THE DAILY BEE,
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1855. VOL. XVI—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 8028.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar per every TEN Lines in each Square, on the first insertion, and ONE HALF per for [illegible] subsequent insertion. No advertisement [illegible] than one dollar in each instance.

☞ Advertisements not limited as [illegible] will be charged one dollar per every TEN lines for each insertion.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 25, 1855.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the following rates:

If a living CHRISTMAS DAY, no paper will be issued from our office to-morrow.

The NORTHERN Mail came through yesterday, with dates to the latest dates.

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas has come—a period looked for with the fondest anticipations of intense delight by the juvenile portion of the community—hailed by the elders with a mingled sensation of pleasure and regret—pleasure at the many happy outpourings of youthful hearts not unacknowledged in the world's cares, and already alive to enjoyment, and regret that their own bosoms are no longer capable of such a reflected delight. Christmas should be a festival day to young and old. If the former is used to fire crackers, burn powder, and ride upon hobby horses, and the latter may derive infinite comfort in seeing the exulting and boundless joy which their little ones get out of the celebration.

Christmas is peculiarly a festival in Protestant countries. Hence, while our up-town friends commemorate its return with feasting and multitudinous gifts, our down town people regard it rather in a religious point of view, and mark its advent by the magnificent services of high mass in the Catholic churches and Catholic temples. The grand Te Deum is sung to-day, and they have their feasts and presents for that day. This do not, however, utterly ignore the observance in a worldly point of view, though the latter does not cause as much fluttering and excitement among their brethren, as while the Protestants; for the reason that, to use a Hibernicism, Christmas gifts are received on New Year's day.

In the old time Christmas was wont to be celebrated with more of enthusiasm and of preparation than it now is. Our minds were less given to the details of business, and less absorbed in the cares of the world around us. They were content to take things as they were, to accept the blessings of Mother Church, to revere them, and they did not, as they too often do in the present day, philosophize, and be sceptical. The yule log then blazed in the immense chimney, the waits were hung with mistletoe and holly, and old land gave his retainers a Christmas dinner among them huge plum puddings and immense measures of wassail, and with open hearts and open doors welcomed upon her mission of love, bidding the lowly roof of the cottager as welcome with the spirit of kindness as the modern retain but little of the old glee with which the arrival of Christmas was hailed by our ancestors; yet in many countries the traditional observances are kept up with considerable fidelity. In Germany, for instance, throughout almost all Europe, Christmas is the day of days, and the Christmas tree a subject of preparation for a month before, of delight for the entire festival, and of recollection for many a day after. The Christmas Tree is a selection of the fondest reminiscences of childhood, and their value being purchased, their value being enhanced in the family circle. The tree is placed conspicuous in the centre of the handsomest room in the house, brilliantly streamers, and festooned with bonbons, and crowned with the name of him who is the object of the festival. Then, when the night and hour arrive, the doors are thrown open, and the children, headed by the parents, rush in, and unite in congratulations and hearty good wishes for happy returns.

[illegible] reference to our advertising columns it will be perceived that the Commercial Exchange will be removed from and after the 1st of January. Parties will be paid in all kinds of [illegible] the price fixed at 12½ per cent.

[illegible] Insurance Company, in addition to the statement of Mr. [illegible] an erroneous impression [illegible] attention to one of the city [illegible] of New York.

[illegible] Our readers will see that Seaman & Reiter's [illegible] million of curiosities [illegible] and mineral kingdom, [illegible] innumerable specimens [illegible] gallery, will be exhibited at the usual hour, commencing [illegible] for one week only. [illegible] has been elaborately [illegible] Palace," and duped will [illegible] attractive features [illegible].

[illegible] the committee of Miss Fanny and Dress Making [illegible] at the St. Charles [illegible] days, for the [illegible] the first ball of the [illegible] evening.

[illegible] Association.—[illegible] the committee [illegible] the invitation to attend a [illegible] by the Key [illegible] New Orleans, at the St. [illegible] Wednesday evening next.

[illegible] steamer *Chotaw* have [illegible] stations for very late [illegible].

[illegible] officers of the steamers [illegible] Sovereign for late St. Louis [illegible].

[illegible] We have received the first [illegible] a new illustrated weekly journal, [illegible] New York, somewhat after the [illegible] to *Punch*. It is decidedly [illegible] spirit. Some of the illustrations [illegible] ludicrous.

[illegible] MARSHAL Pellissier has [illegible] on viewing Lieut. Jerome [illegible] Pierre, formerly of Baltimore, [illegible] the Legion of Honor, "for [illegible] activity in the performance of [illegible] the entire campaign."

[illegible] Kane is busily employed on his work [illegible] last Arctic expedition, and [illegible] are being made by the publishers, [illegible] Childs & Peterson, Philadelphia, to [illegible] the coming year. The estimated [illegible] production is $20,000. There [illegible] fine steel line engravings, including [illegible] of Doctor Kane and Mr. [illegible] executed under the superintendence [illegible] Eng. The wood cuts will be [illegible] the highest style of the art by [illegible] an ingenious artist, making in all [illegible] three hundred illustrations. It [illegible] in two octavo volumes; price [illegible] the entire work.

[illegible] Ontario, from Boston, for Liverpool, [illegible] fallen in with off Nantucket [illegible] dismasted, and towed into Newport [illegible] City of New York, hence for [illegible].

[illegible] which letter has just adopted by an [illegible] the wish article of the new [illegible] son, which declares that no title of [illegible] be required as a qualification [illegible] large of any office, in the gift of [illegible] the people. This is a great [illegible] with the reformation of Spain, as it [illegible] the last of the privileges of the [illegible], and places the people of all [illegible] on equality.

[illegible] Electric [illegible] despatch from [illegible] of the 19th, says:

[illegible] Board of Canvassers at Madison [illegible] Barstow, Democrat, re[illegible] Governor of Wisconsin, by 150 majo[illegible] much excitement concerning [illegible] will be contested.

[illegible] Postmaster General has awarded the [illegible] for furnishing wrapping paper and [illegible] the New York and Cincinnati dir[illegible] Station) to Thomas & La[illegible] Buffalo, they being the lowest [illegible].

[illegible] Brevet Colonel Montgomery has [illegible] by a court martial to be dismissed from the service, for his participa[illegible] commanding at Fort Riley, Territory Kansas, in the arrangements for con[illegible] part of the military reserve there [illegible] City, in which Gov. Reeder was [illegible] and which he summoned the [illegible] of Kansas to meet.

[illegible] 12th instant, the Democratic caucus [illegible] is nominated the Union for printer [illegible] Only 17 members were present, [illegible] said the election is very doubtful.

[illegible] Gov. Bebbe.—We regret to learn that the cotton gin of Captain B. Jarreau was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning, and some 70 or 80 bales of cotton burned. There was a partial insurance, but not sufficient to cover the loss by about $3,000.—*Red Ste. Republican.*

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1855.

Two weeks of the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress have passed, and no Speaker has been elected. Indeed, to an ordinary observer, the House appears to be quite as far from electing its presiding officer as on the first day of the session. But a Speaker must be elected, and my calculation now is that your will probably be informed by telegraph that an election has taken place even before this letter reaches you, though but a short time before.

I have heretofore said, in substance, that the country may see its own political image reflected in the present House of Representatives, and that the whole difficulty arises from the fact that there are three distinct parties in that body, not to speak of sub-divisions, which completely checkmate each other, neither one having the power, independently of any other, to elect a Speaker, and there being antagonisms between each two of the three, so that no combination of either two is at all feasible without one or the other, or both surrendering some of its cherished views, notions or interests.

In the first place, there is the Democratic party, as they choose to call themselves, or Richardson men, consisting of about 74 or 75, as indicated by Richardson's vote. Then there is the American party, which is itself divided between Northern and Southern men, and there are some Northern Americans who go and act with those of the South, such as Haven, Yale, Whitney, Wheeler and Edwards, of N. York; Brown, Millward and Edie, of Pennsylvania; Ball, Moore and Harrison, of Ohio, and Dunn and Scott, of Indiana. Of the Americans North, all save these have voted more or less for the same candidates with the third, or Republican party, as that portion of the opposition who go for a restoration of the Missouri Compromise, style themselves. They are Pressoilers, and are generally allied and look out for each other by Southern men as Abolitionists, though they warmly disclaim being such, and many of them are decidedly opposed to making slavery the subject of discussion in Congress, and are in favor of an honest and faithful observance and execution of the Constitution and laws relating to the subject.

It must be borne in mind by Southern gentlemen, when attempting to analyze the peculiar shades of political opinion held by members of the present House of Representatives, that the Northern members were mostly elected a year ago and more; just after the passage of the Nebraska bill and the abrogation of the Missouri compact; a measure which, it is well known, produced a most excited state of feeling at the North; a feeling which over-rode all former political distinctions, and gave its own character to the elections for members of Congress. Members elected under, and to represent this feeling, must of course reflect and express it in the body to which they have been sent by their constituents, otherwise they would be false to their trust. Under the influence of the excitement which then prevailed and pervaded the whole North, from Mason and Dixon's line to the Canadian boundary, and from the Atlantic to the Missouri, Democrats were elected to represent Democratic districts. The issue was no longer Whig and Democrat, but Nebraska, or anti-Nebraska. The first fruit of the Nebraska measure was the election of Mr. Fessenden as United States Senator from Maine. Then followed the election of Bell and Hale as United States Senators from the old Democratic State of New Hampshire, and the election of three anti-Nebraska, anti-slavery members of Congress from the same State; the election of three Whigs and anti-Nebraska members of Congress from Connecticut; a change of nearly the whole delegation of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and an anti-Nebraska United States Senator from Illinois in the place of several shields.

With this view of the state of feeling at the North at the time most of the members of the present Congress were elected, can any one be surprised that there is not in the House of Representatives so large an infusion of the anti-slavery, mixed up, as it is, with the anti-Nebraska sentiment? Had the North effected a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, it could hardly have produced a more intense feeling at the South than did the repeal of the Missouri Compromise at the North. I hope the readers of the *Bee* will now understand why the House of Representatives now finds itself in the condition it is in, by reason of its inability thus far to elect a Speaker. The whole cause is traceable to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and that was the greatest anarchical condition of the people of Kansas, under the boasted principle of "squatter sovereignty," that that *sovereignty* under which I should choose to live.

It is understood that the individual who is expected here as the representative of the Walker government of Nicaragua, will not be received in any public capacity, Mr. Marcoleta being still recognized as the true and lawful minister from that republic. And it is also said that orders have been transmitted to Mr. Wheeler, our Charge at Granada, not to recognize the Walker government as the government *de facto* or *de jure* of that republic. The Executive has also given orders to the United States District Attorney and Marshal of New York to prevent the fitting out of certain recruits intended to reinforce Walker's filibuster squad in Nicaragua.

The *Know* Convention lately held at the Astor House, N. Y., is another filibustering movement, and would teach us a lesson in regard to making, the naturalization of those who can be become *Americans*, nor cease to be Irishmen, Germans, Italians, Swedes, Englishmen, or whatever they were in the land of their birth. Let us be for allowing every nation to govern itself in its own way, without the least unsought interference from either the citizens who as a corporate or individuals, and as much opposed to our intermeddling with the affairs of others, as to their interfering with ours. Hands off and every man mind his own business, is my creed.

The most out of voting hour after hour and day after day, was broken in upon yesterday morning by a proposition being offered somewhat similar in fact, nearly identical with that which was adopted by the House six years ago, when Mr. Cobb was elected on the 24th of December, upon the 44th ballot. This gave rise to a discussion of a somewhat spicy character, and to the defining of positions by several members, coupled with instructions of their respective constituents. Mr. Letcher, Va., moved, as a substitute to the resolution offered, a proposition that the members should all resign, en masse, and allow the organization to elect successors who could and would organize the House. The suggestion produced some merriment, which greatly heightened by an amendment to the substitute, to the effect that the member who proposed that they should all resign, should set the example and that he should be the first to resign. Mr. Letcher's proposition should signify their assent by following his example. The member moving this amendment did not decide that he would, when done, and the resigning members had left the Hall, those who remained would be able to elect a Speaker in a body.

These little passages of wit, humor and repartee, at least, served to put members in excellent temper with each other, and to break the dull monotony of the everlasting "Banks, Richardson, Fuller—Richardson, Fuller, Banks—Fuller, Richardson, Banks, Zollicoffer," which one hears from 11 to 12 or 1 o'clock every day regularly, with the same "no choice," "call the roll," after each roll call.

My present opinion is that Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, will be elected Speaker, some time during the present week; Gen. Cullom, Clerk; and Judge Sargeant, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Speaking of the public printing reminds me that serious charges of gross fraud and corruption have been made in one of our city papers against the present superintendent of public printing, and the Senate, before which his re-nomination to that office is pending, informed that the individual making them stands ready to prove them whenever an opportunity is presented by that body, or its committee to do so.

The miller's pigs got remarkably fat; but whose corn they got fat upon, as the miller had none of his own, was the puzzling question that no body could answer.

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THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The Washington *Union* says that America has, considering the small number of articles, received proportionally a greater share of rewards than any other country—another proof that it is not a very bad calculation to send a few things, if they are good. The Emperor distributed on the 15th of November two hundred and sixty-one orders of the Legion of Honor, one hundred and twelve *grand* medals, and two hundred and fifty-two medals of honor. Hereof received:

Caucasus	*Number of Exhibitors*	*Rewards.*	*Proportion of rewards to 100 exhibitors.*
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Prussia	1315	33	2.80
Germany	938	9	1.60
Austria	1788	15	1.19
Belgium	926	22	3.35
Switzerland	468	11	2.70
Tuscany	197	5	2.50
Sweden & Norway	538	4	0.74
Sardinia	198	2	1.00
Holland	411	2	0.50
Denmark	99	2	2.20
Spain	568	2	0.30
United States	130	8	6.19

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The State Council that portion of the American order sustaining the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform, is in session. The meeting is well attended, and the members are enthusiastic. John Washmeed, Esq., made a strong national speech, favoring the 12th section of the platform.

Resolutions were adopted approving of the course of Messrs. Edie, Brown, Millward, and Fuller of Pennsylvania, in Congress, in refusing to coalesce with those who regard outside issues above importance to Americanism in the contest for Speaker.

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UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

Case No. 21.—[illegible] Hoover, on oath, plaintiffs, vs. Charles [illegible] et al. The case was argued by Mr. [illegible] Johnson, and Mr. Bradley for defendants.

No. 22.—Jacob Rhoads, plaintiff, vs. the President and Directors of the St. Louis Public Schools. Argument was commenced by Mr. Lawrence for plaintiff.

CONGRESS.

The rather spicy proceedings of Congress on the 17th, are worthy of being reported at length. We subjoin them accordingly:

Washington, Dec. 17.

SENATE.

Mr. James gave notice of the introduction of a bill for the modification of the patent laws.

Mr. Foot presented the petition of Captain John Graham, of Brooklyn, setting forth his services and sufferings in behalf of the country, and complaining of the action of the Naval Board. Mr. Foot said it was not his purpose to pass strictures on its action, and still less to impugn its motives, but it was not to be disguised or denied, nor had it escaped public observation, that in some instances at least it (the Board) had sadly misjudged. Grievous mistakes had been made and gross wrong inflicted on meritorious officers. In what manner or what measure of relief Congress should extend, he did not consider it his province to indicate, but he regarded it as a proper subject for consideration of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The petition was so referred, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Dunn rose to a personal explanation as soon as the House had been called to order. He read extracts from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune, of the 13th, signed "H. G.," commenting on his course in the effort to elect a Speaker.

He said these, notwithstanding the attack, he should not turn his back on his country, at the expense of his true manliness and honor, though *Horace Greeley or the Devil, or both together bid him do it!* [Applause and laughter.]

He complained that he and others, denominated stragglers, are not daguerreotyped, but caricatured. He had said from the first, that when all the anti-Nebraska men come together and surrender local and personal prejudices, and agree to stand on equal terms, discontinuing stabbing men in the dark, he would feel himself bound to acquiesce in their course for Speakership, whether present at their meetings or not. The great trouble has been—*Cæsar has a party, Anthony a party, but Rome sans!* Certain gentlemen have held themselves aloof, and the balloting will show who and where they are.

He also commented on an article in the N. Y. Times, defended his course, and explained his ground of action.

Mr. Banks rose amid cries of "fair play," "hear him," "no objection," &c., remarking that he was not accountable for what the New York press said of him, never having solicited their support. He relied upon himself alone, and begged Mr. Dunn not to hold him responsible for compliments or censure either in the New York Times or the Tribune.

Mr. Dunn distinctly stated that he did not do so, but was opposed to him (Banks) upon the grounds given in those journals in May, 1854, relative to the latter's course pending the passage of the Nebraska bill. He said in candor he would surrender that opposition the moment all the anti-Nebraskaites came together.

Mr. Banks resumed—repeating that he is independent of the New York press in all respects, and, in reply, insisted that he had never yielded a particle on the Nebraska bill. Meeting his constituents face to face, they gave him a triumphant vote, and by a majority, the largest known in the political history of Massachusetts. [Applause.] He had acted as he thought right regarding Nebraska bill—they sustained him.

Mr. McMullen offered a proposition to compromise, saying that it was the result of his own humble imagination. [Laughter.] Begged the gentlemen to remember that he did not, in submitting it, design building for himself a popularity at home. It was to the following effect:

"That immediately after the organization no business shall be transacted, unless it be the passage of necessary appropriation bills. The members then to go home, and the House of Representatives so large an infusion of the anti-slavery, mixed up, as it is, with the anti-Nebraska sentiment? Had the North effected a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, it could hardly have produced a more intense feeling at the South than did the repeal of the Missouri Compromise at the North. I hope the readers of the *Bee* will now understand why the House of Representatives now finds itself in the condition it is in, by reason of its inability thus far to elect a Speaker. The whole cause is traceable to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and that was the greatest anarchical condition of the people of Kansas, under the boasted principle of "squatter sovereignty," that that *sovereignty* under which I should choose to live.

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By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Our Cotton market has been dull to-day, and the sales only amount to 400 bales. Flour is drooping—Ohio is quoted at $6 88. Corn is selling at 99 to 96c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—There were no ballots taken in the House to-day. A resolution was adopted, confining the members to ten minutes speeches.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The Cotton market has been quiet to-day. Flour is firmer—600 bbls. Ohio have been sold at $6 75; Southern $9 50. Wheat and Corn steady.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Senate has adjourned over till Thursday.

The House rejected the resolution to elect a Speaker by plurality. A proposition to exclude debate till a Speaker should be elected, was tabled. The vote on the last ballot for Speaker was as follows: Banks 101, Richardson 73, Fuller 27. The House then adjourned till Wednesday.

[By the National Line.]

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22.—The river is at a stand with ten feet and three inches in the canal. The *J. F. Thwait*, Napier and *J. Lundie* have arrived from New Orleans, and the *Ohio Belle*, *Fanny Bullitt*, *Virginia*, *Hickman*, *Madison* and *Monongahela* have left for that port.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—Flour is firm at $7 50. Oats 30c. Wheat $1 50. Whiskey 30½ to 30½c.

A COLD-BLOODED VILLAIN.—We copy the following from the Indianapolis *Sentinel* of December 8:

A Pension Hay arrested a man named Wm. Butler this morning on the Union depot under the following circumstances: Several months since, Butler left his home in New York and settled in Chillicothe, where he has very respectable relatives living. Soon after his arrival he became acquainted with a highly respectable and accomplished young lady, whom he courted and a short time since married. At first the friends of the young lady objected to the match, but afterward becoming reconciled to it, they consented to his marriage, and when that event had transpired they placed in the hands of the lady her share of fortune, consisting of $2,000 in gold and three houses and lots. Butler soon sold the real estate of his wife, and, after getting possession of the proceeds of the sale, he broke open her trunk and took therefrom the $2,000. He then very coolly told her that he only married her for the purpose of getting her money, and that she might now go to h—l, that he was going to start for Wisconsin. He immediately left Chillicothe, and had got as far as this city, on his way westward, when he was overhauled by the officer as above stated. If he does not get twenty-one years in the Columbus penitentiary, justice will be grossly cheated of her due."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The performances here tonight will consist of the Irish farces of "Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty," and "Love for Ladies." Barney Williams and wife appear in each of those pieces.

GAIETY THEATRE.—A great bill is up for this Theatre to-night, the principal feature of which is the Maid with the Milking Pail," the comedy of "Used Up," and "Young Actress," and "Black Not Blue." Miss Robertson, Gardner, Forbes, Hughes, Pearsall and Mr. Bourcicault, Mr. Greene, Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Chapman will appear in the cast. Owing to the length of the performances, they will be commenced at 7 o'clock, instead of 7½, as heretofore.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE MASKED BALL.—The first of the series of masked balls at the St. Charles Theatre will be given to-night. Application for tickets must be made before 2 o'clock this afternoon.

SOIREE AT THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—To-morrow evening, Mr. Gumbel, the gentlemanly proprietor of the St. Louis, gives the first soiree of the season to his lady guests and their friends. The occasion will undoubtedly be a very pleasant one.

BURGESS THEATRE.—Verdi's great opera "Jerusalem" will be performed this evening at the Burgess Theatre.

CAPTAIN PEASE SELECTED HOTEL.

NEW ORLEANS, December 20th, 1855.

THE Superintendent of the U. S. Branch Mint at New Orleans gives notice, in pursuance of an authorization from the Secretary of the Treasury that from and after the 2d day of January next, and until further notice, the purchases of Silver for coin and Bullion will be made at the rate of 1 12½ cents per standard ounce, and in consequence of the present depreciation of Silver in Europe, no payment will be made in other coins only, or by drafts on Boston or New York; at the option of the Treasury Department, as a remittance to the Mint, to the value above of half of one per cent. This reduction is designed to apply only to the purchases paid for by drafts.

N B.—Persons having silver bullion in amount exceeding twenty thousand dollars, can have the same at the Treasurer of the Mint, before bringing it, at what time it would be convenient to remove and weigh it.

CHAS. BENTHAM,
Superintendent

Cast Plates Cast Below.

THE undersigned, wishing to liquidate his splendid stock before the opening of the spring season, offers it at cost, for cash only. Call and examine and the public to call and examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

d25 F. A. HERBARD,
No. 118 Canal street, near Royal street.

WANTED.

A MY NURSE, who can come well recommended. Apply at this office. dec25 2t

ROCK SALT.—In store and for sale, by whole or retail, and delivery free of cartage.

300 casks prime Carefina Rice.
d25 A. TITUS,
No. 2 Carondelet street.

LANDING ex ship Agamemnon, from Barcelona—
100 boxes currants, 1s Nasty;
100 do Valise, do;
100 do Gaeta, do;
100 do Smyrna, do;
100 do Patras, do;
100 do Zante, do;
100 do Vostitz, do;
100 do Calamata, do;
100 do Gulf, do;
100 do Orange Flower Water;
30 casks Rice Flour.
For sale by
TH. CAPITAINE, 13 Tchoupitoulas st.

IN store and in Custom-house stores—10 qr chests Congous, Oscy Pero & Sin, 1850, 1st proof; 12 eighth do do do do do do do do; 10 qr do do do do do do 1850, 1st proof; 5 eighth do do do do do do 1849, 4th proof; 12 qr do do J. B. Burns, 1850, 1st proof; 10 eighth do do do do do do; 6 qr do do J. B. Burns, 1849, 4th proof; 10 eighth do do do do do do; 6 qr do do J. B. Burns, 1850, 1st proof; 10 qr and 10 eighth do do do, Boyer, Rochelle; 6 do do do do do do, Boyer, Rochelle.
C. CAVAROC & CO., 144 Royal street.

CANNING ex ship Agamemnon, from Barcelona—
100 casks and bbls Raisins, New York.
For sale by
C. CAVAROC & CO., 144 Royal st.

CANTILUPO TO ORDONTURE—600 boxes Claret, 66 Jalieo, for sale by
C. CAVAROC & CO., 144 Royal st.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—20 pipes Catalonia Brandy, 1850, 1st proof; 10 casks do, 1st Valence; 100 baskets Ol. J Pagliad and Co Pisa; 600 baskets Dagdy Bordeaux.
C. CAVAROC & CO., 144 Royal st.

LANDING ex ship Wurtemberg, from Havre—10 bales Abaysah, Edward Perrad; 10 do Kirsch, do ommar, Edouard Perrad; 1,100 1, 2, 3 and 4 gallon empty Demijohns; for sale by
C. CAVAROC & CO., 144 Royal st.

CANDLES—500 boxes; 250 half boxes, 200 quarter boxes Proctor & Gamble's Star.
For sale by
JOSEPH LANGES & CO.,
434 32 Tchoupitoulas st

WANTED.

FIFTEEN GOOD HONERS. Apply at the
dec21 1w ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

D. BARJON, JR.

NO ROYAL ST., Between Conti and St. Ursula, [illegible]
Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his [illegible] to the above number, where he will be happy to [illegible] with a continuance of their favors. [illegible] to be in the [illegible] dec20 1m

Steamboat Notice.

For Galveston direct.

THE splendid new steamer
STEAMER H. RAHM,
Capt. [illegible], will leave as above on Wednesday, 26th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., positively, taking freight for Franklin, Lewisville, New Iberia, Patterson'ville, Brashear's City, Bayou Sorrel, and all intermediate landings on the route.

For further particulars, apply on board or to
HALL, ROBB & CO.,
dec25 3 Commandeure st.

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d25 F. A. HERBARD,
No. 118 Canal street, near Royal street.

L. DUPERRIER, Restaurateur,
ROYAL SHORE, No. 69,
Between Bienville and Conti streets,

Is prepared to furnish his customers and the public generally their subscriptions of all dishes, original and desirable, in the culinary department, together with the choicest wines, liquors, &c., &c.

Private rooms for parties, and a large and commodious saloon for the accommodation of the public.

Open every day and night.

Dinners served up at all hours, and at moderate charges.

Meals at all hours.

Private entrance on Bienville street.

Private rooms for parties.

Private entrance on Bienville street.

Private rooms for parties.

Private entrance on Bienville street.

Private rooms for parties