The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12.00
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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, May 3, 1850.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

NEW ORLEANS IN SUMMER.

Our city is about donning her habiliments for summer, and May reigns with just enough of mildness to give token of the torpid months that are in store for us. New Orleans has two lives, as different from each other as the life of activity and animation from that of repose and slumber. In the animal kingdom, winter is the season of hybernation, when the dormouse and the marmot coil themselves snugly up, and sleep through the epoch of frost and ice, nourished by the accumulation of fat with which the spoils of the previous summer had invested them. But this huge leviathan of New Orleans is only torpid when animated nature is every where in the highest state of energy and vivality. New Orleans becomes sluggish and lethargic during summer; heat soothes her to rest, and the hotter the temperature, the deeper and more tranquil her slumbers. On the approach of winter, the unwieldy monster stretches its hundred limbs, and rouses itself by spasmodic exertion. The keen and bracing atmosphere of January quickens its pulse and invigorates its powers — It is no laggard, then, but gives constant evidence of strength and skill and speed and sagacity. On the approach of summer, it again becomes nerveless and inanimate, and settles down to months of unbroken quiet.

Metaphor apart, New Orleans presents a wonderful contrast to the eye of the visitor who, after scrutinizing the aspect of our city in mid winter, should perchance come amongst us in the heat of the summer solstice. The hum and the stir of commerce have then subsided; the rattling of the well-laden dray, that made our streets vocal, is no longer heard; the rush of a dense and crowded population, that was wont to block up the thoroughfares and great avenues of commerce, has given way to streets that hardly echo to the mustering footfall of some idle pedestrian, who wends his lazy and listless way. Amusements there are none—recreation is unknown. The theatres are closed, and the actors no longer strut and fret their hour upon the stage; the circus has disappeared, the clown has ceased to thrill the hearts of children with his merriment, the daring rider exhausts elsewhere his equestrian feats, the reprodancer astounds others with his marvelous agility, music no longer wafts its melody from the hall room and the concert. Dullness and gloom brood over the great city.

The stranger might well ask how we manage to live during the tedious summer months. We do not live in the sense in which the denizen of a city might interpret the words—we vegetate. Those who can get away, leave us by countless scores—some to cross the Atlantic and visit the beauties and homes of the old world; others to sojourn amidst the tempting gaieties of Northern cities, and by far the greatest number place the pleasant waters of Lake Pontchartrain between them and New Orleans, partake of the delights of sea breeze, salt water baths, fishing excursions, and gastronomic delicacies at one of the myriad watering-places that stud the shores of the Lake. Those only remain, who can't help themselves, and they, such as editors, doctors, and the like, are brought up in a school of philosophy that imparts the most placid resignation, and teaches them to bear the ills we have with calm stoicism and imperturbable indifference.

Such is a New Orleans summer, and its advent is near at hand.

OBSEQUIES OF MR. CALHOUN.

The Charleston papers are filled with details of the mournful ceremonies that attended the interment of the mortal remains of Mr. Calhoun. The entire city participated in the solemnities. The public and private buildings among the line of the procession were draped with mourning, and nothing was omitted that could enhance the impressiveness of the occasion. At an early hour the steamer *Nina* arrived, with the Committee of the Senate having in charge the body of Mr. Calhoun. At the landing, place the remains were placed in the care of a Special Guard of Honor, and deposited in the funeral car. The cortege, under a military escort, then proceeded to Citadel Square, where the Committee of the Senate were introduced to Gov. Seabrook. Mr. Mason, on the part of the Committee, addressed the Governor, and was answered in fitting and elegant terms. In the course of Governor Seabrook's remarks he referred in appropriate language to the constant attention bestowed upon Mr. Calhoun, during his last illness, by Mr. Venable. This mission called forth a feeling response from Mr. Venable. The remains of Mr. Calhoun were then committed to the charge of the Mayor, and the funeral procession commenced its march. At the conclusion of the solemn pageant, the body was taken from the hearse, conveyed into the City Hall, and deposited in a magnificent Catafalque, and the Hall open to the public. The next morning the body was delivered to the Guard of Honor, borne forth from the Hall, to St. Philip's Church, and then interred amidst the most affecting and imposing ceremonies.

DE BOW'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—The May number of this capital periodical has been received. It contains several excellent articles. Part 2d of the "Early Spirit of the West," is well written, and contains many interesting political reminiscences. The statistical tables are as usual, exceedingly valuable.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.—The editors of the Savannah *Republican* learn, by private advices from Tampa Bay to the 15th ult., that Billy Bowlegs, and the other Indians with whom negotiations have been pending, have all retired to the southward. Bowlegs has been desirous of emigrating, and has given the most solemn assurances that he would do so; but now he pretends that he never gave his consent, and says that even if he would go, his people would not let him. The Indians now express their unwillingness to emigrate on any terms, but they are content to be restricted within narrower limits in Florida, such as the U. S. Government may prescribe, and to surrender to the United States, for punishment, any one who may be found north of such a line.

Such is, at present, the actual state of affairs in Florida. Further negotiations may change the existing aspect of things, but it is hardly probable that negotiations will, for the present, be resumed.

FROM KEY WEST.—The steamship *Isabel* arrived at Charleston on the 26th ult., with dates from Key West to the 22d. No disaster had occurred to shipping on the coast since the last advices, and business was in a very depressed state.

IOWA.—The Iowa *Republican* states that eight hundred emigrant teams for California have, this spring, passed through Iowa City on the way to California. It supposes that not less than 10,000 persons will, this season, leave Iowa for the gold regions.

☞ A deaf and dumb couple were married at Pittsburg, a few days ago. The ceremony was performed by writing. They are said to be wealthy and highly respectable. There is no danger of the lady being a "scolding wife."

DETROIT, Michigan, April 24.

Death of a United States District Attorney.—The Hon. John S. Mowall, United States District Attorney for this District, died of crysipelas, at three o'clock, this afternoon, at his residence in this city. Mr. N. had been to Washington, on his business, on Sunday morning last, he returned in a very bad state of health, and has been confined to his room ever since, when death ensued.

PLANE MOUNTAIN.—The Legislature of Ohio, [illegible] Mr. Robbins, Commissioner, to make application to Congress for a grant of land, on the plan of Independence Rock, in Nebraska Territory, for a public park.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Despatches received yesterday, dated the 30th April, state that the steamer *Cambria* had not arrived, and that fears were beginning to be entertained for her safety. In New York business in the Cotton market is suspended, in consequence of the non-arrival of the steamer—the market in the meanwhile remaining firm. Flour has advanced 6 cents; other articles unchanged.

Mr. Webster was received with great enthusiasm at Boston, and in the course of a speech which he made in that city, he spoke of the slavery agitation as a bugbear or a "ghastly phantom."

☞ The steamship *Ohio*, arrived at New York on the 24th ult., from Chagres, which she left on the 11th. She brought $130,000, but no news of any importance.

The steamer *Unicorn*, which was to have left San Francisco on the 15th of March, has not reached Panama when the Ohio left. The steamers Sarah Sands, Isthmus, Gold Hunter and Carolina had arrived at Panama.

The Philadelphia was at Chagres repairing her machinery; and Bayne sustained injury on her passage out, was to have sailed on the 12th inst.

The Panama *Star* (extra) of the 26th March furnishes the following information:

By the arrival of the British mail steamer Nuevo Granada, we have received news from Bogota up to the 3d of March inst. The intelligence is of no great importance. The present session of Congress convened on the 1st inst.

Up to the above date Mr J Lloyd Stephens, Vice-President of the Panama Railroad Company had not reached Bogota. He was detained on the way by sickness, but by this time had doubtless reached the capital of the republic.

Gen. T. C. Mosquera has arrived in town by this steamer, and gives us comforting hopes as regards the railroad. It appears that Gen. M. has made contracts in his native Province, Popayan, for three hundred men to work on the road, who are to be conveyed here by an early opportunity. These men, we are told, are slaves, and as soon as the railroad is completed, liberty is to be their reward; so a double object will be fulfilled; a great work will be finished; and three hundred human beings born to freedom and independence.

Besides this, the President in his Message asks from Congress three hundred men, who by the time have, without doubt, been accorded. So in a short time we shall have six hundred men working on this road, with good hopes for its speedy completion.

The cholera, after invading Carthagena, in last September, went up the Magdalena, and has successively reached Ambalema, Honda, and other important cities of the interior. It is said that it has now arrived within three leagues of Bogota. Great apprehensions are entertained in the capital on that subject.

We learn from Bogota, that Dr. Foote, the American Charge de Affairs to the Government of New Granada, has arrived at the capital of the republic, and presented his credentials, which have been duly accredited. He is well received by the Granadian functionaries, and bids fair to make a popular and a able diplomatist.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—There are many interesting items of intelligence in the annexed extracts from the Washington correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*:

The treaty concerning Nicaragua and the Oceanic Canal were read in the Senate, in the Executive session of Monday. Its provisions are such as to render its ratification quite certain. The British government is to abstain from occupying any fort, or military stations, or exercising any exclusive jurisdiction in any of their protectorate of Mosquito kingdom and Costa Rico, and Central America for the construction of the Canal made with the American Company is to be respected, provided it be commenced within a year, and if not, the work may be contracted for and prosecuted by any other company or Government. The British government have thus yielded what they first insisted upon, at last by Mr Clayton, and some of his agents. It is now to be seen whether the New York Oceanic Canal Company can make good their contract. Some have said that they would sell it out. To whom? British capitalists will be slow to enter into the enterprise. But still, the work must and will in time be executed, though it will cost forty millions.

The Panama Railroad will be first completed. The Tehuantepec route, which is very accessible and desirable, will undoubtedly soon be under the control of the U. S. through a treaty with Mexico, and an arrangement with those who obtained the privilege to render the route practicable for wagons. This route may soon be used in preference to that of Panama. It is a healthy region, and it will save navigation from N. York to San Francisco more than two thousand miles. Whether the United States will encourage either of these routes by making advances towards their completion, remains to be seen. The government will, of course, pay for the transportation of the mail, government property, agents, etc., across some route.

The estimates for the expenditures of the next fiscal year, amount to the respectable aggregate of forty five millions, besides the deficiency of twenty millions, four hundred thousand dollars.

Mr Webster gave notice, today, that he would take an early opportunity to call up his free-farm resolution.

Mr. Walsh, in a late letter, remarks upon the importance of making distinct the car pilgrimage to those who become citizens, and says, that emigration to the United States is quite rapid enough without this stimulus, and that those who buy land will be of a better class than those who get it as a donation. It is thought by many to be expedient to make donations of a quarter of a section of public land to actual settlers and cultivators, being of the full age of 21, or of those who intend to become citizens. Several projects of this sort are brought forward.

Mr. Bradbury's resolutions calling on the President for copies of charges against officers retained under the present administration, was again brought up to-day, and Mr. B. made another party speech in reply to the elaborate vindication of Gen. Taylor's policy by Mr. Truman Smith; Mr. Bell made some forcible remarks also in vindication of the President. He showed that General Taylor had adhered to his unequal policy of removing public officers only for special cause, and particularly for interference in elections. On the other hand, it was the policy of the democratic party to take all the offices in spoils. The President, in a late conversation with him, declared that he did not feel bound to comply with the dictation of the whig party, unless it conformed with his own judgment.

MINERAL CAVE IN WISCONSIN.—The Madison (Wisconsin) *Argus*, publishes a statement showing that there is, in that vicinity, a huge cave containing immense deposites of lead and copper. The quantity of mineral lead seen in a distance of three miles only, (cave distance—perhaps three hundred yards, (was computed at about 200,000 tons. The discovery created great excitement at Foxtown, near the cave, and preparations for the erection of smelting furnaces were immediately made.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—On the evening of the 24th ult., a destructive fire broke out in Philadelphia, at the corner of Thirteenth and Fitzwater streets, in the district of Moyamensing, which before it was subdued destroyed twenty houses, occupied by poor weavers. The occupants were entirely burnt out, and lost almost every thing they had. Many of the houses destroyed lodged some three or four families. Their losses will be severely felt.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN is being sought for by the following vessels:

In Davis's Straits, the North Star; in Bering Straits, the Herald, Plover, Enterprise, and the Investigator.

Going to Jones' Sound and Wellington Channel, the Lady Franklin and Sophia;

Going to Cape Walker, Bank's Land, and Melville Island, the Rescue, Assistance, Pioneer, Intrepid, and the Prize, with the old Arctic veteran, Sir John Ross.

The foregoing are all British ships. The following is the American expedition:—Lady Franklin, Capt. De Haven, and Rescue, Capt. Griffin, going to the point of danger, where Sir John Franklin is to be found living, and to convey him to England under the Yankee flag.

It is a great encouragement that the veteran senior, Sir John Ross, who knows the Northern seas better than any living man, is about to embark for the search, with the snows of 70 winters upon his head.

MR. WEBSTER'S VISIT TO BOSTON.—The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, says:

"Mr. Webster leaves the city on Monday for Boston, where, it is presumed, he will meet with a reception unequalled in cordiality, even by years ago he returned from the Capitol, with the title, honorably won, of Expounder and Defender of the Constitution."

SEQUEL ANECDOTE.—An old lady was telling her grand children about some trouble in Shechan was behaded:

"It was one great thing of a head, to be sure," said the old lady, "but it was a sair loss to him."

FATAL CURIOSITY.—As the train was leaving Jersey City on Monday morning, for Philadelphia, it ran over a cow. One of the passengers put his head out of the car to see the cause of the difficulty, when his head struck one of the telegraph posts, and he was instantly killed.

☞ Mr. Robbins, Commissioner, from Ohio, has reported a bill to Congress for a grant of land for a public park, on the plan of Independence Rock, in Nebraska Territory.

☞ Mr. Wm. Wilson, of Philadelphia, has received his own letter.

[From the N. Y. Sunday Times.]

Storming the Citadel.

Our friend Mr. Van Buren has been studying military tactics and operations, as Cornet Offaple calls them, and has been for some months concentrating the old Democratic cities, and having completed his plans, he opened his batteries on Monday evening last, "half an hour after the setting of the sun," and certainly took the Old Hunkers by surprise. His outpost's guard was strengthened by small detachments from Staten Island, Coney Island, Long Island, Rockland, Westchester; and wherever he could find an old soldier who had been in Tammany within half a century, he enlisted him for the war under the "union and harmony" banner. The fight was to ascertain whether the Hunker Democrats should hold possession of the wigwam, or whether the Wilmot Proviso Free-Soil Abolitionists should unfurl their flag on the ramparts of Tammany. The battle and not shot poured in briskly until midnight—the Free-Soilers held possession of the chief battery—and when they began to count the votes, they found that six or seven Hunkers had been elected sachems. Two or three were within a vote of being elected; and apprehensive that the whole Hunker ticket had succeeded, which we believe was the case, the powder-monkeys ran out with the ammunition boxes, the grand medicine carried away the carcases of the wounded and conquered rockets, and the whole made their exit in rapid stampede, a little demoralized, to the rear.

In brief sentences, what did Mr. Van Buren expect to gain by secretly undermining the strongholds of the Tammany Hall? Of what good would it be to him, if he succeeded in getting the city, who never will be found in the Democratic Party, the whole Tammany party in the city, and the whole Democratic party in the country, into the Free Soil wigwam? It is really melancholy minded to see Mr. Van Buren, who is esteemed by all who know him personally, and who held the illustrious office of Chief Magistrate of this great republic, turning upon his old political and personal friends, to whom he is under such deep obligations, dividing and breaking them down, and stooping to the covert acts of wickedness to preserve an influence which he himself had sacrificed to a weak and unchastened ambition.

It is true that Mr. Van Buren has been ruined by the pernicious counsels of that abolition journal, the *Evening Post*. Yet he was once a good judge of editorial tact and talent. What could he expect from the early revilers of Jefferson? What influence from a paper once the highest in the Union when under Mr. Coleman's management, but now the least noticed and the most neglected in the State? We will assist him in a few words.

The Free-Soilers and Barnburners throughout the State are tired of Mr. Van Buren and family, and are determined to shake them off, and drive back to the Democratic ranks without any new test, in union and harmony. Mr. Van Buren knows it, and is determined to have no union without he is a sharer in the benefits. He wants to have his son elected Senator in Congress—to harness the Democracy of this State to his car for another half century; and he finds in the city some congenial spirits, who have lived on the party for thirty-five years, and who are willing to take Mr. Van Buren and corporal's guard to secure victory, in hopes of again dividing with them the loaves and fishes in 1852.

Any union with Mr. Van Buren and allies will lose us the whole South; and if such union cannot be accomplished without again bringing his and his Buffalo allies into Tammany Hall, we must remain as we are. It cannot be accomplished. There are more than ten thousand true Democratic votes in the city which will always be cast against such a corrupt coalition, no matter who the scheme may be brought by Tammany. If an honest, just, and pure union were contemplated, the low trickery of stealing into Tammany in disguise, as was attempted last Monday evening, is not the way to accomplish it.

The Shakspeare Anniversary.—On the 23d of April, 1564, just two hundred and eighty-six years ago, a child was born in a quiet town of England, who was christened William Shakspeare—a name bestowed with no great parade, neither parents, priest nor sponsors dreaming that it was destined to live forever, as the one great name of English letters. On the 23d anniversary of this day—April 23d, 1616, this same William Shakspeare died, and the joint anniversary of his birth and death occurs this day.

Two hundred and eighty-six years have wrought great changes in the world. There have been revolutions and counter-revolutions, kingdoms subverted by republics, and, in their turn, republics upon empires, "stretched their brief hour," and given place to "storied new in the way of government; new States have been formed and old ones swallowed up; a whole continent has been peopled and its States have stepped into the rank and place of the old world. There have been countless wonders in arts and science discovered, steamships, railroads, magnetic telegraphs, and myriads of inventions of greater or less import, but all changing completely the aspect of the political and social world. There are all unprecedented "improvements," and if we could see a modern man come out of his tomb without what a deplorable picture would we see. In the list of progressions, however, there is one missing. No one in England or any other country has ever equalled, much less improved upon, the standard of dramatic composition established by Shakspeare. In strength of vigor, fire imagination, knowledge of human nature, power of delineating character, minutely and intuitively—in all the highest requisites of the highest genius—this man, of many hundred millions who have lived and died in these two hundred and eighty-six years, has never approached him, and no one expects that he will ever have a rival.

Only the other day an incident brought before us the contrast between the progress of modern arts and the no-progress of modern letters. In a telegraphic despatch from Boston, during the Webster trial, the Attorney-General was made to quote Shakspeare, but the reporter, or the reporter at the other end of them, put down in place of his "sterling English" the following disgraced:

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This was very ridiculous, but the sentiment, though familiar, was not common place; and, struck with the novelty of *Shakspeare by Telegraph*, we hastened to correct the blunders of the lightning and its agents, as follows:

"Plate me with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw does pierce it."

Now what would Will Shakspeare have thought if he had been told, when he wrote this, that some two or three hundred years afterwards it would be quoted in a murder trial three thousand miles away, carried by lightning a distance of over three hundred miles, and read by thousands at that distance before the orator had taken his seat? It would have seemed very extraordinary to one of us wiseacres of the nineteenth century if we had been standing by, but we don't believe that Shakspeare himself would have been much amazed at it. We sometimes fancy that he possessed a species of omniscience—a kind of intuition that made him look considerably further into futurity than the common herd. What does he mention when he gives in this same tragedy of Lear, which is quoted above:

"I do not bid the thunder-bearer shoot
Nor tell tales of thee,—"

If this is not the electric telegraph foreshadowed, we know not what foreshadowing is. There is scarcely one of the wonders of modern times which does not seem to be hinted at in Shakspeare; scarcely a writer on any topic who does not find apt quotation somewhere in his pages. But if we ramble on this rate, our readers will say that we are getting beyond our depth. We began with intending simply to remind our readers of Shakspeare's birth-day, and now, without more ado, will leave them to their own reflections upon it.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The Lewisburg (Pa.) Chronicle announces the marriage, on the 14th ult., of John Johnson and Mrs. Maria Miller of Chillisquique township, and tells the following romantic story respecting the happy pair:

"The groom, who now works at the boat-yard here, was formerly a sea-faring man. The bride is from South Carolina; and her father and her former husband, both of whom have been dead many years, were wealthy planters. Some five years ago the young widow made a visit to England, in company with her brother, a Southern gentleman of fortune, and on the return voyage they embarked in a vessel in which the groom was serving as a common sailor. By some accident, she was knocked overboard in the harbor of Liverpool, sank to the bottom, and was given up for lost. Her brother, however, did not abandon the search. A slight change in the position of the vessel discovered her, the water being remarkably clear, lying on the ground, twenty feet below the surface, and apparently dead. He instantly plunged to the bottom, seized her by the hair, and brought her to the top; a large lock of hair being pulled out in the attempt, and which is still preserved. After some hours of persevering exertion, she was finally brought to and perfectly restored—She was deeply grateful to the preserver of her life, and on the homeward voyage she formed a strong attachment for him, and a union for life was resolved upon. Their plans were, however, frustrated, and for several years they never met. In the meantime her fortune became impaired. Some three or four months ago she heard of his location here, and at once determined to come from Charleston to see him. Her uncle, however, overtook her and carried her back. She came on again, some three weeks ago, but was confined to bed for some time by sickness. Recovering, on last Sabbath evening the long deferred nuptial knot was tied, and the wanderer and rescued are now united in a blissful partnership, for better or for worse."

WHALE AND SHARK HUNTING IN TURKS ISLAND.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, writing from Grand Turk, the chief of the Turks Island, gives the following description of life on the island:

Next to salt, the only staple article shipped from here to our shores is whale oil. Two whaling companies are established on this island, and large humped-back whales are to be seen in abundance, at this season, feeding and sporting along the reefs surrounding the island; the whalers almost invariably taking them in sight of land. They captured two on the 11th ult., a large and small one; from which they will save about 80 or 90 barrels of oil, containing 35 gallons each. They have taken one whale 80 feet long. The harpoonmen are Americans.

It is a "rich" sight, after a whale has been towed into the wharf for dissection, to see the motley mass of human beings, white, black, and yellow, (the latter always forming the larger portion) in a circle like this; and where fish and turtle and other scaps abound, of all ages and sizes, of either sex, many of them in a perfect state of nature, and most of them in scanty, or astonishingly short and accidental cover, luxuriating among whale fat and entrails, with a hot tropical sun pouring down upon them, (and at no season do we know what it is to be cool) and the heavens and surrounding rockets, and the whole made their exit in rapid stampede, a little demoralized, to the rear.

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And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw does pierce it."

Now what would Will Shakspeare have thought if he had been told, when he wrote this, that some two or three hundred years afterwards it would be quoted in a murder trial three thousand miles away, carried by lightning a distance of over three hundred miles, and read by thousands at that distance before the orator had taken his seat? It would have seemed very extraordinary to one of us wiseacres of the nineteenth century if we had been standing by, but we don't believe that Shakspeare himself would have been much amazed at it. We sometimes fancy that he possessed a species of omniscience—a kind of intuition that made him look considerably further into futurity than the common herd. What does he mention when he gives in this same tragedy of Lear, which is quoted above:

"I do not bid the thunder-bearer shoot
Nor tell tales of thee,—"

If this is not the electric telegraph foreshadowed, we know not what foreshadowing is. There is scarcely one of the wonders of modern times which does not seem to be hinted at in Shakspeare; scarcely a writer on any topic who does not find apt quotation somewhere in his pages. But if we ramble on this rate, our readers will say that we are getting beyond our depth. We began with intending simply to remind our readers of Shakspeare's birth-day, and now, without more ado, will leave them to their own reflections upon it.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 2, 1850.

The Cotton market is firmer, but in consequence of the high prices demanded by sellers, the transactions to day, were restricted to 1,200 bales, Low Middling to Good Middling, 11¼@12½c per lb.

Sugar and Molasses are in moderate inquiry, at former rates.

Sales of Flour, 2,200 bbls., without any change in price. Corn is drooping, and sales have been made at a range of 60@72c per bushel.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork $19. Prime $17 50.

Whiskey is selling at 20@22c. per gallon, for rectified.

Exchange remains as last quoted. Sterling 8@9c. Freight continue to be remarkably depressed.

Hotel and Steamboat Arrivals.

CARLATA.

THIS HOTEL, located in the most desirable part of the city, respectfully informs the Public that it is now ready for the reception of Visitors. The Proprietor has spared no expense in fitting up the Hotel in a style of elegance and comfort, and has secured the services of the best cooks, waiters, chambermaids, porters, &c., that the country can furnish, and he feels confident that the Carlata will be found equal to any Hotel in the city for the accommodation of travelers. The house are supplied with the best wines, liquors, and cigars, and the tables will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season.

New Orleans, April 1st, 1850. 1y

MONTEREY HOTEL.

MONTEREY, MEXICO.

TRAVELLERS going to Monterey or Saltillo are informed that a splendid Hotel has been built in Monterey, under the direction of the undersigned, and is now ready for the reception of visitors. The house are furnished with all the necessary appointments, and the tables contain all the delicacies afforded by this country.

New Orleans, April 1st, 1850. 1y

THOMAS BRADY.

RUE BARRIERE, French Intendant, Chemises, Cravats, Embroidered Albertines; Brocht Barege, Printed Tissues; plain Barege and Tissues; Chamoisette Tissues; plain and fancy silk Lustres; Chambrays; English Lawns, guaranteed fast colors, at 18¾c per yard; plain and fancy colored Jaconets; new style French Poulard Silks; rouge Mahullas; embroidered muslin Mantles; black lace Bonnets and Scarfs; embroidered muslin Capes; black, white and colored Netts, embroidered Mouchlins and Netts; Lacets, Edgings; embroidered Handkerchiefs; Collars; Chemisettes and Berthes; 20 cases superior Irish Linens, for family use, warranted free from Cotton.

10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 pure linen Sheetings; Towelings; Napers; Huckabacks; all widths in super Damask; damask Napkins; Table-Cloths; Quilts; cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, and all descriptions of Domestic Goods.

Ribbons; Hosiery; Gloves and Small Wares. m1-1y

H. NOEL & GUIRAUD,

103, ROYAL STREET,

WINES & LIQUORS.

250 CASES of Wine, of different marks:
25 casks White wine;
100 casks Grave, Barsac, Sauterne, White wine;
10 do Chateau Laffite wine;
10 do Chateau Margaux wine;
10 do St. Emilion Labordes wine;
10 do Haut St. Emilion wine;
20 do St. Julien Medoc;
10 do St. Estephe Medoc;
10 do Chateau Madeira, 200 do Xeres;
20 cases white and red wines, of the latest Marseilles, Laffitte, St. Julien, Pauillac, &c.
40 boxes Champagne of all quality;
10 cases Pernod's Absynth, 100 do Kirsch, 40 do Brandy fruits.
10 1-2 Brandy of different marks,
10 1-2 do do do.

DRY GOODS:

3 Bales fine & superfine Ginghams, all sizes;
10 do Madras Handkerchief, well assorted;
do assorted suspenders, muslin handkerchiefs and embroidered ladies dresses, &c.

Per ladies, men and children.

40 kegs Grayere cheese, first choice,
Havana segars of all marks.

may 3 Tuscan st.

French Goods.

LANDING, ex ship Austerlitz, Clement, William Manchester, Rousmans and Radnor, from Havre, and for sale at very low rates by the subscriber:

2 cases Printed Barege.
2 do do "rich colors;
6 do plain "assorted colors;
6 do do "Satin striped;
3 do Silk Muslin and Grenadine;
6 do Tartatan, cherry, pink, blue, white, &c.;
6 do Printed Jaconets, small patterns;
6 do Printed Organdies and Muslins;
4 do Printed Percalines, new article;
6 do Silk Foulards and Napolitaines;
6 do Printed Tissues, Chambrays and Cambrics;
2 do Grecian Print Shawls, new article;
1 do Embroidered Organdies and Muslins;
1 do Jacona Muslin, for curtains;
1 do Plaid and Figured Muslin, for curtains;
1 do Swiss Muslin, assorted qualities;
1 do Swiss Drilling, new patterns;
1 do Plaid and striped Gingham;
1 do Embroidered Muslin Cravats;
1 do Lace Mantles;
1 do Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs;
1 do Mara Merino, Deep Crape;
1 do Fine Gloves and Mitts;
2 do Black Lustring and Taffeta Ribbon;
1 do Parasols and colored Cambrics;
1 do Black and White Lace Veils;
1 do Ladies' Fid'd Crosse Stockings;
1 do Hosiery assorted Perfumery;
1 do Fancy and Plain Playing Cards;
11 J. LEVOIS, 47 Chartres st., up stairs.

French Spring Goods.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, landing ex ships Indiana and Mag & Cola fancy Jaconets.

10 bales Indiana Mag & Cola fancy Jaconets.
6 do Grayeur, for sale by
6 do Grenadine, for sale by
10 do Harlaine & Mulhouse Printed Muslins
10 do Jaconets, for children, small patterns
4 do Mourning.
2 do Scotch Cambric, 10 do Folie du Nord
4 do Cottonade, for children
1 do Swiss Muslin
3 do Embroidered Grenadine
4 do Marsus Bakis, mourning and colored
4 do Gants and children's shoes.
2 do Jaconets, for children, small patterns
2 do Mourning.
3 do Embroidered Cambric
1 do Cottonade, for children
1 do Swiss Muslin
3 do Embroidered Grenadine
4 do Marsus Bakis, mourning and colored
4 do Gants and children's shoes.
2 do Jaconets, for children, small patterns
2 do Mourning.
3 do Embroidered Cambric
1 do Cottonade, for children
1 do Swiss Muslin

English Goods.

6 bales Napkins, red and blue bands.
6 do Ladies' and misses' Hosiery.
4 do shoemaker's Black Lasting;
4 do Royal Cotton, for summer dress.
4 do black Alpaca, 2 do Gazza Fishnet.
4 do white and colored Piqué, for waistcoats.
2 do 12 4 very rich Counterpanes.
6 cases 4-4 Dundee Linen Cloth.
6 do 12-4 do do
6 do Mattress Ticking.
6 do Thread, for drawers.
6 do Planters' Linen.
7 26 H. DE GOER & RIPLEY.
159 Old Levee st.

California. California.

THE Undersigned inform the merchants trading with California that they have a large stock of Lumber in hand of the following descriptions—Sawing, inch Boards; Dress Flooring and Ceiling, tongued and grooved or square edge; and that they are ready to fill up orders with promptitude and at the most reasonable prices. Office corner of Frank lin and Toulouse sts, head of the Bank, or at the mill, Carondelet Walk, near Tivoli Garden.

ed DE FUHILLY & GAGNET.

Mrs. E. Eyser

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies, that she has just received from France, per ship Bordeaux, a splendid assortment of Spring Goods: Muslins, Ribbons, Bonnets, Gent.'s Silk Cravats; and she informs also the ladies, that she is going to open a store at the old stand of Miss Thompson, in Chartres street.

She keeps also her store in Royal street. a19

H. BARNETT & CO.

No. 13 Camp Street.

HAVE just received, per ships Mediator, Tyndale and Blue Hotend, a large and well assorted assortment of Ready made Spring and Summer Clothing. These involves have been manufactured in the superior manner, and with a view of being to suit the New Orleans trade. Clothiers, and gentlemen purchasing for their own wear, are invited to call and examine our stock.

Super. Black French Merino Frock Coats.
Black Doeskin and colored D'Orsay and Sac Coats.
Extra fine Summer Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.
Black and Fancy Alpaca Sacs and Sackets.
Light Tweed and Fancy Cashmerette Coats.
Fancy Linen and Check Coats, of every description.
Real India Nankeen Pants.
Super. Black and Fancy French Merino Pants.
English Merino and Corded Mackinaw Pants.
White Linen Drill and Fancy Side Stripe Pants.
Linen Check, Cottonade and Summer Pants of every style.
Super. White and Fancy Marseilles Vests.
Extra fine Black and Fancy Satin Vests.
Embroidered Black Silk Vests.
Fancy Linen Vests, of every style and quality, &c.

may 1 1m

Mandeville store.

FAMILIES having summer retreats here are respectfully informed that they may in future avoid the inconvenience of supplying themselves in the city.

The subscriber has established a store well located which he intends to be always well supplied with a good assortment of Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Tinware, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, &c., he will keep also an assortment of Drugs, and Medicines.

The above articles shall be selected with care by his agents in New Orleans, Messrs. J. F. Berges, & Co. and will be sold at City Prices with the addition of freight.

He hopes his friends and the public in general will ext