The New-Orleans Bee.

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THE WHOLE No. 1870.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1848.

MAUNEY & WEISSE, Proprietors.
No. 63 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE

Weekly, per annum, in advance.....$10 00
Country Papers, Semi-weekly, one year.....5 00
Do do do six months.....3 00

It will ensure the subscriber a prompt delivery of his paper, if he will be kind enough to give us notice in writing when he may be allowed to discontinue it.

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Advertisements one dollar for every TEN lines, for each passage, on the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each instance.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 26, 1848.

☞ The Northern mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston.

The Cholera.

The controversy touching the prevalence of Asiatic Cholera having been cut short by irresistible demonstrative evidence of the fact, the journals of our city are now engaged, very amicably and properly, in the effort to prove that the disease is nearly universally preceded by precursory symptoms which constitute its first period, and that if promptly and actively combatted at this time, it can be almost invariably arrested. This is strictly true. We have had some experience in checkmating been a personal eye-witness of three severe epidemic visitations, and we may safely assert that no medical proposition to which there are fewer exceptions than that which declares, first, that Cholera is usherged in by distinct premonitory symptoms, and next, that it is readily yields to timely and efficient remedies. The solitary exception to this rule, is the occasional occurrence of a case of *Cholera Sicca* (dry cholera), where, without warning, or ascertained previous indisposition, the victim is struck down, writhing with intolerable cramps, followed in a few hours, by perfect collapse and inevitable death. These cases are incurable—they set human skill at defiance—the subject is death-struck at once, and never rallies; but they are excessively rare, and like walking cases of yellow fever, are regarded by the profession as medical curiosities. In the vast majority of instances, the malady is characterized by certain well defined morbid phenomena, and if the patient will only exercise that ordinary amount of prudence which the prevalence of the scourge would naturally suggest, his recovery is almost a certain consequence.

It is undeniable that cholera is mainly confined to the poorer classes, and it is equally susceptible of proof, that the mortality is nearly exclusively restricted to that portion of the population. The reasons are obvious. The working-man seldom pays attention to what appears to be merely a slight derangement of the digestive functions. Apprehending no danger, and bowillingan forfeit the avails of his daily toil, he continues his labor, until disturbance is succeeded by cramps, coldness of the surface, and incipient prostration. He then seeks medical aid, and though freely rendered and skillfully applied, it proves abortive. Again, the working-man is habitually careless and incautious. He exposes himself without a thought of peril to the changes and incleme ncies of the weather. He plods his way through a pouring rain, or plies the saw and hammer bare-headed beneath a broiling sun. He is, therefore, infinitely more liable to an attack than those whose abundance of worldly great place above the cruel necessity of hourly bread-gain, to obtain the means of living. He pays no attention to diet or regimen, is not particularly attentive to personal cleanliness, and eats anything that comes before him.—Hence, he is naturally a fit subject for the disease. But nevertheless, his chance of recovery would be excellent, were he not to exhibit the same culpable neglect in the first hours of indisposition that marks his course while in health. Unfortunately he allows that precious period to pass away, wherein prime medical assistance is available. He asks the physician to give him health, when the icy fingers of the destroyer are closing instantaneously around him.

At the risk of being charged with iteration, we have dwelt upon these facts, that our feeble exertions may not be whisting as a time when all of our contemporaries are alike at their readers sound and sensible advice. We say to the mechanic, the draysman, the stevedore, to all who live by labor: "Remember, that the Cholera is a manageable disease, if taken in time—remarkably fatal, if suffered to effect a secure lodgment in the system. The very instant you are attacked by diarrhœa, knock off work, go home, cover yourself warmly, send for a physician, and in the meanwhile employ those simple domestic remedies, such as hot tea, mustard plasters, hot bricks to the feet, and frictions, which are recognized as generally useful, and at all events harmless. The golden rule is not to neglect the warning which nature manifests. She shows the presence of the morbid agent, and makes an effort to cast it out. Let medical aid second her exertions, and all will be well. Treat her opposition heedlessly and the consequences will be death."

LEGISLATIVE QUESTION OF THE WILMOT PROVISO QUESTION IN INDIANA.—The Louisville *Journal* says: We find in the Indianapolis papers a correspondence on this subject between R. H. Rousseau and the principal Locofoco candidates in Indiana for the U. S. Senate. Hannegan writes that he has no doubt that Congress possesses power to exclude slavery from the new territory, and does not possess power to establish slavery there; but he declines giving a pledge to vote to exclude slavery. C. W. Chamberlain, John Law, and Jas. Whitcomb, believe that the power of prohibiting slavery exists, and ought to be exercised. Owen would not vote to prohibit slavery, but would vote for a resolution declaring the territory to be free, and against any law allowing slavery there. And he would vote for a bill prohibiting the territorial government from establishing slavery, with a clause in the bill providing for appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, without restriction as to the amount in controversy.

Petition from New Mexico.

Although our readers are familiar with the objects and substance of the petition from the New Mexicans to Congress, introduced by Mr. Benton, in the Senate, yet as some curiosity may be felt to see the document, we subjoin it:

Petition of the people of New Mexico, assembled in Convention, to the United States of America.

We, the people of New Mexico, respectfully petition Congress for the speedy organization by law of a territorial government for us.

We respectfully petition Congress to grant us a government purely civil in its character.

We respectfully represent that the organic and statute laws promulgated by authority of the United States, September 22, 1846, for the temporary civil government of New Mexico, a copy of which is attached with some few explanations, would be acceptable to us.

We desire the following offices to be filled by appointment of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, viz: The Governor, Secretary of State, U. S. Marshal, United States District Attorney, and Judges.

We desire to have all the usual rights of appeal from the courts of this territory to the Supreme Court of the United States.

We respectfully but firmly protest against the dismemberment of our territory in favor of Texas, or for any cause.

We declare our desire to have domestic slavery, within our borders, and until the time shall arrive for our admission into the Union as a State, we desire to be protected by Congress against its introduction among us.

We desire a local Legislature, such as is prescribed in the laws of New Mexico, September 22, 1846, subject to the usual veto of Congress.

We desire that our interests may be represented by a delegate, who is entitled to have a seat upon the floor of the Congress of the United States.

In consideration of the fact that New Mexico contains from 75,000 to 100,000 souls, we believe that we have made no unreasonable request, and we confidently rely upon Congress to grant to us as liberal as any enjoyed by any of the Territories.

Santa Fe, October 14, 1848.

(Signed by Jose Martinez, President del Consejo, &c.; J. M. Giddings, Secretary, and twelve others.

LA PATRIA.—We have received from the proprietor of this excellent journal, a circular setting forth the advantages that will accrue to persons advertising therein. *La Patria* enjoys a large circulation, not only in New Orleans, but in Mexico, wherever the Spanish West Indies and South America. In fact, to the Spanish American race, *La Patria* holds about the same relation as the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* does the French American population. It is a paper well conducted and conducted with skill, ability and success.

Congressional Proceedings.

We take from the Charleston *Courier* the following telegraphic abstract of the proceedings of the 19th, 20th and 21st inst.:

IN CONGRESS, ON TUESDAY LAST.

In the Senate, Mr. Breese reported the Illinois Railroad Bill.

A resolution was introduced calling for correspondence relative to the purchase of Cuba, which was opposed by Mr. Berrien, and passed over at his instance.

The Panama Railroad Bill was discussed, and laid aside for further information, when the Senate went into executive session.

In the House, a debate arose on a re-reference of that portion of the President's Message relating to the subject of the tariff, in which Messrs. Holmes, of South Carolina, Greely, Ingersoll, Root and Vinton participated.

A motion was made to refer the subject of a government for the territories to a select Committee, but our correspondent does not state what was the fate of the proposition.

IN CONGRESS, ON WEDNESDAY.

In the Senate, a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to contract for carrying the mail from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, was referred to the Naval Committee.

A bill to graduate and reduce the price of public lands, was made the special order for 3d January next.

The bill regulating commerce with Canada, was made the special order for 4th January.

The bill authorizing the draining of the Everglades of Florida, was debated, but passed over to allow the Senate to go into Executive session.

In the House, Mr. Vinton reported a bill providing for carrying into effect the 12th article of the Mexican Treaty.

The Committee on the Territories reported a bill establishing a Territorial Government in California, having the Wilmot Proviso, or the Ordinance of 1787 incorporated.

The debate on the President's Message was continued.

Mr. Sevier has been nominated as a Commissioner to mark out the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

The California gold fever is still raging in its full extent.

IN CONGRESS, ON THURSDAY.

In the Senate, Mr. Sebastian, the newly elected member from Arkansas, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

In the House, the Alabama Railroad bill was postponed until Tuesday week. A number of private bills were considered.

A bill establishing a new Collection District in the State of New York was passed.

A bill granting the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the re-capture of the frigate Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli, came up, was discussed, and postponed.

Mr. Vinton reported the Fortification bill.

The report of Major Robbie, on the reduction of postage, was called for.

Mr. Gott, of New York, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill prohibiting the Slave Trade in the District.

Mr. Cobb moved to lay the resolution on the table, on which motion the vote stood 82 to 85. The call for the previous question was seconded, when the resolution passed by a vote of 98 to 87.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, moved to reconsider, for the purpose of allowing members to debate.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, proposed that Southern members should withdraw and leave the friends of the measure to debate it as they may.

The Speaker decided that no further debate could be allowed, on the motion for re-consideration, as it was against the rule of the House. The motion to re-consider lies over.

Resolutions were introduced instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia, to inquire into the expediency of a retrocession of the District to Maryland, saving and excepting the public buildings and grounds, which was agreed to.

Mr. Simpson, of South Carolina, appeared in the House on Tuesday and took his seat.

Address of Louis Napoleon to the French.

Wilmer & Smith's *European Times* contains the advanced address put forth by Louis Napoleon, one of the candidates for the Presidency of the French Republic:

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE TO HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS.

"To recall me from exile you have chosen the representative of the people. On the eve of electing the chief magistrate of the Republic, my name is placed before you as a symbol of order and security.

"This testimony of confidence, so honorable, is offered, I am aware much more to that name than to me, who have as yet done nothing for my country; but the more the memory of the Emperor protects me and influences your suffrages, the more do I find myself bound to explain to you my sentiments and the duties imposed on me by your suffrages, and by the will of the Assembly.

"If I were elected President, I would not shrink from any danger, from any sacrifice, to defend society so audaciously attacked; I would devote myself entirely and without any reserve to the consolidation of the Republic, wise by its laws, honorable by its intentions, great and strong by its actions.

"I would make it a point of honor to leave to my successor, at the end of three years, power consolidated, liberty untouched, and real progress accomplished.

"I have resigned in the interest of my adversaries—I know it; but I should not despair of accomplishing, by linking to the work, without distinction of party, men whom public opinion and their own elevated intelligence and probity would recommend.

"Besides, for whoever has the honor to be at the head of the French people, there is an infallible method of doing good—namely, to will it.

"Paris, Nov. 27, 1848."

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

DEATH.—We learn, says the Memphis *Eagle*, that Fisher T. Kelsacker, who, shot deputy sheriff Colton, and who, three persons who were arrested on the same day, in consequence of depositing stolen gold having been found on their premises, broke jail on Tuesday night and escaped. A heavy reward, (some $500,) was at first offered for the arrest of Kelsacker, when he and Sheriff Colton, if we are so much for catching birds of this feather. It would be well to provide for keeping them securely.

ARREST AT ST. JAGO.—The St. James *Messenger*, declares that the Gaulois presents in that parish, and that they, in case, attached to the plantation of Mr. Chopin, have died of it.

☞ Our esteemed fellow-citizen are due the Hon. E. Lassalle for important public documents.

City Intelligence.

THE CHOLERA.—The reports of the last twenty-four hours do not indicate any diminution of the disease. We are assured, however, that the cases in private practice are still very few, and that in all instances they yield readily to prompt medical treatment. Such being the case, we are constrained to believe that the number of persons attacked must be very large, but it is also consolatory to know, that wherever the malady is taken hold of at the incipient stage, our practitioners are eminently successful in effecting cures. Hospital practice is no evidence of the virulence of the epidemic, as by far the greatest portion of the patients who are admitted, are already in a collapsed state, when medical science is of no avail.

The weather yesterday was dark, dismal and rainy, with a chilly temperature, well calculated to provoke uncomfortable sensations. During the forepart of the day, the wind blew freshly from the north, but in the evening again it veered round to the eastward.

We publish the report of the Board of Health, together with the Bills of Mortality, and the condition of the Hospital for the last twenty-four hours:

Board of Health.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, at 12 M., the following report was adopted:

The report shows no material change in the health of the city. The number of interments for the 24 hours ending to-day, at 12 M., is six greater than yesterday. Cases in private practice are represented to be milder, and the number relieved. This is a good sign of precaution existing in the public mind.

A. D. CROSSMAN, President.

A. HAYNES, Secretary.

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the city of New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending Dec. 26th, at 12 o'clock, M.:

Apoplexy 1; Consumption 6; Convulsions 1; Cholera Infantum 1; Colic 1; Croup 1; Debility 1; Dentition 1; Fever, Typhoid 4; Gastro-Enteritis 1; Hydrothorax 1; Intemperance 1; Pulmonic 1; Still-Born 1; Tetanus 2; Uncertain 2—total, 31.

Of these, 21 were white, 12 under 10 years of age.

Where Born—Maryland 3; Germany 6; Scotland 2; New Orleans 4; Ireland 31; New York 1; Italy 1; Austria 1; England 2; Pennsylvania 1; Denmark 1; Virginia 1; Uncertain 26.

A. D. CROSSMAN, President.

A. HAYNES, Sec'y.

Charity Hospital.

Report of the Charity Hospital from the 26th, at 6 o'clock P. M., to the 27th at 6 o'clock P. M.

Admitted, of other diseases.....30—75
" of cholera.....1
Discharged of cholera.....26
Deaths of cholera.....1
" of other diseases.....9—41

FATAL TERMINATION.—We noticed, a few days since, the arrest of Martin, a Commissary of the Third Municipality, charged with having on Saturday night last, at a ball-room, inflicted a severe wound on Mrs. Cady, with a bowie knife. The latter has since died of the injuries she received, and Martin is now in the Parish Prison awaiting an examination before Recorder Seurgeon on Saturday next, on the charge of murder.

IN DANGER.—We learn that Mr. Erbogaste who was severely cut with a butcher's cleaver by W. F. C. Duplessis, on Saturday last, is in a somewhat critical condition, arising from the injuries received.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—A man named James Lingan was brought up yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, charged by Mr. Vernon with having swornin an illegal vote at the last election. The case will be examined next Wednesday.

STEALING PLATE.—Mary Macdonald was charged yesterday by Mrs Beauregard with having stolen two silver spoons from her house on Monday last. The accused was remanded.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a negro man, named Arthur, a slave of Mrs. Hennessee, who died on the 24th instant, in the common ditch, some five or six squares below the Charity Hospital. Verdict accordingly.

Also on the body of a white man named Henry Henwig, found dead in the watchouse on Bienville street, Second Municipality. The deceased was conveyed there from the steamer Alexander Scott. Verdict, "Died of Cholera."

LARCENY.—Francois Fontaine, a colored man was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, charged with stealing a pilot cloth coat from a man named James Barnett, on the Levee.—The prisoner was remanded.

THEFT.—An affidavit was made yesterday before Recorder Genois, charging a woman named Mary Jones with stealing a silver watch and two gold pencils from R. H. Hicks. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

STEALING.—Anthony Trope alias Alex. Bellow, was arrested yesterday, in the Third Municipality, charged by Auguste Donjon, with having stolen two pair of shoes, two planes and a hatchet.

STABBING.—Chas. Howe made an affidavi yesterday, before Recorder Seurgeon, in the First Municipality, charging some person, name unknown, with stabbing him in the hand. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the assailant.

CALIFORNIA!—WHAT WILL BECOME OF IT!—Some body in Boston has assumed the task of a prophet, and publishes this his prophecies, in the *Advertiser* of that city:

Prospective History of California.

1849.—The valley of the Sacramento is discovered to be the real and long-sought El Dorado.

1850.—Forty thousand immigrants move into California, from the United States, Europe, Mexico and Kamschatka. Newly founding cities of every origin, a great majority of them are found to belong to the same variety of the human race, known to naturalists by the name of Outlaws and Thoroughfarers. Much distress caused in the Gold region from over-population, with its sequels, famine and pestilence. Some relief obtained by the process of thinning out with dirks and pistols.

1850.—California becomes a State, and instructs its Senators in Congress to vote for a specie currency and increase of mileage. The legislature adopts the domestic institution of slavery, on the principle of the unquestioned right of the strongest to make the weakest work for them. In proportion as the sands are washed, the people are unwashed and crimes whitewashed. Numerous Yankee peddlers' natives this year with new invented gold traps of various forms, which are observed to work better in their hands, than in other people's. Sperm oil and whale's blubber considered as of no value; ploughs and harpoons are at a discount.

1851.—In consequence of the great importation of Yankee notions into California, most of the gold collected, finds its way to New York and Boston. To correct this evil, Congress passes an act laying a prohibitory duty in all Pacific ports, on American manufactures and on foreign articles of the same description. Nevertheless, negroes are at a discount, and are found to consume more gold than they dig.

1852.—The President in his message, states that if the public lands are properly looked after, the proceeds in gold will pay the public debt and the whole expenses of government, and recommends measures to that effect. In the premises, Congress vote to lease the lands for ten per cent on the proceeds, to repeal all laws for the collecting of taxes and revenue in the United States, and to send one 500 surveyors, sheriffs and sub-treasurers to collect and preserve the government property. This measure causes dissatisfaction among the Californians, who being twenty to the pigeons upon trees, and tar and feather the remainder. The legislature at St. Francisco shall shed a declaration of State right, and nullify the proceedings of Congress.

1853.—Invitation to Congress, to give the public lands to the States in which they are situated; but by the vote of all the States east of the Rocky mountains. Government determine on vigorous measures, and send out a force of 5000 soldiers by the way of Salt lake, and 5000 more by the Isthmus of Panama, to quell the insurrectionary movement. These strength of the Rio de los Plumas, fraternize and go to digging.

1854.—A labor-saving process introduced into California, called transpocketing, by which the original diggers are picked off with rifles as they emerge from the woods, and their valuable burdens transferred to newer and stronger pockets. This process extended to the Gold region generally. Pickaxes are worth fifty dollars each. Shovels $85. Pick-axes $100 a piece. Cotton cloth 4 dollars a yard. Everything else in proportion.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Mondamin*, for late St. Louis papers.

STEAMER SUNK.—The steamer Car of Commerce, in going over the falls about noon yesterday in charge of a pilot, struck a ledge of rocks opposite the lime-kiln, which knocked a hole in her bow. The Homer was immediately behind her, and with the assistance of the yawl would have been towed into the bank. Her progress was, however, soon stopped by the water gaining very fast on her, and she would have sunk in her partners' deck, had not Homer taken her alongside to Save the leaking opposite Shippingport, where she now lies with the water over her cabin floor. Her passengers, at the time of the accident, were on a hill she was towing. It was cut loose and floated down the river, and was afterward brought back by the owner, and safely moored at Shippingport. No lives were lost.

The Car of Commerce was a new boat, owned at Portsmouth, where she was also laden, her cargo being large, and consisting principally of pork, bacon and lard. Her cabin fixtures will all be saved; and if the river continues to fall, her cargo and machinery may be got out without the aid of a diving bell. The hull, it seems to be the opinion, will be lost. The Car of Commerce was bound to New Orleans.

We have heard Captain Wilson, of the Homer, much commended on for his promptness in coming to the rescue of this boat. But for the timely aid of the Homer, both the boat and the cargo would no doubt have been an entire loss.—*Louisville Journal*, 18th.

THE SUGAR CROP.—The *Planter's Banner* has the following remarks upon this subject:—Nearly all of our planters finished sugar-making more than a week since—some finished more than two weeks since. At the beginning of the grinding season, at which it is customary for most of our planters to commence upon their ordinary middle cane, the yield was extremely light, frequently less than half a hogshead to the acre. As the season advanced, and the more mature plant-cane was brought to the mill, the yield was much more encouraging, and now, as the winding up, we find a great diversity of opinion in regard to the average yield of the parish. Last season the crop was so large that it seems to us to have distracted the judgment of many of our planters in regard to what an average yield is. Such has been the character of the weather since last April, that more has depended upon cultivation than has usually been the case. The natural consequence, those whose cultivation was best adapted to the season, have realized nearly, if not quite, a full average yield. We have heard of several who have made more than eight hogsheads to the hand. Others have made not more than two hogsheads to the hand. Some planters say we have nearly an average crop. Others say we have not two-thirds. The answers unanimously obliged. We believe the crop will exceed two-thirds, and approach near to three-quarters of an average crop. Their expectations of a large crop induced them to lay in a large quantity of wood during the summer, and their cane being very sweet, but little wood was required in boiling the juice, therefore they have generally considerable wood on hand. The sugar made is usually of a good quality—some is very superior.

COMMERCIAL.

The Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27th, 1848.

The very large business transacted in Cotton yesterday, has cleared the tables of factors, and this together with the disagreeable weather which prevailed this morning, had the effect of checking business. The sales amount to 2000 bales, at very full prices. Holding in good ordinary, 5¼@5¾ qlf.

The rainy weather has had effect on the Sugar market, the sales to day not having exceeded 200 hhds. Molasses have receded, and we notice sales of 1000 bbls. at 19@20 ¢ gallon, according to quality.

Flour, Grain and Western Produce have all met off slowly to-day, in consequence of the bad weather. The transactions in fact are too limited to enumerate.

Sales of Whiskey at 22@22½ ¢ gallon.

In Exchanges, we have no alteration to notice. Sterling, 7¾@8¼ ¢ cent prem. France, 5f 25@5f 30. New York, 60 days, ½@¾ ¢ cent disc. Sight Checks, 1@1¼ ¢ cent prem.

No change has taken place in Freights.

—DIED—

Yesterday morning, Mrs. ISAC HENRY, wife of R. B. MONTAGUE. The friends and acquaintances of, the family are invited to attend the funeral to-day at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 25 Ursuline street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets.

☞ We experienced much pleasure as well as information from being present, as an exhibition of the pupils of Mr. Hugo Sarre, at the Pensionnat Classique and Commercial Academy, in Exchange Alley.

The system is that of *Comstock*, now familiar to many, and its advantages were fully illustrated by the brilliant display of Mr. Smith's pupils on the above occasion.

The Elocution class was particularly distinguished for the accuracy of speech and gesture, and the Spanish and French acquitting themselves with the greatest ease.

Mr. Smith's system of teaching Arithmetic seems to be very expeditious in the rapidity employed, both in accuracy, rapidity and simplicity—and in fact, the management of the entire establishment, reflects the highest degree of credit on its principal, and we refer him to the fifth advertising column of this paper.

DEATH OF A. VAN OSTERN.

☞ MR. GEO CONNELLY, Consignee of merchandize per ship St. Petersburg, from Boston, will please call as the subscriber concerning the same.

☞ MR. E. N. TYLER, consignee of merchandize per ship Jupe, from Boston, is requested to call at the subscribers and receive the same.

LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor the Consignee of the Australasian ship La Fenice, from Marseilles, will be responsible for any debt his/her crew could contract.

E. N. LUCAS, 36 Bienville st.

☞ The packet ship ATLANTIC, Soke, master, from New York, is now discharging at the New York Packet Wharf, opposite the Triangle Buildings. Second Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend immediately to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

JOHN D. WOODRUFF & CO.

☞ Mr. Julius Peuble, consignee of merchandize per ship PETER MARCY, from Boston, will please call at the subscriber concerning the same