogo.

No other confirmations to-day. The Senate will adjourn on Wednesday or Thursday next.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAPH DECISION.—Judge Crauch has reversed the decision of the Commissioner of Patents, and ordered that a patent be issued to Mr. Bain, for his system of telegraphs, which is known as the Chemical Telegraph, and also affirms the decision of the Commissioner giving Mr. Morse a patent for the same description of telegraph.

☞ The New Hampshire election has resulted in the election of Mr. Dinsmoor, the democratic candidate, and of a democratic majority in the legislature.

In the 1st Congressional District Gen. Wilson gains 261 on his vote in 1847, when he had 206 majority. In the 3d District Mr. Tuck loses several hundred; his majority in 1847 was 1500, and he is probably re-elected.

☞ The editor of the *Union* says if he were in public office, "no threat, no panic, would induce him to resign." Who could suppose he would? Is not the editor a Jeffersonian, and has not his great leader laid down the doctrine: "few die, none resign!" Of course the *Union* would not violate this doctrine of Jefferson.

Appointments by the President.

The Baltimore *Sun* has the following telegraphic announcement from Washington, underdate of the 16th inst.:

The following are all the important appointments sent to the Senate by the President today:

G. W. McGonghie, of Indiana, has been nominated Governor of Minesota; Wm. Carey Jones, of the District of Columbia, Secretary to the Mexican Commissioners; Charles Rockwell, of Connecticut, has been nominated Commissioner of Customs; Allen A. Hale, of Tennessee, Register of the Treasury in place of Graham, resigned; Z. N. Ring, Surveyor of the Port of New York, in place of Purdy, resigned; Edwin Boyle, P. M. at Annapolis.

Mr. LeRoy (brother-in-law of Daniel Webster), will be nominated Navy Agent in New York, and Mr. Foller, of the N. Y. Mirror, U. S. Marshal, in the place of Eli Moore. Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, will be Second Auditor.

Many commissions that have expired remain now vacant. They will probably be filled to-morrow.

Destructive Flood—Immense Loss of Property.

CHICAGO, March 12—8 o'clock, P. M.

We have been visited by a terrible flood, which has destroyed an immense amount of property. The damage occasioned to our commerce alone is estimated at over $100,000. The brig St. Louis has been sunk, and is an entire loss. The schooners Norton and Diamond were stove in by the brig Europe coming in collision with them, causing them to sink.—They were both loaded with salt.

The schooner Whirlwind was also stove and sunk.

The brigs Ashland and Gen. Worth, and schooner H. Hager and others, were badly damaged.

The Gen. Warner was also sunk.

It is impossible at the present time to ascertain the correct amount of the damage sustained by propellers, vessels and steamboats, which are all jammed into one another, some even being forced up on the top of others. The whole harbor is a scene of the utmost confusion. The water is still rising, and great fears are entertained that the destruction will be increased. All the canal boats, with the exception of one or two, are entirely destroyed or carried away into the lake. Several have been found outside of the harbor and are now anchored in the lake. One or two lives have been lost by the falling of spars on board of vessels in the harbor.

ATTEMPTED EXTORTION.—For some time past Mr. William B. Astor, of New York, has been in the receipt of letters signed 'E. K. Baswood,' demanding the payment of $50,000 in a particular and secret manner, and in default thereof, threatening his life. As Mr. Astor did not pay much attention to the missives, others were sent to Mrs. Astor to the same effect, and as the affair grew troublesome, it was determined to put the affair in the hands of the Police. In accordance with advice given, Mr. Astor, one lineday, stationed himself at his office door and delivered to a person unknown, who accosted him, a large package covered with a liberal quantity of sealing, etc. This man was arrested and gave his name as Franklin G Biggs. He was commissioned, he said, to call for the package, and leave it at the United States Hotel, addressed to A. R. D. Green, which he was permitted to do, and was afterwards arrested. The officers being on the watch, arrested a man named Biggs, who called for it, on whose person was found a letter from Baswood, giving him directions how to proceed. It would seem from this that the real offender is at large, though Biggs may be the real one, and the letter a well considered deceit. Other letters have been received by different persons, demanding sums of money and threatening to burn their property, if they did not pay what was required—all of them apparently proceeding from the same person.

The basis of the claim upon Mr. Astor, is thus stated in one of Baswood's letters:

"*To Mr. Wm. B. Astor, No. 34 Lafayette Place.*—Your life depends upon your complying strictly with the directions in this letter. In the first place I will give you the cause of your receiving this letter. My father was a mechanic and was a partner with your father from 1814 to 1817, in the manufacture of spurious coin for trading in the Indian trade. The coin was used in those countries. I hold all the documents made, and all the particulars and instructions given my father, and the amount manufactured, as was set forth by his account in memorandums signed by my father and his brother. The whole amount manufactured was $2,800,000, the average cost of which was $160 to the $1000; and your father furnished the capital to carry on the business with to the amount of $20,500. The first shipment was made in the latter part of 1814; the amount shipped this time was $36,000. In the commencement of 1815 they shipped $27,000. In July of the same year they shipped $20,000, and about this time till November, 1817, the whole amount shipped, including the above mentioned sums, was $2,800,000. All the transactions were done by your father, except the manufacturing of the coin, and that was done by my father and uncle. The whole that was received by my father amounted to only $196,000 for their expenditure and support—leaving a balance in your father's hands of $2,609,000—out of which my father and uncle were to have received one-sixth part, leaving the amount due them $433,833, without interest and the profits that were made in the business. Besides, my father made a memorandum every month of the amount manufactured and expenditures and remarks upon the schedule, with all the particulars, and signed his name to it; and my uncle also signed the same papers and sealed them up and put them in the hands of their sister, so that in case of any detection or clue to the nature of their business, they would not be discovered.

In October, 1817, your father wanted my uncle to go to Philadelphia to purchase materials for the coin, as my uncle was a good judge of the articles they wanted. On the night of their arrival in Philadelphia, my uncle was taken suddenly sick, and died before eight o'clock on the following morning. Physicians pronounced him to have been poisoned. This induced my father to quit the business, as he had been long in it and had been successful. It was agreed by my father and your father to quit at the end of 1817. At this time your father was generally supposed to be worth 1,500,000 dollars, while my father was supposed to be worth from 10,000 to 15,000 dollars.

At this time my father wished to purchase some real estate amounting to $47,000. Your father thinking that it might create some surprise or suspicion as to my father's ability, advised the buying of it himself in his own name. It was accordingly done with the understanding that after they had suspended their manufacturing business in the early part of 1818, your father would give my father the title to the property. Your father holding the proceeds of their business, he paid for the real estate out of those proceeds. On the 18th of December, 1817, my father was also taken sick, and on the 20th he died, similar to my uncle. Up to this time my father had left the full particulars of all the transactions of the business, and in his late account he set forth the real estate above mentioned. He also stated all the particulars as to their settlement that was to have taken place on the 1st of January, 1818. This was the last account that I have any knowledge of his keeping.

Baswood further avers that Mr. Astor's father actually gave him $10,000 in 1826, as a compromise settlement of the matter.

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES BY LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE.—At a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, in Dublin, on the 30th of January Dr. Robinson announced some astronomical facts in astronomy, which the gigantic telescope of Lord Rosse has recently brought to light. These relates to a remarkable planetary nebula. Herschel's figure 45. This looks like an oval disc, reminding one of the planet Jupiter, but it appears now to be a combination of two distinct bodies. In both three the centre consists of a cluster of tolerably large stars; the first, surrounded by a vast globe of much smaller ones; in the other, by a flat disc of very small stars, which, when seen edgeways, had the appearance of a ray. This nebula, recently observed through Lord Rosse's telescope, has nonplussed globe. A remarkable proof of the defining power of this mammoth instrument, exists in the fact that Dr. Robinson saw with it the companion of the well known Gamma Andromedæ, or two blue stars, which he had never before seen. It was discovered by the celebrated Struve, with the great Fulkoven refractor, and is a very severe test. The ring of Saturn by the help of Rosse's telescope, shows irregularities which are most probably mountains, on its convex side. It is remarkable that the discoverer of Saturn's ring was anticipated by La Place, though no telescope existing in his day was sufficiently powerful to make the discovery.

City Intelligence.

MR. WILSON.—This gentleman's entertainment on Saturday evening was attended by a numerous audience, who seemed to be highly pleased with the collection of songs under the style of "A sight o' Burns." To-morrow evening Mr. Wilson will give his last entertainment but one, had with the exception of a few tickets reserved for the occasion, we suppose he are the Armory Hall crowded. Those who have not yet heard this celebrated delineator of Scottish songs, ought by all means to go.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Canon*.—The rule taken by the old direction of the State Bank, to dismiss the appeal in the Supreme Court granted to the defendants, was argued before Judge Canon on Saturday. Mr. Prentiss appeared for the plaintiffs, and the new direction was represented by Messrs. Grymes, Lockett, R. Rost and Gould. His Honor will give his decision this morning.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a black man named Felix, aged about 35 years, found dead in a house at the corner of Bienville and Robertson streets. Verdict: "Died of Apoplexy."

Also on the body of a white man named Duncan McGregor, found dead on board the schooner Daily. Verdict: "Died of Gastro Enteritis."

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge McHenry*—Benj. Woodward, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced on Saturday, to fourteen years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $100. John Hands, convicted of the same offence, was sentenced to twenty years' hard labor and imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $100. Peter Sanchez, Thomas Sweney, O'Brien Brown and Rose Kremer, were sentenced each to one year's hard labor for larceny.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—From some cause or other, a great improvement has taken place in the morals of the city within the past few days. So at least we are compelled to infer from the paucity of cases before the several Recorders.

ESCAPE BOTHS.—f. m. c., made an affidavit before Recorder Genois, on Friday last, stating that on the morning of that day, between half past 6 and 7 o'clock, while passing in Bourbon street between St. Philip and Ursuline streets, he was assaulted by one Hughes Girard, f. m. c., with a slab, and afterwards severely cut by him in the face with a knife. Warrants were issued. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the arrest of the said Girard.

—DIED—

On the 25th inst., aged 25 years, WILLIAM, son of Levi Pierce. The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral this morning, at half past 9 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Dauphine street, near Canal, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 24, 1849.

The Cotton market was very dull to-day, and the sales barely reached 2,000 bales. There is no change in prices.

Sales of Sugar, 400 hdds., at yesterday's prices. About 600 bbls. Molasses were sold at a range of 16 @18c per gallon.

The Flour market is quiet; sales to-day, 1,000 bbls., at $4 25@4 30 for Ohio, and $4 30 for extra brands. About 2,000 sacks of Corn were sold at 60@65c per bushel.

Provisions are heavy. Mess Pork $10; Prime $9@9 50. A sale of 100 tierces Prime Mess Beef was made to day, at $15 for prime twice. Bacon is dull, at old prices. Lard continues in fair demand.

Small sales of Whiskey are made at 17½c ⅌ gallon for Rectified.

Exchanges are the same as before quoted. Sterling 4½@4¾ per cent premium. France 5 francs ⅌ $5 40. New York 50 days, ¼ ⅌ ⅌ per cent discount. Checks, ¼ per cent discount and ¼ par cent premium.

Freights are very firm and tending upward.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

General Council.

Sitting of Wednesday, 14th March, 1849.

RESOLVED, That the Mayor and the Commission of the Recorder of Land be requested to inform the Masters of Vessels arriving in the port of New Orleans to provide notice that the Sanitary Office of the Board of Health, is located at the Lazaretto, which notice, under a penalty of fifty dollars for the first offence and one hundred dollars for each subsequent offence, shall be posted up in the cabin of such vessel, under a penalty of fifty dollars for every neglect or omission to do so, and that the Masters of such vessels