The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1847.

BAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS. No. 81 Chartres, and 13 Camp streets.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, June 3, 1847.

The Conduct of the War.

A few days ago the Government paper of Washington earnestly disclaimed certain projects for the subjugation and dismemberment of Mexico, which by journals of its own political complexion, had been freely imputed to the Administration. The naked disavowal was in itself somewhat satisfactory, but would have been infinitely more so, had it been accompanied by a distinct intimation of the objects proposed to be attained by the present war. It is true that the *Union* did say something of indemnity for the past and security for the future, and of a permanent and well guaranteed peace, but these expressions are too vague and general to furnish a case to the intentions of the Government.

When the war broke out the stereotyped phrase of the Locofoco journals was, that we were fighting to "conquer a peace," and when pushed to a clear acknowledgment of the objects of the Administration, they were wont to declare that Mexico must be compelled to recognize the frontier line of the Rio Grande. This was intelligible enough, but now that the contest has lasted considerably over a year, and that Mexico has been worsted in every encounter of arms, we hear little said of conquering a peace, and nothing at all of being satisfied with the boundary of the Rio Grande. The official exponent of the views of the Government is studiously reserved in its developements—perhaps its discretion proceeds from ignorance. It denies the prosecution of the war for conquest, but will not, or cannot, confess why it is prosecuted, unless obscure and incomprehensible generalities are to be taken as confessions.

If the dominant party are in the same apparent state of perplexity on this point as their chief, the whig party, or at least a large majority, stand in no similar predicament. They are clearly in favor of a policy by which Mexico will be compelled to treat for peace, or what is almost equivalent, to suspend hostile operations. The views of the Whigs are well and tersely expressed by the Baltimore *American*. That paper says: "The possession of the Mexican Capital by our troops will exhibit us to the world as the conquerors of Mexico. With our flag flying from the towers of the National Palace, with all organized opposition put down, every army arrayed against us being beaten and dispersed, it will remain for the United States to end the war in a manner worthy of ourselves and consistent with the approval of the civilized opinion of mankind. How shall it be done?

"The first alternative seems to be—to endeavor by throwing our influence on the side of the peace party in Mexico to organize a government under the auspices of our arms, and with that government to treat. If this should be practicable, if materials sufficiently respectable could not be brought together to constitute a substantial representation of the Mexican republic, favorable to peace, the next alternative would be to announce upon our own responsibility the grounds upon which this war had been waged and the conditions upon which we were determined it should cease. The portion of Mexican territory which we design to take we could then designate and proclaim it henceforth by its new title as part and parcel of our Union.

"In the protection of the line of the Rio Grande, extended to the Pacific and including California, it would doubtless be proper to hold Tampico, Monterey and the passes of the Sierra Madre—to hold them until Mexico, having restored some consistency and coherence to the elements of her nationality, should come in temperate and conciliatory to recognize and ratify the moderate terms of our dictated peace.

"Here at least is a proposition definite, tangible and seemingly unobjectionable. In lieu of this or any other scheme for the termination of the war, we can get from the administration journals nothing but windy and meaningless professions of patriotism, appeals to the country and denunciations of the opposition. But the people are not contented with this concealment of the purposes of the war, and recent events create prose rather that they are displeased with the war, or with the manner in which it is conducted. The period, however, is rapidly approaching when the objects of the contest must be made known. When Gefferal Scott reaches the City of Mexico, the scene of our labors will have been attained and the crowning triumph of our arms achieved. Unless, in the interim, the determined purpose of the Government be to conquer all of Mexico, a breathing space will follow, and soon the National Palace of the Capital, the Commander-in-chief will proclaim the wishes and intentions of the Government and await the action of the Mexican rulers.

Mr. Clay.—The following letter was addressed to a citizen of Philadelphia. It is an evidence of the deep sympathy entertained for the affliction of the venerable statesman, by all feeling hearts:

Ashland, 15th May, 1847.

Geo Stone, Esq.—

Dear sir—I thank you for your friendly letter of condolence, on the occasion of the death of my beloved son at the battle of Buena Vista. The event has been a very great affliction, and a severe trial. My bereavement is done all that their power could prompt to alleviate our sorrow, and the public generally has kindly manifested its sympathy. We hope from the goodness of God to be able ultimately to bear, with becoming resignation, the infliction which his providence has permitted. I am truly your friend,

and obedient serv't H. Clay.

Capt. Forbes.—The Boston *Post*, in publishing the proceedings of a dinner recently given in that city, and at which this gentleman was present, accompanies them with an explanation by Mr. Curtis, (a friend of Captain Forbes, as to the manner in which the letter of Mr. Phillips came to be printed in the Irish papers. The statement certainly alters the whole aspect of the case, and exonerates Capt. Forbes from censure as it regards the original publication. Mr. Curtis said:

The only portion of Mr. Phillips' letter read at the Cove festival, was that referring to Mr. Polk offer to pay the expense of employing a steamer to assist in navigating the Jamestown. The other parts of the letter, being considered of a private nature, were carefully covered by pieces of paper wafered over them. Some of the reporters asked Capt. Forbes the privilege of looking at his papers, to facilitate them in preparing an account of the dinner, and he handed them all he had before him. The next day, much to his astonishment, he saw published what was not read, what he esteemed private, and what the reporters must have been aware was no part of his address."

Literary Gazette.—The Weekly Mirror and Literary Gazette has been sent to us from New York. It is *one* of the best, if not the very best weekly journal in the country. Its appearance and contents are alike irreproachable. The literary department of the Mirror is, we believe, under the superintendence of the late Editor of the Literary World, exhibits evidence of mature intellect, sound judgment and refined taste.

Death of Judge Schley.—The Augusta papers announce the sudden decease of Judge Schley, for many years Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia—a man of great talents and amiability of character.

☞ It appears from a report recently made by a Committee of the Horticultural Society of Cincinnati, that upwards of four thousand bushels of strawberries were sold in the public markets of that city in twenty-two days last season—nearly two hundred bushels per day. The large quantities left at hotels, boarding-houses, dwellings, &c., are not included in the committee's report.

Mr. Webster arrived at Savannah, on the 26th ult., and was received with the most cordial kindness by the citizens. He had not left that city at the last accounts.

Hon. Samuel Chunch has been elected Chief Justice of Connecticut, in place of Judge Williams, whose resignation has been already mentioned.

Rivers—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 26th ult., says:

The steamer *Amelia*, from Weston yesterday, reports the Missouri to be falling there, and all the way down to near the mouth, where it was at a stand. The *Laramie*, and *Grand River*, from whence came the recent rise, are falling. She found six feet water in the mouth of the Missouri at Keokuk, is reported to have risen altogether only three or four inches, and to be now on a stand. It is also at a stand here, with from nine to ten feet water in the shallowest below.

☞ Thanks to the *Herald of the West* for late St. Louis papers.

Death of an Aged Citizen.—We regret, says the Savannah *Republican* of the 26th ult., to announce the death of Gaston Abrahose, Esq., one of our oldest and most respected citizens.—Mr. Anderson was born in the city of Savannah, and was at the time of his death nearly eighty years of age. He has filled many important stations, and has always borne a responsible part in the history of his native town.

From the Matamoras Flag.

Fine Cavalry.—Capt. Cummings, who left that place on the 18th inst., and arrived here on Monday morning last bringing intelligence that the 1st Mississippi regiment, Col. Jeff. Davis, left on the 17th, and came as far as the depot fifteen miles below Camargo, with wagon transportation to the Mexican Kentucky infantry regiment took up the line of march for Camargo, on the 18th, and arrived here on the 22d. The 1st Ohioans, recently at the Rancho Battle, were to follow on the 19th. The 1st Indianians, under Col. Drake, were expected on the 20th. Fifteen hundred pack mules were met near Cerralvo, with supplies for Monterey.

Gen. Cushing has received orders to repair, forthwith, to Gen. Taylor, at Monterey. Actual the General's leg lacks some three weeks of rest to permit his removal without pain and great inconvenience, yet he avows his determination to leave Matamoras in a few days. The Massachusetts regiment accompanies him.

Massacre.—The body of a white man was discovered by Capt. Cummings, about twenty miles below Reynosa, lying dead by the roadside, entirely naked. On closer examination, he discovered that a ball had entered his left breast, and that further violence had been used to accomplish the bloody deed. The deceased was above middling size, sandy complexion, light hair, and appeared to have been but recently murdered.

From Wisconsin.—The reports appear unfavorable. A correspondent of the Milwaukie *Gazette* writes as follows:

"I have noticed with much sorrow, in passing through the southern part of the Territory, that many of the farmers have lost all their winter wheat, and have ploughed up for spring crop. The cause of the loss are various—most, however, by winter-kill and fly. I was not aware, till of late, that the fly had done much injury in the Territory, and I believe they have not, as yet, north of Walworth county.

"I understand from several gentlemen from Illinois, that most of their Wheat is destroyed, and that some who expected thousands of bushels, will not get one. The wheat in Milwaukie, Waukesha, Jefferson, and other counties farther north, is good."

A gentleman who has just made the tour from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, on the Ohio, thence through Meadville and Erie, Pa. to Buffalo, and thence by railway to the Hudson, informs us that the weather experienced was uncommonly warm for May, and that the drought throughout the whole section of country has been so protracted that the grain crops of every description bear ominous indications of its blighting influence. The drought has cut off the usual green pasturage of the season, and the prices of all kinds of marketing are very high.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Cholera in Ohio.—The *State Journal* says that:

An observing citizen of Columbus, who has recently returned from a pretty extensive journeying among the counties between the Scioto and Miami, authorizes us to say that the wheat crops look fine, and promise a full average yield, with an ordinary season from now until harvest.

The Great Crop.—In the fallow grounds and among the lighter soils, wheat has been considerably winter-killed, and fly in part in the State, but in other lands it looks well. In the counties of Kendall, Stark and Wayne, the wheat generally looks well, more the Western part of the State. From all we can learn, there will at least be an average yield in Ohio, and perhaps more.—*Plaindealer*, Cleveland, May 20.

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Col. Churchill, U. S. A., Col. S. D. Wilson, 16th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Ford, commanding a portion of the Kentucky Cavalry, 100 non-commissioned officers and privates, A. C. Hensley, Surgeon, K. C., T. H. Barnes, Adjutant, Captains T. F. Marshall, A. J. Pennington, W. G. S. Clark, Butler, K. C., J. C. Wermore, J. Carr.

New Works.—Our thanks are due the publishers, Ben & Blanchard, through the politeness of J. B. Steel, No. 64 Camp street, for a copy of "Simpson's *Journey* round the World, in the years 1841 and 1842." This is a valuable contribution to geographical and topographical knowledge. Sir George Simpson, Governor-in-chief of the Hudson's Bay Company's Territories, is the third traveller who has ever attempted to accomplish an overland journey round the World. He has gone farther than either Cochran or Ledyard, contemplated for, in addition to the Russian Empire and British America, he has embraced California and the Sandwich Islands. The work is full of great interest, written in a simple, unpretending and perspicuous style, by one who was evidently prepared for the task by a liberal education and much previous study and research, and presenting a large amount of curious and useful information. Its typographical execution is particularly handsome, and does credit to the publishers.

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The Indian-Meal Book, by Miss Leslie—a little volume intended to aid frugality, and yet please the palate. It comprises the best receipts for the preparation of meal in all the varied forms that American housewifery has discovered.

A Remarkable Case.—A few days after the commencement of the present term of the Quarter Sessions, a man named John Kane, was charged with having committed several petty larcenies, in which he confessed, and, if Mr. Fairbank appeared as his counsel, and asked that time might be allowed him to exhibit to the Court a chain of circumstances which would go very far towards mitigating the guilt of the defendant. On Saturday Judge Kelley desired the prisoner to stand up, and said that inquiries had been made in regard to him, and all who knew him had unanimously saying that he was a man of remarkable integrity; that his employer in consideration of his valuable services, and in consequence of the unlimited confidence that he had in him, had promoted him, and increased, without solicitation, the emoluments of his station.

In an unfortunate hour he went upon a drunken spree, the first in which he had ever been known to indulge, and under the influence of the liquor which he had drank, he committed three small larcenies. On recovering from this excess, he imperfectly recollected having perpetrated the crimes, and called upon one of the City Police and told him of the circumstances, through whose intervention the owners of the property taken were discovered and proper reparation made. He also stated to his employer that the just imputation of guilt had attached to his name, and until it had been wiped off by future acts of amendment, he felt bound to resign his place.

The Court said under this state of facts it could not hold the prisoner morally guilty of larceny. It was true he deserved punishment, but the consequences of his first step in dissipation, had brought upon him perhaps a greater punishment than the court could inflict. Judge Kelley said that he would certify the facts of the case to the Governor, as the hope that he would grant the prisoner a pardon. If the executive refused to interpose his clemency, it would then become the painful duty of the Court to pass sentence upon him.—*Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

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The Crops.

The Planters' (Attakapas) Banner of the 27th ult., says:

On Friday night last, we had a heavy shower of rain, accompanied by high wind; on Tuesday afternoon, we had a moderate but steady rain. This will be of immense benefit to the crops, which were suffering.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* notices the recent rains, and says they have exerted a beneficial influence on the coming crops.

The Macon (Ga.) *Messenger* of the 26 ult. has the following:

"We have, during the week, heard from almost every part of the State. One gentleman, who has made an extensive tour in the upper counties, informs us that the wheat crop will not yield much more than half as much as that of last year. The cotton is short, but the stand generally good, and it is his opinion that if the months of June and July are seasonable, the crop will be a very good one. Every thing depends upon warm suns and occasional showers. He is decidedly of the opinion that the quantity of land planted in cotton, is less than is generally supposed—very many having planted largely of corn in consequence of the unpromising appearance of the wheat fields. The cotton remains very small, yet the avowed determination to leave Matamoras in a few days, The Massachusetts regiment accompanies him.

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City Intelligence.

The Courts.—Affairs in our Courts are on a decline, which is always the case when the warm season fairly sets in. Lawyers are preparing to go North, East and West, and those who are obliged to remain are preparing to do absolutely nothing.

Second District Court.—This is the only Court in which we noticed some animation yesterday. It was crowded to excess with lawyers and spectators, who had congregated within its narrow limits for the purpose of hearing the argument in the case of John W. Bryce, Esq., who stand on a writ of habeas corpus. This gentleman, as we noticed in our last number, was sentenced to twenty-four hours imprisonment and one hundred dollars fine for using disrespectful language towards judge McHenry of the First District Court. Mr. Bryce claimed his release on the ground of some informality in the drawing of the order. After hearing the argument of John C. Larue, for the prisoner, and of the Attorney General, on behalf of the State, Judge Canon decided that the sentence of the First District Court was legal, and should be executed, with the exception of that part which orders the Sheriff to keep Mr. Bryce in custody until that gentleman pays the fine of one hundred dollars. This amount, and Judge Canon, may be recovered by due process of law, but their is no authority whereby a prisoner may continue to be kept in custody because he does not or cannot pay a fine. Mr. Bryce, after the expiration of the 24 hours imprisonment, was consequently released.

Before Recorder Baldwin—William Winchester was yesterday brought before Recorder Baldwin, on a charge of having feloniously taken away in January last, from Mr. James H. Cammack's room, on Levee street, a gold headed cane, valued at $20. The Recorder, after listening with care to the evidence, bound over the accused in the sum of $500, for his appearance before the 1st District Court.

The case of L. P. Hutson, charged with entering on Saturday last, the shop of Mr. Coleman, situated on Perdido street, and with taking therefrom five corn mills, worth about $100 each, was fixed for examination for Monday next, the 5th inst.

A complaint was made by Mr. Ambrose Thompson against one John Adams, charging the latter with having taken on the 25th of January last, on board of the ship Consumpaine, then lying in front of Hospitality No. Two, and carried away fifty nine 5 tra spieces, the property of Mr. Thompson. The accused is now employed on board of the said ship Consumpaine. Recorder Baldwin issued a warrant for his arrest.

Breach of Trust.—One Thomas Kelly was arrested yesterday and brought up before Recorder Genous, on a charge of having appropriated to his own private purposes the value of two dozen of hats, which he sold out, whilst he was in the employ of Mr. Lewis Griffin, a hatter. Recorder Genous remanded the accused for further examination. The complaint is intended to be carried out against the prisoner, it is probable that the matter will ultimately be discharged by the Honor.

Third Municipality.—The news elected police officers of the Third Municipality, have entered in earnest upon their arduous duties with a zeal worthy of commendation which, we hope, will not be unbelieved to abate. They have brought up yesterday before Recorder Seasoneau so many array of loaters and suspicious characters that Honor will perhaps be disposed to compass of them to great activity.

Robbery.—Mary Herrel a woman residing in Lower Julia street, between Dauphin and Bourbon streets, deposed yesterday before Recorder Genous, that on the 19th of April last, an individual calling himself Peter Jones, had entered her house and had feloniously carried away her gold watch and chain, valued $100. A warrant was issued and Jones was arrested. Recorder Genous will examine the case this morning.

A Most Disgraceful Outrage took place recently in the County of Goochland, Va. It is thus related by the Richmond *Whig*:

Two negroes were, some time since, condemned to death, for the cold blooded and atrocious murder of a Mr. Bibb, which took place, while kept a store for a Mr. Hagan, on the Three Notched road, near the Louisa line, in the county of Goochland. It was the intention of a public execution, to have attracted to produce a very demoralizing effect upon the people in general, and could be of no benefit in deterring the slave population from committing the same crime, the express, proposed to erect the gallows within the wall but a stone's cast off. His proposition was readily agreed to by his brethren, and the gibbet was erected in the place proposed.

On last Friday, the day of the execution, a large crowd assembled for the purpose of witnessing the exhibition, and when they found that measures had been taken to baffle their curiosity, their rage knew no bounds. They assembled to the number of six or eight hundred persons, and threatened to tear down the gallows, unless their demand, of a public execution, was complied with. The Sheriff, being alone, to breast the storme, was compelled to comply with their wishes—the gallows was removed, and the animate desire of the multitude to witness the last agonies of the wretched and guilty fellow, was complied with.

Exchange Office.

New Orleans, May 24th, 1847.

Commissioner of the Deed of Notary Public, is hereby notified to pay to the order of the undersigned, the sum of Eighteen Thousand Dollars, being the amount of the following bonds, to wit:

A bond of fifty thousand dollars, subscribed by 11 of the 20th day of May, 1846, as Sheriff of the Orleans, in favor of John Pemberton, E. Dodson, B. Lewis, Barth Cretain, Charles L. Dupeyre, J. H. Lambert, W. A. Nott, K. T. Parker, Joseph Fabre, Charles Claiborne, Clement Dubuclet, Thos. Guyot and John A. Weyhaus as sureties—therefore, this is to give notice to all persons interested therein, to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State at New Orleans, why said bond should not be canceled and annulled.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State at New Orleans, this twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy first.

ISAAC JOHNSON,

By the Governor:

Charles Lafaye, Secretary of State. je3

Willey and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading.

No 95, BOOK & PAPER, 4 vols. By Charles Dickens, part 1st, price 25c.

No 96, PAPA & PEPPERY and CHARTISM, by Thomas Carlyle, complete in 1 vol., price each 1vl. 37 1-2 cents.

Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationer's Wholesale and Retail Depot of Blanchard, Miscellaneous, Poetic and School Literature.

J. BUSTEED, 16 Camp st.

PENMANSHIP.

TO PARENTS.—Persons who have been removed from Uniform of Boys, Age, 13. Camp st., without loosing time from school. Every child can write an elegant hand when eight years of age of correct teaching. Other classes from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call. Lessons not limited.

je3

LANDING, and for sale at the New Orleans Cards Wool Vinegar, 84 barrels do. for sale by

je3 J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans—200 Cases Landing from Ship Emily Taylor and Jordan for sale by R. G. HIBBS, 19 Custom House st.

Cigars—Fine Yellow, Yellow and Brown, in store and for sale by

je3 J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

Principe Cigars—Genuine Principe Cigars, very fine, and for sale by

je3 J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

Beef—2 Barrels Smoked Beef Tongues, very fine, and for sale by

je3 J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

Cigars—Conquerors, Regalias, Principe, Cigars, in store and for sale by

je3 J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

Coffee—200 bags green Laguayra coffee, 25 do do superior Java, for sale by

je3 DARAN, QUEYROUZE & CO.

Candles—300 boxes Adamantine dip candles, 145 boxes Tallow, 50 boxes Sperm candles, and for sale by

je3 DARAN, QUEYROUZE & CO.

Sugar—Brown Sugar, Sugar, Lard Sugar, 25 bbls Lard Sugar, 30 bbls. powdered Sugar, 10 bbls and 5 half bbls Sugar, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & CO.

Hams 15 to 17 cents.

Partnership.—The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of J. Kemper & Co. for the purpose of transacting a general commission business, at No. 3 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, June 1, 1847. E. WAPLER.

Cognac—15 half pipes Maniers Cognac, 30 quarter do. 30 half do. of old superior Cognac, 1825, 200 barrels superior White Wine, 120 casks Red Wine, of several distinctions and very old; 100 casks Haut Talence White Wine, 10 casks prunes in bottles and for sale by J. & J. TARDIF, 15 Conti street.

Flour—New landing, extra Pioneer, from Bordeaux, 60 casks red Montferrand, 8 do. Quarries, 16 do. White Bordeaux, 40 do. Bordeaux, 25 half pipes Dunault Cognac, 25 casks Claret, various brands.

je3 L. CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.

Cognac—15 half pipes Cognac, one Grant, 60 do. Champagne Cognac, 1825, 8 quarter pipes do do; 3 half pipes superior Cognac, for sale by

je3 DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co.

Cognac—100 half pipes Cognac, one Grant, 60 do. Champagne Cognac, 1825, 8 quarter pipes do do; 3 half pipes superior Cognac, for sale by

je3 DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co.

Cussy Bags—100 Bags Cussy, and 3 Bags Corn Bags, landing from ship Caledonia from Liverpool and for sale by

je3 J. W. STANTON & CO.

Sperm Oil—3000 gallons winter bleached and unbleached Sperm Oil, for sale by

je3 J. W. STANTON & CO.

800 Barrels Coal—Cannel Coal, superior quality, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co.

Indigo—Consisting Indigo, superior quality, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co.

Boston Refined Sugar—250 boxes and bbls loaf, powdered and crushed, for sale by

je3 J. W. STANTON & CO.

Fine Teas—30 half chests fine Imperial; 15 boxes canister do; 30 chests black Teas, for sale by

je3 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier

Java Coffee—150 bags, for sale by

je3 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier

Mackerel—100 bbls Scotch, No 3, for sale by

je3 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier

Pepper—100 bags Pepper, for sale by

je3 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier

Coffee—80 bags, landing per big Tiff, from Havana, for sale by

je3 TROSGROS & LAMIRE, 28 Old Levee

Sugar—100 boxes white, yellow and brown, landing per big Tiff, from Havana, for sale by

je3 TROSGROS & LAMIRE, 28 Old Levee.

Sugar—400 Boxes, white, yellow and brown, Havana, for sale by L. CANTIN,

je3 42 Gravier st.

Havana Sugar—40 boxes landing from brig Tiff, for sale by L. CANTIN,

je3 42 Gravier street

Cigars—150,000 Havana Cigars, landing at Bark St. Mary, from Havana, for sale by

je3 J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

Received per ship Southwestern, from Havre: 25 boxes plain Cotonnades.

2 cases assorted Stockings.

3 do do do Perfumery.

6 do do common and fancy Soap, for sale by

je3 G. VALLADIER, 56 Chartres st.

Big Goshen—Big Goshen Tobacco, for sale by

je3 J. W. STANTON & CO.

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La Pastorale for the Piano Forte

COMPOSED AND DEDICATED TO

MISS ARMANTINE SOULÉ, of New Orleans,

by HENRI HERZ.

As performed by her Author in his Concerts in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans and all the principal cities in the United States.

Published by W. T. MAYO, 89 Canal street, New Orleans. je2

A New Guide for Travellers.

THE ILLUSTRATED HAND BOOK, or Guide for Travellers through the United States of America containing a description of the Cities, Towns, Villages, Watering places, &c. &c. with the Railroad, Stage and Steamboat Routes; the Distances from Point to Point; the Great Travelling Lines, with 195 highly finished Engravings. This is a large and serviceable Map. By J. H. Lloyd. 1847. Just received and for sale by

ALEXANDER LEVY,

Corner of Camp and Gravier sts., Book and Stationers.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, being about to leave the city for the purpose of selecting Second Hand Dry Goods for next season, offers at auction prices, the balance of stock now in store.

Persons indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

m31 D. S. MACARTY, 48 Bourbon st.

NOTICE—MADAME THEODORE,