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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Monday Morning, Dec. 9, 1850.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[illegible] our cotemporaries, we cannot allow [illegible] this manly, statesmanlike, and patriotic document [illegible] to our readers without a few [illegible] comment. We think Mr. FILLMORE'S Message one of the very ablest that has ever [illegible] its style and substance, form and [illegible] alike unexceptionable. It is written [illegible] remarkable purity and vigor, and with [illegible] of tone that marks the [illegible] scholar. It compasses the [illegible] of many momentous subjects [illegible] comparatively moderate limits, and yet [illegible] untouched or uncompleted. The [illegible] of the Message is as remarkable [illegible] comprehensive and logical force. The [illegible] on the Tariff, embraced in some [illegible] lines, is a compact and impregnable [illegible] of reasoning. The topic of Internal [illegible] is treated with equal brevity and [illegible] Nowhere is there a lack of perspicuity [illegible] feeble argument perceptible [illegible] paper from the pen of President [illegible] is stamped with all the distinctive [illegible] of a clear, thoughtful, well-poised, [illegible] cultivated intellect.

[illegible] to the particular attention of [illegible] the passage in the Message that [illegible] to the President. It would be [illegible] sentences more pointedly [illegible] to expound the sane Constitutional [illegible] subject. It will be seen that [illegible] stands pledged to enforce the [illegible] by all the means of which [illegible] Government is legitimately possessed. We [illegible] doubt that the pledge will be [illegible]

[illegible] furnished but an imperfect and [illegible] of the straightforward, un[illegible], and admirable language of the President [illegible] reference to the late Compromise act. [illegible] are included in the four para[illegible] they deserve to [illegible] of gold, and engraved upon [illegible] lover of his country. It will [illegible] Mr. FILLMORE does not content [illegible] recommendation to the [illegible] the Compromise. He says [illegible] the series of [illegible] Adjustment, were re[illegible] and condition of the [illegible] they were necessary to allay [illegible] fraternal discord, [illegible] are approved and will be main[illegible] great majority of the citizens of the [illegible] they are regarded by him as a [illegible] of a dangerous and perplexing [illegible] earnestly recommends Con[illegible] to adhere to them, "until [illegible] shall demonstrate the ne[illegible] legislation to guard against [illegible]."

[illegible] the sentiments of a patriot and a [illegible] find a joyful echo in the [illegible] the whole country. The mes[illegible] conservative [illegible] question, will make known [illegible] North, South, East and West [illegible] President stands by the Compromise, [illegible] determined to employ all his [illegible] to maintain that wise enactment un[illegible] on the statute book of [illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

The steamship *Ohio*, Lieut. SCHENCK, com[illegible], arrived on Saturday morning from [illegible] with dates from San Francisco to the [illegible] November, inclusive. The intelligence [illegible] Pacific state presents few features of [illegible]

[illegible] 29th October the citizens of San [illegible] celebrated the admission of Califor[illegible] by a grand parade, proces[illegible] A patriotic and soul-stirring ode [illegible] by Mrs. WILLS, formerly female princi[illegible] school, was sung, and an ora[illegible] by Mr. Nathaniel Bennett. The [illegible] described by the papers as im[illegible] and splendid. We have, howev[illegible], which are the less [illegible] already detailed by [illegible]

[illegible] recording us here of the [illegible] occurred on the 29th [illegible] San Francisco. The steamer [illegible] from Central Wharf, [illegible] with a tremendous explosion. Masses [illegible] were scattered in [illegible] Many bodies were blown into [illegible] they were recovered by [illegible] thronged about the [illegible]. The boat was a complete [illegible] from among the fragments were ta[illegible] and dying, mutilated in a manner [illegible] behold. The Sagamore's boilers [illegible] new, and pronounced by the boil[illegible] to be the best in the port.

[illegible], the master of the boat, was blown [illegible] of fifty feet into the water. He is [illegible] injured, though his wounds are [illegible] nature as to preclude a speedy re[illegible]

[illegible] number of persons on board at the time [illegible] cannot be accurately ascer[illegible] It was variously estimated at from se[illegible] a hundred. Many bodies were so [illegible] that it was found impossible to [illegible] Limbs and fragments were [illegible] baskets, a shocking sight.

[illegible] of duties paid into the Custom[illegible] San Francisco in July, August and [illegible] was as follows: For the month of [illegible] August, $456,656; September, [illegible] $464,250 48. The amount of [illegible] from San Francisco since the [illegible] November, 1849, to October 30, 1850, as [illegible] Customhouse, $21,899,388; do [illegible] $2,131,000.

[illegible] fire occurred on the 31st Oct. [illegible] spacious Hospital of Dr. Smith, [illegible] sick persons, was destroyed.— [illegible] exertions of the citizens, all the [illegible] were removed in season. [illegible] of the fire the City Council was in [illegible] purchase of the hospital which Dr. [illegible] had offered for $40,000.

[illegible] complexion of the California [illegible] is a subject of doubt, as party lines [illegible] were not strictly drawn. The [illegible] that the Senate is equally divided, [illegible] House uncertain, but speaks hopefully [illegible] prospects of the Whigs. It seems to be [illegible] on all sides that Senator Fremont [illegible]

[illegible] by some cholera in San [illegible] the last accounts. Nothing how[illegible] like a panic existed. The cases yielded [illegible] to prompt medical treatment, and the [illegible] were very few. At Sacramento the mor[illegible] was considerable.

The *Pacific News* of the 1st says:

[illegible] still continue to yield their rich [illegible] efforts of the hardy miners.— [illegible] gold are being taken out, at [illegible] and although sudden for[illegible] being realized, there is generally a [illegible] persevering labor. The mani[illegible] companies furnish the best [illegible] what the mines are yielding.

Business in our own city, and indeed through[illegible] State, has been very fair, though no [illegible] is particularly to be noted.

[illegible] upon the news of the admission [illegible], State bonds and scrips braced up, [illegible] advanced several per cent, and the credit of the State much improved. Men feel a confi[illegible] that our past acts will be fully recognized, [illegible] that repudiation, under no circumstances, [illegible] permitted to disgrace the golden State [illegible] California.

The Hon. AMOS E. WOOD, Representative [illegible] Congress of the 6th district of Ohio, died at Fort Wayne on the 19th ult. He was elected [illegible] the vacancy occasioned by the death of [illegible], both of whom were of Sandusky county.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

Being suddenly called, in the midst of the last session of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, to the responsible station which I now hold, I contented myself with such communications to the Legislature as the exigency of the moment seemed to require. The country was shrouded in mourning for the loss of its venerated Chief Magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief. Neither the time nor the occasion appeared to require or to justify, on my part, any general expression of political opinions, or any announcement of the principles which would govern me in the discharge of the duties of the performance of which I had been so unexpectedly called. I trust, therefore, that it may not be deemed inappropriate if I avail myself of this opportunity of the re-assembling of Congress to make known my sentiments, in a general manner, in regard to the policy which ought to be pursued by the Government, both in its intercourse with foreign nations, and in its management and administration of internal affairs.

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce. Still, they are rights and duties, binding in morals, in conscience, and in honor, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appeal but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and ultimately the arbitrament of the sword.

Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that, which each possesses of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens; of changing that form, as circumstances may require; and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will. The people of the United States claim this right for themselves, and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfere in the government or internal policy of other nations; and although we may sympathize with the unfortunate or the oppressed, every where, in their struggles for freedom, our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests. We make no wars to promote or to prevent successions to thrones; to maintain any theory of a balance of power; or to suppress the actual government which any country chooses to establish for itself. We instigate no revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the United States to invade the territory or provinces of a friendly nation. The great law of morality ought to have a national, as well as a personal and individual application. We should act towards other nations as we wish them to act towards us; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between governments, instead of mere power, self interest, or the power of aggrandizement. To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other States, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them; or if that in any case, be refused, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience.

In our domestic policy, the constitution will be my guide, and in questions of doubt, I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal, which was established to expound it, and to the usage of the Government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country. I regard all its provisions as equally binding. In all its parts it is the will of the people, expressed in the most solemn form, and the constituted authorities are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which it has granted is to be exercised for the public good; but no pretence of utility, no honest conviction, even, of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted. The powers conferred upon the Government and their distribution to the several departments, are as clearly expressed in that sacred instrument as the imperfection of human language will allow; and I deem it my first duty, not to question its wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its requirements, or nullify its commands.

Upon you, fellow-citizens, as representatives of the States and the people, is wisely devolved the legislative power. I shall comply with my duty in laying before you, from time to time, any information calculated to enable you to discharge your high and responsible trust, for the benefit of our common constituents.

My opinions will be frankly expressed upon the leading subjects of legislation; and if, which I do not anticipate, any act should pass the two Houses of Congress which should appear to me unconstitutional, or an encroachment on the just power of other departments, or with provisions hastily adopted, and likely to produce consequences injurious and unforeseen, I should not shrink from the duty of returning it to you, with my reasons, for your further consideration. Beyond the due performance of these constitutional obligations, both my respect for the legislature and my sense of propriety will restrain me from any attempt to control or influence your proceedings. With you is the power, the honor, and the responsibility of the legislation of the country.

The Government of the United States is a limited Government. It is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted, and such others as may be necessary for carrying those powers into effect; and it is at all times an especial duty to guard against any infringement on the just rights of the States. Over the objects and subjects intrusted to Congress, its legislative authority is supreme. But here that authority ceases, and every citizen who truly loves the constitution, and desires the continuance of its existence and its blessings, will resolutely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic affairs, which the constitution has clearly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the States. And every such citizen will also deprecate useless irritation among the several members of the Union, and all reproach and crimination tending to alienate one portion of the country from another. The beauty of our system of Government consists, and its safety and durability must consist, in avoiding mutual collisions, and encroachments, and in the regular separate action of all, while each is revolving in its own distinct orbit.

The Constitution has made it the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In a Government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious or obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be found ready to resist the execution of the laws. But it must be borne in mind that the country is extensive, that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in one part, which is not so in another, and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect that, without law, there can be no real practical liberty; that, when law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism or of popular violence. The law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the only efficient restraint upon the strong. When impartially and faithfully administered, none is beneath its protection, and none above its control. You, gentlemen, and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall at all times, and in all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the discharge of this duty, solemnly imposed upon me by the Constitution, and by my oath of office, I shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to meet events as they may arise, with firmness, as well as with prudence and discretion.

The appointing power is one of the most delicate with which the Executive is invested. I regard it as a sacred trust, to be exercised with the sole view of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of importance individuals fitted for the posts to which they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents, and virtues. In so extensive a country, with so great a population, and where few persons appointed to office can be known to the appointing power mistakes will sometimes unavoidably happen, and unfortunate appointments be made, notwithstanding the greatest care. In such cases the power of removal may be properly exercised; and neglect of duty or malfeasance in office will be no more tolerated in individuals appointed by myself than in those appointed by others.

I am happy in being able to say that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations has taken place since the message at the opening of the last session of Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of that peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse. The unexampled growth of the country, the present amount of its population, and its ample means of self-protection, assure for it the respect of all nations, while it is trusted that its character for justice, and a regard to the rights of other States, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully paid.

A convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain in April last, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and for other purposes. This instrument has been ratified by the contracting parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made.

In addition to the stipulations contained in this convention, two other objects remain to be accomplished between the contracting powers.

First, the designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the canal.

Second, an agreement fixing the distance from the shore within which the belligerent maritime operations shall not be carried on.— On these points there is little doubt that the two governments will come to an understanding.

The company of citizens of the United States who have acquired from the State of Nicaragua the privilege of constructing a ship canal between the two oceans, through the territory of that State, have made progress in their preliminary arrangements. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April last, above referred to, being now in operation, it is to be hoped that the guaranties which it offers will be sufficient to secure the completion of the work with all practical expedition. It is obvious that this result would be indefinitely postponed; if any other and peaceful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting claims to territory in that quarter, should be adopted. It will consequently be my endeavor to cause any further negotiations on the part of this Goverment, which may be requisite for this purpose, to be so conducted as to bring them to a speedy and successful close.

Some unavoidable delay has occurred, arising from distance and the difficulty of intercourse between this Government and that of Nicaragua, but, as intelligence has just been received of the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Government to reside at Washington, whose arrival may soon be expected, it is hoped that no further impediments will be experienced in the prompt transaction of business between the two Governments.

Citizens of the United States have undertaken the connexion of the two oceans by means of a Railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under grants of the Mexican Government to a citizen of that Republic. It is understood that a thorough survey of the course of the communication is in preparation, and there is every reason to expect that it will be prosecuted with characteristic energy, especially when that Government shall have consented to such stipulations with the Goverment of the United States as may be necessary to impart a feeling of security to those who may embark their property in the enterprise. Negotiations are pending for the accomplishment of that object, and a hope is confidently entertained that, when the Government of Mexico shall become duly sensible of the advantages which that country cannot fail to derive from the work, and learn that the Government of the United States desires that the right of sovereignty of Mexico in the Isthmus shall remain unimpaired, the stipulations referred to will be agreed to with alacrity.

By the last advices from Mexico it would appear, however, that that Government entertains strong objections to some of the stipulations which the parties concerned in the project of the railroad deem necessary for their protection and security. Further consideration, it is to be hoped, or some modification of terms, may yet reconcile the differences existing between the two Governments in this respect.

Fresh instructions have recently been given to the Minister of the United States in Mexico, who is prosecuting the subject with promptitude and ability.

Although the negotiations with Portugal, for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States against that Government, have not yet resulted in a formal treaty, yet a proposition made by the Government of Portugal for the final adjustment and payment of those claims, has recently been accepted on the part of the United States. It gives me pleasure to say that Mr. Clay, to whom the negotiation on the part of the United States had been entrusted, discharged the duties of his appointment with ability and discretion, acting always within the instructions of his Government.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two Governments into effect.

The commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the convention with Brazil, of the 27th of January, 1849, has entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act. It is hoped that those duties may be completed within the time which it prescribes. The documents, however, which the Imperial Government, by the third article of the Convention, stipulates to furnish to the Government of the United States, have not yet been received. As it is presumed that those documents will be essential for the correct disposition of the claims, it may become necessary for Congress to extend the period limited for the duration of the commission. The sum stipulated by the 4th article of the convention to be paid to this Government has been received.

The collection in the ports of the United States of discriminating duties upon the vessels of Chili and their cargoes has been suspended, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of May, 1828. It is to be hoped that this measure will impart a fresh impulse to the commerce between the two countries, which of late, and especially since our acquisition of California, has, to the mutual advantage of the parties, been much augmented.

Peruvian guano has become so desirable an article to the agricultural interest of the United States, that is the duty of the Government to employ all the means properly in its power for the purpose of causing that article to be imported into the country at a reasonable price. Nothing will be omitted on my part towards accomplishing this desirable end. I am persuaded that in removing any restraints on this traffic, the Peruvian government will promote its own best interests, while it will afford a proof of a friendly disposition towards this country, which will be duly appreciated.

The treaty between the United States and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which has recently been made public, will, it is believed, have a beneficial effect upon the relations between the two countries.

The relations between those parts of the Island of St. Domingo, which were formerly colonies of Spain and France, respectively, are still in an unsettled condition. The proximity of that island to the United States, and the delicate questions involved in the existing controversy there, render it desirable that it should be permanently and speedily adjusted. The interests of humanity and of general commerce also demand this; and, as intimations of the same sentiment have been received from other Governments, it is hoped that some plan may soon be devised to effect the object in a manner likely to give general satisfaction. The Government of the United States will not fail, by the exercise of all proper friendly offices, to do all in its power to put an end to the destructive war which has raged between the different parts of the island, and to secure to them both the benefits of peace and commerce.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the finances.

The total receipts in the Treasury, for the year ending 30th of June last, were forty-seven million four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety cents ($47,421,748 90.)

The total expenditures during the same period were forty-three million two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, ($43,002,168 90.)

The public debt has been reduced, since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, four hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-nine cents, ($495,276 79.)

By the 19th section of the act of 28th January, 1847, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands were pledged for the interest and principal of the public debt. The great amount of those lands subsequently granted by Congress for military bounties, will, it is believed, very nearly supply the public demand for several years to come, and but little reliance can, therefore, be placed on that hitherto fruitful source of revenue.

Aside from the permanent annual expenditures, which have necessarily largely increased, a portion of the public debt, amounting to eight million seventy-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents ($8,075,986 59) must be provided for within the next two fiscal years. It is most desirable that these accruing demands should be met without resorting to new loans.

All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of revenue, for the support of Government from duties on goods imported. The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its chief object, of course, is to replenish the Treasury. But, if, in doing this, an incidental advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage.

A duty laid upon an article which cannot be produced in this country—such as tea or coffee—adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer. But a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to reduce his price to that, at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article. The continuance of this process creates the skill, and invites the capital, which finally enable us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been produced from abroad, thereby benefiting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the artisan, and the agriculturalist, are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess, that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy and ruin upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants, is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. Advalorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured articles, should be remedied.

The papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will disclose frauds attempted upon the revenue, in variety and amount so great, as to justify the conclusion that it is impossible, under any system of advalorem duties levied upon the foreign cost or value of the article, to secure an honest observance and an effectual administration of the laws. The fraudulent devices to evade the law, which have been detected by the vigilance of the appraisers, leave no room to doubt that similar impositions not discovered to a large amount, have been successfully practiced since the enactment of the law now in force. This state of things has already had a prejudicial influence upon those engaged in foreign commerce. It has a tendency to drive the honest trader from the business of importing, and to throw that important branch of employment into the hands of unscrupulous and dishonest men, who are alike regardless of law and the obligations of an oath. By these means the plain intentions of Congress, as expressed in the law, are daily defeated. Every motive of policy and duty, therefore, impel me to ask the earnest attention of Congress to this subject. If Congress should deem it unwise to attempt any important changes in the system of levying duties at this session, it will become indispensable to the protection of the revenue that such remedies, as in the judgment of Congress may mitigate the evils complained of, should be at once applied.

As before stated, specific duties would, in my opinion, afford the most perfect remedy for this evil; but, if you should not concur in this view, then, as a partial remedy, I beg leave respectfully to recommend that, instead of taking the invoice of the articles abroad as a means of determining its value here, the correctness of which invoice it is in many cases impossible to verify, the law be so changed as to require a home valuation or appraisal to be regulated in such manner as to give, as far as practicable, uniformity in the several ports.

There being no mint in California, I am informed that the laborers in the mines are compelled to dispose of their gold dust at a large discount. This appears to be a heavy and unjust tax upon the labors of those employed in extracting this precious metal; and I doubt not you will be disposed, at the earliest period possible, to relieve them from it by the establishment of a mint. In the meantime, as an assayer's office is established there, I would respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of authorizing gold bullion, which has been assayed and stamped, to be received in payment of Government dues. I cannot conceive that the treasury would suffer any loss by such a provision, which will at once raise bullion to its par value, and thereby save (if I am rightly informed) many millions of dollars to the laborers which are now paid in brokerage to convert this precious metal into available funds. This discount upon their hard earnings is a heavy tax, and every effort should be made by the Government to relieve them from so great a burden.

More than three-fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The commercial, manufacturing, and navigating interests are all, to a great extent, dependent on the agricultural. It is, therefore, the most important interest of the nation, and has a just claim to the fostering care and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the provisions of the Constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordinary modes of legislation, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it so well deserves. In view of the immense mineral resources of our country, provision should also be made for the employment of a competent mineralogist and chemist, who should be required, under the direction of the head of the bureau, to collect specimens of the various minerals of our country, and to ascertain, by careful analysis, their respective elements and properties, and their adaption to useful purposes. He should also be required to examine and report upon the qualities of different soils, and the manures best calculated to improve their productiveness. By publishing the results of such experiments, with suitable explanations, and by the collection and distribution of rare seeds and plants, with instructions as to the best system of cultivation, much may be done to promote this great national interest.

In compliance with the act of Congress, passed on the 23d of May, 1850, providing, among other things, for taking the seventh census, a superintendent was appointed, and all other measures adopted, which were deemed necessary to ensure the prompt and faithful performance of that duty. The appropriation already made will, it is believed, be sufficient to defray the whole expense of the work, but further legislation may be necessary in regard to the compensation of some of the marshals of the Territories. It will also be proper to make provision by law, at an early day, for the publication of such abstracts of the returns as the public interests may require.

The unprecedented growth of our Territories on the Pacific in wealth and population, and the consequent increase of their social and commercial relations with the Atlantic States, seem to render it the duty of the Government to use all its constitutional power to improve the means of intercourse with them. The importance of opening "a line of communication, the best and most expeditious of which the nature of the country will admit," between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific, was brought to your notice by my predecessor, in his annual message; and as the reasons which he presented in favor of the measure still exist in full force, I beg leave to call your attention to them, and to repeat the recommendations then made by him.

The uncertainty which exists in regard to the validity of land titles in California is a subject which demands your early consideration.— Large bodies of land in that State are claimed under grants said to have been made by authority of the Spanish and Mexican Governments. Many of these have not been perfected, others have been revoked, and some are believed to be fraudulent. But until they shall have been judicially investigated, they will continue to retard the settlement and improvement of the country. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that provision be made by law, for the appointment of commissioners to examine all such claims with a view to their final adjustment.

I also beg leave to call your attention to the propriety of extending, at an early day, our system of land laws, with such modifications as may be necessary over the State of California and the territory of Utah and New Mexico. The mineral lands of California will, of course, form an exception to any general system which may be adopted. Various methods of disposing of them have been suggested. I was at first inclined to favor the system of leasing, as it seemed to promise the largest revenue to the Government, and to afford the best security against monopolies; but further reflection, and our experience in leasing the lead mines and selling lands upon credit, have brought my mind to the conclusion that there would be great difficulty in collecting the rents, and that the relation of debtor and creditor between the citizens and Government, would be attended with many mischievous consequences. I therefore recommend that, instead of retaining the mineral lands under the permanent control of the Government, they be divided into small parcels and sold, under such restrictions, as to quantity and time, as will insure the best price, and guard most effectually against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies.

The annexation of Texas and the acquisition of California and New Mexico have given increased importance to our Indian relations.— The various tribes brought under our jurisdiction by these enlargements of our boundaries, are estimated to embrace a population of one hundred and twenty-four thousand.

Texas and New Mexico are surrounded by powerful tribes of Indians, who are a source of constant terror and annoyance to the inhabitants. Separating into small predatory bands, and always mounted, they overrun the country, devasting farms, destroying crops, driving off whole herds of cattle, and occasionally murdering the inhabitants or carrying them into captivity. The great roads leading into the country are infested with them, whereby travelling is rendered extremely dangerous, and immigration is almost entirely arrested. The Mexican frontier, which by the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, we are bound to protect against the Indians within our border, is exposed to these incursions equally with our own. The military force stationed in that country (although forming a large proportion of the army) is represented as entirely inadequate to our own protection and the fulfillment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico. The principal deficiency is in cavalry, and I recommend that Congress should, at as early a period as practicable, provide for the raising of one or more regiments of mounted men.

For further suggestions on this subject, and others connected with our domestic interests, and the defence of our frontier, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Secretary of war.

I commend also to your favorable consideration the suggestion contained in the last mentioned report, and in the letter of the general-in-chief, relative to the establishment of an asylum for the relief of disabled and destitute soldiers. This subject appeals so strongly to your sympathies that it would be superfluous in me to say any thing more, than barely to express my cordial approbation of the proposed object.

The navy continues to give protection to our commerce and other national interests in the different quarters of the globe, and, with the exception of a single steamer on the Northern lakes, the vessels in commission are distributed in six different squadrons.

The report of the head of that Department will exhibit the services of these squadrons, and of the several vessels employed in each during the past year. It is a source of gratification that, while they have been constantly prepared for any hostile emergency, they have every where met with the respect and courtesy, due as well to the dignity as to the peaceful dispositions and just purposes of the nation.

The two brigantines accepted by the Government from a generous citizen of New York, and placed under the command of an officer of the navy to proceed to the Arctic seas in quest of the British commander, Sir John Franklin, and his companions, in compliance with the act of Congress, approved in May last, had, when last heard from, penetrated into a high northern latitude; but the success of this noble and humane enterprise is yet uncertain.

I invite your attention to the view of our present naval establishment and resources presented in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and the suggestions therein made for its improvement, together with the naval policy recommended for the security of our Pacific Coast, and the protection and extension of our commerce with Eastern Asia. Our facilities for a larger participation in the trade of the East, by means of our recent settlements on the shores of the Pacific, are too obvious to be overlooked or disregarded.

The questions in relation to rank in the army and navy, and relative rank between officers of the two branches of the service, presented to the Executive by certain resolutions of the House of Representatives, at the last session of Congress, have been submitted to a board of officers in each branch of the service, and their report may be expected at an early day.

I also earnestly recommend the enactment of a law authorizing officers of the army and navy to be retired from the service, when incompetent for its vigorous and active duties, taking care to make suitable provisions for those who have faithfully served their country, and awarding distinctions, by retaining in appropriate commands those who have been particularly conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct. While the obligation of the country to maintain and honor those who, to the exclusion of other pursuits, have devoted themselves to its arduous service, this obligation should not be permitted to interfere with the efficiency of the service itself.

I am gratified in being able to state, that the estimates of expenditure for the navy in the ensuing year are less, by more than one million of dollars, than those of the present, excepting the appropriation which may become necessary for the construction of a dock on the coast of the Pacific, propositions for which are now being considered, and on which a special report may be expected early in your present session.

There is an evident justness in the suggestion of the same report, that appropriations for the naval service proper should be separated from those for fixed and permanent objects, such as building docks and navy yards, and the fixtures attached; and from the extraordinary objects under the care of the Department which, however important, are not essentially naval.

A revision of the code for the government of the navy seems to require the immediate consideration of Congress. Its system of crimes and punishments had undergone no change for half a century, until the last session, though its defects have been often and ably pointed out, and the abolition of a particular species of corporal punishment; which then took place, without providing any substitute, has left the service in a state of defectiveness, which calls for prompt correction. I therefore recommend that the whole subject be revised without delay, and such a system established for the enforcement of discipline, as shall be at once humane and effectual.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General presents a satisfactory view of the operations and condition of that Department.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of the inland mail routes in the United States (not embracing the service in Oregon and California) was one hundred and seventy-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-two miles; the annual transportation thereon forty-six million five hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-three miles, and the annual cost of such transportation two millions seven hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty six dollars.

The increase of the annual transportation over that of the preceding year, was three millions nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-four miles, and the increase in cost was three hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

The number of post offices in the United States, on the first day of July last, was eighteen thousand four hundred and seventeen—being an increase of sixteen hundred and seventy during the preceding year.

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, amounted to five millions five hundred and fifty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy one dollars and forty-eight cents, including the annual appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the franked matter of the departments, and excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British Government.

The expenditures for the same period were five millions two hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty three dollars and forty-three cents—leaving a balance of revenue over expenditures of three hundred and forty thousand and eighteen dollars and five cents.

I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster General in recommending the reduction of our inland letter postage to three cents the single letter when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid. He also recommends that the prepaid rate shall be reduced to two cents whenever the revenues of the Department, after the reduction, shall exceed its expenditures by more than five per cent for two consecutive years; that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced; and that the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made.

It cannot be doubted that the proposed reductions will, for the present, diminish the revenues of the department. It is believed that the deficiency, after the surplus already accumulated shall be exhausted, may be almost wholly met, either by abolishing the existing privileges of sending free matter through the mails, or by paying out of the Treasury to the Post Office Department a sum equivalent to the postage of which it is deprived by such privileges. The last is supposed to be the preferable mode, and will, if not entirely, so nearly supply that deficiency as to make any further appropriation that may be found necessary so inconsiderable as to form no obstacle to the proposed reductions.

I entertain no doubt of the authority of Congress to make appropriations for leading objects in that class of public works comprising what are usually called works of internal improvement. This authority I suppose to be derived chiefly from the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and the power of laying and collecting imposts. Where commerce is to be carried on, and imposts collected, there must be ports and harbors, as well as wharves and custom-houses. If ships, laden with valuable cargoes, approach the shore, or sail along the coast light-houses are necessary at suitable points for the protection of life and property. Other facilities and securities for commerce and navigation are hardly less important; and those clauses of the Constitution, therefore, to which I have referred, have received from the origin of the Government a liberal and beneficial construction.

Not only have light-houses, buoys, and beacons been established, and floating lights maintained, but harbors have been cleared and improved, piers constructed, and even break-waters for the safety of shipping, and sea walls to protect harbors from being filled up, and rendered useless, by the action of the ocean, have been erected at very great expense. And this construction of the Constitution appears the more reasonable from the consideration, that if these works, of such evident importance and utility, are not to be accomplished by Congress, they cannot be accomplished at all. By the adoption of the Constitution the several States voluntarily parted with the power of collecting duties of impost in their own ports; and it is not to be expected that they should raise money, by internal taxation, direct or indirect, for the benefit of that commerce, the revenues derived from which do not, either in whole or in part, go into their own treasuries. Nor do I perceive any difference between the power of Congress to make appropriations for objects of this kind on the ocean and the power to make appropriations for similar objects on lakes and rivers, wherever they are large enough to bear on their waters an extensive traffic.

The magnificent Mississippi and its tributaries, and the vast lakes of the north and the northwest, appear to me to fall within the exercise of the power, as justly and as clearly as the Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. It is a mistake to regard expenditures judiciously made for these objects as expenditures for local purposes. The position, or site of the work, is necessarily local; but its utility is general. A ship canal around the falls of St. Mary of less than a mile in length, though local in its construction, would yet be national in its purpose and its benefits, as it would remove the only obstruction to a navigation of more than a thousand miles, affecting several States, as well as our commercial relations with Canada.

So, too, the breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware is erected, not for the exclusive benefit of the States bordering on the bay and river of that name, but for that of the whole coastwise navigation of the United States, and, to a considerable extent, also, of foreign commerce.

If a ship be lost on the bar, at the entrance of a Southern port for want of sufficient depth of water, it is very likely to be a Northern ship; and if a steamboat be sunk in any part of the Mississippi, on account of its channel not having been properly cleared of obstructions, it may be a boat belonging to either of eight or ten States. I may add, as somewhat remarkable, that among all the thirty-one States, there is none that is not, to a greater or less extent, bounded on the ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, or one of the great lakes, or some navigable river.

In fulfilling our constitutional duties, fellow citizens, on this subject, as in carrying into effect all other powers conferred by the Constitution, we should consider ourselves as deliberating and acting for one and the same country, and bear constantly in mind, that our regard and our duty are due, not to a particular part only, but to the whole.

I therefore recommend that appropriations be made for completing such works as have been already begun, and for commencing such others as may seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance.

The difficulties and delays, incident to the settlement of private claims by Congress, amount in many cases to a denial of justice. There is reason to apprehend that many unfortunate creditors of the Government have thereby been unavoidably ruined. Congress has so much business of a public character, that it is impossible it should give much attention to mere private claims, and their accumulation is now so great that many claimants must despair of ever being able to obtain a hearing.

It may well be doubted whether Congress, from the nature of its organization, is properly constituted to decide upon such cases. It is impossible that each member should examine the merits of every claim on which he is compelled to vote, and it is preposterous to ask a judge to decide a case which he has never heard. Such decisions may, and frequently must, do injustice either to the claimant or the Government, and I perceive no better remedy for this growing evil than the establishment of some tribunal to adjudicate upon such claims. I beg leave, therefore, most respectfully, to recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to settle all private claims against the United States; and, as an *ex parte* hearing must in all contested cases be very unsatisfactory, I also recommend the appointment of a Solicitor, whose duty it shall be to represent the Government before such commission, and protect it against all illegal, fraudulent, or unjust claims, which may be presented for their adjudication.

This district, which has neither voice nor vote in your deliberations, looks to you for protection and aid, and I commend all its wants to your favorable consideration, with a full confidence that you will meet them not only with justice, but with liberality. It should be borne in mind that in this city, laid out by Washington, and consecrated by his name, is located the Capitol of our nation, the emblem of our Union, and the symbol of our greatness. Here also are situated all the public buildings necessary for the use of the Government, and all these are exempt from taxation. It should be the pride of Americans to render this place attractive to the people of the whole Republic, and convenient and safe for the transaction of the public business and the preservation of the public records. The Government should, therefore, bear a liberal proportion of the burdens of all necessary and useful improvements. And, as nothing could contribute more to the health, comfort, and safety of the city, and the security of the public buildings and records, than an abundant supply of pure water, I respectfully recommend that you make such provision for obtaining the same, as in your wisdom you may deem proper.

The act passed at your last session, making certain propositions to Texas for settling the disputed boundary between that State and the Territory of New Mexico, was, immediately on its passage, transmitted by express to the Governor of Texas, to be laid by him before the General Assembly for its agreement thereto. Its receipt was duly acknowledged, but no official information has yet been received of the action of the General Assembly thereon; it may, however, be very soon expected, as by the terms of the propositions submitted, they were to have been acted upon, on or before the first day of the present month.

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficent purpose. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. And though without such concessions our Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people and States, prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country. I believe they were necessary to allay asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest supports of the Constitution. They were adopted in the spirit of conciliation, and for the purpose of conciliation. I believe that a great majority of our fellow citizens sympathize in that spirit, and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared, in all respects, to sustain these enactments. I cannot doubt that the American people, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity, to disturb the compromises on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement, in principle and substance—a final settlement, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. Most of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable.

It may be presumed from the opposition which they all encountered that none of those measures were free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and connection they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory, and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct, and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union.

And now, fellow citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close, without invoking you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the multiplied blessings which he has graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land.

Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained; the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that his all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels, as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united Government under which we live.

MILLARD FILMORE.

Washington, December 2d, 1850.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

ENGLAND.—Mr. D'Israeli has published a manifesto accusing the Whigs of countenancing in Ireland the policy on the part of Rome which they now find it convenient to denounce. In England, one of the new Catholic Bishops, in a pastoral charge, goes further than this, and states broadly that the new Hierarchy was arranged with the express sanction of the Government; and Cardinal Wiseman, who has arrived in London, is also said to have declared that the whole scheme was submitted, to be approved by the Cabinet, some time ago. The "No Popery" cry, never assumed, it is said, any approach to its present vehemence, though the excitement appears confined almost exclusively to the middle classes.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of October, show a considerable increase in the matter of Export, as compared with the two previous years, especially in cottons, linens, woolens and silks.

It is proposed to apply to Parliament at the approaching session to introduce clauses into the Liverpool Dock Bill, with a view to the addition of Poor Rates; should the application be successful, the American Trade, which forms the great stable of the port, would most materially suffer.

The Lord Mayor's recent annual public dinner was marked by unusual brilliancy. The Hon. Abbott Lawrence was present and made a speech, which is characterized by the papers, as earnest, eloquent, truthful and impassioned, and is said to have been in fine taste throughout.

FRANCE.—The Legislative Assembly has reassembled. The President's speech is the absorbing topic; it is highly approved of by the public and the papers generally.

The opinion seems to gain ground that an army of observation will be stationed in the departments near the north-eastern frontier; thirty thousand men are spoken of for the Moselle alone, to be enabled to meet any emergency that may arise. At the last council of Ministers, on the receipt of despatches from Germany, it was unanimously decided that the Ministers of France at the Court of Austria and Berlin, should be instructed to announce that although France wishes to observe the strictest neutrality on disputes of other States, she could not but regard a war between Austria and Prussia as an European affair, and the French Ministers are desired to remonstrate with all the weight of their official position against the right of Austria and Prussia to open the way to convulsion in Europe, for interests which are either personal or too slight not to make it incumbent on them to offer mutual concessions.

The proceedings in the Assembly were unimportant. The minority are very well disposed towards the Government, and the Message has greatly pacified the opposition. On Wednesday, in his official document, Louis Napoleon has committed himself to facts and principles foreign to the alleged tendency of his ambition. He considers it more politic to stand by the Revolution in its integrity, than to make a movement which, failing in its intent, would throw power into the hands of the Legitimists. He professes obedience to the Law and Constitution. France, he says, is now in an excellent condition. The industry of the country is invested in trade and manufactures, and its contentedness implied in the absence of any significant agitation. The President dwells on the condition of the finances, the state of the army and navy, the nature of foreign relations, and considers that the time has arrived for the consideration of the principles of free trade. While England is alarmed at the introduction of one Carninal, France rejoices at the elevation of three Frenchmen to that honor. For himself, Louis Napoleon disclaims personal ambition, and invites the Assembly to aid him in consolidating the Constitution. The Message is a very satisfactory one.

The President promises to conform to the will of the people. There were about 600 members present at the opening of the Assembly, and Dupin was elected President of the Chambers by a considerable majority.

☞ CATALOGUE AND CREDIT SALE OF 125 LOTS VERY DESIRABLE SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.—At F. H. Pettipain's Auction Room, No. 8 Canal street, will take place TO-DAY, Monday, at 10 o'clock, a sale of the finest assortment of Seasonable Dry Goods. The terms will be liberal, and the attendance of City and Country Merchants cannot fail to be very large.

HAVANA.—By the Ohio, we have Havana papers to the 3d December. The local intelligence is insignificant. We find however, a few items from Central America. In San Salvador, Don Francisco Duenas has been appointed Minister of the Treasury. Dr. Jose de Marcoleta has been appointed Minister to Spain, to solicit from that nation a recognition of the independence of San Salvador. President Loido has issued his proclamation, ordering the national standard of the Central American Confederacy to be raised in the State. It is understood that the representation is to be on the basis of one to every 30,000 souls. It is understood also that the States of Costa Rica and Guatemala will come in. It is reported that angry communications have passed between San Salvador and Mr. Chatfield, the British agent, and in consequence the British naval forces have blockaded the coasts of that State. The people of San Salvador, it is also said, were raising forces to invade Guatemala, believing the British agent to have been instigated by Guatemalean counsels.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Lodge Room of Polar Star Lodge I. O. O. F. in St. Louis street, over Whitehall, was dedicated on Saturday, with appropriate and solemn ceremonies.— A large number of members of the order were in attention.

OREGON.—The news from Oregon by way of California offers nothing of particular moment. The territory was being rapidly peopled by constant emigration.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE A. DOUGLAS.—At the Coroner's inquest into the causes of this catastrophe, the jury rendered a verdict that the explosion was the result of felonious negligence of Kennedy Maurie, the second Engineer.

☞ A despatch from Washington, dated the 29th ult., says:

The United States ship John Adams, arrived at Norfolk, brings, in addition to the officers and crew of the Yorktown, the officers and crew of the Bremen ship Isabella, also wrecked near the Yorktown. The steamer Columbus, of this port, was burnt, yesterday, at the mouth of the Potomac—the crew were all saved. She was used as a passenger and freight boat between Baltimore and Richmond.

The Spanish minister appears much annoyed at the rumors of a contemplated second invasion of the Island of Cuba—frequent communications by telegraph are passing between him and the parties in New Orleans on the subject. Our government thinks there is nothing serious in the matter.

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—This is emphatically the climate of changes. During the months of July, August and September, our citizens who were sweltering under the fervid rays of a sun, extraordinary even for this latitude, frequently expressed a desire to be transported somewhere in the vicinity of the North Pole. It is not difficult to imagine that their wishes have been gratified within the last two days. Indeed on Saturday and Sunday, the weather was uncomfortably cold. We will not say that a lower temperature has never been experienced in New Orleans, but this much we can assert that at so early a period of the winter season the weather was never so chilly as yesterday and the day before. On Saturday the thermometer descended as low as 27°, and the highest temperature of the day was 23½°. That our distant readers must know was in town, and it is not going too far to say that in the country the mercury must have gone down to 22°. Yesterday morning, ice one half an inch thick could be picked up in every direction and, in exposed situations it continued to freeze all day. The basins and sheets of water in the neighborhood were covered with an incrustation, almost hard enough to sustain them, but in the course of the day the rays of the sun, always powerful in this latitude at any season, dispelled the glittering sheet. If we go on at this rate, what kind of weather may we expect in January and February? Indeed, we should not be surprised if by that time a small invoice of choice skates paid a handsome profit.

THE ORPHAN'S FAIR.—We desire once more to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the Fair for the benefit of the Orphan Boys' Asylum, of the Third Municipality, will commence at the St. Louis Ball Room this evening. We heartily trust that the laudable intentions of the charitable ladies who have got up this Fair, will be liberally responded to by the community. The Asylum is very poor and deserving, and absolutely requires assistance. Let it not be withheld.

THE ARTILLERY BATTALION.—Yesterday being the anniversary of St. Barbe, the Battalion turned out and its veteran commander, Major Gally, gave a dinner in honor of the occasion.

A large number of invited guests, among whom were General Lewis and Staff, Gen. Tracy and Staff, General Lacoste, Col. Walton of the Crescent, Hussars, Col. Labuzan and several citizens, assembled at the St. Louis Hotel at one o'clock, and were thence escorted to the Orleans Ball Room where the dinner was prepared.

The table was loaded with edibles and wine was abundant. The best of feeling prevailed and the dinner passed off in the most happy manner, with toasts, songs, &c. Major Gally and General Lewis were then escorted to their houses and the battalion after marching up as far as the St. Charles Hotel, returned to the Arsenal and was dismissed.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Larue.*—The court passed sentence on Saturday last, on the following persons:

Edward Philips, a young lad twelve years of age, convicted of larceny, being asked if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed on him, replied no, that he had plead guilty to the charge; that he was an orphan and had not been taught better. The court, in consideration of his youth, sent him to the House of Refuge for two years. John Morgan, for larceny, was sentenced to one year at hard labor in the penitentiary. John Brown *alias* John Buckly, received the same punishment for the same offence. Francis E. Jump, for assault and battery, received two months in the parish jail and to pay costs of prosecution. Thomas Reily, for assault and battery, received two weeks' imprisonment.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a white man, name unknown who was found dead on the bank of the new canal, half a mile below the toll gate. The deceased was genteelly dressed, but nothing was found on his person to indicate his name. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death from the effects of the excessive cold.

SHOOTING.—On Saturday evening a man named Bill Wilson was shot by Police officer J. Delarue of the First Municipality. The affair occurred in a coffee house uptown, and as we have learned it was not until Wilson had struck Delarue unprovokedly and then attempted to fire a stone at him, that he drew his pistol and fired. Delarue was arrested and will be brought up before Recorder Caldwell this morning. We understand that Wilson was seriously wounded.

DEATH FROM STABBING.—Hamilton Porter, the person who was stabbed last Tuesday near the Verandah Hotel, died on Saturday from the effect of the wound. The coroner held an inquest on the remains, and returned a verdict in accordance. A man named Peter Quinn has been arrested on the charge of having committed the fatal deed.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1850.

Sales of Cotton to-day, 3,500 bales, at former prices.

Of Sugar, 500 hhds. were sold at former prices, and of Molasses, 700 bbls., at 21¼ a 24¼c. ℔ gallon.

Flour market active; sales 3,500 bbls., including 2,500 bbls. Ohio in four lots, at $4 25 @ $4 31. About 3,000 sacks of Corn were sold at 57 @ 58c. ℔ bushel. No change in Provisions.

Whiskey is selling at 25c ℔ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges rule as quoted yesterday—demand steady.

Nothing was done to-day in Freights.

DIED.

On Saturday, 7th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., Mr. ANTOINE CAVELIER, Sen'r, aged 77 years. His friends and acquaintances, and those of his family, are invited to attend, without further notice, his funeral, which will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, on Royal street, No. 181 between Toulouse and St. Peter streets.

Garland's Life of Randolph and other New Books.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

J. B. Steel's,

NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE. 14 CAMP STREET.

THE LIFE OF JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland, in 2 vols, 8vo.

THE RACES OF MEN. A Fragment, by Robert Knox, M. D. &c.

OEHLSLAGER'S PRONOUNCING GERMAN READER.

ROEMER'S SECOND FRENCH READER, or Mezzofanti's System of Learning Languages applied to the Study of French.

BYRNE'S DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS, ENGINE WORK and ENGINEERING, Nos. 1 to 20. Price, each 25 cents. d9

Madam Dubalen

Informs the Ladies of New Orleans, that she has just received per last arrivals from France, a new assortment of MANTLES and CAPOTES; also, PLUSH BONNETS, Mantles and Paletots, made of Grey Cashmere; Black Satin Mantles, of the style called "*a la Reine*." All these articles are well made and of the newest fashion. Madam DUBALEN begs the Ladies to call and examine her stock. Her prices are moderate.

d9 4t No. 156 Royal street.

Peas and Garden Seed.

THE subscriber has just received per bark Lyman, from London, a large lot of Seed Peas, consisting of Early Washington, Early Charleston, Early Frames, Blue Imperial, etc. Also, per bark Nashua, from Philadelphia, a lot of assorted Garden Seed, grown by S. Maupay, Philadelphia.

Market Gardeners supplied with Seed by the pound or bushel, at moderate rates.

Country merchants supplied with Seed by the bushel or thousand papers for retailing.

Also, Seed in boxes containing a well assorted variety for Plantation or Garden use, at prices from $3, $4, $5, $10 to $20 each.

Also, received per recent arrivals a fine lot of Bulbous Flower Roots.

d9 D MAUPAY, 67 Gravier st. near Camp.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MISS JULIA DEAN'S BENEFIT will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, when will be performed the Drama of the BELLE OF THE FAUBOURG, and the Comedy of the LOVE CHASE—the characters of Madelaine and Constance, by Miss DEAN. For particulars, see bills. d9

☞ The steamship ALABAMA, R. W. Porter, Commander, will leave the foot of Girod street for Vera Cruz and the Gulf [illegible] TO-MORROW morning at 8 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at that hour [illegible] provided with Passports from the Mexican Consul. d9

Orphan Boys Fair.

☞ The Ladies will hold at the St. Louis Ball Room, for a few days, commencing on Monday next, the 9th instant, for the benefit of the Male Orphans Asylum, the Fair which has been in contemplation for many months past.

This Asylum, the only one in the City of New Orleans that receives boys, is constantly crowded with children many of whom are of very tender age.

In a City like this, Asylums being indispensable, the Ladies respectfully solicit a liberal community to cooperate with them in their efforts to relieve the interesting institution in question.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD CO., New Orleans, December [illegible] 1850.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1851, at the office, No. 25 Victory street, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. And at the same time and place will be held an election for seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

d9 J. NEVILLE, Secretary.

Gas Light Company.

NEW ORLEANS Dec 6, 1850.

THE Annual Election for Directors of this Institution will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, January 6, 1851, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

d7 3td P. N. WOOD, Treasurer.

AGENCY SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New Orleans, November 29, 1850.

THE Lists of Interest on the Scrip of 1847, 1848 and 1849 have been received, and payments will be made in conformity.

n29 1m I. MATTHEWS, Agent.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

New Orleans, November 12th 1850.

THE annual election for Directors for this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 9th December next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

n13 td SAM. C. BELL, Cashier.

ADVANCES—The subscribers will make CASH ADVANCES on goods consigned to our places in their hands for sale. Also on approved Merchandize shipped to Benj. H. Field, New York. M. Field Fowler, Boston, or to Osgood Field, London.

W. F. VREDENBURGH & CO.

n24 1y 99 Old Levee

WE will make Cash Advances on consignments of produce to Mills, McDowell & Co., New York or to our friends in London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Belfast. McDOWELL, MILLS & CO. [illegible] 99 Gravier st.

NOTICE.

ALL persons desirous to rent property belonging to the succession of John McDonogh are requested to make application in writing to be left at the office of the Executors at the corner of Royal and Customhouse streets in the building occupied by the Union Bank.

C. R. SELLIS,
F. R. LAUCIN,
W. E. LEVERICH,
A. D. CROSSMAN,
Testamentary Executors.

n5

REMOVAL.

DR. ALPUENTE has removed to No. 251 Burgundy street, between Main and St. Philip street. d4 1m

Five Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from 24 Rampart street, on the 30th instant, the mulatto woman FRANK, aged about 27 years, [illegible] [illegible] reward of [illegible] [illegible] AUG. SO [illegible] [illegible] Levee street. d9 3t

IN STORE and for sale by the Undersigned of late importation—

150 small flasks of 4 and 6 ounces Essence of Rose, pale

12 stands of large flasks each Essence of Bergamotte, Lemon and Citron.

50 pounds each Essence of Neroli.

5,000 dozens each Crystal de France

[illegible] Tiles of 10, 12 and 14 inch square

5 [illegible] marble Mortars.

[illegible] boxes fresh Italian Macaroni

[illegible] do Vermicelli

[illegible] pipes Catalonia Wine

[illegible] casks Bordeaux red Wine, of 1842, very superior

[illegible] cases Margaux do do 1847

[illegible] boxes old Chateau Beau rivé Wine 1842 43

[illegible] do white Wine of 1844

[illegible] do Maraschino di Zara.

[illegible] do Gros [illegible]

50 cases genuine Swiss Absynth.

4 cases Citrons

[illegible] quarter pipes Cognac Brandy, best brands

[illegible] baskets Piagna, sweet oil.

Always on hand and for sale by

DOMINIQUE LANATA,

Nos. 8 and 10 Jefferson st.

Also—A constant supply of Demijohns of one, two, three and five gallons. d9

NEW ELEME FIGS—First arrival—[illegible] selected figs in large size small drums received per ship Ohio, being a part of the only cargo which has been received this season, for sale by

W. L. CUSHING & CO., 55 Common st.

N. B. Parties who have purchased to arrive are requested to receive the same from steam ship on Monday morning. Also for sale, Figs in drums, of the old crop. d9

A. SEIGNETTE BRANDY—[illegible] cases A. Seignette Brandy, pale, [illegible] quarter do do [illegible] do do do [illegible] do dark. [illegible] quarter do do [illegible] do do [illegible] do do 1845. 5 quarter do do do 1825; in store and for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

d4 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

MERINO BED BLANKETS AND BROAD CLOTHS—3 cases superior 12-4 Merino Bed Blankets; 4 bales heavy Mackinaw Blankets; 2 cases superfine assorted colored Broad Cloths, just received and for sale by McDOWELL, MILLS & CO.,

d9 1w 99 Gravier st.

CLARET—1000 cases St Julien Claret, 300 cases Marreaux, Lafitte, Leoville and Latour Claret, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

d9 6t 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

BRANDY—30 quarter pipes Pb Godard Brandy, for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & CO.,

d9 6t 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

SARDINES—175 cases Sardines in whole, ½ and ¼ boxes, for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

d9 6t 17 and 19 St Louis st.

CHAMPAGNE—25 baskets Moet and Chandon Heidsiekers, 25 do Russian Crown, 25 do Anchor Brand—in store and for sale by

d3 3t E. JOHNS, No. 5 Front Levee.

ALEXANDER'S SPOOL COTTON. The subscribers, agents for this superior thread have constantly on hand a full supply.

n16 3m H. BOYLE & CO., 47 Customhouse st

BLANKETS—1,050 pairs heavy white Blankets; 450 do colored sadcle do; 200 do fine blue and scarlet do; 120 do Whitney and Bath Bed do; 50 do crib and cradle do. For sale by

d4 JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO. 47 Camp st

CALICOES at 5 cents per yard, at

d4 6t C. M. SIMPSONS, 20 Canal st

FLOUR—500 bbls Ohio, and some Haxall's Conwell's in store, superior quality for Bakers, for sale by SECOMB & VOORHIES

d4 1w [illegible] Tchoupitoulas st

GOODS FOR THE MEXICAN MARKET—100 bales Imperiales,

30 cases Linen Pistillas,

10 do do Bretannias

5 do do Creas

50 bales blue and white Fonts

[illegible] cases printed Lawns and Muslins. In store and for sale by McDOWELL MILLS & CO.,

d5 1w 99 Gravier st.

IRISH LINENS, LAWN HDK'FS, &c., &c.—Just received a large assortment of suitable goods consisting in part of—

30 cases 4-4 Irish Linens,

10 do ⅞ do

5 do ⅞ and ⅞ Lawn Hdk'fs;

2 do assorted Table Linen,

5 do Huckabacks and Russia Diapers

5 do Linen and Union Checks;

5 do Bleached and brown Linen Red Sheetings

5 do Bleached and brown Linen Mosquito Nettings, and for sale by

McDOWELL, MILLS & CO.,

d5 1w 99 Gravier st.

SARDINES IN OIL—5,000 half boxes Sardines in oil, 4,000 quarter do do; 1,000 third do do; 1,000 whole do do; 150 half do Truffles, 50 baskets Cognac [illegible], 150 cases Absynthe, 250 cases Brandy Cherries, new crop; landing ex bark Arenduil and ex ship Oceana, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,

n19 1m 28 Customhouse street.

COGNAC PELLEVOISIN—30 half, 50 qr, 100 eighth pipes fourth proof, pale and dark,

5 half, 15 qr pipes third proof, pale, 1835;

5 half, 15 qr, 30 eighth pipes 2d proof, pale, 1825;

5 half, 10 qr, 15 eighth pipes 1st proof, pale, 1815; under the Customhouse keys, for sale by

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,

n19 1m 28 Customhouse street.

BATTLE GROUND SUGAR REFINERY—200 barrels crushed Refined Sugar; 500 do Powdered do; 500 do Loaves do; 200 do White Clarified do; 150 do Refined yellow do; 200 do Sugar House Molasses; 100 half barrels do do, for sale by

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.

n19 1m 28 Customhouse st

BATTLE GROUND SUGAR REFINERY—The undersigned, Agents of the above Refinery, are ready to execute orders for Refined Sugars and Sugar-House Molasses.

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,

n19 1m 28 Customhouse st.

50 BASKETS superior Champagne Wine; 30 cases Burgundy Wine, for sale by

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,

n19 1m 28 Customhouse st.

SUNDRIES—20 bbls good Peach Brandy, 4 do Absinth, 4 hhd pipes Cherry Juice, for distillers, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,

28 Customhouse st.

GIN—9 pipes Nolets Imperial Eagle Gin, under the Customhouse keys, for sale by

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,

n19 1m 28 Customhouse st.

VUELTA DE ABAJO TOBACCO—41 bales of a superior quality, comprising 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, which we will sell at reasonable prices, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

d3 1w DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

CUBA TOBACCO—101 bales, the best that has come to this market for some time, and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,

d3 1w 34 Old Levee.

SEGARS—100,000 Havana Segars, comprising Regalias, Mediams, Miraes and Caballeros, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,

d3 1w 34 Old Levee.

SWEET MEATS—100 bbls of quarter boxes Jelly and Paste; also, 5 boxes of 2 pounds same, manufactured in the interior of Cuba, of the best fruit, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,

d3 1w 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA COFFEE—100 sacks prime, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,

d3 1w 34 Old Levee.

GREEN GRAPES—200 kegs fine Green Grapes, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,

d3 1w 34 Old Levee.

STORAGE will be taken by the undersigned, on moderate terms, at his warehouse, No. 59 Notre Dame street. X. LAMBERT,

n26 64 Magazine st.

AMUSEMENTS &C.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC [illegible]

The performance will commence with [illegible] Kate Kearney, Miss C. Howard [illegible] Mrs Conover. [illegible] DIVERTISEMENTS [illegible] and Messrs Morgan and Vegas [illegible] The Vaudeville of the CHATTE [illegible] which Mr W H Chippendale, Mr Reeves, Mr Conover, and Mrs Rowe, Miss C Howard, and Mrs Conover, will sustain the characters. To conclude with the [illegible] FRIEND WAGGLES—Mr [illegible] Chippendale, Mr C H Ward, Mr Dean [illegible] Mrs Rowe and Mrs Reeves will appear [illegible]

☞ Boxes and Parquette 75 cents; Gallery 25 cents. Doors open at half past 6 [illegible] commence at 7. d9

Dancing Academy and Social Pastimes.

MONSIEUR DEVOTI respectfully informs the families and superiors of all institutions of education, likewise the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans, that having been unable to find a suitable saloon, he will teach at the Families and Academies in Dancing.

Mons. D. demonstrates in the most perfect and tasteful style the same tours of the first French and Parisian academies; in a word, at which distinguishes the highest and most fashionable society; all the dances [illegible] elegance and fine deportment to the body, and also [illegible] &c.

All Dances and Waltz, with the most modern fashion, the styles of the day, as well as the newest Quadrilles, Scottish Polka, Mazurka, Redowa, Valse, and National Dances, Waltz, Schottisch, Galopes, Spanish and Valse a Cinq Temps, &c.

N. B. Parents are invited to attend the lessons and examine this new method of which he practised in the first academies of Paris and London. It is proved and well known, that his method more rapid and perfect progress is acquired than according to the old school. [illegible] give lessons twice a week at Jenny Lind [illegible] Lafayette. Apply at that place.

TERMS.—Classes, lessons per month, two hours per week $6.

☞ Application may be made at Mr. T. Mayo's Music Store, No. 54 Camp street, or at his residence 41 Royal street, or at the Post office by letter.

Dancing Academy.

MR. P. CLISSEY respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans, that his Dancing Academy will be opened on MONDAY next Nov. 4, at No. [illegible] Carondelet st., between Common and Canal streets, where he will teach the most fashionable Dances now in vogue, such as the following:

[illegible]

Mr C. will teach these fashionable Dances to ladies and gentlemen in a course of [illegible]

☞ Private Classes for ladies and gentlemen from 9 till 2 o'clock every day.

☞ Class for Children from 3 o'clock until dark MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

☞ Class for gentlemen from half past 6 till [illegible] o'clock.

WHITE HALL.

NO. 14 ST. LOUIS STREET.

THE public is informed that on and after SATURDAY, Nov. 30th inst., a first rate Free Lunch will be offered every day at their Restaurant and Coffee House on the corner of [illegible]. The Lunch will be on the table [illegible] 10 o'clock, and [illegible] half past 12.

n12 S. VAUDOUX & CO.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bright mulatto, [illegible] high, speaking English, French, and the Creole dialect. He formerly belonged to Mr. B. Beauregard, and was employed [illegible] at the office of the [illegible]

It is thought that [illegible] runaway is in or near the city whence he will try to reach the [illegible] Lake Pontchartrain or Westward. The above reward will be paid whenever will [illegible] of the city, or of the city [illegible] State. [illegible]

d3 ☞ J. & J. TARDOS [illegible] Levee.

For Sale.

A COFFEE HOUSE AND GROCERY, well established at the corner of [illegible] and [illegible] Third Municipality. This establishment is well known and has a good run of customers. The owner will sell it only because he has to go [illegible] same kind at Algiers.

The price to be paid ⅓ cash and the balance in two notes with good endorsement [illegible] Apply on the premises. d4 ☞

Public Notice.

To be sold by private sale, the COFFEE HOUSE and GROCERY STORE situated on the corner of Frenchmen and Craps streets, with the Houses, kitchen, lot of ground, and appurtenances. The lot measuring thirty feet front by eighty-eight on Frenchmen. In the measurement, with the Water Works in the yard, property insured for $1500, the establishment for $300.

—ALSO—

The COFFEE HOUSE and GROCERY STORE situated on the corner of Craps and Spain streets, with two Houses two stories and one Kitchen, lot measuring thirty feet on Craps by one hundred and seventy-five on Spain street. Frenchmen, [illegible] with two good Cisterns in the yard, property insured for $1200, the establishment for $300.

This property is to be sold on account of owner's departure for Europe; apply to JOSEPH NOON, Corner of Greatmen and Frenchmen st.

Terms—Cash. d2 6t

SAIL BOAT—A very superior Sail Boat, very fast, a good Sea Boat, about 26 feet long and only 3½ months old, for sale, to arrive from New York, by J. W. STANTON, & CO. n27 Corner Magazine, and Lafayette.

Maryland and Virginia Negroes.

JUST arrived and for sale at my old stand, No. 7 Esplanade street, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY NEGROES, direct from Baltimore, consisting of a choice lot of field hands, waiters, cooks, seamstresses, washers and ironers, and one engineer—all of which I will sell low for cash or good City acceptance. Those wishing to purchase, will find it to their interest to give me a call, as I am determined to sell low.

n26 6m J. M. WILSON.

To Sugar Planters and Wood Sellers.

I HAVE, at private sale on reasonable terms, several very fine, well situated Tracts of LAND, covered with a fine, thick growth of wood, situated in the parish of Baton Rouge. For full information, apply to

J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer,

n7 Banks' Arcade.

PLANTATION AND DITCHING BOOTS. Long legs, and Russet Brogans, for sale by FROST & CO.,

d7 10 Magazine st.

WOOL AND CANVASS HATS—For Plantation use, for sale by FROST & CO.

d7 10 Magazine st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—Now landing from ship Living Age, and in store 200 cases comprising a complete assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. suited to the season and for sale at the lowest market prices by

n22 FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st.

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, HATS, CLOTH, FUR, AND SEAL CAPS, &c. 2795 cases in store and now landing from ships Manchester, Bay State, May Flower and Cordelia, comprising a general assortment of the above goods. Also, 100 cases long leg Ditchers, or Cane Boots, for sale by FROST & CO.,

n11 10 Magazine st.

RUSSET BROGANS and BOOTS for plantation use. Now landing, a complete assortment of the above articles, suited to the season—for sale by G. W. DUNBAR,

5 Magazine st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—[illegible] cases, landing from ships Kentucky, Chester and bark St. Andrew, for sale by

n23 R. G. DUBLIN, 12 Customhouse st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—[illegible] packages now landing from ships Carolina, Benin, Peterhoff, Empire and Nashua, comprising an assortment of goods suitable for Country City and California trade, for sale on liberal terms by G. W. DUNBAR,

n24 5 Magazine st.

SILK HATS—[illegible] cases, to close a consignment, for sale by H. de GOER & RIFFLARD

d1 51 Magazine st.

INDIA RUBBER PATENT

B. ANTOGNINI.

No. 10 Conti st., between Chartres and Levee sts.

BILLIARD Table Cushions [illegible] Rubber [illegible] for the [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

BRANCH Of the United States Bakery

WE take pleasure to inform our customers and the public, that an order to accommodate them, we have opened a branch of our Bakery at No. 12 Front Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets, where will be found the best Bread and Crackers of all descriptions, our Bakery is so famed for.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to return our grateful thanks to the public for the extensive and flattering patronage conferred on us, and we continue our endeavors to merit a continuance the same. Orders left at the Branch will be punctually attended to.

New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1850.

J. H. DURRUTY & CO. 261 John st

N. B. We continue to supply Foundries, Restaurants and Families with our superior Coke, by the per barrel delivered.

d3 3m J. H. DURRUTY & CO

Clothing, Clothing.

TO CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS.

BACH BARNETT & CO., No. 9 Magazine st., have just received per steamer Florida [illegible] very large addition to their already well assorted stock of Winter Clothing consisting in part of—

Superfine black cloth dress and frock coats, black, brown and olive cloth frock coats, sacks, green, and brown cloth dorsey coats, brown, drab and fancy cloth sacks and paletots; [illegible] fancy cassimere do; superfine black and colored cloth overcoats; heavy drab, felt and pilot cloth do; extra fine blue Marinaw blanket do, super black circle) black cloth cloaks, black, brown and fancy doeskin pants; fancy and side stripe cassimere do; Oxford check and large plaid do, black, blue and olive satinet do; tweed, cassimere and fancy cottonade pants, of every size and quality. Black and fancy satin vests, grosde rhine, gros de naples, twilled silk, and fancy cashmere vests, in every description, &c &c.

d3 1m BACH BARNETT & CO.

Crescent Seedling Strawberry Plants For Sale

10,000 Strawberry Plants of this most excellent variety, now ready for immediate planting, and in fine order. These Plants were all raised in my garden the past season. Under the most ordinary cultivation this variety produces a fine crop of large handsome fruit, often measuring 3½ inches in circumference, abounding with a most agreeable acid, and exceedingly delicious and highly flavored juice. They are very prolific and continue in bearing many months in the year. They will be sold at 10 dollars per hundred. Orders addressed to me, through the Postoffice, or at my office, No. 7 Bank Place, will meet with prompt attention. d3 1m HENRY LAWRENCE

LANDING [illegible] ship Augusta and American—CHAMPAGNE [illegible] boxes, new ALE AND PORTER [illegible] CURRANT JELLY [illegible] PHILAD. [illegible] ROCK CANDY [illegible] TURKEY [illegible] JELLIES [illegible] [illegible] boxes [illegible]

d9 B J HART & CO. 55 Tchoupitoulas st.