NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BULLETT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 81 Chartres street.

TWO PAPERS PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, ... $10

TWO PAPERS, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, ... $6

Cash in advance, and Public Justice certain.

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1841.

☞ The Eastern Mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston, S. C.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

The name and principles of this distinguished statesman have been targets for the poisoned weapons of broadsides. Every petty paltroon retainer has sent fly his puny shaft at an intellect which he was incapable of appreciating, and at principles, the comprehensiveness and cogency of which, he was disqualified by nature from understanding. Perhaps among the list of men who in the civil walks of life have received themselves illustrious, there is not one who has been more constantly the subject of a miserably confined and sectional detestation; or whose views have been more deliberately distorted for party purposes. For years his the south been taught to regard the great expounder of the constitution, as her sworn and sister foe, and the efforts of his political opponents have been unceasing in mis-representing his opinions, gambling his sentiments and perverting the frank and open avowals of his honest heart.

In nothing is the degrading tendency of the political dogmas of the day more glaringly manifest, than in this malignant and senseless attempt to depreciate the moral and intellectual standing of our great men. The base spirit of party servility crouches to insignificance while it labors to trample on the majesty of virtue and the might of intellect. In its narrow and ephemeral conceptions, it overlooks the impotency of the attempt and the certainty of failure. The fame of such a man as DANL. WEBSTER may be temporarily obscured, but can never be extinguished. His celebrity is part and parcel of the renown possessed by the common country. Living, it is an integral portion of whatever character this Union may enjoy—dying, it is a rich and immortal heritage to posterity.

But because TRUTH must ultimately triumph, the reign of error does not the less present a grievous spectacle. The lover of his country must mourn for its tottering justice, when he perceives even for an instant calumny fastening its venomous fang upon the name of WEBSTER, and traduction seeking to pollute the honored head of the great statesman, while with a moral obliquity shocking to the upright mind, nearly one-half of the confederacy is sedulously instructed to participate in the base attack. Thank Heaven!—Mr. WEBSTER has outlived the assaults of rabid partisans, as well as the insidious and more insidious efforts of his enemies, to plant distrust and dislike in the bosom of an entire people. The phrensied animosity displayed by his revilers has wrought its own cure. The unjudging fury with which his reputation has been assaulted and his principles perverted and reviled, has roused his friends and awakened the slumbering justice of the nation. Mr. WEBSTER, himself, has for once allowed the calm repose of conscious integrity to be ruffled by generous indignation, and has vindicated himself from aspersion in a manner the most signal and effective.

Hereafter, the splenetic outpourings of licentiousness in regard to Mr WEBSTER, will be innocuous. The studied and crafty detonation of the *Enquirer* will prove as harmless as the sputtering rage and brutal falsehoods of the *Globe*. Light has dawned upon the people. They have learned to regard Mr. WEBSTER not as a Massachusetts lawyer, but an American statesman. His patriotism is as catholic as the great principles of free governments. His motives as pure as those of the founders of the republic. His politics belong to the conservative school of genuine republicanism—neither extending into the wild agrarian views of undistinguishing ultra democracy, nor lapsing into the dangerous principles of consolidation. His intellect is rich, ripe, various, gigantic; his eloquence convincing, argumentative, unanswerable, overpowering. He is one of the mighty men of the 19th century, with a clear and powerful understanding to enable him to give shape and form, consistency and substance to the impulses of an honest heart whose pulsations are only for his country. The time has gone by when the abuse of DANIEL WEBSTER was an indispensable ingredient in southern politics; and the period has arrived when the citizens of slave-holding states may speak of him with reverence and admiration, and dread not the withering denunciation of sectional prejudice. Mr. WEBSTER has outlived the assaults of rabid partisans, as well as the insidious and more insidious efforts of his enemies, to plant distrust and dislike in the bosom of an entire people. The phrensied animosity displayed by his revilers has wrought its own cure. The unjudging fury with which his reputation has been assaulted and his principles perverted and reviled, has roused his friends and awakened the slumbering justice of the nation. Mr. WEBSTER, himself, has for once allowed the calm repose of conscious integrity to be ruffled by generous indignation, and has vindicated himself from aspersion in a manner the most signal and effective.

Hereafter, the splenetic outpourings of licentiousness in regard to Mr WEBSTER, will be innocuous. The studied and crafty detonation of the *Enquirer* will prove as harmless as the sputtering rage and brutal falsehoods of the *Globe*. Light has dawned upon the people. They have learned to regard Mr. WEBSTER not as a Massachusetts lawyer, but an American statesman. His patriotism is as catholic as the great principles of free governments. His motives as pure as those of the founders of the republic. His politics belong to the conservative school of genuine republicanism—neither extending into the wild agrarian views of undistinguishing ultra democracy, nor lapsing into the dangerous principles of consolidation. His intellect is rich, ripe, various, gigantic; his eloquence convincing, argumentative, unanswerable, overpowering. He is one of the mighty men of the 19th century, with a clear and powerful understanding to enable him to give shape and form, consistency and substance to the impulses of an honest heart whose pulsations are only for his country. The time has gone by when the abuse of DANIEL WEBSTER was an indispensable ingredient in southern politics; and the period has arrived when the citizens of slave-holding states may speak of him with reverence and admiration, and dread not the withering denunciation of sectional prejudice.

In nothing is the degrading tendency of the political dogmas of the day more glaringly manifest, than in this malignant and senseless attempt to depreciate the moral and intellectual standing of our great men. The base spirit of party servility crouches to insignificance while it labors to trample on the majesty of virtue and the might of intellect. In its narrow and ephemeral conceptions, it overlooks the impotency of the attempt and the certainty of failure. The fame of such a man as DANL. WEBSTER may be temporarily obscured, but can never be extinguished. His celebrity is part and parcel of the renown possessed by the common country. Living, it is an integral portion of whatever character this Union may enjoy—dying, it is a rich and immortal heritage to posterity.

But because TRUTH must ultimately triumph, the reign of error does not the less present a grievous spectacle. The lover of his country must mourn for its tottering justice, when he perceives even for an instant calumny fastening its venomous fang upon the name of WEBSTER, and traduction seeking to pollute the honored head of the great statesman, while with a moral obliquity shocking to the upright mind, nearly one-half of the confederacy is sedulously instructed to participate in the base attack. Thank Heaven!—Mr. WEBSTER has outlived the assaults of rabid partisans, as well as the insidious and more insidious efforts of his enemies, to plant distrust and dislike in the bosom of an entire people. The phrensied animosity displayed by his revilers has wrought its own cure. The unjudging fury with which his reputation has been assaulted and his principles perverted and reviled, has roused his friends and awakened the slumbering justice of the nation. Mr. WEBSTER, himself, has for once allowed the calm repose of conscious integrity to be ruffled by generous indignation, and has vindicated himself from aspersion in a manner the most signal and effective.

Hereafter, the splenetic outpourings of licentiousness in regard to Mr WEBSTER, will be innocuous. The studied and crafty detonation of the *Enquirer* will prove as harmless as the sputtering rage and brutal falsehoods of the *Globe*. Light has dawned upon the people. They have learned to regard Mr. WEBSTER not as a Massachusetts lawyer, but an American statesman. His patriotism is as catholic as the great principles of free governments. His motives as pure as those of the founders of the republic. His politics belong to the conservative school of genuine republicanism—neither extending into the wild agrarian views of undistinguishing ultra democracy, nor lapsing into the dangerous principles of consolidation. His intellect is rich, ripe, various, gigantic; his eloquence convincing, argumentative, unanswerable, overpowering. He is one of the mighty men of the 19th century, with a clear and powerful understanding to enable him to give shape and form, consistency and substance to the impulses of an honest heart whose pulsations are only for his country. The time has gone by when the abuse of DANIEL WEBSTER was an indispensable ingredient in southern politics; and the period has arrived when the citizens of slave-holding states may speak of him with reverence and admiration, and dread not the withering denunciation of sectional prejudice.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

[illegible]

ARRIVED

[illegible]

CLEARED

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

[illegible]

ARRIVED

[illegible]

PASSENGERS

[illegible]

MEMORANDA

[illegible]

ALABAMA ELECTIONS.

The election for five members of congress in Alabama, took place on the 20th. The whig majority in Mobile county is upwards of 200, Henry W. Hilliard, the highest on the whig ticket, being 302 votes ahead of Dixon H. Lewis, the highest on the locofoco ticket. We give below the full returns from Mobile and Baldwin counties:

	John H. Hilliard.	Wm. Crawford.	Jas. H. Dearing.	Jos. W. Lewis.	Jas. H. Rather.	D. H. Hastings.	Dixon H. Lewis.	Wm. W. Payne.	Geo. S. Houston.	Benj. Chapman.
Ist Ward,	860	871	871	862	849	849	849	846	841	848
West Ward,	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316
W. Ward,	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Sp. Hill,	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Simmons,	31	30	31	31	31	30	31	30	31	31
Whatley,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tensaw Town,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mt. Vernon,	21	21	21	21	20	21	21	21	21	21
S. L. Rector,	0	0	0	0	no poll.					
D. Nicholas,	4	6	4	4	4	10	16	16	16	10
Jesse Lott',					no poll.					
Vaughan's,	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	13	13	13
Total,	1165	1176	1176	1166	1163	978	978	983	986	974

BALDWIN COUNTY.

We have returns from Baldwin which show a majority for the whig ticket of 8. It seems there was no turn out by either party. The following is the result:

	Whig.	Locofoco.
Montgomery Hill,	9	28
Brockton,	21	13
Blakely,	18	13
Village,	26	12
	74	66

Last fall there were upwards of three hundred votes polled and the whigs had a majority of 32.—We regret that our friends in Baldwin have shown so much apathy in this important election.

We learn that there were no split tickets, which speaks well as far as is goes for the people of Baldwin. When men pretend to be contending for *principle* we like to see them stand up to *principle*.

Ark. and Chronicle.

☞ The brig *Corinthian*, on her passage from Philadelphia to New Orleans was wrecked on the Bahamas. The officers and crew were on the wreck ten days, suffering the most intense torments, when the steam barque *Clarion* came to their aid—previous to which more than thirty vessels had passed the *Corinthian* without being able to render any assistance.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A Jamaica paper says that an ingenious physician and naturalist in this island, has discovered the practicability of using mosquitoes as a substitute for the *leech*, fifty of the large speckled kind being generally found equivalent to the leech, of the smaller breed, from sixty-five to seventy being required. The greater irritation produced by the new application has also been found advantageous.

NAVAL.—The U. S. brig Dolphin, from the coast of Africa, and last from the Cape de Verde, arrived at Guadaloupe on the 5th of April, thence sailed for Martinique where she remained four days, and arrived at Fredericksteadt, island of Santa Cruz, on the 21st. Thence she was to sail for Porto Rico and St. Thomas, and then return to the United States.

The Cyane sloop of war sailed from the Cape de Verde for the Coast of Africa on the 14th of February.

Ten deaths in all had taken place on board the Dolphin—the last was John Jackson, a seaman, who died at sea.

On board the Grampus there had been five deaths. Midshipman Caldwell had been transferred from the Dolphin to the Grampus and his place in the former was supplied by Midshipman McLaughlin, from the Grampus.

The Grampus was to remain at the Cape de Verde until the return of the Cyane, when she would sail for the coast of Africa and then home, via the West Indies.—*N. Y. Commercial Adv. rifleer.*

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

New York, May 13th, 3 o'clock, p. m.

The general aspect of business at present is good, considering the miserable weather that we have. The city is crowded with country merchants, who are laying in their stocks for the summer trade. Money is abundant, and I understand that it is with some difficulty that the banks invest all that they might do were it offered in short paper. Of specie there is any quantity. There is an *on dit* current to-day, that a draft was received this week by one of the banks upon a subtreasurer of this city. It was presented with a particular request that the needful should be handed over in bank notes instead of specie, but the latter was so much more plentiful with the functionary that he chose to give the "Bentonian currency" rather than the rag money.

The sales of cotton for the week ending last evening were 5,671 bales, of which 3,150 were Upland, at 9¼ a 11¼; 700 Mobile at 9¼ a 12¼, with a few at 13; 1,800 New Orleans at 9¼ a 12¼; and 121 Texas at 10½ cents, short price. The market this morning is rather dull, but holders are very firm. Indeed there is not a great amount of cotton offering at present prices.

The flour market is declining. The receipts begin to be of some amount by Erie canal, and the prices of common brands have sunk to $4,75, which is a decline of 25 cents since the supplies first began to come in upon us. There have been sales of 1,500 Ohio, via New Orleans, at $4 per bbl. The receipts of pork are large, and the market has a downward tendency. Country prime sells at $9,75, and City at $10. Ohio mess is dull at $11,75, and New York at $12.

There was a sale of teas to-day, at which the prices show a considerable decline upon those previous to the arrival of the late foreign news.

In haste, J. G. C.

LETTER FROM SENATOR PRESTON.—The Columbia (S. C.) *Chronicle* contains the following interesting letter, which for its manliness and independence of tone we commend to the attention of our readers:

COLUMBIA, May 11, 1841.

To Benj. Y. Martin, Esq.

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive your note enclosing to me certain resolutions passed in a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Abbeville

The temper and language of those concerning myself, savor so much more of personal bitterness than of political discussion, that I should hold myself discharged from any obligation to notice them, but that I feel it due to the public and to my friends to correct misrepresentations contained in them to pass without contradiction.

In the fifth resolution, being the first in which my name is mentioned, I am denounced for acting with a party whose principal objects known to me, though not publicly avowed, were a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

It is not the fact that the Whig party had any object known to me and not publicly avowed. It could not be the fact, for the Whig party consisting of a vast majority of the United States, must, of necessity, act upon publicly avowed principles; and consisting too of a great majority of the Southern States, it could not be implicated in a conspiracy against Southern interests.

It is not the fact that the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands has ever been considered a Whig party measure.

It is not the fact that in any just meaning of the phrase it comes in as the High Tariff party—either secretly understood or publicly avowed—for it is notorious to the whole country that as far as pledges could be made by a political party—the whigs are pledged to the Compromise Act of 1833. Their candidates for President and Vice President were deeply, repeatedly and publicly pledged to it, and the most leading men of all the party bound to its maintenance by every possible obligation—while on the other hand, the candidates of the other party, for President and Vice President, and their most leading and able partizan (Mr. Wright of New York) were at all times the advocates and supporters of the most extravagant system of protection. The vote of the anti-tariff States of Georgia and North Carolina—and the present attitude of Virginia vindicate the Whig party against this charge.

It is not the fact that I was elected Senator as an opponent on constitutional grounds of a National Bank or a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—neither of these questions were agitated or thought of in the State at the period of my election. If my sentiments in regard to a Bank of the U. S. were an element in that election—it was known that I was of the Republican State Rights School of Madison and Crawford—and had never denounced them or the whole body of the Republican party who followed their lead in the financial emergencies of 1816. My strong aversion to a Bank of the United States existed then and exists now—neither decreased or diminished by the recent failure of a State Corporation of Pennsylvania, an aversion which could yield only to a paramount necessity such as overrules the objections of wise and patriotic men in 1816—whose character and fame must be aspersed before a denunciation can reach me for following their example.

So far from this question entering into the consideration of my constituents at either of my elections, the notorious circumstances then existing prove it to have been impossible.

I was elected shortly after Mr. Calhoun, who had been the principal agent in establishing the Bank of the United States, and who in the session sul sequent to my election, declared this fact in the senate of the United States, accompanied by a strong panegyric upon the bank. He did not forfeit the confidence of the State thereby.

The immediate representative of your own district, Mr. McDuffie, always the zealous partizan of the bank—had at the moment of my election signalized his advocacy of it upon every ground of constitutional ity and expediency—had eulogized its conduct and its conductors—and proposed its re-charter in an elaborate and powerful document. He neither forfeited the confidence of Abbeville District, or the State, to the highest office, in which, he was subsequently elevated. Although I did not and do not concur in all the views and conclusions of that celebrated report, I do not believe that I was elected to the Senate *on account* of my dissent from them.

And I cannot refrain from remarking that in the proceedings of the meeting at Abbeville, there is a striking forbearance of expression of any opinion as to the Constitutionality of a United States Bank—the objections to it being selected from the frightful exhibitions made in the Pennsylvania Bank, and other topics of policy, entitled unquestionably to the very highest consideration. The meeting seeks to bind me while it cautiously keeps itself unfettered and holds me to an opinion which itself does not entertain.

During the period that I had the honor to serve the State in her Legislature, I do not remember that the Bank question was agitated. Engaged as we were in the prosecution of a great enterprize, in which energy and concert were necessary to success—when it was known that many conspicuous men deeply rooted to the maintenance of the principles upon which the state was acting, entertained various sentiments upon this subject, it would not have been prudent to have agitated it; and this is, perhaps, one reason why it

[illegible]

THE undersigned, [illegible] Madeira, [illegible] port wine, [illegible] Malaga, [illegible] Teneriffe, [illegible] Lisbon red, St. Lucar, 20 half [illegible] 30 do white wine, [illegible] Barsac, 30 do St. Sauterne; 50 boxes St. Juliens and St. Estephe wines; 100 do maderne wines; 200 dozen claret, Mission, Chateau Margaux and Lafitte; 300 do Hussar wine; 50 do champagne, 1 quality, 500 baskets assortment, super; 50 bbls vinegar; 100 boxes assorted cordials; 50 do brandy; 50 do Swiss absinthe, 1st quality; 50 boxes [illegible]

AUGUSTE MOLIER,

m24 90 St Louis st

CHARACTERISTICS OF GOETHE, from the German Caro Falk, Van Muller, &c. with notes, original and translated, illustrative of German literature; by Sarah Austin, in 2 vols. A fresh supply of the above work just received and for sale at the New Orleans stationer's warehouse.

NORMAN, STEEL & Co. 14 Camp st.

m24

LAD FACTICE.—For scriptorie, drawing, mapping, counting-rooms, law yers' offices, &c. of the best refined leads, and of the most approved marks, warranted, and for sale at the New Orleans stationers warehouse.

NORMAN, STEEL & Co. 14 Camp st.

m24

FAMILY HAMS.—Duffield's sugar cured hams, a very superior article, and for sale by

CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT,

m24 48 Tchoupitoulas st

HAVANA SEGARS.—A general assortment of regalia, comprising Regalias, Trabucos, Principes, Superiores and others, for sale by

J M CABALLERO,

m21 42 Old Levee

BORDEAUX CLARET.—50 cases claret of the marks of St. Julien Medoc, La Burthe, Haut Brion, received per ship Louis XIV, and for sale at low price, by

m24 V A O VIGNAUD, 48 Chartres st

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—20 shares of the Consolidated Association of Louisiana; 50 shares of the Union Bank of Louisiana, &c.

POLLAIN, BELLOC & DEGELOS.

HAVANA SEGARS.—A complete assortment of all kinds and of choice brands, comprising Regalias, Cabanas &c. for sale by

BLASCO & SIMIDEY,

m24 56 Canal street

CHAIR CABLES.—Landing from ship Persian, and for sale by the subscribers: 1 3-4 inch 90 fathoms; 1 inch do 70 do do.

m24 PRIESTLEY & BRIN, 19 New Levee.

FLORHORN HATS.—20 dozen made of the entire fine Leghorn hats, suitable for city retail trade, received per ship Alabama and for sale by

L A LEVY, Jr. 30 Customhouse st

m24

SHUTS.—Ex due Cotton Shirts, with linen bosoms and collars, assort d qualities, received from the manufacturers per recent arrivals, and for sale by

L A LEVY, Jr. 30 Customhouse st

m24

OIL AND CANDLES.—4000 gallons sperm oil; and 300 lbs sperm candles, various brands in store, and for sale by

WM C TOMPKINS & Co.

m24 59 Gravier st

PRINTS.—6 case light summer prints in store, and for sale by

WM C TOMPKINS & Co.

m24 59 Gravier st

PRINTED LAWNS.—1 case of 4 printed lawns, suitable for the Mexican market just received, and for sale by

m24 L A LEVY, Jr. 30 Customhouse st

BEEF.—100 bbls cross and prime beef in store, and for sale by

m24 JOHN R SHAW & Co.

FLOUR.—8 bbls superfine, 4 do fine, M. O. and P. O. pork of Inspection, store for sale by

m24 JOHN R SHAW & Co. 24 Poydras st

WINES.—Xpt cases Madeira, 1 case Teneriffe, very aged and good, for sale by

CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras st

BALE ROPE AND BAGGING.—50 pieces rope in store and for sale by

CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras st

m24

TEAS.—Hyson tea chests and 200 boxes compose hyson tea, in full bloom, fresh chests, received and for sale by

m24 CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras st

BACON.—70 casks hams, sides and shoulders, western smoked and in prime shipping order, for sale by

m24 CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras st

FAMILY HAMS.—20 ch hams, put up separately for family use, store and for sale by

m24 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

BACON & ROPE.—200 sides, 1,000 pieces Kentucky bagging, and 50 coils rope, for sale by

m24 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

Tierces, landing and in store, and for sale by

m24 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

PORK.—20 bbls mess, 3 prime Pork, at inspection, for sale by

BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

BACON.—100 casks Bacon, consisting of hams, sides and shoulders, for sale by

m24 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

HAVANA SEGARS.—White and brown, of superior quality, for sale by

m24 BLASCO & SIMIDEY,

MATTING.—25 rolls 4 4 and 7 8 wood mat and coarse matting, for sale low in store, consignment by

m24 L A LEVY, Jr. 30 Customhouse st

SEGARS.—In 500 Principes, for sale by in store and for sale by

m24 J ROBERT & Co. 4 Magazine st

COFFEE.—500 bags prime green Havana, in store and for sale by

m24 J ROBERT & Co. 4 Magazine st

SUGAR.—20 bags white Havana sugar, in store and for sale low to close an invoice, viz.

SEGARS.—400,000 Havana Segars, Imperials, Regalias, Cabanas, choice 5 and 6 in store and for sale by

m24 J ROBERT & Co. 4 Magazine st

BACON.—100 casks superior Bacon, hams sides and shoulders in store and for sale by

m24 JOHN R SHAW & Co. 24 Poydras st

SEGARS.—1 bale superior Segars, in store and for sale by the city or the trade, for sale by

m24 JOHN R SHAW & Co. 24 Poydras st

RECEIVED by ship Roger Sherman, 1 Tierce of Fine Madeira first quality Champagne, for sale by

m24 LORIN & SELDEN 6 Tuomlins st

PLASTER.—100 tons calcined Plaster of Paris now landing, in store and for sale by

G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

BUTTER.—10 kegs superior Goshen butter, landing, per ship Alabama, for sale by

m24 TUFTS & HOBART, 30 Customhouse st

NAILS.—100 cases Boston nails, handsome iron nails, assorted sizes, just from the Boston manufactory, for sale by

m24 TUFTS & HOBART, 30 Customhouse st

LIME.—500 casks Thomaston lime in store, for sale by

m22 TUFTS & HOBART, 30 Customhouse st

EXCHANGE.—Drafts on New York and Philadelphia at sight in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by

m24 J ALBERT 28 St. Louis street

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.—30 casks in fine order, for sale in lots to suit purchasers by

m24 G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

MONONGAHELA WHISKEY.—50 bbls superior whisky in store and for sale by

m24 N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—50 pkgs superior quality, for sale by

m24 STETSON & AVERY, 88 Gravier st

RIO COFFEE.—3000 bags prime green, in store and for sale by

m24 STETSON & AVERY, 88 Gravier st

LOWELL COTTONS.—Sheeting 4 4 plain and twilled, for sale by

m24 FROST & Co. 8 Customhouse st

WOOL HATS.—White and black, round and square crowns, for sale by

m24 FROST & Co. 8 Customhouse st

IRISH LINENS.—2 cases demi linens, sound cold, in store and for sale by

m22 L A LEVY, Jr. 30 Customhouse st

DALM LEAF FANS.—20 cases now landing from ship Alabama, and for sale by

m22 L A LEVY, Jr. 30 Customhouse st

NOTICE.—The public is cautioned not to negociate any note signed by Madame Victor Delandes, of whatever date, and for whatever sum it may be, in favor of whomsoever it may be drawn, the undersigned having given no to negotiate to any one whatever, and as she has been robbed of fewer six notes which she had signed in favor of differ ent individuals, the makers are hereby cautioned against the arrest those who may present such notes.

m24 3t

FORTER, ALE AND CIDER STORE.

G. GUTH has removed his porter, ale and cider store from No. 70 N. Peters street to No. 110 Chartres st.

m24 3t eod

NEW FRENCH GOODS.

M. KERNAZ, 6 Carondelet street, in now opening his following goods, viz: Mouchoirs, Foulards, Cashmeres, Gros de Naples, Gros de Tours, Gros de Rhine, Gros de Berlin, Gros de Suez, Gros de Gros de Gros de