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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. NEW-ORLEANS. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1848.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 91 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

[illegible] ... $12 00 ... one year ... [illegible] ... must give one week's [illegible] ... will be allowed [illegible] ... for every TEN lines [illegible] ... the first insertion [illegible] ... one dollar in each [illegible] ... [illegible]

New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, April 7, 1848.

EUROPE.

The papers received by yesterday's mail [illegible] ... the French Revolution [illegible] ... the portentous [illegible] ... commercial [illegible] ... several [illegible] of Europe. [illegible] before us, we [illegible] ... and that we serve to [illegible] ... what broken and disconnected [illegible] ... the reader. We [illegible] ... every thing [illegible] ... The further advices [illegible] ... show that all Europe [illegible] ... the minor German States have already [illegible] important political reforms.

The French funds had partially rallied from [illegible] lowest depression, but were still not [illegible]. On the 22d of February, the day fixed [illegible] Reform Banquet, Three per cents stood [illegible] and Fives at 116 75. Threes have since [illegible] down to 46f., and by the last accounts were selling at 52.

English Consols at the latest dates were [illegible] a reaction from their lowest [illegible], but still marking a decline of eight [illegible] per cent.

[illegible] American news has, a very great de[illegible] ... experienced, and the same effect was [illegible] ... Revolution was [illegible].

[illegible] Washington, from New York [illegible] Southampton after a [illegible] ... Packet ship Henry Clay [illegible] ... days. The He[illegible] ... Liverpool ... [illegible] ... Ireland.

England.

[illegible] ... The business in England has been cramped [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... From accounts received [illegible] ... Manchester [illegible] ... Glasgow [illegible] ...

[illegible] ... The Paris [illegible] ... the want of confidence [illegible] ... the operations of [illegible] ... The great demand [illegible] ... so great that some [illegible] ... necessary to prevent [illegible] ... The Bourse opened to-day good at [illegible] ... advanced to 81 1-4 to 1-2, but [illegible] ... 81 7-8 to 81 [illegible].

[illegible] ... *Bank of England* [illegible] ... *Times of the 26th* [illegible]

[illegible] ... Amsterdam ... Bombay ... Antwerp ... Amsterdam ... Amsterdam ... Naples ... London ... Paris ... Calcutta ... Amsterdam ... Amsterdam ... Liverpool ... Amsterdam ... Antwerp ... [illegible]

France.

M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance, has re[illegible] ... the Government ... [illegible] ... M. Garnier Pagès is to be Minister of [illegible].

[illegible] ... the Presidency [illegible] ... Cavaignac ... Bedeau ... [illegible]

"We understand," says the *Commerce*, "that [illegible] ... The Government has well conceived [illegible] ... 'Republic of France.' [illegible] ... M. d'Harcourt and [illegible] ... Ambassa[illegible] ... Rome.

[illegible] ... the whole [illegible] ... Provisional Government.

M. Berryer [illegible] ... his own [illegible] ... the Provisional Govern[illegible] ... the liberty of voting, and [illegible] ... National Assem[illegible] ... any other [illegible].

The *Moniteur Algerien* contains two curious [illegible] ... Duke d'Aumale. First, a des[illegible] ... of the Duchess of [illegible].

ALGIERS, Feb. 25. [illegible] The Governor General [illegible] ... affect our duties to France.

"H. d'ORLEANS."

The second, issued after receiving [illegible] ment of the Provisional Government:—

ALGIERS, Feb. 28, 10 o'clock.

The Governor General has not received from France any official communication [illegible] ... the Prefects and Sub-Prefects [illegible] ... nothing is changed in our [illegible] ... France, the population and the [illegible] ... with the greatest calm for the [illegible] mother-country.

"H. d'ORLEANS."

[illegible] ... unanimity with which every [illegible] ... service of the old Gov[illegible] ... employment under the [illegible] ... the watchful [illegible] ... individual stands [illegible] ... office-seekers: [illegible] ... Director General of the [illegible] ... lucrative place— [illegible] ... under the new or[illegible] ... The walls of Paris are crowded [illegible] ... "the clouds of rapacious [illegible] ... on the field on the [illegible] ... victory, guided by the unerring [illegible] ... carrion." The Provisional Gov[illegible] ... made some mistakes in [illegible] ... appointments.

A decree of the Provisional Government has [illegible] ... and real property in [illegible] ... King and the Princes and [illegible].

M. [illegible] ... Minister of Pub[illegible] ... issued a remarkable letter [illegible] ... Under the late [illegible] ... education of the people in [illegible] ... has been intentionally [illegible] ... and the 36,000 primary instructors must now prepare [illegible] ... of the rights and [illegible] citizens. The people must be taught [illegible] qualifications which they should exact from [illegible] chosen at the approaching elections. New [illegible] require new men. M. Carnot sig[illegible] indicates to the body of primary in[illegible]structors the new field of honorable ambition which the approaching elections offer to them[illegible].

The Government has taken several other measures.

By one decree, the Minister of Finance is authorised to pay in advance, from the 6th of March at Paris, and from the 15th March in the departments, the half-year's interest on the Government Stock, falling due only on the 22d instant. A discount office is established, under the title of "Dotation for Small Traders."

Tax-payers are called on to pay the amount of their taxes one year in advance, to assist in the period of distress, the assistance of trade, and the extension of credit. The date of commercial bills is extended for ten days—for instance from the 22d February to the 3d March; and protests dod and conservatory acts are correspondingly suspended.

M. Ledru-Rollin, Minister of the Interior, has created a bureau of Publicity, to communicate regularly to all the journals, without distinction, foreign and domestic news of interest.

The abolition of the newspaper stamp duty, at first refused, and then only in part conceded, has now been fully yielded—on the constraint of a press agitation.

The institutions of Algeria are to be progressively assimilated to those of France. A committee is already appointed charged with the maturing of measures of immediate slave-emancipation in all the Colonies of the Republic.

A commercial crisis has arisen in Paris. The great banking-house of Gouin & Co. (successors to Jacques, Lafitte & Co.) have failed, and are likely to bring down a multitude of minor establishments. Immense numbers of the small tradesmen of Paris banked with this company; and its failure caused little short of a new emeute in its neighborhood when first published on Monday. The debts of the house were stated to be 55,000,000 francs, and its assets not more than 10,000,000 francs. Other important houses are mentioned with doubt; and there were runs upon several banks on Monday and Tuesday. The alarm has been heightened by a government notice closing the Bourse till further orders.

Subsequently, however, all these alarms were much abated. The failure of Messrs Gouin & Co. was not nearly so bad as people dreaded.—The assets of the firm are very large—it is said by some, equal to its liabilities. M. Gouin has resigned the Chairmanship of the Paris and Lyons Railway. The Bourse was re-opened on Tuesday.

[Letters from Paris, received at London on the 10th, state that Messrs. Gouin & Co. are understood to have called upon their shareholders to pay up 15,000,000f., so as to enable the Bank to resume.]

By a decree of the Provisional Government of the 9th inst., the Minister of Finance was authorized to sell the diamonds of the crown, and to convert into coin the plate and ingots found in the Tuileries, the Chateau of Neuilly, and all the other royal residences.

The commercial intelligence is somewhat less gloomy.

The miners of Anzin have nearly ended their strike. They have reduced their demand 20 centimes a day, and the company has resolved to make concessions.

The Paris Democratic Club has published a manifesto, to urge all Germans to revolt against their governments.

The *Toulonnaise* of the 7th inst. states that the Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville had caused the Republic to be proclaimed at Algiers, and awaited the arrival of General Cavaignac to quit the country.

The Journal des Debats, the ministerial organ, has joined the republicans.

The Thiers, Barrot and Billault parties have united, and given in their adhesion to the new government. During the new revolution, 428 persons were wounded, of whom 350 were citizens, and 78 were military.

THE DEATH OF M. JOLLIVET.—The *Constitutionnel* of the 3d instant says:—"There no longer remains any doubt concerning the circumstances attending the death of the Hon. M. Jollivet. According to the information furnished by an eye witness, M. de Calviere, (the son of the ancient Peer of France,) who was wounded close to him, these two citizens had first placed in safety an unfortunate Municipal Guard, who was wounded by the people at the taking of the post of the Champs Elysees, and saved by them from the hands of the crowd.—It was at that moment that they received the fire, *a bout portant*, of the entire company of the line posted at the gate of the Pont-Tournant des Tuileries, which at the moment fancied itself attacked by the people. M. Jollivet was struck dead on the spot. M. de Calviere received three balls in the thigh and arm; and his life is no longer in danger. It is now very easy to understand how the guard could have taken the body of M. Jollivet, and hastily buried it in the gardens of the Tuileries, where it was found."

RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC BY PRUSSIA.—The London *Times* of the 10th ult., says:

If we are well informed, his Majesty's Ambassador in London made, on Saturday last, an official declaration to the British Government, to the effect, that Prussia would not interfere in the *internal affairs* of France; but that, while she did not contemplate any aggressive military movement against the new Republic, she was resolved to resist any attempt of France to violate the territory of her neighbors. It is needless to add, that this declaration of his Prussian Majesty has been received with the greatest satisfaction by the Government, for it is, in point of fact, an adhesion to the principle already laid down by Lord John Russell, as that which would guide her Majesty's Ministers in their relations with the Provisional Government of France. From the concurrence of two such powers in this view of the question, it follows exactly, that France may devote herself to the reconstruction of her constitution without fear of let or hindrance from without.

THE AMERICAN RESIDENTS AT PARIS.

No sooner was the Provisional Government established, than the American residents determined to present an address to it, declaring their sympathy for the French people, and admiration of their conduct during the struggle. A meeting was accordingly convened at the residence of Lorenzo Draper, Jr., (son of the former consul,) where the venerable G. W. Irving, Esq., of Mass., formerly U. S. Ambassador at Madrid, was called to the chair, and made a very spirited address. Messrs. Goodrich, ("Peter Parley,") Shumway, and Colman, (the agricultural writer,) of Massachusetts, Coles, of Virginia, and Berry, of Connecticut, were appointed a committee to prepare an address, which they did, after a short absence. It was supported by Mr. Wright Hawkes, of New York, who moved that notice be given when the Provisional Government could receive the address, in Galignani's Messenger, the National, and the Presse, for the American citizens to proceed in procession to the Hotel de Ville. Thanks were voted to the venerable chairman, for his dignified conduct in the chair; and, after a vote of acknowledgement was passed to Mr. Draper, for his politeness in affording the use of his apartment, the meeting separated.

On the 7th of March, 241 citizens of the United States met in obedience to notice given as above, and walked in procession to the Hotel de Ville, loudly greeted with acclamations from the populace as they passed along. Over them waved, in graceful folds, the American and French flags, flowing from the same staff. On their arrival at the Hotel de Ville, they were ushered into the *Salle des Receptions*, where Mr. Goodrich, in the name of his countrymen, presented the following address:

Gentlemen, members of the Provisional Government of the French Republic:—As citizens of the United States of America, and spectators of recent events in Paris, we come to offer you our congratulations. A grateful recollection of the past, and the ties of amity which have existed between your country and ours, prompt us to be among the first to testify to you, and to the people of France, the sympathy, the respect, and the admiration which these events inspire. Acknowledging the right of every nation to form its own government, we may still be permitted to felicitate France upon the choice of a system which recognizes as its basis the great principle of national liberty and political equality.

In the progress of the recent struggle here we have admired the magnanimity of the French people, their self command in the hour of triumph, and their speedy return to order and law, after the tumult and confusion of revolution.—We see in these circumstances happy omens of good to France and mankind—assurances, that what has been so nobly begun, will be consummated to the permanent establishment of a just and liberal government, and the consequent enjoyment of liberty, peace, and prosperity among the citizens of this great country. Accept these testimonies of the sentiments which fill our hearts at the present moment, and be assured, that the news of the revolution which you have just achieved, will be hailed by our countrymen, on the other side of the Atlantic, with no other emotions than those of hope and joy for France and for the world.

M. Arago replied, in behalf of the Government:—

Citizens of the United States:—We are happy to hear the expression of the sentiments which you have just manifested, and we are happy such sentiments proceed from the citizens of a free people. We are, above all, happy at the manner in which you appreciate the acts of the Parisian population. You have perceived what courage our fellow-citizens have shown on the day of combat, and what moderation they have shown after the victory: you have also seen with what eagerness that people, after having departed from its ordinary sphere, again placed itself under the dominion of its laws. You have justly declared that a people has a right to give to itself such a government as suits it. Look at your own flag—you behold there the evident proofs of your prosperity; the number of stars which are there displayed has been prodigiously augmented, and will be still more so. (Bravo, bravo!)

What has been so great an advantage to the American population, cannot fail to be so likewise for the French people. (Cheers.) We have no doubt that your fellow-citizens in the United States will join in the sentiments which have brought you this day before the Provisional Government. We have no doubt that fresh applause will also be given there to the valiant population of Paris. (We can answer for that!) Gentlemen, the prayer which we offer up, and which will be realized, is to see the American nation and the French nation living in the most intimate union. (Loud cheering.) There is no motive of difference between you and us, once that we are established as a Republic, and that we advance in the Republic path of liberty, equality and fraternity. I am convinced that the two nations will be united, as are the two colors which you three bear amongst you.—"Vive la Republique!" (The cry was three times repeated by the deputation.)

The double flag was then presented, as an emblem of the alliance of the United States and France, many members of the deputation saying:—"We swear by our blood that it shall be observed." As M. Arago took it, he said:—"We receive the color with gratitude. It shall be placed on the Hotel de Ville; and I trust that never will despotism attempt to snatch it thence."

Several of the gentlemen were then introduced; and after loud cheering, and the expression of much good feeling, the deputation withdrew.

PARIS, March 5.—We copy the substance of an important document published in the Moniteur of the 5th. Much of it relates to a comparison between the republics of 1792 and 1848, which is of little consequence in arriving at the result:

Circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Diplomatic Agents of the French Republic:

SIR:—You know the events of Paris, the victory of the people, its heroism, its moderation, its pacification, the order re-established by the concurrence of the whole of the citizens, as if, in that interregnum of the visible powers, the reason of the public were alone the government of France.

The French Revolution has thus entered into its definitive period. France is Republican.—The French Republic has no occasion to be acknowledged in order to exist. By natural law, as well as by the law of nations, it exists: it is the will of a great people, which does not demand its title but from itself. Nevertheless, the French Republic, desiring to enter into the family of governments instituted as regular powers, and not as a phenomenon coming to disturb the order of Europe, it is proper that you promptly make known to the government to which you are accredited, the principles and tendencies which will henceforth direct the foreign policy of the French Government.

The proclamation of the French Republic is not an act of aggression against any form of government in the world. * * * *

War is not the principle of the French Republic, as it became the fatal and glorious necessity of the Republic of 1792.

The republic desires glory, without doubt, but it wishes for it for itself, and not for Cæsars and Napoleons.

Do not deceive yourselves. Those ideas which the Provisional Government charges you to present to the powers as a pledge of European safety, have not for their object to obtain forgiveness to the Republic for having had the boldness to create itself, and still less to ask humbly the place of a great right and a great people in Europe. They have a more noble object: to make sovereigns and nations reflect, and not to allow them to deceive themselves voluntarily as to the character of our revolution; to give its true light and its just character to the event; in short, to give its pledges to humanity before giving them to our right, and to our honor, if they should be acknowledged or threatened.

The French Republic will, then, not make war on any one. It has no occasion to say that, if conditions of war are laid down to the French people, it will accept them. The thoughts of the men who at the present moment govern France are these: it will be unfortunate for France if war be declared against it, and if it be constrained thus to increase in strength and glory, in spite of its moderation, it will be a terrible responsibility for France, if the Republic itself declares war without being provoked to it. In the first case, its martial genius, its impatience of action, its strength accumulated through so many years of peace, will render it invincible within its own territory, and redoubtable, perhaps, beyond its frontiers. In the second case, it would turn against itself the recollection of its conquests, which diminish the affection of nations, and it would compromise the first and most universal alliance, the spirit of nations, and the genius of civilization.

The treaties of 1815 exist no longer as law in the eyes of the French Republic; nevertheless, territorial circumscriptions of these treaties are a fact which it admits as a basis, and as a *point de départ* in its relation with other nations.

The good sense, the moderation, the conscience, the prudence of the Republic, exist, and are for Europe a better and more honorable guarantee than the letter of those treaties, so often violated and modified by Europe itself.

Endeavor, sir, to make this emancipation of the Republic from the treaties of 1815 be clearly understood, and try to show that freedom has nothing in it which is irreconcilable with the repose of Europe.

Thus we declare it openly. If the hour of the reconstruction of some nationalities, oppressed in Europe or elsewhere, should appear to us to have sounded in the decrees of Providence; if Switzerland, our faithful ally since the time of Francis I, were constrained or threatened in the advance which she is effecting in her government, in order to lend additional strength to the fasces of democratic government—if the Independent States of Italy were invaded—if any limits or obstacles were imposed on their internal transformations—if the right of alliance amongst themselves, in order to consolidate an Italian nation, were contested by main force—the French Republic would believe itself entitled to arm itself in order to protect these legitimate movements of the greatness and the nationality of states.

The Republic, you see, by its first step, repudiates the era of proscriptions and of dictations. She is decided never to veil liberty at home.—She is equally decided never to veil its democratic principles abroad. She will never permit any one to interpose between the pacific radiation of its liberty and the regard of nations. She proclaims herself the intellectual and cordial ally of every right, of every progress, of every legitimate development of the institutions of nations which wish to live on the same principle as herself. She will not endeavor to promote any immoderate or incendiary propagandism amongst her neighbors. She knows there is no durable freedom but that which grows of itself on its own soil.

The Republic has no ambition. The Republic has no despotism. It inherits not the pretensions of a family. Let Spain govern itself, let Spain be independent and free. France, for the solidity of this natural alliance, counts more on the conformity of principles than on the succession of the house of Bourbon!

The Republic has pronounced at its birth, and in the midst of the heat of contest not provoked by the people, three words which have revealed its soul, and which will call down on its cradle the blessings of God and men: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. She gave immediately thereafter by the abolition of the punishment of death for political offences, the true commentary of those three words at home; do you also give them their true commentary abroad. The sense of these three words applied to our external relations is this. The breaking by France of the chains which weighed on its principles and on its dignity; the recovery of the rank which it ought to occupy in the scale of the great European powers; in fine, the declaration of an alliance and amity to all nations. If France feels conscientiously its part in the mission of freedom and civilization in the present age, there is not one of those words which signifies *war*. If Europe is prudent and just, there is not one of these words which does not signify *peace*.

Receive, Sir, the assurance
Of my high esteem
(Signed) LAMARTINE.
Member of the Provisional Government of the Republic, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Paris, March 2, 1848.

The provisional government received this day a deputation of the central committee of the Chartists of London, charged to present an address which was adopted at a meeting held on the 2d in London. This address, after expressing the high admiration of the English patriots at the courage and magnanimity of the French people, concludes as follows:—

If Kings, if oppressive Governments, forgetting the lessons of the past, dare again league themselves with France, and declare war against your liberties, be assured, citizens, that this time the people will not range themselves under the flags of their tyrants. You are advanced guard of the soldiers of liberty, and we can assure you that the English people would never lend themselves to an impious war against their brethren of France.

M. Garnier Pagès, member of the Provisional Government, replied:—

We receive with gratitude the sympathy of the English Chartists. They prove to us that England has perfectly understood the object of our glorious revolution, and the high mission of the Provisional Government. This mission must be peaceably accomplished by the movement of ideas, and we are convinced that, if the English Government should ever desire to make war on us, it would be prevented at the very instant by the English people; for fraternity amongst all nations abroad, is what must sustain the energetic men who have fought for liberty. Take care to tell the English chartists that, in the Provisional Government you have found the liveliest sympathy for those who suffer; tell them that the revolution has been made by the people, and for them; and that the Provisional Government, issued from the people, only thinks of improving the situation of the people. Observe the Republican spirit; after victory, no cries of vengeance or hate, but a generous calm, the immediate re-establishment of order. Great and generous, as much as they have been brave and courageous, the French people desires to continue its undertaking with calm, but with energy.

The deputation then withdrew, crying "Vive la Republique!"

The following communication has been addressed to the Provisional Government:

GENTLEMEN—The people of Paris having destroyed by their heroism the last vestiges of foreign invasion, I hastened from the land of exile to place myself under the banner of the Republic just proclaimed.

Without any other ambition than that of serving my country, I announce my arrival to the members of the Provisional Government, and assure them of my devotedness to the cause they represent, as well as my sympathy for their persons.

NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE.
Paris, Feb 28.

Prince Louis was requested by the Provisional Government to keep away from France some time longer.

Reform Movements in Germany.

The ferment caused by the events in France is leading to movements in various parts of Germany.

Actual disturbances have begun in the Prussian Rhine Provinces. At Cologne, on the 3d instant, the populace assembled in formidable numbers before the Hotel de Ville while the Town-Council were sitting there, and presented a demand for the concession of "rights" which were circulated through the people on slips of printed paper—

"1. Universal suffrage; all legislation and government to proceed from the people. 2. Liberty of the press, and freedom of speech. 3. Abolition of the standing army and armament of the people, who are to elect their own officers. 4. Full right of public meeting. 5. Protection to labor, and a guarantee for the supply of all necessaries. 6. State education for all children."

The Town-Council were held prisoners for some time. The military were brought out; cleared the streets of the crowd, and captured the most active leaders.

Elberfield, the Manchester of Prussia, has petitioned in the same way as Cologne; and on the 5th, Dusseldorf followed the example, adding the demand of "a law for the working classes."

The Governor of the Rhine Provinces has promised to forward suggestions of reform to the King.

The commanders of garrisons have recalled all officers and men absent on furlough, and made ready to march to any spot at a moment's notice.

At Sarrelouis and Sarrebruck, fortified towns in the extreme Southern angle of the Prussian territory, the sympathy with the Republican changes in France has been lively and overt. All Frenchmen have been ordered to leave the former town; and the garrison of the latter have withdrawn to close quarters, and felled the trees on the glacis of their defensive works.

At Mayence, in Hesse Darmstadt, the news of the French Revolution arrived in the midst of the masquerading of the Carnival, and found all the city worthies at the Narren-verein or Fool's Assembly. In an instant the conical caps and bells were thrown aside, and all present engaged in solemn deliberation. The assembly of fun was transformed into one for the despatch of public business; and it was decided that a deputation of two hundred citizens should start for Darmstadt, with a petition for "Liberty of the press, a civil guard, a diminution of the army, and a German Parliament." The deputation arrived at Darmstadt, on the 2nd. They found the people of that place, and also a deputation from Offenbach, preparing to present similar demands. The States are sitting, and such presentations are illegal; nevertheless, it was determined by all to persevere.

At Carlsruhe, in Baden, on the 29th of February, deputations from every town in the duchy waited on the Grand Duke, and demanded liberty of the press, a burgher guard, trial by jury; also that Baden shall be no longer subject to the Germanic Diet, and that private soldiers shall be eligible to the highest army ranks. The Grand Duke succumbed, and called M. Welcker, the leader of the constitutional Opposition, to his counsels. On the 2nd instant, the Minister of the Interior proclaimed these successions—

"In the course of the next week, the censorship of the press will cease. 2. A burgher guard will be forthwith established. 3. A project of law respecting the institution of trial by jury will be laid before the Assembly without delay."

The following notice has also been given by M. Welcker in the Chamber:

"That the Chamber petition his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, to be pleased to take the necessary steps in order that, by the representation of the German nation at the Diet, (that is, at Frankfort,) a sure means of obtaining a common German legislation, and of united national institutions may be created."

The right of public meeting was also granted. The Grand Duke has issued a popular appeal, calling on all good citizens to aid him in checking revolutionary or criminal attempts.

At Hanau, in Hesse Cassel, on the 1st, a large meeting decided on a petition to the Elector, demanding a new Ministry, the dissolution of the present Chamber, and the convocation of a new one and liberty of the press. The Elector has since granted nearly all the demands of the people.

At Wiesbaden, in Nassau, a large concourse of people met opposite the Palace, on the 4th, and made the demands—General arming of the people under their own elective leaders; entire liberty of the press; a German Parliament; right of public meeting; public and oral trial; the control of the Duchy domain; convocation of the Second Chamber to frame a new electoral law on the basis of population, and to remove all restrictions on religious liberty. The Duke was absent at Berlin. The Duchess came out in the balcony of the Palace, and declared that she threw herself and children on the good feeling of the people; assuring her hearers that their demands would be conceded in full by the Duke her stepson. Subsequently, the Minister issued a proclamation in which the Duchess and her eldest son *guaranteed* the concession of these demands; and the Minister himself declared that he would resign if they were not yielded immediately on the Duke's return. On the same day in the afternoon, the Duke did return; he immediately addressed the people, and ratified all the concessions of the Duchess and Minister. The moment was critical: if the Duke had arrived less early, or been less prompt to his resolutions, it is said he would have lost his crown. Subsequently, the civic guard was organized.

Wurtemburg has joined in the procession of reform. At Stuttgard, on the 1st, the Committee of the States presented an address to the King, which had the effect of producing next day the following decree—

"1. The censorship on the press, established by the ordinance of October, 1819, is abolished. 2. Consequently, until the Germanic Diet shall have published a decree regulating the affairs of the press, all the law on the liberty of the press of January 1817 will come in force. 3. In the meanwhile, a project will shortly be presented to the States, in which a more expeditious public and oral proceeding with regard to matters appertaining to the press will be recommended."

Imperial Frankfort has shared in the general commotion. On the 3d, the Diet had resolved to give up the idea of a universal law of the press for all Germany, and allow each State, subject to some guarantees, to exercise its own judgement in the matter. This decision caused great joy; but on the 4th, more was demanded by the public voice of the city. Three thousand citizens assembled, and resolved that these pledges were still wanting to the fatherland—"1. Repeal of all the exceptional laws enacted since 1819. 2. Unconditional liberty of the press. 3. Trial by jury. 4. Universal arming of the people. 5. A general German Parliament. 6. Civic equality without distinction of creed. 7. The free right of meeting in public. 8. A political amnesty, and the plenary restitution of civic rights. No war of aggression against France on account of her form of government."

The address concludes—"We request the Supreme Senate, following the example of several Federal Governments, immediately to concede these demands; and where this is not immediately practicable, to labor with the utmost energy, for the speedy assurance of the same."

In Saxony and Bavaria, the talk is universal of petitions for advanced institutions.

The effect of this wide and consentaneous movement on the two great German Governments is matter of much interest. The King of Prussia, on hearing of the Paris events, immediately ordered the Baron d'Arnim to return to Berlin. At a Cabinet Council, held on the 28th of February, it was resolved to order all the Prussian military to prepare for marching at two days' notice. On the 6th, the King closed the sittings of the State Committees. In his speech, on the occasion, he said—

"It is with pleasure I avail myself of this opportunity to state, *that I will grant to the assembled States, the right conferred by the law of the 3d February on the assembled Committees of the States, to meet periodically at fixed times; and I will confirm the privileges of the Committees in a corresponding manner.*"

As yet, however, the *naming* of the "fixed" periods is carefully avoided.

Bavaria has become more tranquil, but a most serious movement took place at Munich on the 4th. The people demanded the immediate convocation of the Chambers, the liberty of the press, that the judicial trials should be public, that an electoral reform should be granted, and that the army should take an oath to observe the constitution. The King refused to convoke the Chambers before the end of May. A cry of "to arms" was raised throughout the city. It was announced that the new Minister, Prince Wrede, had called out the troops, and had promised the King that they should fire upon the people. The arsenal was attacked by the people and captured after a short engagement. More than six thousand men, armed with muskets, sabres, hatchets, lances, and halberts marched against the Royal Palace. Having arrived at the market-place, the crowd met the troops; but neither the cuirassiers nor the troops of the line would charge when commanded to do so.—Cries of "The Republic for ever" were raised. At length the King yielded to all the demands of the people. Prince Charles, the King's brother, rode up to the crowd, and assured them, on his word of honor, that the King had consented to convoke the Chambers for the 16th of the present month, and that he granted all that the people desired. This declaration produced an excellent effect. Cries were raised in every direction of "Long live Prince Charles." The people then returned the arms to the arsenal, and afterwards dispersed quietly. A general arming throughout Bavaria is spoken of. The people demand loudly the convocation of a Parliament for all Germany. A petition to the King to that effect is being prepared, to which 20,000 signatures are already attached.

AT HAMBURGH a great panic prevails. Treasury bonds have fallen 3 per cent., and many disasters are dreaded. There had been repeated attempts to create disturbance; but up to the departure of the steamer, the authorities had repressed such efforts, and the town may be said to be quiet, although beneath the surface there was deep dissatisfaction.

RUSSIA is concentrating considerable forces on the frontiers of Austria.—Prince Paskewitch is to command them; but it is supposed that it will be found very difficult to supply 60,000 men with provisions, as a famine at present prevails in the circles of Poland, Upper Silesia, and Gallicia.

In SPAIN affairs begin to assume a rather serious aspect. A projet of law has been read in Congress by Narvaez, which purports to give extraordinary powers to the Government to adopt whatever measures it may think proper, in case of any necessity arising for the exercise of exceptional power. The public have been completely taken by surprise by this sweeping measure, the pretext for which is the necessity for preventing any violation of public order. It is asserted that a great addition will be made to the army, the reserve called out and an army of 30,000 men marched to the French frontier. It is whispered that there is some intention of offering a high command in the Spanish army to the Duke de Montpensier. The Duke of Ahumada left Spain on the night of the 27th February, for the purpose of summoning to Madrid, the Infanta Dona Luisa and her husband. The Duke's instructions were to go to Bayonne, and if he did not find the Princess there, to continue his journey until he did find her, and to demand from the French Republic protection for the sister of Isabella of Spain. For a long time past, Isabella 2d, herself, has been a mere quiet spectator of the game played by Christina and Narvaez. She still remains so, and is probably now waiting for the favorable time which is now surely and speedily coming, when she can be again the mistress of her own kingdom. No one ever hears of the King Consort, by any chance, and if he is really alive, his political existence is a blank.

The Government has stopped at the French frontier all the French journals, and the news received by telegraph is kept secret, so that the public know nothing of the progress of affairs in France, and the Queen and her mother seem to be almost as ignorant; for when Isabella (who has been very anxious concerning her sister,) summoned the Duc de Glucksberg and made enquiries of him on the subject, he replied that he "had no news he could communicate to her Majesty." Maria Christina remains in a state of great mental agony and is confined to her bed by illness. She has proposed leaving Spain many times, but it is feared that she will not do so because there is danger that the violent party will have the upper hand and Narvaez be dictator of Spain; but if the liberal party had fortunately been in the ascendant, she would have had little mercy at their hands.

ITALY.—On the 2d instant, martial law was declared in Milan, and from that moment the bankers of the city refused to accept Austrian bank notes, and protested against their currency. War seems most imminent between the Sardinian state and Austria.

King Charles Albert has quartered 60,000 troops on his frontiers, for a reconnoissance of Austrian manœuvres.

The young men of Lombardy have offered their services, as a military body, to King Charles Albert, on condition, that they be placed in front of any attack.

SWITZERLAND.—Neufchatel has declared herself a republic, independent of Prussia. The fact was proclaimed on the 29th of February; a Provisional Government was appointed; and from Chaux de Fond it issued this address to the citizens—

"Citizens of Chaux de Fond—The revolution which we have so long expected in our country has just broken out. Our brethren of Loche, like ourselves, proclaim a Republic. Let us now unite to guarantee our properties and our lives. Let us prove by our energy and our wisdom, that we are worthy of being Republicans. The members of the Royalist Committee of Defence have abandoned their functions. It is by your calmness, that you will prove the inutility of that Committee. We are engaged in taking all the necessary measures for the organization of a provisional authority at Chaux de Fond. Vive la Republique! Vive la Confederation Suisse! our beloved country."

The late Government of the Canton withdrew to Berlin; and the Provisional Government removed to Neufchatel on the 1st instant. Their proclamations are under the signature of Alexis Marie Piaget, President.

SICILY.—Advices from Palermo, of the 19th ult., state that Lord Minto had addressed an *ultimatum* to the Neapolitan Government, declaring—1st. That island must become a separate kingdom, independent of Naples. 2d. That it must have a Government and Parliament of its own. 3d. That the king of Naples may also be king of Sicily. 4th. That as the common expenses of the two kingdoms, such as civil list, diplomatic body, &c., they should be settled by a mixed commission of Sicilians and Neapolitans. The Minister has answered evasively, giving Lord Minto to understand, that the king would at least refuse the latter proposition. But in a private audience, Lord Minto received from the King himself a favorable answer.

Latest advices from Naples state, that the King, once more violating his solemn word and promise, has carried fire and sword into the city of Messina, which has been bombarded during forty-two hours, by the royal troops. The Port of Messina is almost entirely burned down, causing, from the destruction of the *entrepot* alone, a loss of 10,000,000 francs. It is said, that the Messinese have attacked the citadel of that city and taken it by assault. (Confirmed.) It is rumored, that the King of Naples has complied with the demands of the people of Sicily. The Ministry had resigned.

DREADFUL CONFLICT AT THE FEEJEE ISLANDS—800 KILLED.—By the arrival of the Sydney mail, we are informed of a most severe battle taking place, on the 4th September, at the Feejee Islands, between the chiefs and the people of Albau and Rena, in which the latter were defeated, but escaped with a number of their followers to Java harbor, seven miles west of Rena Roads, where they intended to settle, all the habitations of Rena being burnt to the ground by the chiefs of Albau. The number of slain, on both sides, amounted to upwards of eight hundred, the bodies of whom still remained exposed there. Fortunately for the missionaries, the scene of warfare occurred at some distance from their location.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—Letters and papers from India, in anticipation of the overland mail, were received in London, by express from Marseilles, March 4. The dates are:—Calcutta, January 21; Madras, January 20; and Bombay, Feb. 1.

The *Times* says:—"The accounts from India to-day, are the most depressing that have yet been received. In regard to trade matters, they remain in much the same condition as at the date of the previous advices, but the report of the Committee of Shareholders of the Union Bank, carrying, as they do, ... to ... a sense of utter ruin, and to ... misfortune," has been in itself sufficient to create a sense of disaster, in which almost every member of the community will be involved either directly or indirectly. It appears, that the sum now to be made up with the shareholders, after the total loss of their entire capital of £1,000,000 sterling is estimated to be £777,500.

The political news is unimportant.

ITALY.—The following table will show the names and population of each of the present Italian States:—

The Two Sicilies,	8,586,400
Piedmont and Sardinia,	4,879,000
Roman States,	2,877,000
Tuscany and Lucca,	1,703,700
Monaco,	7,580
Saint Marino,	7,950
Modena,	483,000
Parma and Placentia,	477,000
Venitian Lombardy,	4,759,000
Italian Tyrol,	392,608
Istria,	485,000
Total	24,567,478

☞ The U. S. Steamship *Virginia*, Capt. Tucker, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 27th, and from Tampico, on the 31st ult. The *Virginia* brought no Vera Cruz papers, and we learn that at the time of her departure, nothing of the slightest interest had occurred. We received Tampico papers as late as the 23th ult., but they are entirely barren of news.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL LINE.—The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday, contains the following information in relation to the great Southern mail line:

"We learn that the Fredericksburg and Richmond Rail Road Company, who have had so much difficulty with the Postmaster General with regard to the carriage of the Southern mail, and which was finally given to the Bay line, are again in reality in possession of the contract for carrying the self-same mail.

This has been brought about by the purchase of a majority of the stock in the Bay line by the Rail Road Company, so that they have the controlling influence in that Company also.

"On Saturday last, M. N. Falls, Esq., long connected with the "Great Southern Line," was elected Agent of the Baltimore and Norfolk Steamboat Line, vice Col. Thomas Sheppard, who resigned on account of ill health."

LITHOGRAPH OF GEN. TAYLOR.—We are indebted to Mr. J. Laon for a Lithograph of Old Rough and Ready that has absolutely the fidelity of a Daguerreotype. It is a perfect likeness. Any body that takes a copy has the old Thunderer of Buena Vista before him with all his well marked lineaments, beaming, as they do, with homely sense and unwearied goodness.—A few copies of this admirable portrait are for sale at Steel's book store, and at Magny's, the printer, Exchange Place.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The annual State election was to take place in Connecticut on Monday, the 3d instant, and both Democrats and Whigs were preparing for the contest with great earnestness. The fact, that the Legislature chosen at this trial, will elect two members of the United States Senate, adds much to the importance of the result.

SIGN IN THE EAST.—The Boston *Atlas*, in a well considered article, plainly hints that the New England Whigs prefer Gen. Taylor to Mr. Clay. It says:

"We shall abide, in the most explicit good faith, the result of the National Convention. We shall give to the nominee our hearty support. We are free to say, that we are for Mr. Webster, against the world. He is the most justly entitled to it. We hope he will get it. If, however, he should not be the successful one, and the Convention go South for a candidate, *we go for one who will give assurance of victory*, in preference to one who, however much we love and respect him, will, in our humble judgment, judging from the present aspect of affairs, fail of an election as signally as he failed in 1844."

☞ The New York Tribune says that John Jacob Astor is very ill, and not expected to survive many days longer.

Wm. H. Watson, son of the late Col. Wm. H. Watson, of the 1st Baltimore Battalion, has received from the President of the United States the appointment of cadet to the Military Academy at West Point. We are happy to hear of this act of justice on the part of our Government.

DROWNED.—Mr. Lafayette Hamlin, recently of Shreveport, Caddo parish, was drowned a few days since, by the upsetting of a pirogue, somewhere between Port Caddo and Jefferson. There was a negro with him who saved himself by seizing the boat.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the New Orleans Bee.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
MOBILE, April 6th, 15 m. past 7 o'clk.

SENATE, 30th March.—The day was taken up in debating the resolutions offering congratulations to France on the establishment of a Republican Government. A motion to lay on the table, was lost by a vote of 28 against 14.

The Senate then went into executive session, the subject of which was understood to be the putting of witnesses in custody for refusing to answer questions as regards the publication of the Mexican Treaty and official Correspondence.

In the House, the amendments of the Senate to the Loan Bill were concurred in—the remainder of the day was spent in debating on the Oregon question.

From New York, accounts had been received at Baltimore, on the 30th ult., of the death of Jno. J. Astor, the millionaire. Reports were current that bills drawn by the Canal and Banking Co., of New Orleans, on Messrs. Rothschild, in Paris, had been noted for non-acceptance.

At the Hope mills factory, Rhode Island, the steam boiler exploded, demolishing the main building, and sixteen lives were lost.

MOBILE—Cotton steady, middling, 6c.; sales of this day, 1500 bales.

N. B. The refusal of Messrs. Rothschild, to accept some bills drawn by the Canal and Banking Co., was already known here in the morning, through the French Correspondence received by the Caledonia; but the fact was easily explained, as it was ascertained that Messrs. Rothscild had received no advice of these bills, when presented for acceptance.

[*Editors.*]

City Intelligence.

RECORDER RAMOS.—James Rafferty, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Ramos, charged with having, on Wednesday night last, stopped a man named Edmond Gabuges, at the corner of Conde and St. Philip streets, and with having assaulted him, for the purpose of committing a robbery. The accused was sent to the First District Court.

John Howes, charged with stealing a chronometer from on board a vessel, lying in the First Municipality harbor, was also sent to the same tribunal.

Michael Hozey, charged with committing a violent assault and battery upon the person of one Patrick Keaman, was also sent to the First District Court.

George Crosave and Wiley Schutz, charged with passing counterfeit money unto Mr. A. Furst, were discharged, the matter having been compromised between the parties.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—John Patan, whose arrest we have already noticed, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, who committed him for trial before the 1st District Court. The prisoner, it will be recollected, is charged with assaulting a woman named Ann Williams, and cutting her with a knife with intent to kill her, in a house on Gravier street. The amount of bail was set down at $2,500.

Thomas P. Carr, charged with obtaining sundry articles to the value of about $23 from Mr. J. Wilcott, was also examined and the case was dismissed.

Margaret Brennan, charged with taking from the room of one T. McFadden, a sum of about $25 in gold and in bank notes, was sent to the 1st District Court.

Ellen Duguet, f. w. c., charged with assaulting and holding abusive language to a white person, was sent to the 1st District Court.

Philip Morgan, charged with assaulting and wounding with a cotton hook in the head, one Thomas Meehan, was also examined, and released for want of proof to sustain the charge.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—The case of the slave woman, Grace, was yesterday thoroughly investigated before Recorder Seuzeneau. She is charged with having insulted, on Good Children street, one Joseph Antoine, a free woman of color, and with having thrown upon the latter's person a bucket of water. The accused was defended by Counsellor Train, and the State was represented by Theodore Drouet, Esq. These two gentlemen made each a long argument, in a case, which ought to have been submitted to his Honor, without uttering a syllable. The Recorder, after giving Grace a severe reprimand, dismissed the case, the evidence being of a conflicting nature.

A NUISANCE.—Community Desgenis, of the Second Ward, Third Municipality, reported yesterday to Recorder Seuzeneau, that the Soap Manufactory of Mr. Bilbot, situated in Good Children street, between Marigny and Elysean Fields streets, was in a bad condition, and that said manufactory infects the whole neighborhood. The Council will probably take such steps as to prevent this nuisance.

ATTEMPTS AT BURGLARY.—It is evident that an organized gang of house breakers, infests our city, and that the police should exert redoubled vigilance in order to defeat their iniquitous designs. Every watch and jewelry shop in New Orleans is in danger of a nocturnal visit from these scoundrels. On the same evening that Mr. Ealer's Store was robbed, an attempt was made to force an entrance into that of Messrs. Hicks & Benjamin, in Chartres, near Bienville street; but fortunately the excellence of the staple and the ingenuity with which it had been secured, frustrated the benevolent intentions of the burglars. We trust that the city authorities will use every effort to protect the property of our citizens from the depredations of these robbers.

☞ The eminent Artists of whom we spoke a day or two since, viz: Bottesini, the great performer on the double bass, Arditi, the distinguished violinist, and Desvernine, the young pianist, whose talent has won for him so enviable a reputation, have arrived in our city, and intend giving a musical entertainment in the course of the coming week.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. John W. Jones, of Georgia, for a pamphlet copy of his speech on the Mexican War, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 18th of January.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Caddo *Gazette* has the following:

The Bayou Bœuff, Capt. John Hoover, left this place on the 21st inst. to go above the Raft. On the 25th, about 10 o'clock, A. M., two feet of water were discovered in the hold, while going thro' the Pass between Ferry and Clear Lakes. She was immediately made fast to shore, and the pump and seven buckets set to work, but to no purpose—she went down in a short time, her stern out in fourteen feet water, and her bow exposed about ten. She had no freight on board. The Captain and other officers inform us that they are ignorant of the cause, unless, as they suspect, she struck the wreck of an old steam boat which they passed with some difficulty, a short time before the discovery of the water in her hold, and she had not struck anything for fifteen hours previous, which could have caused the leak. A good portion of the contents of the cabin was saved, but the boat is considered a total loss.

People's Lyceum.

THE Fifth of the series of Five Lectures before the above Institution will be delivered this evening, April 8th, at 8 o'clock, in the House of Representatives, by Dr. E. P. Banning. Subject—The Philosophy of Attitude, Symmetry and Grace.

The public are invited to attend.

M. M. COHEN, } Committee
JAMES SAUL, } on
H. B. CENAS. } Lectures.
C. DAY, Sec'y. ap7

Notice to the Tax Payers of the State.

AGREEABLY to the act of the Legislature of this State, approved 3d May, 1847, I, the undersigned, Collector of State taxes of the Fifth Representative District, do hereby give notice to the inhabitants and residents of said District (comprised within St. Louis and St. Philip streets,) pursuing, carrying on, practicing or following any trade, profession or occupation, that my office (situated No. 52 St. Ann street,) is opened every day (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M., and they are hereby notified to come to my office and settle the amount of their tax or license within twenty days from the present notification, under the penalty of being prosecuted according to law, in the following section:

SECT. 4.—Be it further enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, it shall not be lawful for any person or corporation to pursue, carry on, practice or follow any of the trades, professions or occupations enumerated in the foregoing sections of this article, in this State, before paying the taxes levied thereon, and obtaining a license therefor from the Collector of State taxes; and any person or corporation who shall refuse or neglect to pay the tax levied upon the trade, profession or occupation pursued, carried on, practiced or followed by such person or corporation, or neglect to pay the same for thirty days from and after the first day of March, 1848, or from and after the time such person or corporation shall commence to carry on, pursue or practice any of said trades, professions or occupations in this State, from and after the first of March, 1848, shall forfeit and pay to the State a sum of money not less than two hundred and fifty, nor more than one thousand dollars, to be recovered before any Court of competent jurisdiction, besides the tax which such person or corporation may be liable to pay.

New Orleans, 7th April, 1848. J. B. DIONIS,
ap7-1m State Tax Collector for the Fifth District.

Notice to the Tax Payers of the State.

AGREEABLY to the act of the Legislature of this State, approved May 3d, 1847, I, the undersigned, Collector of State Taxes for the Sixth Representative District, do hereby give notice to the inhabitants and residents of said District (comprised within St. Philip, Levee, Esplanade streets and the Lake,) pursuing, carrying on, practising or following any trade, profession or occupation, that my office (situated Hospital street, No. 130,) is opened every day (Sundays excepted) from 11 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M., and they are hereby notified to come to my said office and settle the amount of their tax or license, within twenty days from the present notification, under the penalty of being prosecuted according to law.

JOHN S. ELLIOTT, State Taxes Collector
ap7-3t&6d for the 6th Representative Dist.

MERCHANDISE in the Public Stores, adapted to the Mexican market—12 boxes spool cotton 800 yards., 16 bdls imperial, 4 boxes assorted hooks and eyes; 10 boxes umbrellas from 20 to 26 in., for sale by H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
ap6 21 Magazine st

COMMERCIAL.

Foreign Markets.

PER STEAMER CALEDONIA.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

March 10.—Nothing can stand against the political and social disturbances that are going on throughout the world. There can be no doubt that within the last few days the riotous proceedings in our large towns have had a considerable influence on our transactions, much in the same way as a week ago the political changes in France affected the export trade in Manchester. Altogether our Cotton market has not only been brought to a check, but low as prices previously were, they have given way still further, last week to the extent of an ⅛d. to ¼d. ⅜ lb, and this week an ⅛d. more. Nor is this all; the course of proceedings consequently adopted by all parties is necessarily that of extreme caution, and the transactions are limited and contracted accordingly. Indian cotton is without much change, but all qualities of American, Brazils, Egyptians, &c., have been affected to the extent above named. Nor is there (having regard to Manchester, the main source of our help) any immediate promise of amendment. Our main confidence for the present must therefore rest in our small stock, low price, and probably short supply. No doubt any bettering in Manchester, and in public affairs generally, would instantly be felt here. 400 American have been taken on speculation, and 560 American for export. The sales to-day amount to 3000 bales. Sales for the week 24,000 bales.—*Geo. Holt, & Co.*

March 11.—Our cotton market, which closed heavily yesterday, has been farther depressed to-day, by the character of the intelligence received this morning by the Hibernia steamer. Holders have pressed sales, and in some instances have accepted ⅛d. reduction from yesterday's prices, but this has not been general. Only 2500 bales were sold.

☞ **H. Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.**—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H DALLEY," on the wrapper of each box.

Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

☞ The ship ONECO, Captain Drew, from Liverpool, is now discharging in the 3rd Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise the goods will be sent to the Custom House, at their risk and expense.
ap5 LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ No debts contracted by the crew of the Norw brig VICTORINE, Capt. Bie, will be paid by the master or consignee.
ap3 T C JENKINS, 95 Common st

Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Rail Way Co.

New Orleans, 7th April 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with the 3rd section of this Company's Charter, Books will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to its Capital Stock, at the office of Mr C. C. Porter, Notary Public, Carrollton, on the 10th inst., and will remain open for five successive days, from 10 A. M. to 12 1-4 P. M., under the superintendance of Messrs. C. C. Porter and John Hampson, Commissioners duly appointed.

The first installment of fifty dollars per share, is made payable, in cash, at the time of subscribing.

By order of the Commissioners,
ap7 13 CHARLES BAQUIE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
New Orleans, April 6, 1848.

NOTICE.—In conformity with the decree rendered by the Supreme Court on the 3d of January last, placing the half paid stockholders of the institution on the same footing, proportionately, as the full paid, this company will pay on Thursday the 20th instant, on each share of half paid stock, a supplementary liquidation dividend of $2.50, with interest thereon, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, from 9th March 1846, to 20th April, 1848.
ap6 15d CHARLES BAQUIE, Secretary.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public, that he has removed his Ice Cream Establishment from St. Charles street to the corner of Canal and Baronne streets, where his new Saloon will be opened on SATURDAY EVENING, the 8th instant, and will remain open daily from 11 o'clock, A. M. to a late hour in the evening. Every variety of refreshment will be supplied, such as Ice Creams, Sherbets, Iced Lemonades, &c., &c.

He trusts that the convenient locality of the Saloon, and the unexceptionable quality of the refreshments provided, will induce a fair share of the public patronage. [ap6] B. WILLOZ.

For Sale—A tract of Land, fronting on the Bayou Maringouin in the parish of Iberville, in this State, designated as sections Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, in township No. 8, of range No. 9, East, containing, in all, 840 11-100 acres.

For further information, apply to A. MILTENBERGER, 15 Royal street. ap4

Toys and Fancy Goods Bazar.

J. E. LORRE & Co., 84 Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti—Respectfully invite the Ladies and the public generally, to call and examine their extensive stock of Fancy Goods and Toys, which they offer at very moderate prices.

Their assortment of Indian and Toys, is the largest and the best in Town, and their Fancy Goods are all fresh and well selected. ap4

A YOUNG MAN with unexceptionable references, wishes a situation as teacher. He will teach the French, English and German languages, Mathematics Drawing and Music. Apply at this office. ap4

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted for an institution, a lady speaking English, and capable to teach the French language. Salary in proportion with the situation. Apply at the office of the Bee. ap6 3t

LANDING ex-ship Glasgow, from Havre, and for sale, entitled to debenture—

50 boxes genuine absynthe, Ed. Pernod brand;
50 do do Vernin & Lecoultre;
16 do do Berthoud Fils.

Per brig Victoria, from Bordeaux;
14 casks ordinary red wine;
2 do Margaux Medoc, superior quality,
4 do extra wine, Chateau Lafite.

ap7 3t J N CURIEN, 25 Conde st.

COW PEAS—96 sacks Cow Peas, just received and for sale by AUGUSTIN & THIBUT, ap7 103 Levee st.

BLANKETS—300 bales negro Blankets, from the factories of Zoe Granier & Son, of Montpelier—The subscribers, agents for Mr. Zoe Granier & Son, respectfully inform the Planters and Traders, that they have on hand, and at sea, 300 bales 3 point Blankets, for sale.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Magazine.

P. S. We have also in store, an assortment of Linen articles of all kinds, viz: Planters Linen of all sizes, Arabias, Lostados, Linsey, Kersey, and all articles for the use of Planters. mr6

CLOTHS and Cassimeres, entitled to debenture—4 bales assorted Cloths and Cassimeres, suitable for the Mexican market, for sale by
ap6 H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Magazine

LATE importation of Wine and Brandy—50 casks red Wine, old Medoc; 20 do do good ordinary; 80 barrels white Wine, Haut Sauterne; 10 half pipes 4th proof genuine Brandy, Cognac, entitled to debenture; 10 quarter do do do; 5 eighth do do do; 100 boxes Brandy Cherries; 30 do Brandy Fruits; 30 do Fruits in their juice, for sale by
ap3 POUGET FILS, 19 Conti st

LANDING from bark Antelope from Boston, 300 boxes Winchester No 1 soap, 40 do do extra do, 40 do do soft tallow candles, for sale by
DARAN QUEYROUZE & CO,
17 & 19 St Louis st.

CIGARS—A large assortment of the most celebrated brands of Havana, Principe and Plantation cigars, in store and for sale by
ap3 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common.

PRESERVES—Havana Sweetmeats in large jars in store and for sale by
ap3 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st

COFFEE—80 bags prime green Havana coffee, in store and for sale by
ap3 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st

HONEY—Superior white Havana Honey, in store and for sale by
ap3 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common

PICADURA for paper cigars, for the Mexican market, in store and for sale by
ap3 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st

INDIGO—6 seroons of superior Guatemala Indigo in store and for sale by
ap3 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st

LARD—325 half bbls and tierces, and 12 kegs, prime leaf lard, for sale by
ap3 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st

GUAVA JELLY—Neatly put up in boxes of 2 and 4 lb each, for sale by
ap3 LABORDE & XIQUES, 31 Common st

BAGGING AND ROPE—1000 pieces bagging and 2000 coils rope, in store and for sale by
ap3 GEO FORMAN, 75 Tchoupitoulas st

15 Quarter pipes Porto Wine from Marseilles, 25 half casks St. Julien red wine Medoc for sale by MARTIAL PEYRET & CO,
ap3 27 St Louis st

60 BOXES Brandy Prunes for sale by
MARTIAL PEYRET & CO,
ap3 27 St Louis st.

CHERRIES—60 boxes Cherries, in juice, for sale by MARTIAL PEYRET & CO.,
ap3 27 St. Louis st.

VERMICELLI—20 boxes fine vermicelli, for sale by MARTIAL PEYRET & Co,
ap3 27 St Louis st.

CORKS—10 bales of 20,000 each, fine and pointed Corks, for sale by
ap3 MARTIAL PEYRET & CO., 27 St. Louis

SARDINES IN OIL—1000 boxes, 1500 third boxes, 6300 half boxes, and 1000 quarter boxes, in store an for sale by S D GRATIAA,
ap1 35 Natchez

TO SUGAR PLANTERS—Wrought and cast iron Kettles, all required sizes, and of the most approved make, for sale by
WYLIE & EGANA, 52 Bienville st.

CEMENT AND PLASTER OF PARIS—500 barrels Dauman's Rosendale Cement, and 500 barrels Wotherspoons Plaster of Paris, for sale by
a4 JOHN STROUD & CO., 146 Common st.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—55 barrels Spirits Turpentine, in fine order, for sale by
NATHAN JARVIS & Co,
ap1 corner Magazine and Common.

TRUFFLES AND TRUFFLED PIES—6 cases, containing assorted boxes, for sale by
ap4 S D GRATIAA, 35 Natchez

XERES WINNE—300 pipes, half, quarters and eighths, entitled to drawback, for sale by
ap4 S D GRATIAA, 35 Natchez

CLARET—1200 cases Margaux, Lafitte, Leoville and St. Julien Claret, in store and for sale by
ap4 S D GRATIAA, 35 Natchez

POINTED CORKS—15 bales of 1500 each, for sale by
a4 A. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

MARBLE DUST—100 barrels very superior white Marble Dust, for confectioners use, for sale by JOHN STROUD & CO., 146 Common st.

ENGLISH, PITTSBURG, AND PENSACOLA Fire Bricks, for sale by
a4 JOHN STROUD & CO., 146 Common st.

PLASTERING HAIR—150 hogsheads, barrels and sacks for sale by
a4 JOHN STROUD & CO., 146 Common st.

FIRE BRICKS—English, Pensacola and Pittsburg Fire Bricks for sale by
mr30 ALF KEARNY & Co, 98 Magazine st.

SWISS ABSYNTH—30 boxes, brand of Dubied Pere & Fils, for sale by
mr25 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St. Louis st

FRUITS IN THEIR JUICE—4 boxes assorted Fruits, landing and for sale by
mr25 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St Louis

LARD—37 bbls and tierces Lard, very choice, in store and for sale by
mr17 FORMAN & KENNEDY, 75 Tchoup.

SHOES—60 cases Ladies' Kid Buskins, just received and for sale low to close consignment, by
mr29 DE FOREST & Co, 90 Customhouse st

PRINTS—50 cases Prints of a variety of patterns and styles, in store and for sale by
mr29 DE FOREST & Co, 90 Customhouse st

MOLASSES—220 bbls. 8 tierces, Cuba Molasses landing from schr Judith Ward, for sale by
mr30 L CANTIN, 73½ Magazine st.

SARDINES—6000 boxes, half and quarter, of A. Camus & Conec & Martin's brand, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO,
mr30 17 and 19 St Louis st.

Mr. WILLIAM HARLKOPF,

172, ROYAL STREET, between Toulouse and St. Peter, and for the Second Municipality, at TYLER'S, 39 Camp street. Mr. W. HARLKOPF respectfully offers his services as tuner of pianos, to the pianists and ladies of New Orleans.

CERTIFICATE OF HENRY HERZ—I hereby certify, that Mr. W. HARLKOPF has been employed in my house at Paris, for several years, and that he has been my tuner during my travel in the United States and Havana. I am happy to recognize that he has filled his situation with care and talent, and I recommend him to persons wishing to have their pianos repaired; I have no doubt that they will be satisfied with his work.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present—HENRY HERZ—Havana, 2d February. ap5 1m

Carrollton Hotel and Gardens.

The public are respectfully informed, that this most delightful PLACE OF RESORT and AMUSEMENT is now open, under the management of the subscriber.

In the extensive Grounds, Bouquets of all kinds will be furnished by the Gardener, and at the Saloons and in the Gardens, Ice Cream, Lemonade, Sherbets, Soda Water and Confectionery.

The Hotel Department is undergoing extensive alterations and improvements. Meantime, preparation is made to furnish and accommodate Dinner Parties with all the delicacies of the season and the best of Wine and Liquors.

And last, though not least, attentive and polite Bar-Keepers will be found at their posts, to administer the comforts to his friends and the public generally, whose patronage he solicits.

ap5-5m JAMES DURNO.

Notice—For sale, a beautiful French Spring CARRIAGE, with its harness—the whole in good condition, and to be given low.

Said Carriage would be a desirable acquisition for a Convent, College, or for a country Omnibus, and seats from 12 to 15 persons. Apply at No. 44 Conti street. ap5

Penmanship—A style of WRITING combining elegance and expedition, may be acquired at Messrs. DOLBEAR'S, 29 Chartres, and 15 Camp street.

No pupil, however bad the writing, is ever charged for more than a single course of lessons, should any further instruction be required, which is very seldom the case, it is always given without charge. It being the wish of Messrs. Dolbear, to make every pupil, whether young or old, an elegant writer.

Hours 9 to 11, A. M., 4 to 6, and 7 to 9 P. M.

Ornamental and plain writing, cards, &c., executed in the best style.

Pupils in BOOK-KEEPING, under the charge of an experienced teacher and practical ACCOUNTANT, will be fitted for the Counting Room, &c.

DOLBEAR'S GOLD PENS for sale. ap1

Washington & N. O. Telegraph Co.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3, 1848.

THE New Orleans Stockholders in this Company are hereby notified that the last instalment of ten per cent, or five dollars per share, is now due and payable to H. H. Wilkinson, Treasurer, at Canal Bank.

By the terms of subscription, all shares upon which payments have been delinquent, 15 days are subject to forfeiture, but this rule will be waived in all cases provided payment is made as above within ten days from this date.

H. R. W. HILL,
ap4 N. N. WILKINSON.

Dissolution of Partnership.

BY virtue of a judgement rendered by the Fifth District Court, the partnership existing under the firm of Sancan & Genty is dissolved, as one of the partners, Sancan, has disappeared without settling his account, and being indebted, as per said judgement, to the undersigned in the sum of $620.

L. A. GENTY.

The undersigned will continue the business of said firm in his own name, and solicits a continuation of the public patronage. L. A. GENTY.
ap4-6t No. 95 Chartres st.

MR. N. CONOM respectfully informs his friends and public, that on SUNDAY, 2d of April, he will open his ICE CREAM ESTABLISHMENT, situated near the Beef Market, 1st Municipality—Amateurs of Sherbets and Ice Cream may call there, where they will find the best refreshments of the city. ap1-m

Lake! Lake!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will on SUNDAY, 23d of April, open his RESTAURAT at the Lake Pontchartrain, opposite WASHINGTON HOTEL. He hopes that the ameliorations made to his establishment will continue him the patronage that the public has heretofore bestowed upon him.
mr31-6t L. BOUDRO.

St. Anthony Pavillion.

COURVOISIER & CO., respectfully inform the public that Sunday, 26th instant, they will open their Pavillion, where they will offer to amateurs, Ice Cream and Sorbets of the most delicious taste.

The embellishments made to this Garden, and the exactitude of the service which will leave nothing to desire, ought to secure the patronage of the public. mr25

THE War and its Warriors, comprising a complete History of all the operations of the American Armies in Mexico, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the most distinguished Officers in the regular Army and the Volunteer Force. 1 vol. For sale at VON. HEBERT'S store
mr14 148 Chartres st.

Cotton Seed—Superior Petit Gulf Cotton Seed; Sea Island Cotton Seed; Prolific Cotton Seed, for sale at the Seed Store of
WM. DINN, 11 Common st.

COW PEAS a first rate article for sale at the seed Store of [mr17] WM DINN, 11 Common

MACHINE for making Gaseous Waters—The subscriber offers for sale a machine for making Seltz Waters, Champagne, &c. sorts of gaseous waters, &c. &c.

Also—100 Syphoide Vases. Apply to
mr21 A. MARCHAL, 46 Chartres st.

To Rent—The new and splendid three story brick dwelling corner of Hospital and St. Joseph streets. Possession given 1st of May. For terms, apply to
ap5 JOHN STROUD & Co, 146 Common st.

To Rent—A dwelling HOUSE, thoroughly repaired, situated in Franklin street, between Poydras and St. Louis streets. Possession to be given on the 25th inst. Apply to
EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co,
mr16 17 & 19 St Louis st.

To Rent—A House lately used as a soap factory, situated in Bagatelle street, between Girod and St John streets. Possession to be given immediately. Apply to
mr16 EUG ROCHEREAU & Co.
17 and 19 St Louis st.

To Let, with or without a Lease—A splendid new two stories STORE, and fire proof, suitable for a Warehouse, situated on the Levee, between the large and small Cotton Press, 3rd Municipality. Apply for terms, to
ADOLPHE BOULANGE,
mr9 1m 3 Marigny st., 3rd M'y.

To Rent or to sell.—The well known Washington Hotel, situated at the corner of Notre Dame and Tchoupitoulas streets, with all its Fixtures, Bar, &c. The said Hotel can accommodate fifty boarders. Possession given immediately. Apply within. mr27

To Rent—A Dwelling House in good order, situated on Common street, between St Peter and St. John streets. Possession to be given on the 1st of March. Apply to
EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.,
fe19 17 and 19 St Louis st.

Dwelling House to Rent.—That comfortable, two story Brick Dwelling House, situated in Gravier street next house from the corner of Baronne street, now occupied by Benj. Levy. It has been recently Painted and Papered, has a fine cistern in the yard, water-works, &c. Possession to be given from the first day of next month, until the 31st day of October next. Apply either on the premises, or to
ALEXANDER LEVY & Co.
fe15 Corner Camp and Gravier sts.
The Household Furniture also to be disposed of.

For Rent—A portion of the lower floor of Store 57 Camp st. Apply on the premises, or to ALFRED KEARNY & CO.,
fe10 98 Magazine st.

To Rent—In Suburb Bouligny—Three Tenements, with land suitable for gardening. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
ja22 17 and 19 St Louis st.

Valuable property for sale

A LOT OF GROUND situated on Circus st. 64 feet front, by 95 feet depth, between Julia and Girod streets, and the improvements thereon, consisting of two buildings of four rooms and dependencies. BOURGEOIS BLESINE, Exchange Alley, between Conti and St. Louis street. nov13

TO RENT—A Two story Brick House with spacious back buildings, cistern and hydrant in the yard, situated on Moreau st., corner of Peace street, possession to be given on the 9th of November next.

Also a Two story brick House with spacious back buildings, cistern and hydrant, adjoining the above, on Moreau st., possession to be given on the 1st of September next.

The above houses are in the Slaves Mart, and well adapted to the trade. For terms apply to
jy9 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St. Louis st

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—334 cases, now landing from ship Charlotte, Orion and Saxony, for sale by
ap5 R G HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—45 cases, now landing from ship Harvesting, for sale by G W DUNBAR,
mr31 30, Customhouse st

DITCHING BOOTS—30 cases prime Ditching Boots, large sizes, suitable for plantation use. Also—10 cases of oiled covered TARPAULIN HATS, for sale by
fe3 FROST & CO., No. 10 Magazine st.

HATS AND CAPS—Receiving and comprising a complete assortment of moleskin fur, silk, sporting and Mexican hats. Also, black, white and pearl wool hats, and black and white glazed hats, and men's and boy's cloth, muskrat, and hair seal caps, for sale by
d6-3m R G HOBBS, Customhouse st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—Comprising a good assortment adapted to the season, now landing from ship United States, and for sale.

Also—Fine silk fashionable hats, Ashland, Pearl and Wool Hats, various styles, by
d7 FROST & CO., No. 10 Magazine st.

ALCOHOL—50 barrels 80 and 90 per cent. highly rectified Alcohol, in store and now landing for sale at low price by NATHAN JARVIS & CO., corner Magazine and Commercials
ap1 Agents of Ohio Laboratory.

HIGH Fashionable Articles Landing ex ship London, from Havre:

1 case Silk Muslin, Venitian, [illegible] de Scotch, for sale by
mr24 H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Mag

FOWLING PIECES—4 cases double barrel fowling pieces, 2 cases cavalry pistols, single and double-barrel, for sale to close a consignment, by
mr24 H DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Mag

COGNAC BRANDY, entitled to drawback—10 quarter pipes 4th proof Cognac, of J J Dupuy, 30 cases Sardines in whole, third, half and quarter boxes, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA,
mr23 35 Natchez st

CLARET—2000 cases Claret, St. Julien, Chateau Margaux, Lafitte, Leoville, Mouton, Batailley and Beycheville, for sale by
EUGENE ROCHEREAU & Co,
mr29 17 and 19 St Louis

PEAS—500 boxes Green Peas, 500 half do do do, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
mr29 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Orlando, from Bordeaux—12 cases family red wine; 51 boxes brandy cherries; 5 boxes assorted liqueurs, half bottles, for sale by
mr29 A MOLIER, 90 St Louis st

SARDINES in Oil—30 cases Sardines in Oil, in boxes and half do., landing ex ship Victor, and for sale by LEOPOLD JEANNET
mr25 22 St. Louis st

WHITE WINE—Sauterne and Barsac—100 bbls. landing ex ship Victoria, from Bordeaux, good quality, for sale by A CARRIERE,
mr25 94 Old Levee.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

KROLL'S BAND.

Music for Balls, Military Parades, Serenades, Public Dinners.

MR. F. KROLL, 1st Clarionet of the French Theatre—Leader of the Catalan Company's Band, has the honor most respectfully to offer the services of himself and musical associates to the amateurs of music for Dancing parties, Military parades, Firemen's processions, Serenades, Soirees, &c. &c. He will, on all occasions, be assisted by the most distinguished artists of New Orleans.

Mr. Kroll also informs the Public that his Band has the privilege of turning out in uniform.

Application may be made to Mr. K. at No 86, St. Peters street, or at Mr. Benoit's Music store, 76 Chartres st. ja22-3m

Dancing and Waltzing.

MR. ST. MAUR STUART, from New York, has the honor to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans and Lafayette that he intends giving lessons in the above polite accomplishments, in all their various and complicated styles. Also, all the new and fashionable Dances now in vogue and lately received from Paris, modified to suit the ball room or petite soirée. The following Dances in character will be imparted to juveniles, after a rudimental course of twelve lessons in dancing, Waltzing and Deportment, viz: Cachucha, Cracovienne, Zapateado, Domino Noir, Varsovienne, Mazourka, Pas Styrien Danse, Ecossaise, Polka Bohemian, Valse a deux temps, cinq temps Valse, Redowa, new Quadrilles of Mazurka, Polka, de Joinville, &c. &c.

Terpsichore Hall, Lafayette.

(On Rousseau, between Philip and Soraparu sts.)

To accommodate the Families residing in Lafayette, Mr. STUART has opened a class in the above new and magnificent HALL, where he will give Lessons in the Polite Art of Dancing, Waltzing, &c.

On Tuesday's and Thursday's, from 3 to 6 P. M., for Ladies and Children.

For Gentlemen, same evening, from 7 to 10. The first Lesson will be given on Thursday, the 20th inst. For terms and other details, apply at the Academy, 95 St. Charles street, New Orleans, or at Terpsichore Hall, on days of Tuition. n6 6m

DANCING AND ETIQUETTE.

Mr. P. CLISSEY, having returned to the city, respectfully informs his friends and the heads of families, that he will commence giving lessons on the first of November next, at his room on Carondelet street, between Canal and Common streets, "No. 8," where he will teach all the most fashionable Dances as they are taught in Paris, viz: Quadrille, Waltz, Polka, Redowa Waltz, and the Waltz de deux Temps, having received the latest communications from that city, and flatters himself that the style in which they are taught will be found to confer both grace and elegance in an eminent degree.

Mr. CLISSEY has also, by particular request, and for the accommodation of Ladies whose families reside in the upper part of the city, opened an Academy at the corner of Melpomene and Prytania streets, where he intends giving lessons in this graceful art on every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, from the hour of 4 P. M. till dark.

The gentlemen of New Orleans are also respectfully informed that a class will be opened for them, from 7 till 10 EVERY NIGHT, particularly those who wish to perfect themselves in a short space of time, Mr. C. engaging to learn them to Waltz and Quadrille in the course of one month, to enable a gentleman to appear with ease and elegance in any Ball Room, and can furnish satisfactory evidence of the same from many gentlemen who favored him with their patronage last season.

Dizziness of the head in waltzing entirely cured.

New Orleans, Oct. 26, 1847. oct27-6m

Ice Cream Saloon.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, of the opening of his ICE CREAM SALOON, situated on ST. CHARLES STREET, next door to the corner of Gravier street, and directly opposite Mr. Clapp's Church, where he intends at all times to keep a variety of CREAMS, as: Vanilla, Pine Apple, Lemon, and a variety of such other Fruit Creams as the season will allow, together with SHERBETS and FROZEN LEMONADES. As every attention will be paid to please, and as he will spare no expense in fitting up his establishment, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage.

Families supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

In his store, under the above Saloon, will be constantly found Soda, Mead, and a large and general assortment of Fruits, Candies, Confectionaries, and Sweetmeats of every description.

The Ice Cream Saloon will be opened, ready for visitors, on THURSDAY, 23d inst., with a full Band of Music, and there will be Music at the establishment from two to three times a week during the season.

mr22 3m LAZZARDO DANCEVICH.

J. FEYTEL,

CORNER CONTI AND CHARTRES STREET,

HAS the honor to inform the public that he has just received from England and France a splendid assortment of Clocks of the latest pattern, English and French watches for Ladies and Gentlemen; fine jewelry, such as breast pins, Rings, &c.

ALSO—a great choice of fashionable fancy articles, also an assortment of silver articles. mr13

BATHING & COOKING Apparatus, &c.—JOHN McCARTHY, PLUMBER, No. 134 Camp street, New Orleans, has just received a large and new assortment of Brass Cocks, various sizes; Force and Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, &c. &c.; Cooking Ranges, Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Also, laying and repairing Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead Work of every description, Ship and Steamboat Work promptly put up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. ☞ Charges moderate.

RADICAL CURE of chronic Rheumatism, Green Sickness, Suppression of the Menses, Headache, redness and itching of the skin, Intermittent Fever, Fluxes, &c.

Anti Rheumatic Syrup.

Emmenagogue Tonic and Febrifuge Pills.

Anti-Neuralgic Balm (to cure head ache.)

Liquid to cure freckles on the skin.

Astringent Injection.

Fifteen years of practice in the French and English Colonies, and aided by distinguished physicians have enabled me to perfect the remedies which I have the honor now to offer to the public of this city. All these preparations have been carefully made, and are entirely free from mercury and opium, and are composed of vegetable extracts.

A prospectus signed by the author, accompanies each article.

Physicians who may be desirous of testing the efficacy of my preparations will find me at their service.

The respectable gentlemen and physicians whose certificates have been furnished me, not being known to the public, I abstain from inserting them here, and leave the praise of medicaments to the public who may honor me with their confidence.

Every bottle or phial has a label to which the signature of the manufacturer is attached.

For sale in New Orleans, at Mr. Louis Pinac's drug store, corner St. Anne and Dauphine streets, residence of Mr. Voisin. LOUIS CASTEL
mr28 1m Licensed Druggists.

LIQUIDATION.—The subscriber desiring to withdraw from business, respectfully informs his numerous customers, and Ladies in general, that from the present, he will sell at very low rates all goods forming his stock of Parisian Fancy Goods. The limits of an advertisement not permitting to enumerate his numerous articles he will state the principal:

Great choice of white and colored embroidered and plain dresses Muslin; rich, plain embroidered and painted Barege, large and small figures; white embroidered dresses with folds or VOLANTS from $6 upward; batiste khakis, plain, embroidered, framed in satin, or valenciennes, from $9 per doz. to $75 each; black Gros de Naples and poult de soie at $0 cents a yard; black moire, large size; silk pocket hkfs, at $1, do. do.; French Jaconets at 30c. a yard; Linen from the North for children's dress; colored Scotch Cambric; Cashmeres Shalws and Scarfs; embroidered do. printed; black lace; plain China Crepe; embroidered do., white and colored do. Collars; capes; chemisettes; embroidered batiste Bonnets; fans, from 10 cents to $30 each; men's Shirts; Linen, from Paris, embroidered Muslin and batiste dresses.

Also:—Several other articles; also the fixtures of the Store, with or without Glasses.

R. D FANIS, 146 Royal st.

Persons indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts. mr23

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND CARROLLTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY,
New Orleans, 2nd March, 1848.

THIS Company offers for sale, or compromise, a large amount of Bills and Notes protested, due in Louisiana and Alabama, a list of which may be seen at this office.

All of the Notes and Bills remaining unsold on Thursday, the 30th March, 1848, will be put up at auction, on that day, at 12 o'clock M., at Banks' Arcade, and sold to the highest and best bidder.

mr2 1m&p CHARLES BAQUIE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
New Orleans, March 29, 1848.

NOTICE—The sale of assets of this Company, advertised to take place on the 30th inst., is postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 19th April next.
mr29 14d CHAS. BAQUIE, Secretary.

Sale Postponed.

CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION.
New Orleans, March 25th, 1848.

THE sale of protested notes announced for the 27th inst., is postponed to Saturday, 15th April next. The Board of Administration will, till that date, receive propositions for the settlement of those notes. G. MILTENBERGER, Cashier. mr25

Surveyor General's Office.

Exchange Alley, 27, between Conti and St. Louis.

DE LA BRETONNE, DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL, Architect, Topographer and Civil
mr31 Engineer

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES—£500 and £100 Bank of England Notes, for sale by
ap6 WM. MURE, 118 Common st.

ADVANCES made upon consignments of Cotton and other produce to Messrs. Hicks & Co., N. York, Bates & Co, Boston, de Latouche, Arm'd. Delessert & Co., Havre, George Moore & Co., Trieste, and my Correspondents in London and Liverpool.
ap1 WM. MURE, 118 Common

GEORGE FORMAN, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 75 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans.

SUNDRIES—in store and for sale by the undersigned:

REFINED SUGAR—350 packages loaf, crushed and powdered sugar.

MESS PORK—100 bbls Mess Pork, at Holmes' Inspection.

SALERATUS—100 casks saleratus.

RICE—100 casks Rice.

MACKEREL—300 Barrels No. 3 large mackerel.

TEA—150 hf chests Superior, Imperial gunpowder and Pouchong tea.

CANNISTER TEA—100 cases Cannister Imp. & Gunpowder.

JAVA COFFEE—400 bags Java coffee.

NAILS—1000 kegs nails, assorted sizes.

SPICES—150 bags Sumatra pepper, 100 do Jamaica Pimento; 1,500 matts cassia.

HAVANA SUGAR—75 boxes yellow sugar.

GUNNY BAGS—90 bales Gunny Bags.

mr30 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 96 Magazine

LANDING—Ex ship Orlando from Bordeaux—50 casks red wine, St. Estephe, 30 half do. white wine, Haut Sauterne, 12 quarter pipes Brandy, J J Dupuy, for sale by V MAIGNAN,
mr22 87 Toulouse st.

LANDING ex Sardinian ship Ormando, from Marseilles—10 bales 3 points French woollen Blankets, for sale by TH BAILLY BLANCHARD & Co,
mr22 99 Customhouse st.

SPOOL COTTON—(Entitled to drawback)—16 cases, suitable for the Mexican market, landing ex ship Shepherd, from Liverpool, and for sale by
H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
mr24 21 Magazine street.

50 CASKS WINE, Montferrand, received by ship Etna, from Bordeaux. 50 casks do various dry brands, received by ship Orlando, from Bordeaux, for sale by [mr21] P DUBUCH, 71 St Louis

SEGARS—500 M Havana Millares and Regalia, in store and for sale by
mr17 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 86 Old Levee

BLANKETS—4 bales French blankets, for sale by EUGENE ROCHEREAU & Co,
17 and 19 St Louis st