The New-Orleans Bee.

VOL. XIII—Whole No. 6803. | OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL. | NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1850. | MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. NO. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$120
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, one year, in advance).....5 00

I also see the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, or, in the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No less than three insertions is sented for less than one dollar a week language.

ADVERTISEMENTS not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language a day each insertion.

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

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, April 8, 1850.

☞ Copies of the new city charter, in pamphlet form, can be obtained at this office.

☞ The Northern mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

☞ The news by the mails excludes nearly all original matter from to-day's paper.

CONSOLIDATION.

The proclamation of the Mayor, together with the list of places where the polls are held, will be found in our columns. We take occasion once more to impress upon every citizen the necessity of voting on the important question submitted this day to the people of New Orleans. It would be disgraceful, were the measure either carried or defeated, without a full or fair expression of the public voice. Such a result would not content neither side, since it would prove nothing. If our citizens desire Consolidation, let them sustain it at the polls. If they prefer the present sectional government of the city, let them make their sentiments known through the ballot-box. Let them vote at all events, whatever may be their opinions. Thus and thus only will the result be deemed safe, decisive, and will be considered the deliberate verdict of the people. A full vote now settles the question for many years to come. A meagre vote, and a slender majority, one way or the other, will produce nothing save discontent and bickerings. To one and all, therefore, we say, GO TO THE POLLS AND VOTE!

THE WISCONSIN PRESS REPUDIATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN.—The Michigan House of Representatives, on the 19th instant, passed resolutions similar to the course of Gen. Cass on the slavery question. Resolutions were then offered by Mr. Leech, embodying the principle of the Wilmot Proviso. They were rejected, Nine 37. Thus are repealed by resolutions of the last Legislature to Gen. Cass and his associates in the U. S. Senate to the exclusion of the Wilmot Proviso Motion 240 his resolutions which most other Northern States will soon do. N. Y. York included, unless the Territorial question should be disposed of at the present session of Congress. Let this be remembered.

☞ The *Delta* is entitled to the merit of being a *temperate* paper. It goes in for "watered" consolidation.

DEATH OF ZENON LIBAUX, JR.—We deeply regret to learn that ZENON LIBAUX, Esq., private Secretary to Gov WALKER, died at Baton Rouge, on Saturday morning last, after a short illness. The deceased was a young man of rare respectability and fine attainments.

MAYOR OF BATON ROUGE.—At the Municipal Election in Baton Rouge—Mr. DERBIGNY was elected Mayor, unopposed.

MR. FIRE.—Two fires occurred yesterday. One in Second Municipality, the one destroying a dwelling house in the corner of Prytania and Clio streets, and the other a lumber yard in Magazine st.

NIGHT CLASS IN ELECTRO BIOLOGY.—Mr. Fox will resume and experiment as usual this evening at Armory Hall. A class will be formed. Sufficient seven o'clock for information in a new science.

DATE AFFRAY.—T. Mobley, *Inventor of Cotton Gin*, was shot on Saturday last by David White, of Mississippi. Mr. Jackson, of Greenville, Miss., was present at the time and took part in the melee. As we understand it, Mr. Jackson was on the wharf, about leaving on the steamer *Farmer* for home, when he was assaulted by Mr. White, who inflicted a severe cut on the head of Mr. Jackson with a bowie knife, which he had concealed in his sleeve. Mr. Jackson immediately drew a pistol and shot Mr. White, who died in a few hours. Mr. Jackson was arrested by the officers of the police, but was released on bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance for examination.

☞ Mr. W. V. Wallace, the distinguished violinist and performer on the piano forte and harp, has arrived in our city from Rhode Island, and will soon leave for London, where professional engagements await the presence on the 1st of May. We trust that before his departure, he may be induced to give a musical entertainment.

A NOVEL.—The Rt. Worship Fanny, Captain Judd, arrived yesterday afternoon, about two P. M., from Chagres, and when opposite Cat Island Point, Mr. James Lee, 2d mate, while attending to the engine, was struck by the crank and instantly killed. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and about 25 years of age.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed J. B. Wilde, to be Deputy Postmaster at the City of New-Orleans.

Thomas Turner, of Mississippi, to be Marshal of the United States for the port of New-Orleans.

Edward Davis, of Kentucky, to be Judge of the Admiralty of the United States at the city of New-Orleans.

Samuel Wells, of Vermont, to be Consul of the United States for Havana. Island of Cuba.

Henry Brown, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the Empire of Morocco.

Charles Nesbitt, John L. Smith, Jas Cruikshank, Howard, Samuel Simon, Charles Morse, Joshua Pierce, and Henry Addison, Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington, District of Columbia.

MR. CALHOUN'S DEATH.

Proceedings of the Senate.

SPLENDID EULOGIUM UPON MR. CALHOUN.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 3d inst. contains the proceedings in full of the U. S. Senate on the announcement of the death of the illustrious Statesman of South Caroline. They were communicated by telegraph, and although they are extremely long, the interest attached to them induces us, albeit sorely straightened for space, to insert much the greater part of them. The speeches of Messrs. BUTLER, WEBSTER, and CLAY are touchingly beautiful and of an exquisite taste. Few persons can peruse Mr. CLAY's pathetic allusions, with unmoistened eyes.

MR. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Mr. President: I rise to discharge a most mournful duty, and one which devolves on it under circumstances well calculated to try the fortitude of this body. It is to announce the death of my late colleague, the Honorable *John Caldwell Calhoun*. He died at his lodgings in this city on yesterday morning, an half after seven o'clock. He was conscious of his approaching end, and met death with fortitude and uncommon serenity. He had many admonitions of its approach, and doubtless had not been indifferent to them. With the usual resignation to professions, he said little for effect on the world; and his last hours were an exemplification of his life and character—truth and sincerity. For many years past Mr. Calhoun has been suffering under a pulmonary complaint, and under its effects could not have reckoned on any but a short existence; such was his own conviction. The immediate cause of his death was an affection of the heart. A few hours before he expired he became sensible of his situation, and while he was unable to speak, his eye and look evinced recognition and intelligence of what was passing. One of the last distinct acts he gave, was to a dentist son, who had been attending him, to put away some instruments which had been written a short time before under his direction. Mr. Calhoun was the first declared candidate man I ever knew. He had an eminent degree the self-sustaining power of intellect. The act took place, and his last remarks are complications of what I have just said. Mental determination manifested him, while all other faculties were in despair. We saw him a few days ago in a seat near me, and which he had so long occupied; we saw the struggle of a great mind, exerting itself to sustain and overcome the weakness and infirmities of a feeble body. It was the last mighty effort of a wounded eagle, with its eye turned towards its native regions in which he had soared, but into which he was no longer able to rise. Those of us who have known him here will find that he has left upon us, upon our minds and hearts, an impression of his person, his character, his performances, that will never be obliterated. We shall, hereafter, I am sure, indulge in it as a grateful recollection, that we have listened to and enjoyed the eminent qualities of this extraordinary man; that we have seen and heard him, and known him. We shall delight to speak of him to those who are to come after us. When the time shall come that we ourselves shall go, one after another, in succession, to our graves, we shall carry with us a deep impression of his genius and character, his honor and integrity, a samable deportment in private life, and the purity of his exalted patriotism.

MR. RUSK'S REMARKS.

Mr. President, I hope it will not be considered inappropriate for me to say a word upon this solemn occasion. Being a native of the same State with the distinguished Senator whose death has caused such a gloom upon this body, and the country, I have assembled, I had the good fortune, at an early period of my life, to make his acquaintance. At that time he was just entering on that bright career which is now terminated. I was then but a boy, with prospects anything but flattering to me. At that period I was indebted for words of kindness and encouragement; and often since, in the most critical positions in which I have been placed, a few words of encouragement from those words of encouragement have inspired me with confidence to meet difficulties that beset my path. Four years ago I had the pleasure of renewing, that acquaintance after an absence of fifteen years, and I then found, after he had taken an active part in the questions then occupying Texas to the United States, yielding a new sense of obligations to my feeling of gratitude. In the stirring occupations of this life, which he filled with so much ability and honor, he had his trials, but it is a matter of heartfelt gratification for me to know that our personal relations remained unaltered. And, sir, it will be a source of pleasant though sad reflection to me throughout life, to remember that on the last day in which he occupied his seat in this chamber, his body worn down by disease, but his mind as vigorous as ever, we held a somewhat extended conversation on the interesting topics of the day, in which the same kind feelings which had so strongly impressed me in youth, were still manifested towards me by the veteran statesman. And he is gone from amongst us. His voice will never again be heard in this chamber. His active and vigorous mind will participate no more in our counsels. His spirit has left a world of trouble, care, and anxiety, to join the spirits of those patriots and statesmen who have preceded him to a brighter and better world. If, as many believe, the spirits of the departed hover around the places they love, I earnestly pray that his may soon be permitted to look back on our country—which he has left in excitement, contending and oppression—restored to calmness, serenity, and fraternal feelings as broad as the bonds of our Union, and fixed on the eternal principles of Justice in which our Government has its foundation.

MR. CLEMENS' REMARKS.

Mr. Clemens said: I do not expect to add any thing to what has been said of the illustrious man whose loss we all so deeply deplore; but silence even on an occasion like this, would by no means meet the expectations of those whose representative I am. To borrow a figure from the Senator from Kentucky—the brightest star on the brilliant galaxy of the Union has gone out, and Alabama claims a place among the chief mourners over the event. Often differing with the great Southern Statesman upon questions of public policy, she has yet always accorded due homage to his genius, and as I more than any other the event which has happened. And such, Mr. President, is the fate which entitles him the highest and noblest epitaph which can be inscribed upon a mortal's tomb. For more than forty years an active participant in all the fierce struggles of party, encompassed throughout that long period by the corroding influences to which the politician is often subjected, his personal character not only remained untouched, but unsuspected. He walked thro' the flames, and even the hem of his garment was unsinged. It is no part of my purpose to enter into a relation of the public services of John C. Calhoun—that has already been justly done by his colleague, (Mr. Butler,) but even that, in my judgment, was unnecessary. Years after the celebrated Thermopylæ, a traveller, in visiting the spot, found a monument with the simple inscription: "Stranger, go tell in Lacedæmon, that we died in obedience to her laws." "Why is it, we asked, that the names of those who fell here are not inscribed on the stone?" "Because, was the proud reply, it is impossible that a Greek should ever forget." Thus, even so it is of him of whom I speak. His acts are graven on the hearts of his countrymen, and time has not the power to obliterate the characters throughout this broad land. The meanest arm and the basest river rolls mingling with his fame forever. Living in an age remarkable above all for its intelligence, surrounded through life by men, any one of whom would have marked an era in the world's history, and stamped the time in which he lived with immortality. Mr. Calhoun yet attained an intellectual eminence not only unsurpassed, but unequalled in all its parts by any of his great compeers. That great light is now extinguished; a seat in this Senate has been made vacant which cannot be filled; the sad tidings have been borne on the lightning wings to the remote corners of the Republic, and millions of freemen are now mourning with us over one who was scarcely lower than the angels. And now, Mr. President, I must be permitted to express my gratification at what we have this day heard and witnessed. Kentucky has spoken, and through the lips of one who is not only her greatest Statesman, but the pride of her whole living Orator. The great Expounder of the Constitution, whose massive intellect seems to comprehend and give clearness to all things beneath the sun, hath spoken for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. From one of the oldest and most exalted in the land have mingled with the voice of mourning, notes of the highest admiration. Those crowded galleries, and these distinguished gentlemen upon our floor, all indicate that here have lords, artizans, sages, reverently met to waive each separating plea of sect, claim, party and degree, all knowing him on whom nature all honor shed.

The question then being taken upon the resolutions they were adopted unanimously.

The Vice President appointed Messrs. Davis, of Mississippi, Atchison, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dickinson and Green, the Committee to superintend the funeral arrangements. The Senate then adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral obsequies.

Similar proceedings were had in the House, and Messrs. Holmes, Winthrop, and Venable spoke.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[By the Southern Line.]

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

NEW YORK, April 2, 1850.

The sales of cotton, to-day, are 1000 bales. Prices unsettled.

Coffee is on the decline.

Sterling Exchange 10½, and firmer.

NEW YORK, April 3.

Cotton is unsettled, and all parties awaiting the steamer Europa's news, now due.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa—Decline in Cotton.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET—OFFICIAL REPORT.

[BALTIMORE, April 4—Thursday.

The Liverpool steamer Europa arrived at Halifax at half-past two yesterday afternoon.

Liverpool Market.

All descriptions of cotton, except fair, and good trade, ½ have declined ¼d. since the Niagara left. Fair Orleans quoted 6 ¼d.; Fair Mobile, 6¾d., Fair Uplands 6¾d. The sales for the fortnight have been 56,000 bales—of which 7,500 were to speculators, and 10,000 to exporters. The sales of the last week were 20,000 bales.

The Corn Market is steady, and yellow has advanced 6d., white, unchanged; but firmer. Flour is unchanged.

The Money Market is firmer. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England is encouraging. Consols at 99¾ for money and account. American Securities said to be firmer, but no quotations are given.

Trade in the manufacturing districts, is not so good. The latest accounts from India are also less encouraging than was anticipated.

Coffee, in London, has fallen six shillings, or 6¼, from the highest point.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

England.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented his budget for the ensuing year, and although he had the pleasure of presenting a surplus of nearly two and a half millions, still the manner in which the surplus is disposed of is any thing but satisfactory to the country. Manufacturers are left to hold office by very precarious tenure

France.

All was quiet in France and the eminent generals. The elections in France have passed off very quietly.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET—The latest accounts from Havre are remarkably favorable accounts of the Cotton Market with much steadiness in prices.

TEXAS—By the steamship *Palmetto*, Capt. SMITH, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 5th inst., inclusive. The returns of the votes for the Seat of Government show a majority conclusively that Austin has been selected. The papers are totally destitute of news.

EXTENT OF TELEGRAPHIC OPERATIONS IN ONE DAY.—The Associated Press of yesterday morning contained Telegraphic despatches all received the same day, (28th inst.) from the following points, viz:

From New Orleans, by the way the wires ran, about		Miles.
From St. Louis,	do	2,000
Cincinnati,	do	1,500
Charleston,	do	1,000
Washington,	do	700
Baltimore,	do	240
Toronto, C. W.	do	800
Montreal, C. E.	do	700
A bany,	do	350
Boston,	do	150
	do	250
Total, miles,		7,940

There were additional Lines from Boston to Halifax, and from New York to Galena via Detroit, Milwaukie, &c., and from Galena to St. Louis, and from Louisville South through Tennessee, making about 5,000 miles more, over which news was not transmitted for the Press. The whole length of wire on the continent may be safely put down at not less than 10,000 miles, and the Associated Press received news over 7,940 miles of them on the same day.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

OFFICIAL.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Official Report of Debates.

SENATE

THURSDAY, March 7, 1850.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. J. B. Pauche, Lieutenant Governor, presiding.

On motion of Mr. Peck, the Senate took up the resolutions instructing the State Engineer to examine certain swamp routes, and passed the same.

Mr. Waddill called up the act for the relief of Robert M. Duty. Passed.

Mr. Richardson introduced an act for the relief of Henry A. Richardson, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Swayze introduced a resolution authorizing the State Engineer to change the road from Morgan za to Bayou Wauxhaw. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Cole called up the bill to fix the boundary between the parishes of Lafourche Interior and Terrebonne. Passed.

Mr. Cade called up the act to incorporate the town of Abbeville. Concurred in amendments.

Mr. Drew called up the act for the relief of Elkin T. Jones. After some explanations from Mr. Drew, it passed.

Mr. Lecorge called up the act for the relief of John Brice. Amended on motion of Mr. Adams, and passed.

Mr. Adams called up an act in relation to the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company.

Mr. Gayarre moved to postpone the bill to the last day in order to give the members time to examine it. He said it was not approve of the bill in all its bearings, but with the modifications he proposed, he was willing to accept it.

Mr. Adams opposed the amendment. He considered it would have the effect of throwing the power over the corporation into a few hands. He would prefer to lay the amendments on the table.

Mr. Garcia called for the ayes and nays. 18 ayes —6 nays.

The amendment was laid on the table and the bill passed.

Mr. Harrison, on behalf of the Joint Committee of Conference, to whom had been referred the disagreement on the bill to increase the salary of the Asst State Engineer, reported that the Committee had concurred in the bill as it passed the House, and recommended that the Senate desist from their amendment.

Mr. Harrison moved that the Senate recede from their amendment.

Mr. Ducros opposed the motion to recede. He said it seemed impossible to make a step towards the improvement of the State. The administration of our public affairs, and yet the necessity for cutting down all salaries is admitted on all hands. He was for establishing the present defective system of internal improvements and for suppressing organization. He would call for the ayes on the motion to recede. For one, he was determined to maintain his own interest.

After some remarks from Messrs. Cole and Phillips, the question was taken on the motion to recede.

Mr. Cade said he was opposed to raising the salary of any public officer. Instead of increasing them, he considered they ought to be diminished.

The motion to recede prevailed—14 ayes, 11 nays.

Mr. Butler called up the act allowing compensation to J. W. Mabley, Esq., for professional services. Passed.

Mr. Dufour called up the act to restore Charles A. Cammeyer to his civil and political rights. Passed.

The act for the relief of Patrick Ward was referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Bryce, the Senate made a peremptory order that Saturday be set apart for the transaction of local business, and that the parishes be called alphabetically.

Mr. Bufour, on behalf of the Joint Committee, having under consideration measures affecting the municipal govern ment of the city of New Orleans, requested an act to postpone the municipal elections from the first Monday in April to the third Monday in the same month.

He also, on behalf of the same committee, reported an act to take the sense of the people of the three municipalities as to the expediency of remitting the three corporations into one.

Mr. D. remarked, in presenting the latter bill, that the Senate Committee had concurred, and the House Committee also were agreed in it with a single exception.

It was taken up, understood to several readings, by a disposition to put through, and passed.

OFFICIAL.

The Senate then took up the act postponing the municipal elections. Passed.

Mr. Dufour called up his act relating to the importation of passengers, and providing a fund for the relief of the pauper emigration into this state.

After some remarks from Messrs. Dufour and Drew, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Moore the Senate took up the act to amend the several acts for the establishment of free public schools.

Mr. Moore said he would explain, in a concise manner, the objects proposed by the bill. The first section provides that the age of admission shall be changed from eight years to eight years. This was in conformity with a suggestion of the Superintendent of the Public Schools, in which suggestion the committee concurred. The next modification was to do away with Parish Superintendents, they not being deemed indispensable to the system, and would save their salaries in the aggregate, a large saving, and to vest their places by substituting the Clerks of the District Courts, the Sheriffs, and Parish Recorders in their several parishes. These were the principal changes: the balance of the amendments were the placing the State Superintendent from a portion of his multifarious duties, and the placing a sum not to exceed a million dollars for the purpose of drawing appropriations for school purposes.

Mr. Moore expressed himself opposed to changing the age of admission from eight to eight years. He would not do in the city. At fourteen years of age the children of the poor would have to quit the school for the purpose of partially learning a trade for a living. The effect of this change would be to create all those in a precocious circumstances in the city of two years' standing. So far as the constitutional were involved, he was opposed to the proposition.

Mr. Moore said that so far as the appointment of the funds were concerned, it was made upon a plan which operated equally. There could be no fixing fairer or more impartial basis for the division of the State, and certainly on those grounds no objection could be raised. In the country it was believed that the change would be productive of a necessary and salutary one, but in the city, as the experiment was on an equal basis, it deemed more advisable that the system might continue for fourteen years as heretofore.

Mr. Dufour said—I cannot subscribe to the proposition as far as the city of New Orleans is concerned. The State superintendent knows nothing of the working of the Public School system in the city, and does not have the requisite information to enable him to apply it there. It may do for the country, but not for the city. I think it would be well to call upon Mr Reynolds, the superintendent of public schools in the third Municipality, taking him as a specimen, and entirely from the views expressed by him upon the point the Senate will be guided.

Mr. Dufour read from the letter alluded to—

I call the attention of the Senate to who resides in the third Municipality, to the opinions herein expressed. The author is known as a highly intelligent and liberal man, whose opinions are entitled to great weight.

Mr. Dufour continued, that among other objections which might be urged, was the fact that the children of those not able to pay for public schools into nurseries, where parents may go to their daily labor, and feel assurance of taking care of them. At all events, for the next seven years, the city would not be sufficiently developed to render the law of any real benefit from the number of children to be taught to repeat like parrots, but that was a matter of little importance.

Mr. Dufour controverted the opinion of the Senator from West Feliciana (Mr. Harrison), as to children of six years not being capable of receiving instruction. The gentleman was certainly entitled to his opinion, but what passes in a school house.

Mr. Dufour said he would prefer to see the Public Schools in the 1st, 2d, and 3d Municipalities, which they will all at very reduced prices. Flattered that the encouragement they have received from their friends and the public, they will endeavor to deserve it.

Merchants and Planters are invited to call and examine their assortment, and ascertain their prices, before buying elsewhere.

a5 JOS. N. ROBERT & CO.

LIQUIDATION OF THE HARDWARE STORE SITUATED No. 103 OLD LEVEE ST., BETWEEN BARRACK AND HOSPITAL STS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the patrons, builders, city and country purchasers, and the public in general, that from this date, he will sell at price cost, all his goods, comprising a large assortment of kitchen articles, cutlery, tinware for building, carpenters' and cabinet makers' tools, materials for baking soda, cast and wrought iron bars, and many other articles too numerous to be mentioned.

All persons indebted to him are requested to settle their accounts and those having claims will please present them before the end of the month.

a7 1m C. VANBRUT.

J. H. STEEL'S

"*New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse,*"

No. 14 Camp street.

JUST received by late arrivals, the following valuable

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS

Tomlin's Mastery of England, in 6 vols. 8vo.

Young's Course of Natural Philosophy and Mechanical Arts, 2 vols.

The Year Book of Facts in Science and Art, for 1850

French's Notes on the Miracles, in 1 vol. 8vo.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Chalmers; by his son-in-law, the Rev. Wm. Hanna, L. L. D.

Tayle's Grammar of Arithmetic; or an Analysis of the Language of Figures and Science of Numbers.

Griffiths's Modern Literature and Literary Man; being a Second Gallery of Literary Portraits.

Nos 2 and 4 History of Pendennis, by William M. Thackeray.

Wilmington, a Novel, by the author of "Emilia Wyndham," "Two Old Men's Tales," &c.

Sketches at Minnesota, the New England of the West; by E. S. Seymour; with a map.

a8 —ALSO—

Appleton's Southern and Western Traveler's Guide, with new and authentic maps, and a great number of other valuable Books for Travelers through out the Southern, Western, Middle and Northern States, and all of the latest editions, by the most approved authors. For sale by

a8 J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

LANDING—Ex ship Pilgrim, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers—20 casks St Estephe Red Wine; 20 do St Julien Red Wine; 30 casks St Julien Red Wine, 3-6 brand; 25 do Medoc; 10 do Graves; 10 do St Estephe Claret; 12 boxes Sardines in boxes; 10 hf do; 6 qr do; 50 bbls Capers.

a8 FERROS FRERES, Cor. Royal and Main.

IN STORE—100 casks Marcdi or White; 30 casks Rochelle Wine; Chasses Diamond; 10 do Old Cognac Emilion; 100 pipes Cognac. A Camus, 200 bbls St. Julien and Cos Rotis Claret, &c; 100 do Vermicelli and Macaroni; 30 boxes fine sorter; 50 barrels Champagne Wine, Bella Creole and Cordon Rose brands.

a8 PAUL JUGE FILS & CO. 87 St. Louis st.

THE undersigned, having been appointed agents for Messrs. COERING Brick Yards, are prepared to contract promptly, all orders left with them.

a8 E. & A. SOULE, 84 Bienville st.

PORT and MADEIRA WINE—500 bbls Port and Madeira Wine, for sale by

a8 PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO, 87 St. Louis st.

IOWA REPORTS—Reports of Cases in Law and Equity determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa, by George Green, Esq., one of the Judges, vol. 1st. 1849. Just received and for sale by

a8 ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Book Sellers and Stationers, Corner of Camp and Gravier sts.

OLIVE OIL—Landing, ex ships Orbits and Rapid; 200 baskets Marcelin Blue Olive Oil, 24 and 36 baskets and boxes do do, 15 do do, 10 do, 8 lbs., for sale by PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.

a9 87 St. Louis st.

EAST INDIA NANKEENS—15 cases superior yellow Nankeens, just received and for sale by

a8 McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Gravier st.

RECEIVED per ship Rosamonda, from Cowes—

50 Chaises Log Cabin Cottonades;
5 Chaises Emerald stripe do;
5 Chaises Brazil striped do;
5 Chaises Florentine, do for sale by

a8 McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Gravier st.

OPIUM—6 cases prime Turkey, in store and for sale by

a8 E. J. HART & CO.

QUININE—100 ounces in store and for sale by

a8 E. J. HART & CO.

Hotel of Commerce,

No. 15 Calle Obispo street,

HAVANA.

THIS HOTEL, located in the most fashionable part of the city, one of the healthiest and most convenient has been well known as HAVANA for several years. Mrs. Dufour, the owner, has spared no pains to render it worthy the patronage of travelers. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated, and the numerous testimonials of satisfaction given by those who have visited it, entitle her to the right to recommend her table to travelers intending to stop at Havana.

a8 1m

TEMPLE'S HOTEL,

AT MONTERREY, MEXICO.

TRAVELLERS going to MONTERREY or MEXICO, are informed that a splendid Hotel has just been opened, with the name of the "MONTEREY HOTEL." The establishment has neglected nothing for the comfort of its boarders. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated, and the table offers all the delicacies furnished by the country.

1?9

Washington Hotel Restaurant.

THE subscriber has the honor to announce to his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership Messrs. F. LACAPERE and E. BARRIERE, and will continue business as heretofore, under the title of BARRIERE, LACAPERE & CO.

m26 1850 CHAS. A. BARRIERE.

THE undersigned, hereby informs the public and his friends that he has purchased the rights and claims of the late firm of DE FOUILLY & Co., to Mr. D. Dufour, and that by agreement between them, the said R. G. Masquin is to receive and pay all the debts contracted by the said late firm.

The former informs his friends and old customers, that he has taken the house lately occupied by the late Fouilly & Gagnet, and that the offices of De Fouilly & Gagnet, and that the offices of De Fouilly & Co, of which he is the senior partner, has been transferred to the house