The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 13, 1850.

We publish to-day a document of considerable interest—the Report of the Board of Administrators of the University of Louisiana. It will repay perusal.

In the absorbing interest which attaches to the Slavery question now before Congress, the ordinary polemics of party politicians appear to be tacitly discontinued. The controversies of partizans have lost all relish, and become flat, stale and unprofitable, when contrasted with the portentous magnitude of the subject that is now agitating the country. The press, generally, seems to understand and appreciate this fact, and is marked by an unusual abstinence from those current topics of crimination and recrimination by which political journals are on ordinary occasions distinguished.

The Washington *Union* presents an almost solitary exception to this statement. That delectable sheet—the organ of the "Bitter Enders"—is unwilling or unable for an instant to soar above the murky atmosphere of political slanders in which it lives, moves and has its being. No matter how stupendous the crisis that overhangs the country—no matter what unspeakably grave results may depend upon the disposal of the issues at stake—the *Union*, faithful to its vocation and its propensities, continues indefatigably to delve in the filth and mire of party politics. Every day's edition is but the reproduction of the offensive work of the preceding day. Attacks upon the President and his Cabinet, impeachment of their motives and patriotism, violence of language and vehemence of invective, scurrilous correspondence, the pointless malignity of ejected office-holders, the undying spite and malice of mousing cliques and coteries—these constitute the prominent and unvarying features of the ex official journal. It never forfeits or forgets its identity. It is never diverted from its fixed purpose of making assaults at all seasons and with all weapons upon the noble old soldier at the head of the Government. No new issues, involving though they may the stability, and very existence of our Union, and the future progress and welfare of our institutions, are deemed by the *Union* of sufficient consequence to make it suspend its miserable partizan warfare. Day after day, and week succeeding week, does it adhere manfully to its dark and dirty vocation, unmindful of those questions which dwarf and overshadow its puny diatribes, and seemingly insensible to the mortification and disgust inspired by its course, even in the bosoms of thousands who agree with it on subjects of general politics.

The tactics of the ex-official are sadly deficient, and its policy is the blundering and stumbling effort of a blindfolded person to rush at every body. The virulence of the *Union* is disregarded at seasons when something far more important excites public attention, while its perseverance in cramming the ears of the people with political slang, against the stomach of its sense, is revolting and oppressive even to its own party. But nothing better can be expected from a sheet, under the management of two individuals—one of whom has no conspicuous character at home, while the other is replete with all the gall and fury of a dismissed hireling, and fancies that the world has nothing farther to engage its attention and must listen eternally to his venomous effusions.

THE WEATHER.—Early yesterday morning the wind commenced blowing strongly from the Eastward, and towards 11 o'clock, it increased to a most violent gale. About 1 o'clock, rain began to fall in torrents, and continued without interruption until 6 o'clock. Fortunately the wind moderated towards night fall, as otherwise probably the river would have overflowed its banks. As it is, there was a sensible increase in the volume of water caused by the extreme force of the storm, which must have had the effect of backing up the tides in the Gulf.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, for the following new publications:

The Nun, or the inheritor of a Monastery, by Spindler. This is a work of power. Spindler is at the head of German novelists. His stories are admirable, and are marked by profound interest, and very skilful delineation of character.

New York by Gas Light. This is a series of lively and piquant sketches of New York life, originally prepared for the *Tribune*,—one of the contributors to that journal, and now collected together in a single volume. They are original and racy.

Kate in Search of a Husband, by Lady Chrysalis.—The popularity of this novel has induced the publishers to issue a new edition. The work was put forth several years ago, and then attracted considerable attention.

VALENTINES.—To-morrow will be Valentines Day, and of course the time honored custom by dispatching curious little missives by the beaux to their sweethearts, will be duly observed. We have examined some of these tokens at STEEL's in Camp street, and to say that they are beautiful, is to bestow but a feeble praise on the *ne plus ultra* of choice collections. Some of them are truly superb, and as a specimen we should not object to receive one ourselves.

MARDI GRAS presented yesterday none of the peculiar features connected with its observance in former years. If even the best intentions had existed to signalize the day by mummeries and masks, the weather would have effectually dampened, even the most inveterate representative of the Saracen or the Crusader—the Jackass or the Chicken-cock. We caught a glimpse of one mask on horseback and he had gathered over his head the ample folds of his domino, to protect him from the pelting storm; presenting merely, to the astonished gaze of a few urchins, a not very clean pair of corduroy leggings. Solitary and alone, like Don Quixote, he encountered both wind and water-mill at the same time. In consequence of the extreme inclemency of the weather, the balls in the evening were but thinly attended.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—In relation to the adjustment of this question by Congress, the correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"The probability of a compromise is increasing from day to day; Northern members becoming more reasonable, and the South a little more moderate. The compromise will be something tangible—a line—on paper corresponding to a parallel of latitude, and not an abstraction or a declaration of principles. These abstract declarations are enormous humbugs in legislation; exciting the passions by sweeping denunciations and effecting no practical good. Lord deliver us from evil.

THE HALF CENTURY QUESTION.—We have seen no clearer elucidation of the half century question than one which appears in the English papers. A correspondent of one of these papers says: "Let a hundred apples represent the century, and let twelve bites to each apple represent the months. It is clear that when the twelfth or last bite has been made of the fiftieth apple, the apples are half gone, and thus that the twelfth month of the fiftieth year of a hundred completes the half century."

FROM BERMUDA.—By an arrival at Charleston, the *Courier* of that city has received intelligence from Bermuda to the 17th ult. The only information is the following:

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SHIP L. Z. AND BARQUE MARIETTA.—Captain Hosmer informs us that the ship L. Z., of and from New York, for Liverpool, with a full cargo of flour, corn, &c., and some passengers, was abandoned at sea on the 16th January, in lat. about 38, long. 67.30—she having become water logged. The passengers and crew were taken off by the barque Marietta, Vennard, of and from Bath, (Me.) for Havana. In endeavoring to place the passengers and crew on board the Marietta, one of the boats got swamped, and the third officer of the L. Z., Thomas [illegible], with two passengers, were drowned. The Marietta, being short of water, [illegible] sail for the Bermudas. When nearing [illegible], she ran ashore on the Southwestern reef, and became a total loss. The Brothers brought [illegible] two of the passengers of the L. Z. The Rev. J. G. Witted, of Buffalo, (N. Y.) and Mr W. Ocent; also Captain J. G. Moore, the chief [illegible].

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
[*Transmitted to the N. O. Bee.*]

MORE OF THE EUROPA'S NEWS.

BALTIMORE, February 10th.

COMMERCIAL.

Good New Beef is selling at 73s. 6d., and New Mess Pork at 55s. The sales of Tobacco since the commencement of the year have amounted to 1,200 hhds at very full prices.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The projected expedition of the French Government to Buenos Ayres has been abandoned.

A dissolution of the Prussian Cabinet is threatened.

The Austrian Diet has been convoked.

The Chamber of Deputies in Hanover refuses to recognize the Central Commission of Austria and Prussia.

The Government of Sardinia has approved the treaty of peace between Piedmont and Austria.

Negotiations for peace between Denmark and Prussia have been renewed at Berlin.

Prussia has resumed diplomatic intercourse with Austria.

The Pope has not yet returned to Rome.

The political affairs of England and Ireland present no new feature.

The steamship *Ohio* has arrived at New York.

CONGRESS.

By way of Louisville we have received a telegraphic summary of the proceedings of Congress on the 4th inst. In the SENATE, after the presentation of petitions, the census bill was taken up and considered, Mr. Davis spoke in explanation and favor of the bill, and the debate was continued till the hour of adjournment.

In the HOUSE, Mr. ROOT offered a resolution prohibiting slavery in California. The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 109 to 79.—Mr. Root then offered another, that the duty of Congress is to secure equal rights to the people of all colors, laid on the table—101 to 89.

Mr. Disney offered a series of resolutions declaring that the people of every separate community have an inherent right to frame their own domestic laws, to establish their own local governments, in all cases where provisions of such laws do not conflict with the provisions of the Constitution, and that the Judiciary Committee prepare an amendment to the Constitution to this effect: that the will of the people of the District of Columbia of right ought to govern the action of Congress in relation to the existence of slavery within its limits; laid on the table.

A discussion followed on the relative duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper.

An ineffectual attempt was made to choose a doorkeeper.

Mr. Gorman gave notice that he would introduce a resolution instructing the Territory Committee to enquire into the expediency of admitting California with her present constitution.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., introduced a bill repealing the law establishing the Home Department; referred.

Mr. Cobb, of Ala., offered a resolution that the Senate appoint twelve members, six from the north and six from the south, and that the House appoint twenty members, ten from the north and ten from the south, to devise a plan predicated on constitutional principles, to settle all difficulties; that they submit the plan to the two houses, in order that the harmony of the two sections may be perpetuated.

Mr. Inge offered a resolution that the interference of the President, through the agency, Thos. Butler King, in California, was unauthorized by the Constitution, and is in flagrant violence of the province of Congress. He called the previous question, which not being seconded, it lies over. He then gave notice of his intention to debate it when he obtained the floor.

The House then adjourned.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.—The number of foreign immigrants into the port of New York during the year 1849, was 220,603; of these, [illegible]; England, 28,321; Scotland, 8,890; Norway, 3,300; France, 2,683; Holland, 2,447; Wales, 1,782; Switzerland, 1,405; Sweden, 1,007; Italy, 602; West Indies, 449; Portugal, 247; Spain, 211; Sardinia, 172; Denmark, 159; Nova Scotia, 151; Poland, 133; Belgium, 118; Canada, 52; Russia, 34; East Indies, 31; South America, 33; Mexico, 23; Sicily, 20; China, 9; Arabia, 8; Greece, 6; Turkey, 6.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2, 6½ P. M.

Commodore Daniel Turner, in charge of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, died suddenly today. The weather is very cold.

☞ The Virginia House of Delegates have adopted a resolution making provision for the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington Monument on the 22d inst.; and directing the Governor to invite the President of the United States to be present on the occasion.

☞ The Washington Union says there is no truth in the report that Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, has been recalled. A Washington letter to the North American makes the same denial, and adds:

Letters of a recent date have been received from him by members of his household, announcing that the reports of his exile to Siberia had created no little merriment with the court at St. Petersburg. His return to the United States is anticipated in March.

Treasury Notes Outstanding Feb. 1, 1850.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, February 1, 1850.

Amount outstanding of the several issues prior to 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office,	$142,589 31
Amount outstanding of the issue of 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office,	52,800 00
Amount outstanding of the issue of the 28th January, 1847, as per records of this office,	2,171,950 00
	2,367,339 31
Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of the accounting officers, of which $150 is under acts prior to 22d July, 1846; $3,700 under acts of 28th January, 1847,	8,850 00
	$2,358,489 31

M. NOURSE, Register ad interim.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 1, 1850.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of *Twenty Dollars*, "justly due the United States," which have been paid into the United States Treasury.

FROM HAYTI.—The N. Y. Herald of the 3d inst., publishes the following:

I have only time by this opportunity to send you the translation of another new decree and tariff, under date of 10th January, received from the capital this morning, which abolishes the last one of 16th December. At the date of my letter I thought we had seen the worst, but this new law puts the finishing touch to our commercial miseries. On examination, you will at once see the bearing of the law; the monopoly is removed on coffee, which we are now told we can buy wherever we can find it, and at whatever price we please; but at the same time the tariff is maintained, and we are forced to sell our goods at the fixed prices, which leave a most ruinous result. Already coffee has advanced from $49 to $60 per 100 pounds at Port-au-Prince, and will doubtless go still higher, as those who have engagements to fulfil must have it at any price.

Can you not get the subject of our trade with this island brought up through some influential member of Congress, at the present session? I think a little discussion on it might be attended with some good.

My time will not permit me to write any more by this vessel, which is about to sail.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The U. S. steam frigate Saranac, now lying at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., is nearly ready for sea. Her length from stem to stern, is 214 feet 9 inches; length between perpendiculars, 210 feet; length of keel, 203 feet; breadth of beam, 37 feet; depth of hold, 23 feet 3 inches. She is built of live oak, in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and is said to be a beautiful specimen of naval architecture. Her armament consists of two long pivot guns of eight inch calibre, weighing eleven thousand eight hundred and ninety pounds each, and four broadside guns of eight inch calibre; weighing six thousand two hundred and sixty-nine pounds each. She is furnished with two inclined engines of 350 horse power each; cylinder 60 inches diameter, 9 feet stroke, air pumps, 49½ inches diameter, 40 inches stroke; connecting rod, 18 feet long, 5½ inches diameter at the neck; water wheel shafts 18 feet long; journals, 15½ inches diameter, 18 inches long, weighing 16,000 pounds each; centre shaft, 10 feet 4 inches long, weighing 8,000 pounds; cranks, wrought iron, weighing 3,500 pounds each. The engine frames are built of wrought iron plates 3-8 of an inch thick, rivetted together, with angle iron to form the corners. The diameter of the water wheels is 28 feet, width 9 feet, with double buckets. The boilers (three) are of copper, double return flues, 27 feet long, 13 feet wide, 9 feet high, and have [illegible] square feet of grate surface. The weight of the boilers is [illegible] pounds. The cost of the engines and boilers is [illegible].—*N. Y. Herald.*

TRIAL FOR MUTILATING A RECORD.

[illegible] *Carter, Whitaker, Upton and [illegible] for defacing a record of the Court.*—The [illegible] of which have already been [illegible] readers, came up for trial yesterday. His Honor Judge Strawbridge was invited to preside on the occasion, Judge McHenry being a witness in the case in the part of the prosecution. Messrs. J. R. Grymes, J. P. Benjamin, Randell Hunt, M. M. Cohen and B. B. Lee, appeared for Mr. Carter; Mr. Alexander Grailhe for Mr. Upton, and Mr. Field, for Amos Hough. The Attorney General conducted the prosecution for the State. Before the Jury was empanelled, Mr. Cohen moved to have each party separately tried—the case was not one of conspiracy or combination, and nothing in the nature of the charge required that the parties should be tried collectively. Mr. Cohen did not wish to put in the plea of prescription, inasmuch as his client desired to rest the case on its own merits. That plea, however, was perfectly valid, as the statute of limitations only extended over one year, whilst the offence with which the parties are charged is alleged to have been committed upwards of two years ago. To be sure, the Attorney General, in the indictment, had endeavored to overcome this objection, by setting forth that the defacing of the records had only come to the knowledge of one of the officers of the Court a few months since. But this could not affect the case in point. He did not, however, propose to bring forward this plea, as his client desired a full investigation which would clearly prove that no fraud had ever been intended. The other parties might perhaps wish to introduce the plea in question, and for that reason he would ask for a severance of the case.

The Attorney General answered at some length, and cited several authorities to disprove the assertion of Counsel that the case was debarred by the statute of limitations. He contended also that no good cause had been shown why the parties accused should be separated on their trial.

Mr. Grymes remarked that the observations of his colleague were addressed to the discretion of the Court, and not claimed as a right. He was quite aware that the authorities were against the right. After reading the law on the subject of altering, falsifying and embezzling a record, the learned advocate contended that only one party could be a principal in the matter, though others might have aided and abetted in the transaction. If all three were then to be tried together, great injustice might be done to one or other of the parties. They might be subjected collectively to the influence of testimony which, properly speaking, could only affect one of the parties. He considered, therefore, that the circumstances presented a strong appeal to the discretion of the court.

His Honor decided that no good cause had been shown for a severance of the parties on trial. The reasoning put forth that the evidence on trial might unjustly affect one or other of the parties, was insufficient to satisfy His Honor's mind. Had the request been addressed to his private discretion he would willingly comply, but it was a matter for the exercise of his legal discretion, and the authorities were against the admission.

The following jury was then empanelled: J. [illegible] Reed, T. Meyer, J. H. Shepherd, A. Lanusse, J. Burr, S. S. Reff, W. R. Braselmann, F. Arraoy, H. Legendre, H. H. Perry, A. McArthur, P. Wood.

The Attorney General then cited the law under which the present prosecution was framed. The act of May 4th, 1805, section 20 provides that any person convicted of defacing, altering and falsifying a record of the court, with intent to defraud, shall be punished by a fine of $1,000, and not less than two years' imprisonment at hard labor. The indictment having been read;

R. H. Marr was sworn for the prosecution. (Attorney General handed witness a document, with request to examine it.) I saw this document a year ago—was then called upon by a young man named Chandler, to investigate the succession of his mother.

Mr. Benjamin here objected to the document as evidence, on the ground that the *allegata* and *probata* ought to correspond both in civil and criminal jurisprudence, but more especially in the latter. In the case the parties were called upon to answer the charge of defacing a record—now the indictment sets forth that the defacement consists of leaving blanks in the record, whereas the original document shows that a portion has been embezzled and cut away. The accused were charged with defacing, but no mention is made in the indictment of any embezzlement or cutting away; hence the *allegata* and *probata* do not correspond. Besides this the filing of the document, which alone could make it a judicial record, was not copied into the indictment. The endorsement likewise has the following words in the clerk's handwriting, "discontinued on the 20th September, 1847," whilst the indictment says that on the 2d September, 1847, &c. &c.

The Attorney General thought from the remarks of Counsel at the opening of the case, that the parties were most anxious to have it tried on its own merits, and was not prepared to see technical and quibbling objections made at every step. The arguments of gentlemen were very pretty, but he should like to hear the authorities read upon which they grounded their objections; until then, he would maintain that the document ought to go to the jury.

[illegible] remarks of his colleague, Mr. Benjamin.

His Honor decided that the document was informal and could not go to the Jury. The Attorney General excepted to the decision of the Court, and moved that a *nolle prosequi* be entered in the case. Prisoners' Counsel objected.

Mr. Grymes wished to make no argument in reference to the motion of the Attorney General to enter a *nolle prosequi*. He would only read two authorities: 20th Pickering 365 cites that there are three stages where a *nolle prosequi* can be entered, but excepts to the power of the Attorney General to enter a *nolle prosequi* after the Jury has been empanelled. The same point was also ruled in 1st Tyler's Reports, and its fact has been deemed law in almost every State of the Union.

The Attorney General supposed that the authority ought to be considered conclusive in Massachusetts, but not so in Louisiana, where we are governed by the principles of the Common Law. Page 614 Wharton lays down that at Common Law the Attorney General has the right to enter a *nolle prosequi* at any time before judgment. Under that law it is laid down that the plaintiff has the right to claim a non suit when the Jury is going out. There were considerations, moreover, in the present question which the Attorney General trusted would incline the Court to give a favorable ear to his application.

A long argument here ensued, in which Mr. Randall Hunt and the Attorney General took part. His Honor remarked that it was with some diffidence he would deliver an opinion, many years having elapsed since he had presided over a criminal court, but from the impressions existing in his mind, he was of the opinion that both in civil and criminal cases, where the matter was once before a jury, the defendant had the unquestionable right to a verdict.

The Attorney General then observed that he would take a bill of exceptions on the rule of the Court as to the admissibility of the document in question, as well as in relation to the decision on the application for a nolle prosequi.

Mr. Grymes then stated that he was instructed by his client, Mr. Carter, to withdraw his opposition to the admission of the documents as evidence. He did not wish to take advantage of any technical objection, but was desirous of laying the case before the jury, with the view of fully and entirely exculpating him self from the charges set forth in the indictment.

The Attorney General. In that event I shall go on with the case.

The Court. What course do the parties intend to adopt?

Mr. Field. On the part of Dr. Hough, I shall also withdraw all opposition to the admission of the document as evidence.

Mr. Grailhe. On the part of Mr. Upton I shall also withdraw all opposition.

Examination resumed.—R. H. Marr sworn. (The Attorney General here presented the document in question as evidence to the Jury.) The first time I discovered the record to have been defaced in that manner was about a year ago—it all events previous to the 1st March, 1849. I never recollect to have seen that paper previous to its defacement; never examined any of the papers of the case until employed by Chandler in the succession of Mrs. Bannister. Chandler claims to be the son of Rachel Bannister; I am not aware that anybody else claims her succession. I exhibited this record in its mutilated shape to the Judge of this Court on the 7th November; I had not the slightest intention to aid in a criminal prosecution.

Louis Sere sworn. The first time I noticed this document was when Mr. Marr showed it; it exhibited the same appearance then as it does now. I do not remember how it was filed.

Cross-questioned. The discontinuance endorsed on the document is in my hand writing. There was a genuine copy of the document in the record at the time, endorsed, I believe, in Mr. Carter's handwriting.

Judge McHenry sworn. The first I recollect of the case of Rachel Bannister, was when judgment was rendered on the 5th November, 1847. The executor had filed a tableau of distribution, to which there were various oppositions filed by several lawyers. The oppositions were tried and judgment rendered. Shortly afterwards, my attention was called to the allowances made for certain lawyers' fees. Soon after this Mr. Lucius C. Duncan (objected to.) The Court notified the clerk not to pay over a judgment of $3,000 in favor of Merle, Beylle & Co. After this, Mr. Marr instituted a suit relative to the succession of Bannister. The case came up on exceptions some time in November.—Mr. Carter had left the Court, when Mr. Marr got up and exhibited this mutilated document. This was Saturday. On Monday I met Mr. Carter and told him he had not waited to hear the argument of his opponent—that a mutilated record had been exhibited in Court which gave a very ugly appearance to the matter. Mr. Carter, in reply, stated that Mr. Upton had cut the document. Shortly afterwards, I met Mr. Upton, who said that the document had been cut before it was filed. In conversation a few days subsequent, I remarked that the case did not amount to much, as Mr. Upton had given me the assurance that he had cut the document before it was filed. Mr. Sere, who was standing by, said: "Judge, this cannot be, as there is another copy of the document in the record, which is entirely whole. I then thought it my duty to consult with the Attorney General on the subject, and thus the prosecution was instituted.

Cross Examined.—I can't say what was the air and manner of Mr. Upton when he made the explanation to me of having cut the document; did not observe him narrowly; on passing his office, he either came towards me or was leaving his office, and observed "I have heard some thing has been said about an opposition that has been cut or defaced?" I replied, "Yes, it was exhibited by Mr. Marr, and presented a very bad appearance." He then said, "I cut it before it was filed," and added, "Why, Good Heavens Judge, you don't suppose that I would cut a record?"

The Attorney General then presented to the jury the tableau of distribution, going to show that the estate had sold for the gross amount of $25,500, whilst the debts approved by the executors amounted to $17,077. The claims submitted and not approved amounted to $4,418 90.

After some discussion whether the accused party (Mr. Upton) could address the Jury in his behalf, the Court reluctantly consented that he could do so by simply confining himself to the grounds which he intended to introduce for his defence. Mr. Upton then stated that he would prove that the claim of Merle, Beylle & Co. was a just one, and was going on to speak at length, when he was interrupted by the Court observing that his remarks partook too much of the argumentative.

Mr. Latellier sworn: I have been clerk in Mr. Carter's office, and knew Chandler. The latter repeatedly urged Mr. Carter to settle up the estate. Every time that Chandler came into the office, the tableau was exhibited to him; he knew the charges that were on the tableau, and made no opposition. He was very urgent to obtain the balance of the money coming to him from the estate.

(The Attorney General producing a document) Is this the tableau you made out, and is it in your handwriting? No; it is in Mr. Carter's handwriting. *Cross-Questioned*—(Mr. Benjamin here produced another document). Is this the [illegible] draft of the tableau drawn up by yourself [illegible]

Court?—Yes. (The document was [illegible] to the Jury.)

[illegible]

[illegible] sworn: The heirs of Merle, Beylle & [illegible] a claim against Chandler for advances [illegible] Mr. Upton to take charge of that claim. (Mr. Benjamin here submitted the account to the Jury, showing that the claim of $2,478 86, had arisen from advances on shipments of molasses [illegible] to New York.)

Cross questioned. The claim was placed in Mr. Upton's hands before May 1848—it might have been twelve months before. The suit was instituted in the First District Court. Mr. Bannister at the time acknowledged the debt to be a just one. (The account current showing the result of the shipments alluded to, was submitted to the Jury as evidence.) The claim was properly speaking against Mr. Bannister.

A. Pitot, re examined. All the notes and money resulting from the succession of Mrs. Bannister was paid into Mr. Lucien Hermann's hands, through whom likewise all the payments were made.

Lucien Hermann sworn: I was the notary employed in the succession of the estate of Mrs. Bannister; Chandler came repeatedly to my office; received the proceeds of the estate and distributed them subsequently; Chandler was perfectly aware of the application of these proceeds; he was very urgent to have the estate settled up, and to receive the final balance due him; he had sufficient intelligence to know that his ultimate claim would dwindle down to very little; some of the assets in my hands were sequestered by the Sheriff.

Cross Questioned.—I could almost say to a certainty that Chandler was aware of the claim made by Merle, Beylle & Co.

Mr. Benjamin here offered in evidence a mortgage made by Chandler to E. P. Last and Amos Hough, for the sum of $3,340. The money was lent to Chandler, who allowed them to be protested, and they have never been paid since.

J. G. Howard sworn: I am aware of the existence of some notes drawn by Chandler in favor of Amos Hough, and which have not been paid; a portion was covered by mortgage, but the balance amounting to $2,300 or $2,400 is still unsettled; I instituted suit for the amount in the Second District Court, and obtained a judgment.

The evidence being at an end, Mr. Grymes proposed to save time and submit the case. This the Attorney General refused, and the case was accordingly argued.

C. P. Cook sworn. Became acquainted with this succession case, and the proceedings in relation thereto, by being employed as the attorney of Mr McMasters, to inquire into the validity of the title of certain property he had purchased from out of the succession, and by being employed subsequently by Mr. Conrey, agent of Mr. McMasters, to obtain a settlement of an assignment made of one fourth of the claim of Merle, Beylle & Co., against the succession, which assignment was made by Mr. Carter the accused, to Mr. Wilcox, and by him transferred to Mr. McMasters. Was engaged in the first matter in June, 1848, and in the other a few weeks after. On examining the record, found there was no entry of Mr. McMaster's interest. Witness went with Mr. Wilcox to Mr. Carter to obtain a settlement or explanation. He was not at his office. Saw Mr. Carter subsequently alone, and had a conversation with him in relation to the assignment. Could not obtain a satisfactory answer. Mr. Carter said he had already had too much trouble with the succession—that witness could go to the Court and if there was any money there belonging to the succession, he could make application for it. Witness went with Mr. Wilcox to see him again; Mr. Wilcox informed him that witness had the assignment in his hands for collection, and requested him to settle it.

[The Attorney General here read to the Jury the assignment in question made by Mr. Upton as attorney of Merle Beylle, & Co., to Mr. Carter, and transferred by him as above stated.]

Mr. Cook's Testimony continued.—Asked Mr. Carter if the assignment had been placed on record? He said it was not necessary; that there were important reasons why it should not; that there were several opponents to the tableau, and the record of the assignment might delay judgment. He then said he would see Mr. Upton, and went across the street to see him. Subsequently witness saw Mr. Upton, and had a conversation with him on the subject. He said he would go before the court and take some rules by which the property would be sold and the debts paid. He too, said it was not necessary the assignment should be placed on record, and added that he was very glad it was not. During this interview he observed to the witness—"By the way, I will tell you how Mr. Carter got that assignment."

(The witness was going on to relate the explanation; when he was interrupted by the defence, who denied the admissibility of such testimony, as Mr. Carter was not present at the conversation. After a lengthy argument, the court ruled that the testimony was admissible, in so far as it might relate to Upton himself, but instructed the Jury to throw it out altogether in Carter's case.)

Mr. Cook continued.—Mr. Upton said he was fearful his clients, Merle, Beylle & Co. would have difficulty in establishing their claim against the succession; and, therefore, applied to Mr. Carter, who he entirely satisfied of the justice of the claim, and in consideration of his agreeing to a judgment, he was assigned the one fourth of the claim, then in possession of Mr. McMasters.

Mr. S. H. Conrey, sworn: Examined the paper submitted to the jury as the assignment, and verified it.

This closed the evidence for the State. Mr. Benjamin moved that inasmuch as there was no evidence whatever against two of the parties to show any participation in the alleged alteration, or defacement of the record, that their case be immediately [illegible] them, in order that their testimony might be used for the other defendant.

The Attorney General said it afforded him much pleasure to say that there was not a word of testimony to inculpate Dr. Hough, and he would cheerfully accede to the motion, but in relation to the other prisoner, he should hold him.

Accordingly, the case of Dr. Hough was at once submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict of "not guilty" and the prisoner was discharged.

Counsel for the defence then urged upon the Court, that Mr. Carter was also entitled to an unconditional acquittal, as there was as little evidence against him as there had been against Dr. Hough—in fact, none against the accused.

The Court overruled the motion, expressing a difference of opinion with Counsel as to their allegations. There was no evidence connecting Mr. Carter with the offence charged. The Court could not say to what that testimony led; that was a question for the jury, but it differed with Counsel for the defence in the opinion that there was no testimony. The Court could not say that. The trial was therefore ordered to go on.

Mr. Benjamin then briefly addressed the Court and Jury, to show the course the defence intended to pursue, and what they should endeavor to prove.

The Attorney General then rose and spoke for nearly an hour, chiefly on points of evidence. Our crowded columns prevent us even from giving a sketch of his remarks.

Mr. Grymes, for the defence, declined entering into any argument, and simply asked the Court to instruct the jury on the following points: *Firstly*, That no proof had been adduced of the defacing of a record. *Secondly*, That if any evidence existed of the fact, it must be proven that the defacement was done with an intent to defraud. *Thirdly*, That on the face of the indictment and from the evidence adduced, it was a record of a court that was alleged to have been defaced. And *Fourthly*, That the prosecution ought to have been framed under the 19th section of the statute of 1805, and not under the 20th section. That section reads as follows.—"If any person or persons shall feloniously steal, take away, alter, falsify, or otherwise avoid any record, writ, process, or other proceedings in any of the courts of this territory, by means whereof any judgment shall be reversed, made void or not, take effect, every such person or persons shall on conviction, &c., &c."

His Honor charged the Jury strictly in conformity with these points, stating that as no evidence had been adduced of any judgment having been reverted, they must bring in a verdict of acquittal. At half past 6 o'clock, the Jury retired and returned into Court three quarters of an hour afterwards, stating through their foreman, that they could not agree for the reason that some of the jurors did not exactly understand the law. The Court thereupon, instructed them anew, and repeated substantially the charge first delivered, adding at the same time, that the Court was the sole judge of the law; and that the jury had simply to pass on the facts.

The Jury again withdrew, and after an absence of ten minutes, returned into Court with a verdict of acquittal. The accused were accordingly discharged, and the Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock.

THE DRURY CASE.—The extraordinary trial of the Drurys was concluded last evening, and given to the Jury. The Judge in his charge, said nothing had been presented on the trial in way of threats or otherwise, to lead to the impression that any third parties had been instrumental in sending the box to the house, and the question for the Jury is whether it was sent by Drury or through the procurement of Mr. Warner himself. As to motive, the Jury, as to the defendant, might look for it in the threats of Drury, and the fact that litigation was proceeding between him and Mr. Warner in the position be sustained with his family, and his cohabitation with Miss Busby, the Jury had nothing to do. The Jury had not agreed at a late hour last night.

THE VERDICT.—*The Drury Trial*.—The jury in this important case came into Court a few minutes before eleven, and having stated that there was no possibility of their agreeing on a verdict, were discharged. It was rumored, we know not on what authority, that they stood eight for an acquittal and four for a conviction. We presume another trial will not be had during this term, at least on this indictment. There are, however, other bills for high offences against the accused, on which they may be arraigned. The prisoner will be discharged on bail for his reappearance.—*N. Y. Express, 2nd.*

TOIL CONQUERING PRIDE.—John Adams, the second President of the United States, used to relate the following anecdote:

"When I was a boy, I used to study the Latin grammar; but it was dull, and I hated it. My father was anxious to send me to college, and, therefore, I studied the grammar till I could stand it no longer; and going to my father, I told him I did not like to study, and asked for some other employment. It was opposing his wishes, and he was quick in his answer. 'Well, John, if Latin grammar does not suit you, try ditching, perhaps that will; my meadow yonder wants a ditch, and you may put by Latin and try that.' This seemed a delightful change, and to the meadow I went, but soon found ditching harder than Latin, and the first forenoon was the longest I ever experienced. That day I ate the bread of labor, and glad was I when night came on. That night I made some comparison between Latin grammar and ditching, but said not a word about it. I dug next forenoon, and wanted to return to Latin at dinner; but it was humiliating, and I could not do it. At night, toil conquered pride; and though it was one of the severest trials I ever had in my life, I told my father that if he chose I would go back to Latin grammar. He was glad of it, and if I have since gained any distinction, it has been owing to the two day's labor in that abominable ditch."

[illegible] occurred in [illegible]. The despatch says:

[illegible] Taylor's machine shop and [illegible] factory, on Hague street, [illegible] this morning, killing and [illegible]. The first floor was occupied [illegible] & Co., Hat Factory, and the second and third floors by A. S. Taylor, who had six large power presses and other heavy works in the rooms, and in the fourth story was a book-bindery. About one hundred and fifty persons were employed in the building, and it is supposed that not less than one hundred are killed. Instantaneously with the explosion the whole building was raised about six feet from its foundation, falling down with a dreadful crash. Thirty dead bodies have been taken from the ruins, and some sixty or seventy more are buried. Voices are heard and the cries are distressing and heart-rending. The bodies that are recovered are much mangled and in such horrible condition as to be unrecognizable. A large crowd is assembled, and workmen are engaged in digging out the dead. Various causes are expressed as to the cause. The general impression seems to be that the boiler was imperfect. A man rescued from the ruins says it was an old steamboat boiler and much patched. The proprietors state it was a new one, and the explosion was owing to the frost last night. A great number have been drowned, as floods of water have been poured into the building since 8 A. M. Had the explosion occurred later more lives would have been lost.

MEANS OF ARRESTING THE FATAL EFFECTS OF CHLOROFORM.—An eminent surgeon of France relates two cases in which the inhalation of chloroform proved nearly fatal. He however succeeded in reviving his patients, after all ordinary means had failed, by placing his mouth upon theirs, and forcibly insufflating the lungs by rapid aspiration and expirations. A medical practitioner in Paris, states that in two instances of approaching dissolution by the inhalation of chloroform, he re-called life by thrusting two fingers deep into the throat, down to the larynx and œsophagus; a sudden movement of expiration followed, and recovery took place.

City Intelligence.

BREWER'S PANORAMAS.—This truly magnificent exhibition will only remain with us a few days longer. If through chance or inadvertence any one has failed to gaze on these faithful representations of the mysterious wonders of the Mammoth Cave, the mighty Cataract of Niagara, Mount Vernon, that beautiful spot on the Potomac with all its holy associations, or that tremendous cleft which forms the Natural Bridge of Virginia—let him by all means, go and repair the oversight. One visit, however, is not enough, for it to be thoroughly appreciated, the exhibition must be seen over and over again.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—*Benefit of Mr. Dulue.*—The performances to morrow evening have been set apart for the benefit of Mr. Dulue, the first tenor of the establishment. We trust the *habitués* of this fashionable place of resort will turn out strong on the occasion, and give the talented beneficiary a full bumper. Meyerbeer's admired opera of "The Huguenots" will constitute the attraction of the evening.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—John Campbell was arrested yesterday morning in the First Municipality, on the charge of having assaulted J. McCurry, on the night previous with a knife, and cutting his throat. The wounded man is lying at the Hospital in a precarious condition, and the assailant has been committed for further examination.

DROWNED.—The body of an unknown white man was found yesterday in a well in the Third Municipality. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was returned of "accidental death."

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1850.

The Cotton market is dull, with sales to-day of only 1,500 bales. There is a disposition in some quarters to accept a slight decline.

Sales of Sugar, 300 hhds. The rain which commenced falling at 1 o'clock, interfered with further transactions. Of Molasses, 600 bbls. were sold at old prices.

The Flour market is unchanged. In Corn, there were some transactions at 48 @ 50c ℔ bushel.

Provisions are the same. Lard is in active request, at very full prices.

Whiskey is selling at 20½ @ 21½c ℔ gallon for Rectified.

Exchanges remain as last quoted.

Freights are extremely dull.

For Mayor.

☞ We are authorized to announce A. D. CROSSMAN as a candidate [illegible]

MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce me as a Candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the City—Election in April next. PETER L. JOBE,
f5 Ex La. State Infirmary.

☞ In accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting for the Relief of Destitute Irish Immigrants, on the 11th inst., I have appointed the following persons as a Committee to solicit subscribers, within their respective Municipalities, for the above object:

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Hon. J Genois,	Thos. Bell,
J L Fabre,	S T Taylor,
Rich. Hagan,	Wm. Laughlin,
Thos Birmingham,	Geo. Clark,
W A Peck,	J W Zacharie,
P Conniff,	J A Bonneval,
P Willman,	——McCab,
E Giquel,	J C Duncan,
H Clausen,	D Cronan,
M Broderick,	Hugh Kennedy,
W M Fleming.	

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

Hon. J Baldwin,	Jas. Saul,
P Irvin,	J Neville,
G Golding,	D Byrne,
J Robb,	S J Peters,
S Shakspeare,	S Jackson,
Capt. Monaghan,	Jas Roach,
J Donovan,	Col. Crockett,
J L Forgay,	J Wright,
Jas. Armstrong,	J McCormick,
J C Stewart,	J O Pierson,
J P Freret,	

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

Hon. P Seuzeneau,	J C Pendergrast,
J H Page,	Geo. Hooper,
P C Collins,	T C Poole,
J McNeil,	—— Jacobs,
W Vandergriff,	J L Warner,
Jacob Olf,	John Culbertson,
M Gernon,	Jos Solomon,
S Gurley,	E P Kennedy,
P Ougatte,	J B Leefe,
Jno. Jones,	Capt. Talbot.

A. D. CROSSMAN, President.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!

Keep it before the People!

The 14th of February and 14 Camp street.

☞ The auspicious day, sacred to Love and Youth, is rapidly approaching—the ever memorable 14th February—when the votive offerings made by the Heart's emotions are silently but eloquently revealed in the Valentine. Sweet minstrant of CUPID! how many bosoms will beat with tumultuous feeling as the trembling fingers open thy glowing pages!

The finest collection possible to be brought together is to be found at

J. B. STEEL'S

New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse, 14 Camp st. The Valentines he has for sale are of infinite variety, suited to all ages, forms, states and conditions of ladies and Gentlemen. Step forward, LOTHARIO, and choose! Arabella expects the accustomed homage! f13

New Law Books.

PHILLIPPS ON EVIDENCE, third edition in 5 volumes, 1849, by Esek Cowen, Nicholas Hill, and J. Madden Vancott, much enlarged and improved.

UNITED STATES ANNUAL DIGEST, volume 2d for 1849, and the same in sets of 2 vols.

GORDON'S COLLECTION OF THE LAWS, of the United States, relating to Revenue, Navigation and Commerce, and Light Houses, up to the 4th of March, 1843, including the Treaties with Foreign Powers. Compiled for the Treasury Department of the United States.

DUNLAP'S ADMIRALTY PRACTICE, Just received and for Sale by

ALEXANDER LEVY & Co.,
Law Booksellers and Stationers,
f13 Corner of Camp and Gravier streets.

IN STORE—100 casks St. Julien Red Wine; 50 do family Wine; 50 do Chateaux Margaux; 23 do Bergasse do; 150 Haut Sauterne White Wine No. 1 and ordinary.

COGNAC—30 4 old Cognac, 1 proof, J. Boiveun brand; 10½ do 3 do do do; 10¼ and ½ do Lecog do; 90 pipes ¾ and ¼ sundry brands.

LIQUORS—200 boxes genuine Absynth Pernaud; 100 do Lecoultre do; 50 boxes Kerschenwater; 200 do Feuvajot & Brunston; 400 do Claret; 150 do Haut Sauterne; 11 do Brandy Prunes.

SUNDRIES—80 frails empty bottles; 5 hhds twine; 150 empty demijohns, 5 gallons; 600 boxes Orange Flower water; 6 bales painted Corks; 6000 demijohn Corks; 60,000 superfine do; 40,000 fine long do; 100 baskets Piagnol Oil; 50 do 24 half bottles; 6 tons Gruyere Cheese. For sale by
f13 N. DUDOUYT, 13 Toulouse st.

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Lucina, from Bordeaux—20 casks St. Julian Red Wine; 16 do Haut Sauterne White Wine.
f15 N. DUDOUYT, 13 Toulouse st.

LANDING—Ex brig Louisa, from Bordeaux—400 cases Claret St Julien; 40 quarter pipes P. Godard Brandy; 20 do do J. J. & A. de Lafontaine's do. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
f13 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR—18 half casks White Wine Vinegar, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
f13 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

SARDINES & GREEN PEAS—76 cases 50¼ lbs each sardines—5 do 94 1-4 lbs each Green Peas for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
f13 17 and 19 St Louis st.

BLANKETS—21 bales white French Blankets, 3 points. For sale by
f13 EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO, 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

MADERIA WINE—2 quarter casks Superior Maderia Wine for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
f13 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

PRESERVED MEATS—600 canisters of 2 lbs each, received from New York, and for sale by
f13 BERNARD TURPIN, No. 20 Old Levee.

PORT WINE—100 bbls, landing and in store, for sale by R. J. HART & CO.,
f13 No. 78 Tchoupitoulas st.

BUCKWHEAT—100 packages, fresh landing and in store, for sale by R. J. HART & CO.,
f13 No. 78 Tchoupitoulas st.

SWEET OIL—500 baskets, landing and in store, for sale by R. J. HART & CO.,
f13 No. 78 Tchoupitoulas st.

FIGS.—100 bushels landing and in store, for sale by R. J. HART & Co.,
78 Tchoupitoulas street.

RUSSIA DUCK—Landing and for sale by
A. & H. HEINE,
f13 [illegible]

THIRD MUNICIPALITY BONDS, for sale in [illegible] to suit purchasers, by
PIERRE POUTZ, [illegible]

[illegible] the undersigned, the committee appointed by their fellow members of the Board of Administrators of the University of Louisiana, to prepare for your honorable body an account of the affairs of that institution, respectfully report:

That the Constitution of the State (title vii, articles 137, 138, 139) declares: That "a University shall be established in the city of New Orleans."

That the first legislature convened under that Constitution granted a portion of the square bounded by Canal, Phillippa, Common and Baronne streets in the city of New Orleans, and also a sum of money for the purpose of instituting and establishing a State University to be called and known by the name and style of the University of Louisiana.

That by section [illegible] of the act entitled: "An act to establish [in the city] of New Orleans the University of Louisiana," approved April 22d, 1847, it is [enacted] that said University shall be composed of the following departments or faculties, to wit: [of] Law, one of Medicine, one of the Natural Sciences and one of Letters, and a college proper or Academical Department; all of which said faculties, as the resources of the University increase, shall be completed by the administrators.

The departments or faculties of Law and Medicine are organized, and the chairs filled by gentlemen of talent, learning and deservedly high standing.

Proceeding to give a more detailed account of each of these departments, the committee respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to—

I. THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following list exhibits the names of the gentlemen who compose the faculty of this department, and also the distribution of the branches of instruction:

James Jones, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Warren Stone, M. D., Surgery.
J. L. Riddell, M. D., Chemistry.
A. H. Cenas, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of women and children.
J. Wedderburn, M. D., Anatomy.
G. A. Nott, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Thomas Hunt, M. D., Physiology and Pathology.
V. R. Le Monnier, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The number of matriculates in 1849-1850 is 176. This department is in a very prosperous condition, and its prospects are highly flattering. The committee annex [Appendix A] the annual circular for the session of 1849-1850.

II. THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The course of instruction in this department embraces the most important branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public, International and Constitutional Law. The following list exhibits the names of the faculty, and the subjects of their lectures:

Henry A. Bullard, Civil Law.
Theodore H. McCaleb, Admiralty, Maritime and International Law.
Randall Hunt, Commercial and Criminal Law.

[illegible] of the Professors, subjects of the lectures, regulations, connected with the exercises of the [illegible] Department, and a list of the graduates and students.

The Degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred in the class of [illegible] not less than 22 students. The present class is composed of 35 students, mostly from Louisiana, but many of them from the other States of the Union.

The Law Department, until the completion of the left wing of the University, is compelled to occupy a portion of the building appropriated to the Preparatory Department. The professors have not, in consequence, such accommodations as are merited by their zeal and ability. The new edifice, destined partly for their use, will probably be so far finished, before the commencement of their course in December next, as to allow of their lectures being delivered therein. Funds, however, will be required for the completion of that wing, and for the furnishing of the lecture rooms, library, &c.

The committee respectfully suggest the propriety of a grant of copies of such works upon jurisprudence as may be found in the State Library, and particularly of the Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court and of the Acts of the Legislature and the Digest thereof.

III. THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, COMMERCE AND STATISTICS.

In pursuance of the discretionary power vested in them by the 12th section of the act of 1847, above cited, the Administrators accepted an offer of Maunsel White to endow a professorship of Political Economy, &c., and appointed J. B. D. DeBow, the nominee of Mr. White, to the chair so endowed. The committee annex [Appendix C] a copy of Mr. White's letter upon this subject; and also, [Appendix D] a programme of the course of instruction in this department.

IV. THE ACADEMIC OR PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

By section 12th of the act entitled: "An act to establish in the city of New Orleans the University of Louisiana," it is enacted that "said Administrators may, if necessary, establish a preparatory or grammar school to be attached to the University, and shall procure suitable buildings for the same, appoint tutors and ordain by laws for the decipline and government of said Preparatory Department."

Under the provisions of this section, the Board of Administrators established a Preparatory School, in the month of December, 1847. The average number of its pupils has been forty. Several of its pupils have been prepared for college, and have entered college in the northern States, while others will, at the close of its present session be ready for the freshman class of any college in the Union. A printed prospectus of this department is hereto annexed. [Appendix E.]

The committee now proceed to render to your honorable body an account of the disbursements which have been made by the Board of Administrators of the sum of $35,000 which was appropriated by the legislature. The following statement of their Treasurer will exhibit, in detail, the disposition made by the Board of the said money.

University of Louisiana in account with MAUNSEL WHITE, Treasurer of the Board of Administrators.

1848. April, May and June.	Warrants drawn on the Treasurer of the State, in favor of M. M. Cohen, $640, $123 70, and $500, paid by him as follows, viz: For books, $500; academic department, $572 40; new Medical College, $191 40,			$1,263 70
July 25	M. White's warrants on Treasurer of the State in favor of John Rogers, for repairs and work done for old Medical College,	1623 00		
"	For new Medical College half fence,	130 00		
"	Academic Department, filling up lot,		1,753 00	
"			200 00	
Dec. 14	Warrant favor John Rogers for repairs and work done on Academic Department, ordered by G. C. Anthon, and afterwards approved,	196 50		
"	Collegiate Department, by Dr. Hawkes,	550 00		
"	Law Department, fitting up room,	120 00		
"	New Medical College, for steps,	180 00		
"	M. M. Cohen, warrant do. paid by him:			1,046 50
"	Academic Department, printing, foot-mats, chairs, stoves, desks and cleaning up the house,	200 00		
"		247 30		
"	Law Department, chairs,	16 50		
"	Political Economy Department, printing,	68 00		
"	New Medical College, Leeds & Co bill of extras, ordered paid, $210 40. Young's bill repairing sidewalks, $65,	275 40		807 20
1849. Jan. 19	Warrant favor M. M. Cohen to pay to Dr. Hawkes, for repairs and work done to objects of natural history and printing,			58 00
April 7	Warrant, my favor, to pay sundries, viz.: John R. Rogers, Academical Department, new copper valley all around the roof of the house, and repairing the slate, $136; building a shed for Gymnasium, $150; blackboard for use of the school, $39,	325 00		
"	New Medical College, Christy's bill, $8; Roger's do., for slating part injured, $30; B. Carland, for hauling earth to fill up with, $78; Joseph Daly, for spreading out and grading, $21,	137 00		
"	Geo. C. Anthon, for amount handed to him, to buy books,			
"	Law Department, paid Casserly, for work and labor done,	30 00		703 00
"	General Department, cash paid Mr. Wharton, for plan,			50 00

Recapitulation of the amount paid for the different Departments, viz:

1848.	April to June, Academic Department,	572 40	
"	July 25, do. Academic Department, sundry repairs,	623 00	
"	Do. do. by Geo. C. Anthon,	196 50	
"	Dec. 14, printing, chairs, work, &c.,	447 30	
"	Filling up lot in July,	200 00	
1849.	April 7, repairs on roof, shed, blackboards, &c.,	325 00	
"	Do. Geo. C. Anthon, books, maps, globes, &c.,	211 00	
			3,575 20
	General Department, books, use of every day,		500 00
	Law Department, sundries,		166 50
	Collegiate Department, Dr. Hawkes,		608 00
	Political Economy,		68 00
	New Medical College.		
	April to June, by M. M. Cohen, $191 40; half fence, $130; steps, by Rogers, $180; Leeds' bill extras, $210 40; Young's bill, repairing pavements, $65 10; Christy, Rogers, Carland and Daly, $137,		4,917 70
	Mitchell and Coates' bill in full,	913 80	
	Patterson's bill in full, plastering,	6400 00	
	A. Ladd for fence and painting,	850 00	
	Jones and O'Brien, filling up lot,	587 50	
	Newton Richards, for granite,	731 48	14,658 52
		1175 74	
	Appropriation,	$35,000 00	
	Checks,	19,576 22	$19,576 22
	Due M. White,	15,423 78	
		50 00	
	Balance,	$15,373 78	

[Signed.] E. E. M. WHITE, Treasurer.

The Treasurer also reports:

Money received for the University of Louisiana: Two checks of $500 each on 18th February, 1848, $1000 00
Set out at interest at 8 o/o 1st March, 80 00
Rec'd f'm Messrs. Huigle & Bonzillo, $2 f'm former and $20 from latter, 22 00
Int'st on same from 16th March at 8 o/o 1 76
$1103 76

In explanation of the items of two checks of $500 each, the committee respectfully refer to the annexed copies of letters from the donors of those sums: [Appendix F.]

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that a balance of $15,373 78 was left after all of the above disbursements. With this balance the Board are now erecting the left wing of the university buildings, of which a new edifice some mention has been made in a previous part of this report. That left wing has now been raised to the height of three stories, and good progress is being made under the contracts entered into for its completion. But the sum now at the disposal of the Board, though sufficient to finish the building so as to allow of its being occupied, is not enough to complete it, and a further appropriation of $5000 or $6000, will be needed to finish it, even without any furniture.

Nor have the Board any means wherewith to establish the college proper, and the chairs of the natural sciences and Belles Lettres. Several of the pupils in the preparatory department have been carried through a course of study, comprising (besides the French and English branches, usually taught in schools), in mathematics, arithmetic, algebra and geometry, trigonometry, surveying, descriptive geometry, anaytical geometry and [illegible] engineering.

In classics, the Latin and Greek Grammars and Prosodies, exercises in Latin prose composition and Latin versification, and the translating of portions of the following works: Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, Virgil's Æneid, Sallust's Ingurthine War, Cicero's Orations against Cataline, The Odes of Horace, Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad.

It is a source of deep regret and mortification to the Board that they are obliged to part with the pupils of the preparatory department when so far advanced in their studies, as their it is, and the committee respectfully [illegible] to the serious consideration of your honorable body, that in consequence of their utter inability, from want of funds, to establish [illegible] proper, the preparatory department of the University of Louisiana stands in the light of a mere preparatory school to the colleges of the other States of the Union.

It is respectfully submitted that this state of things comports not with the dignity of the State of Louisiana. The constitution of the State made it the imperative duty of the legislature to establish the university, and the legislature did so establish it. Being established, it should afford to the student the means of acquiring a complete education. Until this be done the university, so far as concerns the college proper, is one but in name. The law and medical schools may exist and have existed without connection with a university. The mere fact, therefore, of such schools being in successful operation in connection with the University of Louisiana, does not warrant the assertion that the wishes of the people have been carried out. The peculiar characteristics of the university are the collegiate department and the departments of natural sciences and [illegible].

And the committee [illegible] that it is the desire of the Board [illegible] once to the organization of the college [illegible] by opening a freshman class for the [illegible] students, and that their plan of organization contemplates the promotion of the students of the freshman class at a proper time to a sophomore class, to a junior and finally to a senior class. In order to carry out their views, four professorships must be established, viz: one of [illegible] mathematics, one of [illegible] and one of Belles Lettres. But they [illegible] in inviting men of [illegible] those chairs, [illegible] ty of such invitations [illegible] at least from the [illegible] law and medical [illegible] from their private [illegible] a mere support [illegible] would have to [illegible]

livelihood. Is it to be supposed that the mere opening of a college in New Orleans will fill its lecture rooms with students? Has it not, on the contrary, to go through the same ordeal as the other colleges in this Union? Its reputation—a work of time—must be built up by degrees. As far as we are aware, no college, not sectarian, has hitherto succeeded in these United States without legislative aid. The Board, therefore, through the undersigned, their committee, respectfully solicit from your honorable body, either endowments for the professorships in the college proper, to be so invested that the interest may be applied to the payment of the salaries of the professors, while the principal may revert to the State in case of a failure to establish the college; or an annual grant from the State Treasury sufficient to carry out the views embodied in the above report.

And, through their committee, the Board also ask an appropriation for the purpose of finishing and furnishing the left wing of the university and of increasing the library in such manner as in your wisdom and munificence your honorable body may deem meet and proper.

All which is respectfully submitted by

M. M. COHEN, } Com. on behalf of the
C. ROSELIUS, } Board of Admin'tors.

MONTEREY HOTEL,
AT MONTEREY, MEXICO.

TRAVELLERS going to MONTEREY or MEXICO, are informed that a splendid Hotel has just been opened in Monterey, under the designation of MONTEREY HOTEL. The owner of this establishment has neglected nothing for the comfort of his boarders. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated, and the table offers all the delicacies afforded by the country. j29

Hotel of Commerce,
No. 198 O'Reilly street,
HAVANA.

THIS HOTEL, located in the most fashionable part of the city, near the port, The Place d'Armes and promenades, has been well known at HAVANA for several years. Mrs. Dellier, the owner, has done every thing to render this Hotel agreeable to travelers. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated, and the numerous testimonials of satisfaction she has received from the boarders, give her the right to recommend her table to travelers intending to stop at Havana. j25 3taw3m

Madame Maugey,
Accoucheuse from Paris, and now in New Orleans, corner of Bourbon and St. Anne sts.

HAS the honor to inform the Ladies of this city that she has prepared apartments for the reception of those who may desire to avail themselves of her services at her own residence. The signal success obtained by Madame MAUGEY in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, has induced her to resume consultations at her house from 1 o'clock P. M. to 3 P. M. every day.

Patients may rely upon the most profound secrecy and a radical cure of their disorders. oc9-1y

MRS. F. PEYER informs the Ladies that she has in store a splendid assortment of Balls and Soirees Dresses, in velvet and silk of every description and color; satin watered Dress; Pampadour dec extra rich Lace Dress; embroidered Laces and Tarletons; Flowers Dress; fancy Feathers; gold and pearl Flowers. f13

Selling off at Real Cost for Liquidation.

MESSRS. E. VALBOT & Co., will previously to closing their retail Dry Goods store, No. 55 Canal street, offer the whole of their stock at the exact cost without reserve or consideration intending to close in a short delay, they advise all persons needing any thing in their line to call and examine their prices before they purchase any where else. Besides their extensive assortment of Winter Goods they have on hand a great variety of Spring Articles, which they will also give away at the very cost price, without any extra charge.

A very fine assortment of linen shirtings and sheetings at cost. Remember to call and see.

E. Valbot & Co., No. 55 Canal street, next to the corner of Post-office alley. f5

Winter Goods Reduced.
REGULAR WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.

THE undersigned, with a view to make room for a large and early spring importation, has reduced the prices of all kinds of WINTER GOODS, [illegible]

WANTED, LOST, &c.

A [illegible] English and Spanish [illegible] will be satisfied with a moderate salary. Apply at the Office of this paper. f12

To Sugar Planters.

A GENTLEMAN who has had great experience as a Sugar Planter in Jamaica, and possesses a thorough knowledge of distillation, is desirous of entering into an engagement as Manager of a Sugar Plantation in Louisiana, in which capacity he feels confident he can give unqualified satisfaction. The best of references given and required.

A line addressed to "N." Box M. 7, Post Office New Orleans, will meet with prompt attention. [illegible]

LOAN ON MORTGAGE.—Wanted, a Loan on a Mortgage of $27,000 on a property situated at 3 miles from the city, measuring 5¼ arpents, fronting the Mississippi river, by 80 arpents de p.

A fine Dwelling House, with out-houses, and a Brick Yard in full operation, having three furnaces and every other apparatus to keep them employed. Also—25 Slaves and several children.

☞ Apply at THIS OFFICE. j30

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

☞ Neither the Captain or Consignees of the British ship Independence, from Belfast, will be accountable for debts contracted by the crew of said ship. WM MURE, 119 Common st.

☞ Neither the captain, owners nor consignees of the Prussian ship PAULITA will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.
f12 J. Y. DE EGANA.

☞ The Consignees of the following goods to order, per ship Southerner, from New York, will please make themselves known to the discharging clerk on the Levee, at Post No. 2, Second Municipality, viz—356 bales Hay; 30 casks Currants, marked D.; 1 tierce Crockery, marked Clark & Spalding; 40 cases Wine, marked B. & C.; 25 casks Soda Ash, marked F., or they will be stored at the expense and risk of the owners.
J. W. STANTON & CO.,
f11 corner Magazine & Lafayette sts.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignees of the Prussian bark Lucina, from Bordeaux, will be responsible for any debts that the crew of said ship may contract.
f11 PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO, 27 St. Louis st.

☞ The packet ship Southerner, Captain Sullivan, from New York, is now discharging at Post No. 2, Second Municipality. 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.,
f11 corner of Magazine & Lafayette sts.

☞ The bark Lucina, Capt. Mathilla, from Bordeaux, is landing opposite the Vegetable Market.—Consignees are required to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk. PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.,
f11 27 St. Louis street.

☞ The ship HOPE, from Boston, is discharging opposite the Red Stores, Third Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.
f11 LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st.

Novelty in the Second Municipality.

THE subscriber having purchased the establishment known as the CRESCENT COFFEE-HOUSE, corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he will re-open the said establishment on Saturday Evening, the 9th instant, at 5 o'clock, upon an entire new system, in the Second Municipality. In addition to the best selection of imported liquors and wines, the public can be served at all times with Tea, Coffee, or Chocolate of the best quality, and made in the most approved manner. DAMIAN CASAS.
f8-1w

J. B. STEEL,
"New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse."
14 CAMP STREET.

JUST received at this popular Book and Stationery store—

WEBSTER'S AMERICAN DICTIONARY, unabridged edition.

"GET THE BEST."—"All young persons should have a standard Dictionary at their elbows. And while you are about it, get the best; that Dictionary is Noah Webster's—the great work, unabridged. If you are too poor, save the amount from off your back, to put it into your head."—(Phrenological Journal.

"Dr. Webster's great work is the Dictionary of the English language."—(London Morning Chronicle.

"This volume must find its way into all our public and private libraries, for it provides the English student with a mass of the most valuable information which he would in vain seek for elsewhere.—(London Literary Gazette.

Containing three times the amount of matter of any other English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any Abridgement of the work.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Massachusetts, and for sale by
f11 J B STEEL, 14 Camp st.

Baltimore Manufactured Copper.

THE Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Company, having their new Rolling Mill at Whetstone Point in full operation, are prepared to furnish all kinds of rolled Copper, of approved quality, at a short notice. An assortment kept on hand, of Braziers' Sheets, 30x60 inches, various weights; Sheathing Copper, 14 and 30 oz., assorted; Copper Bolt Rods, ⅝ to 2 inches diameter, assorted; Copper Nails, Tack, &c. For sale by the agents,
WM. & H. McKIM, 56 South Gay st.,
Baltimore, Md.

N. B.—Pattern Sheets made to order. Old Copper bought at the highest market price. f17

IMPERIALES, PRINTS & LINENS FOR MEXICO.—Received per recent arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of the following goods, especially adapted for the Mexican markets, imperiales, long cloths, printed calicoes, various styles, fancy jaconetts, lawns, organdies, balzarines and bareges; turkey red, bandana, verona and madras handkerchiefs, platillas, britannias, oreas, estopilles and listados; Swiss, book, cambric, and tarre check muslins. Also, Irish and Scotch linen shirtings and sheetings; towels, napkins, linen cambric handkerchiefs, Toile du Nord, ginghams, and a great variety of suitable goods for the spring trade. For sale on accommodating terms by
f11-1w McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Gravier st.

NEW GOODS.

OPENED by the undersigned, a choice lot of rich goods of the latest nouveautés, such as—
Mousselin de Soie, pompadour style;
Do striped faconne and Ecossais;
Grenadines, printed and plain;
Crepes de Paris, striped and plaid;
Foulard Mousseline, (entirely new);
Crepes de Choenes, plain and figured;
Bareges, printed and plain;
Do, Jacquard style;
Foulard Ecossais;
Toile de Soie, in all colors.
Also, a few cartons of Valenciennes and black laces. D. H. HOLMES, 114 Canal st.,
f12 2w between Bourbon and Dauphine sts.

SHEET AND HOOP IRON—Landing ex bark Helen, from Liverpool—
314 bundles Sheet Iron, No. 9 to 18;
800 " Hoop Iron, from ¾ to 2 inches.
—IN STORE—
500 tons Tennessee and English Bar Iron, assorted, flat, square and round;
50 tons Tennessee and Pennsylvania Boiler Iron, for sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
f8 89 and 91 Camp st.

HAVANA SUGAR—100 boxes White, landing per bark Rhone, from Havana, and for sale by
f11 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

BRANDY COGNAC—15 qr. pipes J. Eraud; 13 hf and 12 qr. de Moudon; 10 hf and 25 qr John Durand & Co., la Rochelle; 3 hf and 7 qr., J J Duraud. Landing ex ship Henriette, from Bordeaux, and for sale by J & J TARDOS,
f11 30 Old Levee st.

WINES—60 casks Montferrand, 60 do, Margaux, and 200 boxes Claret, landing ex ships Henriette and Delia Chapin, and for sale by
f11 J & J TARDOS, 31 Old Levee st.

GRUYERE CHEESE—3 tons Gruyere Cheese, on board the ship Humboldt, from Havre, and for sale by (f11) J & J TARDOS, 31 Old Levee.

BRANDY COGNAC—13 hf and 17 qr., Jean Louis, 1811, landing ex ship Delia Chapin, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
f11 J & J TARDOS, 31 Old Levee st.

Goods for the Mexican Market.
Entitled to Debenture.

20 Cases Cotton Balls, all numbers; 20 cases Spool Thread, 100 and 200 yds; 2000 gross Pearl Shirt Buttons. The above will be sold cheap for cash. LOVE & HOGG,
At their Hardware, Cutlery and Fancy Store,
j4m3 106 Poydras st.

LANDING ex ship Delia Chapin, from Bordeaux—200 casks red Wine; 16 do, white Wine; 112 bbls. white Wine; 100 boxes white wine; 1000 boxes Claret, for sale by G. M. LUCAS,
f8 20 Bienville st.

PRINCIPE CIGARS of the Steamboat brand, for sale by J N RICULFI & CO,
f8 17 Common st.

HAVANA CIGARS—A large assortment always on hand and for sale by
J N RICULFI & CO., 17 Common st.

ENGLISH, Dutch and French Cheese—Lately received from Europe—40 dozen Dutch Cheese, (Tete de moore); 2 boxes Chester do; 20 do Pategrasse do. For sale by BUNTZE & IKEN,
f7 corner Royal and Conti st.

SHERRY—The best quality ever imported in this place, for sale by J. N. RICULFI & CO.,
17 Common street.

LANDING ex bark Henriette, from Bordeaux—[illegible] Claret, St. Julien, quarts; 200 do do do [illegible]; 20 do do Bataille, 1844; 20 do do Roytheville, 1844; 20 do do Leoville, 1844; 20 do do Ch. Margaux, 1844; 20 do do Ch. Lafitte, 1844—for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 and 19 St. Louis street.

INDIGO—Guatemala and Manilla Indigo, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,
No. 3 Front st.

HAVANA CIGARS of all kinds, and Principes, [illegible]
f9 LABORDE & XIQUES, No. 3 Front st.

FOR SALE—Landing from ship Orlando, 600 bxs [illegible], by
PIERRE POUTZ, 93 Customhouse st.

LONDON PORTER and INDIA PALE ALE—70 casks, in quarts and pints, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by O. VALETON & CO.,
25 Tchoupitoulas st.

DOUBLE HAMS—30 tierces of these celebrated Hams just received—
—ALSO—
Smog S. Sluys, John Sluys and Davis' best Sugar Cured, on hand for sale by
BROOKS & VOORHIES,
f8 14 Tchoupitoulas street.

HAVANA COFFEE—300 bags prime (new crop) landing ex brig Adams Gray, for sale by
RAYMOND CARUZAO, 54 Old Levee.

SUGAR—60 boxes Havana white and yellow sugar, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,
No. 3 Front street.

SPERM OIL—[illegible] gallons pure, bleached, and unbleached Winter Sperm Oil, for sale by
J. W. STANTON & CO.,
f10 tf cor. Magazine and Lafayette sts.

SALT—[illegible] sacks Liverpool [illegible] for sale by
f12 [illegible]

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TEXAS—Castro's Colony.

THE Emigrants introduced into Texas by the subscriber, under a Contract between him and the Republic of Texas, are hereby notified, that by an act of the Legislature, dated January, 1850, every family or single man is entitled to the patent for the quantity of land stipulated in the Contract signed and delivered in Europe to that effect.

Apply for particulars to the undersigned, in Castroville, Medina county.

☞ Letters to be post paid.
f13 3m H. CASTRO.

Notice to Tax-Payers of the parish of Jefferson.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, whether residents or non residents of the parish of Jefferson, who have parish taxes to pay in said parish, for the year 1849, that the same will be due on the eleventh day of April 1850: that within thirty days thereafter the said taxes must be paid to the undersigned, Collector, at his office in the hall of the sittings of the Police Jury in Gretna, in said parish, that the undersigned will be there, for the purpose of receiving said taxes, every day during the thirty days aforesaid, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M. And that at the expiration of said delay, a list of the persons who shall have failed to pay the taxes due by them shall be handed to the Sheriff, whose duty it shall be to seize and sell the property of such delinquents, according to law.

Parish of Jefferson, 7th February, 1850.
f8 3taw 3m LOUIS DELERY, Collector.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the succession of Marie Joseph Duplessis, f. w. c., are hereby requested to present their accounts to Joseph Martin Alva, 987 St. Ann st., between Villere and Robertson sts. Debtors to said succession are also requested to pay into the hands of said Joseph Martin Alva, agent for the heirs. f2 3taltd

Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7th, 1850.

At a meeting of the stockholders, held at the Banking House on the 28th ultimo, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Institution to serve for the ensuing year:

William Alling	Felix Labatut,
Wilhelmus Bogart,	W. W. Montgomery,
R. C. Cammack,	Jno C. Marsh,
Alfred Hennen,	Edward Pluff,
Charles Brock,	Geo. Urquhart,
Ambrose Lanfear,	William Vogel.

And at a meeting of the Directors held on the 4th instant, W. W. Montgomery, Esq., was duly elected President. R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, 28th January, 1850.

THE Board of Directors of this Institution has this day declared a dividend of five per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 4th February next.

Also, an extra dividend of ten per cent out of the surplus profits, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of May next.
j29 R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

City Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, January 5, 1850.

NOTICE—With a view to the speedy withdrawal from circulation of all the notes of this Bank, the charter of which will expire on the 1st day of May next, the holders of the notes are requested to present them for redemption at the counter of the Bank as early as practicable.

By order of the Board:
j7-3m R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

AGENCY [OF THE] MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company has an invested capital of more than one million of dollars after paying off the scrip issued in 1846, of $367,480—and additional assets of more than seven hundred thousand dollars. Marine, River and Fire Risks continue to be at the office corner of Camp and Common streets.
January 1st, 1850 1a1 L. MATTHEWS Agent.

THE Partnership formerly existing under the firm of Mc. VIDAL & Co. is dissolved by mutual consent from the 1st inst.

Mr. JOHN SIMONS is the sole liquidator of the firm.

MR. H. PILLOTON is charged with the settlement of all our former business and the collection of all accounts, without any delay.
New Orleans, 7th February, 1850.
DE POUILLY,
f8 10t N. G. MUSGROVE.

REMOVAL—P. A. LANAUZE & CO., Importers of Hardware, have removed their store to No. 59 OLD LEVEE, between St. Louis and Conti sts.
f27-tm31

☞ MESSRS. A. DUKAIN, A. Coffee and Jacob Bohner, will please call at the subscribers, about business which concerns them.
f9 LEVI GALE, 93 Common st.

For Sale—a Creole Cook.

A First Rate Creole Cook, aged 29 years, a good washer and ironer, with her two children, aged 5 and 9 years, fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law. The attention of planters is directed to this. Inquire at No. 9 Bienville st.
j30 tf

Negro Man for Sale at Private Sale.

JOHN BAPTISTE, aged 23 years, an excellent drayman, carriage driver and waiter, speaks French, English and Spanish, fully guaranteed and sold for no fault. JAMES L. CARMAN, Auct'r,
f12 3t No. 60 Magazine st.

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison, CLARA, a griffe, about 30 years old, 5 feet 7½ inches high, says she belongs to Capt. Pemporea.

The owner will please call, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
N. H. HACKETT, Warden.
New Orleans, Feb 12, 1850. 3t law

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison, JOE, a dark griffe, about 21 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high—says he belongs to William Kitchen.

ARCHY, a dark griffe, about 34 years old, 5 feet 6 3 4 inches high—says he belongs to Widow Wallace.

REBECCA, a light griffe, about 23 years old, 5 feet 4 1-2 inches high—says she belongs to Mr. McGlaughlin.

JOHN, a light griffe, about 19 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high—says he belongs to Mr. Martin.

LEWIS, a griffe about 60 years old, 5 feet 7 3-4 inches high—says he belongs to Mr. McKenny.

The Owners will please call—prove property and take them away. N. H. HACKETT,
f12 1aw3w Warden.

DETAINED, in the parish of St. Charles the slave ROBIN, belonging to M. Coustaud, of the parish of St John the Baptist. Said boy is aged about 21 years, measures 5 feet 6 inches, and has an iron ring on his right leg. The owner is hereby requested to claim and slave according to law.

Parish of St Charles, Jan. 11, 1849.
j14 1m N. T. MARTIN, Sheriff.

BROUGHT to the Pound, Second Municipality, Baronne street, No. 267, a bay she MULE, about 15½ hands high, cropped mane, not short—no brand or mark perceivable. If not claimed by Saturday, February 16th, she will be sold at the usual place, by E. M. Delery & Spear, special auctioneers.
f4 3tn 16d HENRY FORNO, Captain.

Caps! Caps!! Caps!!!

The undersigned has just received on consignment, a lot of Cloth, Silk, Plush and Glazed CAPS—latest fashions, which he offers for sale at moderate prices for cash.
j19-1m M. BARNETT & CO., 13 Camp st.

CAPS! CAPS!!—Fur, hair, seal, cloth and glazed Caps and Wool Hats.
For sale by FROST & CO.,
j1 10 Magazine street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—1768 cases now landing ex ships Trenton and Sherwood, for sale by G. W. DUNBAR,
f8 30 Customhouse st.

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS—342 cases landing from ships Hudson, Trenton and Seth Sprague, for sale by
f1 12t E. G. BORRS, 12 Customhouse st.

CANVASS HATS—50 doz. canvass covered Hats, just received and for sale by
d11 FROST & CO, 10 Magazine st.

DITCHING BOOTS—100 cases prime Ditching Boots, for sale by FROST & CO.
d1 10 Magazine st.

French Horticulture.—A large and valuable collection of Plants, imported direct from France, comprising—by Mon. Bellet—Camelias, Magnolias, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Peonies, Peony Trees, Dwarf of Orange Trees, grafted Rose, and others of the most beautiful varieties known in the present day; Amarillus Bulbs, Roots, &c. Fruit Trees and Flower Seeds, are now offered for sale by M. BELLET, Horticulturist and Florist, from Paris—where catalogue may be had.

The proprietors respectfully invite an inspection of their collection by all lovers of this beautiful science.

Store No. 116 Royal street, between Conti and St. Louis streets. f12 1m

J. MEZARD, 181 Old Levee street, between and Hospital Barrack sts.—Seeds, Plants, Evergreen and Fruit Trees.—Received per late arrivals from France, a large assortment of spring and summer Seeds, a great variety of flower Seeds; 2000 Dutch Asparagus Roots.

Fruit Trees—Peach trees, Plumb trees, Apricot trees; Pear trees, Apple trees, Chinecse coign trees, large Medlar trees, large Malta white Fig trees, white and red Currant trees, Chesa trees, Raspberry bushes, Fontainebleau Vines, Chasselas, white and gray Muscat, Corinth without stones, Virginia Chasselas. A large variety of Plants and Evergreen. Rose tree of every kind. Japhonese Medlar tree, 3 years old, sweet Orange trees, &c. Also, at the same place will be found some very able men, thoroughly acquainted with the planting of trees, &c. Prices moderate. f1f

FRESH GARDEN, FARM, FLOWER SEEDS, AND FLOWER ROOTS, etc.—The subscriber has now on hand a complete assortment of the above articles—all fresh and genuine. Planters furnished with seed in boxes containing a well assorted variety, at from 3, 4, 5, 10, to 20 dollars each. Country merchants supplied with seed by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers, for retailing. Market Gardeners supplied with seed by the pound or bushel, at moderate rates.

The above seeds are grown by S. Maupay, Philadelphia, and can all be confidently warranted genuine. D. MAUPAY, 26 Camp st., near Poydras.

FOR SALE, A Sugar Plantation, of fourteen arpents front on Bayou Lafourche, by forty in depth, at twenty miles below Thibodauxville. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to
j23 DUFOUR, WILLIAMS & CO,
28 Natchez st.

TO BUYERS OF CHEAP GOODS.
U. Laromanni & Co.,
Red Store, between the Markets,

ARE now receiving and opening a large stock of Goods from Europe and New York, which they offer at very low prices.

Their stock is well selected for family use, and also for fancy and fashionable goods.

N. B.—We have received a great quantity of BANDANAS, which we had not ordered, and which we offer for sale for amount of the French manufacturer, at 25 cents per yard.
U. LAROMANNI & CO,
a24 y Red Store, on the Levee.

[illegible]