The New-Orleans Bee.

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J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State,
AND COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 3

NEW-ORLEANS,
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1845.

☞ There is a paper published in Liverpool called the *Mail*. We get it occasionally and take it up with considerable curiosity. It is the most atrociously blaguard and virulent journal ever published in any country. The *London Times* is coarse enough, but its blunt indecency becomes exquisite politeness by the side of the Liverpool *Mail*. No matter what subject the *Mail* discusses, its peculiarity is vulgar abuse and vituperant language is too powerful for restraint. It launches forth into a strain of supreme blaguardism. But the *forte* of the *Mail* is the abuse of the U. States. We read those vulgar and envenomed effusions with the same sort of feeling with which a man takes a glass of bitters—to give him an appetite for something not so distasteful to the palate. When the *Mail* mounts this favorite subject of its spleen and malice, it becomes absolutely diabolical in its invective. The editor hates America with a cordiality of animosity that Dr. JOHNSON might have envied. The very cause of a Republic is a stench in the nostrils of this rank old Tory, and the thought that in our Democratic Government blood and birth and hereditary wealth and titular dignities are unknown and unreverenced, seems to fill his mind with scorpions.

A late number of this delectable journal has an article on the Oregon question. Of course the *Mail* man is a huge snickler for the rights of Great Britain and a most potential advocate of war. He thinks that England has only to snort at us, like a great sea monster as she is, and we shall incontinently yield a portion, and retreat from our arrogant pretensions. We append the following as a sample of the style of the paper:—

"When did England cheat, rob, swindle, or defraud the United States? She never did. The question, therefore, like Lord Rosse's monster telescope, must be turned in a different direction. And, we ask, when did the citizens of the United States cease to carry on a civil war of cheating, robbing, and swindling against this country? She boasts of her honor. Can she pay her just debts? She brags of her power! She cannot make a gun to arm her most formidable frigate, the Princeton. The only steam battery she ever possessed was founded upon English capital; and according to her usual practice, and the rules of her government, she swindled and robbed the English shareholders. In *short*, and in *plain terms*, the *whole system of republican union in the United States is founded on robbery.—The revolution was a premeditated act of robbery.—The sympathy of its leading revolutionists with France was an act of "unquestionable" and unpardonable villany. These are hard words; but their truth is demonstrated in every act of that sensitive and ferocious democracy. There are, however, many sensible men in America—men of property and influence—who see that democracy does not improve with age, that mobs rule—and that the time has come when the institutions of the United States must undergo a change for the general benefit of the commonwealth."

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The two steamers follow hard upon each other. The *Cambria*, Capt. JUDKINS, arrived at Boston on Sunday night, the 1st inst., in the unparalleled time of only twelve days from Liverpool, making the shortest passage on record at this season of the year.

Though we have three days later intelligence by this arrival, there is not a great deal to be added to the stock of news obtained by the *Great Western*. There was no change in the cotton market from the 17th to the 20th.

The Paris papers state that Mr. Guizot's health was much better. His friends say that he will be able to resume his office in a fortnight.

On Friday, the 16th, in parliament, much anxiety was manifested to hear the announcement of the Government plan for the establishment of new Colleges in Ireland. Sir J. Graham's statement was very long, but a leading features may be comprehended within a brief compass. It is proposed to establish three provincial Colleges, one at Cork for the South, one at either Galway or Limerick for the West, and one at either Belfast or Derry for the North. The cost of establishing those Colleges will be about £100,000, and the annual Government grant for their maintenance is to be £18,000, being £6,000 for each.

It is still uncertain whether the Roman Catholic Bishops will give in their adhesion to the Government plan for the erection of the three colleges in Ireland, *minus* religious instruction. Mr. O'Connell has declared against it.

A line of pickets has been formed to run between Southampton and New York—the first vessel will leave the former place on the 10th inst.

The Maynooth bill was to have been read for the third time on the 19th, but there they have been previously a long debate, and a protest against the measure has been presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, signed by 530 members of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, in which they say that they have the greatest repugnance to and firmly protest against the contemplated endowment.

THE FUNDS.—As if by common consent, the apprehensions of a collision between Great Britain and the United States, respecting the Oregon question, have all but died away, and the natural effect upon the Public Securities has been to enhance prices. At yet, however, the advance is comparatively limited—only from 2 to 3 per cent. There is however always a wheel within a wheel in political affairs.

In Africa, the old enemy of the French, the notorious Abd-el-Kader, is again in the field; and giving some uneasiness.

Prince Albert will return the visit of the Emperor of Russia during the summer, and present himself to the Czar in St. Petersburgh. A visit to Belgium, and another to Germany, by the Queen and her Consort, are also said to be determined soon.

The Queen, it is now fully determined upon, will not visit Ireland this year.

Poland is still in a disturbed state; at Warsaw the prisons are daily increasing the number of their victims. The espionage is more rigorous than ever; and the danger of correspondence by letters is greatly augmented.

Douglas Jerrold is the writer of Mrs. Caudle's famed Curtain Lectures in *Punch*.

The Diet at Coblentz has declared in favor of the protective system of commercial policy.

In the 22 cantons of Switzerland there are 1,278,100 protestants, 865,400 catholics, 12 monasteries, and 53 nunneries.

The slave factories on the banks of the river Congo are said to have frightfully increased of late. They are principally Spanish and Portuguese.

A letter from Lima, dated January 9, states that the relations between the Peruvian government and the Bolivian naval commander, continue as unsatisfactory as ever.

The *Algerie* states, that the greatest anarchy reigns in the empire of Morocco, and that the people of the south are in open insurrection.

In a Hungarian paper there appears an announcement that two hundred Bohemian families are to be sold, in parcels of not less than five families in a lot. The sale is to take place at Bucharest.

Mr. ASHBEL SMITH, Texan Charge D'Affaires.—There appears to be some misapprehension as to the precise character in which Mr. Ashbel Smith has returned from Texas to this country. The facts are, we believe, simply these: Mr. Smith was, it may be recollected, up to a very few months ago, Charge D'Affaires of Texas, both in London and Paris. After an absence of some years from Texas, he solicited his recall. His request being granted, he left England. His seat was placed in the Texan mission to Europe by General Terrell, late Attorney-General of Texas. This appointment was made by President Jones, when the Congress of Texas was not in session, and, of course, it could not receive the approval of the Senate, and consequently became null. President Jones has, therefore, re-appointed Mr. Ashbel Smith, and that gentleman, consequently assumes the diplomatic functions of the mission, and has not arrived in any special character.

Among the passengers by the *Cambria* is Dan'l Marble, the Yankee comedian, who has been on a successful tour through Europe.

The proceedings which took place in the House of Commons on the 17th are important in the present position of matters between England and the United States. The debate referred more particularly to the state of the British navy, which, the professional members contended, was in a most inefficient case—badly manned, and altogether disgraceful to the country and to the service. The admission of this inefficiency was made by Sir George Cockburn and the other representatives of the Admiralty Board, and the blame was thrown on the Exchequer, the Chancellor of which evinced no willingness to place the wooden walls of the nation in a better condition.

[From Wilmer & Smith's "Times," May 30.]

The time which has elapsed since the steamer sailed has been too brief to admit of any change in public feeling on this side of the water. Indeed, it is not likely to occur. Our American friends can hardly fail to be gratified with the calm and dispassionate tempor in which the subject is treated. Hope seems to prevail that the intimation conveyed in one of the New York papers, that a special minister—probably Mr Van Buren—had been selected to proceed to the Court of St James, for the purpose, if possible, of satisfactorily arranging the point in dispute. We can only repeat what we have previously stated, that on the part of the British nation no desire exists to measure lances with the United States about the Oregon territory; the embargo is to be found in the language of Mr Polk; but all politicians appear to be agreed that the pressure is the time—none or inter—for bringing the affair to a conclusion.

Most of the English journals appear to consider the intelligence from that country decidedly pacific. The Dublin Freeman's Journal, however, contains a different view of the matter, and in an able article portrays the spirit prevailing in the United States, and points out in prophetic language the inevitable consequences of war to Great Britain and her dependent colonies.

The French papers are in the whole rather against America. The *Journal des Debats* considers the demands of the American President to the whole of Oregon unreasonable and extravagant. This paper is supposed to speak the sentiments of Louis Philippe. The *Globe*, also ministerial, rebukes what it terms the arrogant pretentions of Mr Polk. The *Presse*, opposition is more moderate, but rather disposed to quarrel with the claims of the American government. The *Constitutionnel*, which is Mr Thier's organ, attacks the ministry for its presumed leaning to England, to "the prejudice of an ancient and a faithful ally like the United States."

FRANCE.

We have received the Paris journals of the 17th, says the London *Globe* of the 19th. They do not contain any news of importance. Most of the anti English journals have long leading articles on the last accounts from America, but with two or three exceptions, they seem to think that the differences with this country will be adjusted amicably. Their opinion, however, seems to be founded chiefly on a belief that to avoid a war, England will eventually give way on every point.—According to these journals the French government is the only one in Europe of which our ministers are not afraid. They seem to hold our cause of dignity in very cheap estimation.

THE GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC.—This conflagration must have been the largest, though not the most disastrous that has ever occurred in America. The total loss is variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. One account says that between 1500 and 2000 houses were consumed, and about 12,000—one-third of the entire population of the city—rendered houseless and in want of the common necessaries of life. The hospital to which a number of sick persons were carried, caught from the flakes of fire wafted from the burning district, and was entirely consumed, with some of its unfortunate inmates. Twelve bodies had been recovered and it was feared that many more were buried beneath the ruins—perhaps sixty or eighty. Every exertion was making in Montreal to relative the distress of the unhappy sufferers. The Provincial Government sent down £2000 for their immediate necessities; the Catholic Bishops, Seminary and Hotel Dieu, each forwarded £500, and Lord Metcalfe also sent a donation of £500.

☞ The Washington *Union*—Mr. POLK's official—from what we understand, is looked upon with rather an undemocratic disrespect for the confidential Organ. A letter from Washington to the Richmond *Whig*, says: "*Old seven principles* is now generally considered here *even on his own side*, a chicken that can't fight off his own dunghill. The administration is heartily sick of him as an old twaddler." We suspect there is some truth in this. The *Union* is wofully deficient in vigor, usefulness and decision. Moreover, it is frequently inconsistent—squeaking gently one day like the treble keys of a piano, and roaring belligerently the next, like the bass notes when heavily struck. Now, the *Globe* with all its brutal violence and absolute recklessness of truth, possessed some qualities to serve it from contempt. It dealt its blows with ruthless and savage power, but still the shock of the attack was felt. Besides the *Globe* stuck to a position, when once taken, with the tenacity with which the *Remora* clings to a ship's keel, while the *Union* shivers in the breeze and veers round like the vanes of a wind-mill. The fact is Mr. RITCHIE is entirely to much accustomed to Virginia transcendentalism, with its dim and cloudy atmosphere, to flourish in the bracing air of Washington. He is not in his skin element. What was meant and drak to the substantialists of the Old Dominion, is mere leather and prunella elsewhere.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn from the Baltimore American that on the morning of the 31 inst., as the tow steamer PAUL JONES, Capt. Moffitt, on her way from Port Deposite and Havre de Grace to Baltimore, was off North Port, the boiler burst, the shock forcing the forward part of the boat from the after part so far, as to sink her immediately. Four lives were lost, being those of Mr. Parsons, the Engineer, John Gill and Isaac mack (the latter colored) firemen, and a boy name unknown. Capt. Moffitt was badly scaled. Another colored man, who was in the wheelhouse, was blown several feet into the river, but managed to save his life by swimming. The boat was partially insured.

☞ The fire at New York on Saturday night the 31st ult., was more destructive of property than was at first supposed. About one hundred houses, including several valuable brick buildings on 15th, 16th and 20th streets, were burnt to the ground. The sufferers are numerous, composed of between two and three thousand men, women and children, have been turned out of house and home. Messrs. Palmer and Peters, whose extensive stables were destroyed, together with twenty-five horses, were insured for $2500 dollars; they estimate their loss at $4000. The man who fired the stables was seen when he applied the match; pursuit was immediately made, but he escaped.

The large hat store 109 John street, New York, was also damaged by fire on Saturday night to the amount of $1000.

THE AVALANCHE in South America of which we spoke a few days ago, is unhappily confirmed. It occurred in New Grenada. The Manchester *Guardian*, on the authority of a private letter, states than an avalance or land-slip, had occurred on the plains of Marquito, of an awful character. A part of one of the snowy mountains gave way, with torrents of rain, and ground, &c., overflowed the plains for six square leagues, burying every thing under it. It is said, at its first outbreak to have topped the highest trees, and that 1,000 souls have perished. The same accounts adds that the greater part of the tobacco plantations had been ruined.—The plains are on the western bank of the river Magdalena, and at no great distance from the peak of Tolima, which is 18,300 feet above the level of the sea.

Mr. BRILLAT-SAVARIN, a witty writer on Transcendental Gastronomy, terms the Hog, the "Christopher Columbus of Truffles;" inasmuch as that dirty animal is invariably employed in Europe and other parts of France, to discover this delicious esculent. It appears, that the truffle grows beneath the surface of the earth. The Hog is amazingly fond of the vegetable, and smells it out at once. He is lead to the spot where truffles abound and immediately begins raising the earth with his snout. He is then driven off, and the delicate condiment secured for human palates.

L'A. PENITENTIARY.—The manufacturing department of this institution, says the Baton Rouge *Gazette*, is getting on prosperously. From the 26th to the 31st ult., inclusive there were manufactured on 18 looms as follows:

272 pieces	8413½	yards plain	cotton
16 do	481½	do mixed	linseys
13 do	399½	do white	linseys,
Total	9294½		

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal*, of the 29th ult., says: it is now about certain that the wheat crop in that section of the State, and north to the Lakes, is injured beyond recovery. The early sown wheat, the crop cannot, under any circumstances, be more than an average one. The corn is said to be very yellow and sickly—such as was so severely injured by the frost.

It is said that the wheat crops of Indiana were seriously and extensively injured by frosts about the 10th May.

INDIANS IN FLORIDA.—The St. Augustine *News*, of the 31st ult. says:—It is sincerely to be hoped that our Senators and members of Congress, whoever they may be, will (as soon as it can possibly be done) insist upon the entire removal of the Indians from our State. We have refrained from noticing the subject up to this time, least it might have been said, that we did it for political effect, or other sinister motives; but we cannot hesitate longer on these grounds to state, that we believe it is a consumation devoutly to be wished for' by every inhabitant of Florida. This sentiment is fully endorsed by the Grand Jurors of both Marion and Alachua counties, their presentments signed by every individual composing those bodies, we believe speak the wishes of the whole people. Among the signers, we find prominent men of both parties, therefore party feeling can not be cited as the cause to which the Indians are lately seen in the neighborhood of Oclawhaw, having apparently located themselves there. If this is true it should be looked to.

SUMMER THIEVES.—We have in our city two classes of thieves, the one body complimenting us by their presence in the long winter months and the other with their predatory operations during the dull summer months. The latter, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of Marshal Walker and his police, have left us for parts unknown, but unfortunately as fast as they go off a crowd of domestic scamps rise up. Within the last four weeks we have heard of several attempted robberies in the back streets of our city, evidently perpetrated by some of the most vicious of our black population.—These attempts have never been so frequent before, and we can trace them almost entirely to the incendiary and fanatical efforts made lately by some members of our city police officers to raise what may be termed a "new light" amongst the negroes. If this thing be allowed to progress much further our police officers will have their hands full enough for the summer, and crime will grow as thick and fast that nothing but the severest measures will put them down. Many of our citizens doubtless remember the attempted burning recently at Charleston, S. C. It commenced in the same way in which our summer is commencing; let them take care that we are not compelled to end the summer in a like manner.—*Mobile Herald.*

ASH OF FLOATING.—Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and turn the face towards the zenith, may float at ease, and in perfect safety, in tolerably still water—no, he need not even swim, no matter how long. If, not knowing how to swim, you throw yourself down, and trust you find yourself in deep water, you have only to composed, not the top part of your head, the high part of you, and you are safe; but thrust up one of your busy hands, and down you go—turning up the under side of your face. Moving hands, may float the nose to prevent one or two drownings by the simple instruction, says an exchange, we publish it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports or dread them.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LAMENTABLE CATASTROPHE.—A most painful and heart sickening event occurred yesterday in one of the Public Schools of the Second Municipality. A few little boy, named JACOB POLHEMUS, about eight years old, the son of a widow living in Nayades street, a pupil in the Public School, situated under the Presbyterian Church, opposite Lafayette Square, having been guilty of some dereliction of duty, had been punished by his Preceptress, confining him in a dark vault under the stairs of the church. Soon after, the Preceptress was called into another apartment of the school, in consequence of the illness of one of the assistants, and forgetting little POLHEMUS for a while. Before discharging the school, however, she despatched one of the scholars in the vault to release the delinquent. On reaching the vault the child's head was seen protruding through a small pastel in the upper part of the door.—The vault was immediately opened, when to the horror of the spectators, it was discovered that the child was literally hanging by his head from the aforesaid panel. His body was cold, and he had been dead some time.

It appears that little Jacob, either terrified at the darkness, or desirous of escaping, had placed a plank against the door, by which he was enabled to reach the panel. After getting his head through, the plank slipped from under him, leaving him suspended by the neck.—The fall broke his neck and produced instantaneous death. A Coroner's inquest was held upon the body, and the Jury returned a verdict, that the deceased came to his death by accidentally breaking his neck.

The preceptress is said to be a lady of most amiable disposition and greatly beloved by her pupils. We are told that she is almost frantic at the melancholy consequences of her indiscretion in confining so young a child in a gloomy recess, where the mere physical dread of darkness was enough to render him desperate.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs POLHEMUS, at 10 o'clock this morning, and will be attended by the pupils of all the Public Schools.

☞ We understand that the Directors of the Public Schools, consisting of His Honor the Mayor, Messrs. J. P. Freret, Maybin, Mathews and Andrews, held a meeting last evening for the purpose of investigating this sad affair.

☞ An investigation of the case of the boy Sylvester, the slave of Donnebourg, who was so cruelly flogged in the police jail a short time since, was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber of the First Municipality, before Recorder Genois, assisted by the Attorney General and District Attorney, and the members of the Police Committee of Municipality No. 1. Mr Donnebourg and Mr Planchard, the keeper of the police jail, appeared before the court to answer to any charges that might be preferred against them.

After the conclusion of the testimony—which appeared to us merely to ascertain whether the owner of the boy or the keeper of the jail had gone beyond the limits of the law in the punishment of the slave, rather than as to whether that punishment was excessive and equal to the extreme—the Attorney General stated that from the evidence before him, he could find no law enabling him to prosecute the case; that he considered the treatment of the boy to have been cruel, but it would be injudicious and impolitic in this country to send the case before a jury, when he knew that the prosecution must fail.—He could not make law; he was in fact but a servant of the law, and he could find no law for the punishment of the master for the flogging of his slave, unless it resulted in the loss of life or the mutilation of limbs. The Legislature had enacted no law to prevent the cruel punishment of slaves similar to that in the case of the child, and it was to be left to the discretion of their masters; but the Civil Code prescribes that the police—that is, the Justices of the Peace or Recorder—may interfere and prevent undue punishment, or provide for the safety and well being of the slave, which, he was happy to state, had been done in this case. He was of opinion that the *pallette* or leathern thong with which the boy had been at first flogged, was not contemplated under the law, and should be discontinenced in the police jails. He was, moreover, happy to state that it was being generally understood by ancient masters, that kind and good treatment towards their slaves does not only contribute to the thrift and prosperity of the one but the health and happiness of the other.

Mr Donnebourg was then notified that, there being no charge against him, he could leave the court.

We understand the Police committee will make their report upon the legality of the course pursued in this case, by the keeper of the Police jail, at the next sitting of the Council.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Filian Roy and Aimé Faivre, charged with assault and battery, were yesterday put upon trial. They were both found guilty, but strongly recommended by the Jury to the clemency of the Court.

Edward Martin alias Rivana, f. m. c., was tried on a charge of assault and battery, and found guilty.

Bills of information were filed by the District Attorney against James Miller, Jack Roberts, Henry Haider and Joseph Lucien, charged with larceny, and Arthur Pepper, charged with a white battery.

Thomas Conner, charged with larceny, and Joseph Webb, charged with assault and battery, were arraigned and pleaded guilty.

Filian Roy and Aimé Faivre, charged with trespass, Thomas Hinton, for barboring a runaway slave, Marquis Lindor, f. m. c. for insulting a white person, Adolphe Poulart and Peter Riley, for contravening the gaming laws, James Corry and David Humphreys, for larceny, and Samuel Venable, f. m. c. for assault and battery, were arraigned and severally pleaded nolle pros.

John Greenwood, charged with larceny, Patrick Dunn, for receiving stolen money from a slave, and Michael Keating and Peter Davis, for assault and battery, were discharged from custody.

On Saturday next, his Honor Judge Canonge will deliver his opinion in the case of L. C. Hornsby.

MR. ROBERT SCOTT—the oldest merchant in Savannah—died in that city on the 5th instant, at the advanced age of seventy years.

FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) June 4.

REMARKABLE WEATHER.—Besides the frosts on the 17th and 20th ults., we had another on Saturday last, 31st May, and yesterday, June 1st. Such seasons have never been known here, we imagine, by any one now living. We have even heard it stated that snow fell in this neighborhood on the 25th, as it did, in large quantities in New York.

The crops throughout this State, are most unpromising, and scarcely any fruit, of any kind, will be obtained.

In connection with this, we may remark, that for the last fifteen months an unprecedented drought has prevailed. It is believed that not more than one third, or at least one-half the usual quantity of rain has fallen during that time; and all our water courses, which are generally so exempt from variation by drought, have exhibited the effect of the long continued dry weather. Mills have been compelled to stop which were never before without an ample supply of water; and springs and rivulets are exhibiting material falling off in the supply of water.—*Observer.*

INFANTICIDE OUTRAGE AND MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon, at the steamboat Rochester was about leaving the wharf at the foot of Courtland street, a negro, (supposed to be one of the hands on board of the boat) was seen proceeding along on the wharf to the boat, with a heavy trunk on his shoulder, was met by two of those nuisances, "baggage smashers," as they are termed, who endeavored to wrest the trunk from him, which he resisted, when one of them named James Lewlor pushed him violently, and upon his making some remark, the other, Edward Morris struck him a violent blow on the side of the head which knocked him into the river, and as the blow probably stunned him, he sunk immediately and was drowned. The perpetrators of this infamous outrage were immediately arrested by officers Hallenbeck and Huthwaite, who carried them to the Tombs, there to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held when the body shall be found.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

☞ We are requested to state that the Catalogue of the Dry Goods to be sold this morning at 10 o'clock, by HORSEY, VINCENT & CO, at Chartres street, are now ready, and that several lots of Dry Goods, not mentioned in the catalogue, will be offered for sale.

There will also be a game played on Monday afternoon.

A further Reduction of 25 per cent.

THE DRY GOODS STORE known as the FIXED PRICE, at the corner of Royal and Toulouse streets, will be closed this day (11th inst.) for a FURTHER REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT ON THE FORMER PRICES. The store will be opened at the usual hour, 8 o'clock in the morning, and will remain open until the 30th inst.

☞ City and country dealers are informed that the balance if goods remaining in the above store on the 30th inst., will be sold on that day, at auction, at the usual three and four months for notes satisfactorily endorsed.

jn11 1t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD—Will be given to whoever will bring back to the undersigned lodgings in one of the city cells, the girls LUCINE, who ran away from her mistress, Celia Pitot. She is well known in the Third Municipality and is about 20 years common size and stout built. He speaks French and English.

Mr ACHILLE CHIAPELLA, Notary,
jn10 3t 5 Carondelet st. Exchange Buildings

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—Ran away from the subscriber a light mulatto boy named ROSE, on Tuesday evening the 10th inst. Said boy is about 5 feet 7 inches high, 18 years old, a good looking fellow, speaks English and French, has a scar on his forehead, a light complexion and black or brown hair, cheeks full, and when smiling, dimples in the cheeks, and a small mole on the right side of the neck. He is intelligent and will no doubt endeavor to pass for a free man. Whoever will return the above, or give information that will enable the owner to get possession of the boy, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses, he believes he can secure to many, rights which have been imposed by neglect or ignorance of the forms and requisitions of the law.

The following classes of claims, among others, he will attend to, viz:

Delinquent reclamations for back occasionals, overpaid for a less quantity than has been paid for.

The collection of Bounties granted, or "rights on farms," which have been neglected.

Settlement of conflicting claims between the proper officers of the land office, and settlement of claims, which have been confirmed, "but not located," or located incorrectly.

Obtaining the refunding of purchase money, in the federal territorial district where possession can not issue, on account of erroneous surveys.

Obtaining patents in all cases.

Arranging imperfect titles, made so by neglect, and bringing them to the attention of Congress, by petition for the relief of parties.

No business will be undertaken or kept a sufficient payment in advance to cover postage, and the actual expenses necessary for copies of documents, &c.

The subscriber will have the aid of the best counsel at home and abroad, and the services of a corps of intelligent correspondent at Washington, at all times where he will attend every or three months of each year in personal attendance on the Land Office, and the Office in Baton Rouge, in the room occupied by Gen. Thos. Jones, Esq., Register, for convenience and advantage, will be promptly attended to.

11—1m 6w F D NEWCOMB.

Rackets! Rackets!!

This Game of Rackets for the Third Prize of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

WILL be played on Sunday, the 15th inst., across the river, opposite the landing of the First Municipality Steam Ferry, commencing at 3 o'clock—the game will continue three hours.

There will also be a game played on Monday afternoon.

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Mr ACHILLE CHIAPELLA, Notary,
jn13 3t 5 Carondelet st. Exchange Buildings

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—Ran away from the subscriber a light mulatto boy named ROSE, on Tuesday evening the 10th inst. Said boy is about 5 feet 7 inches high, bright mulatto, quite freckled in the face, speaks English only but can read and write, has a leather cap and black pegged, has had one of his thumbs mashed. He is intelligent and will no doubt endeavor to pass for a free man. Whoever will return the above, or give information that will enable the owner to get possession of the boy, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses, he believes he can secure to many rights which have been imposed by neglect or ignorance of the forms and requisitions of the law.

The following classes of claims, among others, he will attend to, viz:

Delinquent reclamations for back occasionals, overpaid for a less quantity than has been paid for.

The collection of Bounties granted, or "rights on farms," which have been neglected.

Settlement of conflicting claims between the proper officers of the land office, and settlement of claims, which have been confirmed, "but not located," or located incorrectly.

Obtaining the refunding of purchase money, in the federal territorial district where possession can not issue, on account of erroneous surveys.

Obtaining patents in all cases.

Arranging imperfect titles, made so by neglect, and bringing them to the attention of Congress, by petition for the relief of parties.

No business will be undertaken or kept a sufficient payment in advance to cover postage, and the actual expenses necessary for copies of documents, &c.

The subscriber will have the aid of the best counsel at home and abroad, and the services of a corps of intelligent correspondent at Washington, at all times where he will attend every or three months of each year in personal attendance on the Land Office, and the Office in Baton Rouge, in the room occupied by Gen. Thos. Jones, Esq., Register, for convenience and advantage, will be promptly attended to.

11—1m 6w F D NEWCOMB.

Rackets! Rackets!!

This Game of Rackets for the Third Prize of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

WILL be played on Sunday, the 15th inst., across the River, opposite the landing of the First Municipality Steam Ferry, commencing at 3 o'clock—the game will continue three hours.

There will also be a game played on Monday afternoon.

jn

LATEST DATES.

Boston	June 2	Liverpool	May 30
New York	June 3	Liverpool	May 30
Philadelphia	June 3	Paris	May 15
Washington	June 4	Havre	May 15
Baltimore	June 4	Matanzas	April 26
Charleston	June 6	Tampico	May 31
Cincinnati	June 2	Vera Cruz	May 31
St. Louis	June 3	Honduras	June 1
Havana	June 11	Galveston	June 2

COMMERCIAL.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[*Per steamship Cambria at Boston.*]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, May 16, 1845.

Since Friday the market has been quiet, but prices have remained steady. The sales on Saturday were 4,500 bags; today they amount to 4,000; the sales were almost entirely of American Cotton, and to the trade for immediate consumption.

The value of the week ending May 16 do not exceed 35,000 bales, of which 5,500 American have been taken on speculation, and 1,000 for export. Cotton are somewhat irregular, but American descriptions have been quoted 1-16 lower than the rates of Friday last, and 1-8 of 1 lower than the current at the highest point of last week. Surrats are also rather easier of purchase, but no change can be quoted in Brazil and Egyptian. The Committee's quotations today are as follows, viz: Orleans 4¾, Mobile 4¾, and Orleans 4¾ d.

LIVERPOOL, May 19th, 1845.

American Previsions.—Since the 6th inst. American imports are very trifling. Demand nearly. Stocks considerably reduced. Sales of Beef and Pork to a fair extent, with a tendency to advance, particularly in the former, which is 1s 6d dearer. In the latter, there were sixteen of American Cheese, save by the three Western, now just stored. The quantity on the market is small, and nothing but the near approach of hot was her prevents our realizing much higher rates. Still we have an excellent demand at further advance of 2s ⅌ cwt., with a certainty that the present supply will be wholly cleared off at full price. Butter has proved a very dangerous article. Lard nearly cleared. ☞ The high price in the United States has almost prevented any shipments, and the reduction of the duty has simply put so much extra profit into the pockets of the speculators in pipes. Greater care and much more heed, and would sell fully at 2s further advance. Tallow decidedly improved; U. S. Tallow nearly off the market, and in recent sales of Rio, we made 6d to 1s ⅌ cwt. equal to an advance of 1s ⅌ cwt. In Ashes no improvement, stock on hand limited, and demand quiet. Pearls, a fair 31 inches high, bright mulatto, quite freckled in the face, speaks English only but can read and write, has a leather cap and black pegged, has had one of his thumbs mashed. He is intelligent and will no doubt endeavor to pass for a free man. Whoever will return the above, or give information that will enable the owner to get possession of the boy, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses, he believes he can secure to many rights which have been imposed by neglect or ignorance of the forms and requisitions of the law.

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Agency for the Settlement of Claims.

FITHER in the head office of the Land District of Louisiana, at Greenville, Lake Ste. Ann, or elsewhere, as may require—for such adjustment as may be necessary, for obtaining patents from the government, the undersigned will devote his personal attention to the business, and experience, he believes he can secure to many, rights which have been imposed by neglect or ignorance of the forms and requisitions of the law.

The following classes of claims, among others, he will attend to, viz:

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11—1m 6w F D NEWCOMB.

HEALTH RESTORED!!

TARRANT'S CORDIAL ELIXIR OF TURKEY RHUBARB

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS AND NAUSEA, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL FLATULENCY, &c.

THIS PREPARATION is made from the best Turkey Rhubarb, and possesses all its valuable properties, combined with such aromatics as will in no manner injuriously affect its operation, but is thereby rendered an exceedingly useful medicine in a variety of affections where a cordial aperient is deemed requisite.

As a medicine, Rhubarb (the Turkey) has for a considerable period held a high place in the medical world; and has thus far proved itself eminently deserving its great reputation, through the valuable properties, universally conceded to be peculiar to it, when procured in its pure state.

In cases of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, it is an invaluable remedy; and as a preventive of the various diseases arising from that very distressing complaint, holds a high place in the estimation of the medical profession.

In cases where griping pains affect the stomach and bowels, a repetition of strongly recommended. Inside a high price is from a good carminative on relieving Flatulency. To persons fatigued with Gout, (and it has proved high praise from those who have strongly experienced its good qualities) it is confidently offered, as it does at all times be taken when a cooling purgative would otherwise be attended with danger.

This preparation cannot be too strongly recommended to the many thousands now suffering in Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and its consequences, Bilious and Nervous Headache, Diarrhœa, Constipation, Gout, Rheumatism, Flatulency, Gravel, &c. as the numerous testimonials in proof of its efficacy are from the unexceptionable character of those who have given it in the numerous testimonials received by the proprietor.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by

JAMES TARRANT, Druggist, &c.
corner of Greenwich and Warren sts, New York.

☞ ALSO, by SICKLES & CO,
Wholesale Druggists and Apothecaries,
No. 66 Cedar and 65 Maiden-lane,
Agents for the Proprietors.

jn11

Bretton's Patent.

HAVING obtained from the United States Government a Patent for the manufacture of Sugar on a new method of improvement, as introduced by me in this State in the clarification precipitation, granulation and drying