The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 1166. Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIII. Whole No. 6217.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.—NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$10 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly (one year, in advance).....5 00

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, April 26, 1850.

☞ For Legislative matter see THIRD PAGE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

REACTION.

The services which Mr. WEBSTER has rendered to the Union in general, and to the South in particular, may be easily estimated from the results which have speedily followed his masterly effort in behalf of justice and the Constitution. Among the more striking manifestations of a healthy reaction may be remarked the rejection of a bill in the Ohio Legislature hostile to that clause of the Constitution which provides for the surrender of fugitive slaves. Ohio, as much as any Northern State, has been infected with the fanatical spirit of Abolitionism, and even the negative action on the part of her Legislature is an emphatic proof of the decline of that mischievous and dangerous sentiment. At the first setting of the Legislature of Connecticut, an attempt to secure an expression of opinion in favor of the Wilmot Proviso utterly failed. We have seen that within a few days past, the Senate of Massachusetts, by a vote of two to one, distinctly reaffirmed its confidence in Mr. WEBSTER and its approval of his course. The triumph which DANIEL WEBSTER has achieved in the Bay State—the very heart and centre of Free-Soilism—is a victory of intellect and truth over the rankest prejudices and the strongest passions of our nature.

But the evidences of a better feeling do not end here? The N. Y. *Express* tells us that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by a strong vote, have postponed a set of Wilmot Proviso resolutions to a day beyond the expiration of the session. The Pennsylvania House of Representatives, by a vote of 52 to twenty-nine, has passed a bill repealing certain objectionable sections to the law of 1847 to prevent the recovery of fugitive slaves.

In Rhode Island, the free soil candidate received, at the recent election, less than two hundred votes in the whole State. In Massachusetts, where, a year ago, the Wilmot Proviso resolutions came before the Legislature with only one dissenting voice, a resolution which was presented in the Senate applying the Legislature to instruct Mr. WEBSTER to vote for the admission of the Wilmot Proviso in the Territorial bills, and against Mr MASON's bill relative to fugitive slaves, was laid on the table, by a vote of 15 to 11. Michigan has repudiated the Wilmot Proviso, and ordered her Senators from instructions to vote for that measure. In fact, we can scarcely find a single nonslaveholding State, in which these gratifying symptoms of returning reason, sober and tried truth have not been elicited.

All this we have, in our opinion, to the truimphant, moral power exerted by DANIEL WEBSTER, he South needed such a champion as the North. Her own peculiar defenders, while they acquitted themselves nobly for her cause, awoke no sympathy among those from whom a more readiness could be expected. The North refused to listen, or to be convinced, and the evil complained of seemed likely to remain without other remedy than the dangerous and alarming expedients proposed by hopeless men who had lost all hope of victories to be won in the North. It was reserved for one of her own sons to come forward, and did battle for the South. His the representative of the extreme Northern party—the Senator from a State that had been foremost and warmest in her opposition to SLAVERY with the power of whose talents and moral influence she was familiar and better qualified to cope with the sacred and popularity, and the loved statesman did not hesitate an instant in his generous decision. The constitutional views will be the unanimous conference of honest minds. The storm of passion that arose in the North was soon quelled by better and calmer influences. Every day's thoughts in the ministry won by Mr. WEBSTER over the minds of the North. Every day brings new supporters to his views. The personal interest at hand which in the great body of Northern people will have ceased with him, leaving Abolition where it properly belongs—to a society of misguided fanatics and inveterate disorganizers.

The Odd Fellows.—The celebration of the 31st anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship in the United States, and the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Odd Fellows' Hall, have been postponed until further notice, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

☞ By way of St. Louis, we have advices from New Mexico. Accounts from Las Vegas to the 23d of March, give details of further depredations by the Indians in that country. The Americans there were living in constant alarm and the savages were daily becoming more daring. A convoy, sent out by a party of hunters, had arrived at Las Vegas, and reported that the company had fallen in with a band of Apaches—an engagement ensued, in which two of the hunters were killed and three others wounded; the animals were all captured, and at the time of the runner's departure their ammunition was nearly exhausted.

Another collision of this nature at Las Vegas, the commander of that post was called upon for the militia, and the picket was called upon to order out a company of militia. The Apaches, in the meantime, had retreated, being satisfied with their booty.

Three Mexicans had been killed at Bernal Springs, on the road from Las Vegas to Santa Fe.

Complaints are made that sufficient precautions are not observed by Col. Monroe in granting licenses to traders, many of them having been in the habit of selling arms and ammunition to the hostile Indians.

PLAN OF CAMP MEADE.—A telegraphic despatch to the *Pennsylvanian*, dated the 22d, says:—"The Compromise Committee has agreed to report a bill for the admission of California, and for the establishment of Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico; separate bill for the settlement of the Texas boundary line, literally compromising that State for the diminution of her territory. Also, to report amendments to the law for the recovery of fugitive slaves, giving greater security to the South, and also to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, by extending the laws of Maryland over it.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge McHenry.*—The Grand Jury was in session yesterday, and found the following true bills: Wm Smith, for shooting, with intent to murder; William Shelby, for breaking into a house in the night time with intent to steal; Bernard McQuaid *alias* Coleman, for entering a dwelling house in the day time with intent to steal. The indictment against John Reinhold, charged with having committed a breach of trust, was ignored.

STRAKOSH.—This gifted artist has returned to our city, after a considerable sojourn in the Island of Cuba, where, we understand, he gave no less than thirty two Concerts, all of them extremely well attended. We hear he intends giving a farewell Concert here, in company with W. V. Wallace.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Macallister, the celebrated magician, whose extraordinary performances have given such unqualified satisfaction, takes his benefit this evening, on which occasion a series of new and startling feats will be presented to the audience. He will have a full house.

GRAND FENCING MATCH.—Mr. BAUDOUIN, a Fencing Master of much repute, will give an exhibition of the Small and Broad Sword Exercise, Single Stick, &c., at the Orleans Ball Room, on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Speaking of the settlement of the slavery question, the Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says:

The Senate can reach their objects very well, as far as they are concerned, without a report from a Committee; but it is thought that a report from a Committee of Thirteen, embracing Senators from different parties and from different sections, will if they should agree upon a scheme of compromise, carry great weight with the country and with the House of Representatives.

It is doubted whether the Senate can combine with the Territorial governments and the California Bill, a plan for adjusting the Texas boundary. If that could be done, the whole project would be much more acceptable to both Houses. It is probable that the Texan proposition will be offered in a separate act, as it will lead to much debate.

Mr. Hugh Smith's declaration that slavery cannot exist in New-Mexico, and that the people are opposed to it, and the plan of compromise with the North and does not prejudice it with the South; for, say the Southern men, what we ask is the right to take slaves there, interdicted by Congress or by the people of the Territory.

It is now generally understood that the question is practically settled, and that measures are to pass in conformity with the mode of adjustment indicated, in the course of the session, perhaps in the course of six weeks.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH MARINE.—Mr. Labouchere, of the British House of Commons, recently adverted in very emphatic terms to the superiority of American over British Captains. We learn from the Baltimore *American*, that further inquiries have established the additional fact of the superiority of our merchant service generally, in respect to the condition and comfort of the sailors. It seems, says that journal, to have been a special object of these inquiries, to learn how the British sailors feel affected towards the United States, and whether they would be disposed to fight against us in case of war. The answers to these questions on this point are most remarkable, and reveal a state of things rather alarming to the politicians of that country who dream of maintaining the naval supremacy of England. We subjoin a few examples in seamen's phraseology to show what sort of evidence there is of the feelings of British sailors towards this country. One man says:

"I'm a war hooker out with the United States, in my firm opinion, the sailors on board the British merchant ship wouldn't fight against America. What have they to fight for? An English seaman feels he has not his just rights: give him them, and he'll fight like a bull dog for the Yankees. That's my opinion, and I feel it; and it's the opinion of plenty that I know. It is this and such like things that make us care nothing for the country. Why should we?—Now, what have we to care for? We are slaves on salt water, and the captain is a god. 'Clothes never shall be slaves' is all stuff now—I'm disgusted with it. I'm disgusted to hear it—Why, a Roman is happier in his slavery and subjugation than an Englishman with any feelings, if he's poor.

Another tar imparts his knowledge in the following style:

Discretion is owning only, in my opinion, to bad wages and bad usage. It's not that the seamen are particularly averse to the English, but you see we prefer good wages, good food, and good food to load, and who wouldn't? I have heard many seamen say they wouldn't like to fight against this country, but they would never fight for it, especially against America. I have heard men say they would like to fight again it for the Americans. I my-self wouldn't fight for the country unless the condition of fore-part seamen was improved; I have so many friends in the service, you see. Arguments as to sides in fighting, if a war broke out, are very common on board ship. I have heard some say, many scores, say they would have the Americans, as the very first chance they were so badly used.

And another thus—

No wonder so many Englishmen are in the American service; the pay is better, the provisions are better, and the accommodations are better. Now, a better and more uniform rate of wages in England, would prevent many men ever setting at New York, and other ports in the States, where they are tempted naturally by the better state of things among the Americans.

A ship-carpenter makes the following revelations:

All the men were dissatisfied. They didn't care one pot for their country. Fight against America—I'm sure we broke out! Not they. Would it? No. They don't impress on sailors in America. I've been impressed upon so, that I won't say they don't impress overboard. If a man or by hook, besides other occasion vagationly," and a "worthless rascal;" put in irons directly perhaps; when a large assortment of stores is taken in, when it port is reached, the captain takes a hum, or a cheese, or something as a present to the authorities on shore—the consul, or anybody—and so the man is recalled before the consul for all. As to desertion, why it must be considered that seamen are less trained and better cared for.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY BILL.—Lieut. Col. John McCrabb, of the Topographical Corps of Engineers, has received orders to take charge of the expedition for running the Mexican Boundary Line. The party will consist of forty or fifty men, who will be mounted companies of soldiers. They will leave on the 15th of May next, for El Paso, where the survey commences.

NORFOLK, April 17, 1850.

NAVAL.—The United States frigate Raritan, Captain Benjamin Page, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Samuel A. Parker, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Squadron, arrived and anchored inside of Cape Henry, on Monday the 15th inst., in five days from Havana, which port she left on the 10th instant, and came up and anchored off the Naval Hospital yesterday afternoon, where the broad pennant of Commodore Shaw was lowered and the usual salutes were exchanged between the Raritan and the Fort, the ship Pennsylvania, Commander Paron.

Lieut. Hyndman was left in charge of U. S. schr. Flirt, Lieutenant Commanding Farland; all well on board—all soon for the Yucatan.

The Swedish ship-of-war Najaisin was also at Havana, to sail on the day for New York.

The U. S. ship of war Albany was hourly expected from windward.

Since leaving Norfolk, in March, 1849, the Raritan has been actively cruising in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico.

The U. S. frigate Congress is now ready for sea. We have heard the names of the following officers mentioned as being ordered to her:

Commodore, Chas. S. Mcauley; Captain, Jas. Glennon; 1st Lieutenant, Harry Ingersoll; 2d do, Geo. R. Gray.—*Sentinel.*

NEW YORK, April 16.

THE EUROPEAN STEAMERS.—The steamship British Queen, the first of a new line established between Harnburg and New York, was to make the former port on the 1st instant; she is therefore fully due here, and may be looked for at any moment.

The City of Glasgow is advertised to leave the place whose name she bears, to-day. She is said to be a perfect paragon in all that makes a modern ocean steamship; and the Europeans pronounce greatly for her speed. We shall look for her a fortnight hence, or earlier.

Our own American line of steamers is about to enter the lists, and, we never entertained the least doubt, will succeedfully beat the hot competition that is offered them the coming summer. The first voyage of the Atlantic, now looking every preparation for departure by the 27th of this month, will be watched with no ordinary attention—not only by our own shipowners and ship builders, by our English competitors also.—*Express.*

LAUNCH OF THE U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO.—The San Jacinto was launched this morning with the most perfect success. We think ourselves in luck in having been able to witness the feat, from the decks of the line-of-battle-ship North Carolina, Captain Wilson, which was moored immediately in front of the ship house. For this privilege we were indebted to the kindness of Lieut. Wainwright, U. S. N. At about a quarter after eleven, the signal was made from the deck of the launch, and being answered by a gun from the North Carolina, the hot fastenings were knocked away. Gracefully as a belle glides into a drawing room, the San Jacinto slid into the water—seven even keel, and without key or hindrance.

The night was peculiarly imposing. On the decks of the launch were the officers in full uniform, several ladies, and possibly a hundred other persons, while the North Carolina, the old Greek hulk and vessels near were thronged. As the splash, and in fact every point in the scenery and on the New York side, were thousands. As the vessel slid into the water, a shout rose from every quarter, without concert, but harmonious.

The San Jacinto did not stop, so great was her impetus, until she had passed two-thirds of the way across the bay, when a small steamer took her in tow.

The San Jacinto is a vessel of 1400 tons, and will mount six heavy guns. The engines not having been placed in her yet, the nautical ceremony of christening was deferred.

The San Jacinto is now turned over to the naval officers, and will, we learn, be placed in ordinary until she is ready for sea, when she will be placed in commission. Ships of her class are now much needed.—*We omitted to say that the San Jacinto is a propeller.—Ib.*

Appointment by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CHARLES W. COFFIN, to be Navy Agent for the naval station at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

FIRE IN ATALANTA.—A fire occurred in the town of Atalanta, Ga., a few days ago, which destroyed the extensive ware-house of Mr. A. W. Wheat, with all the goods therein.

☞ JENNY LIND will reach New York early in September. Rooms have been already engaged for her at the Irving House.

THE DEAD.—Who can estimate the number of the dead, since the creation of man. The mighty army would exceed all human belief. Large as the surface of the earth is, enough persons have died since the world began, to cover it entirely with their graves.—*Extract of a Sermon.*

The reader is expected to take this assertion as he does what is pronounced good, sound orthodox doctrine, without questioning or examination, but submitted to a mathematical test, its absurdity is monstrous. The surface of the earth, supposing its diameter to be 7,921 miles, which is very nearly correct, contains 197,711,024 square miles, or 9,851,139,927,981,600 square feet. Allowing, then, every grave to be the usual size, six feet by two, and this surface is capable of burying, side by side, 823,796,247,326,800 individuals. There is no data by which the population of the world, since the commencement of creation can be estimated; but admitting that it was always what it now is, which is more than can be claimed, and that each person averaged a life of thirty years, then there would have been a population of 1,800,000,000, a number infinitely less than the surface of the earth is capable of accommodating with space. The Star of Bethlehem was given to understand, but to find their way to the Gulf of Mexico, by way of the North river, the Lakes and the Mississippi. There is no certainty, however, that that is the purpose to which these warlike stores will be put, for it is stated that the movements of certain strangers, who appear to have the management of them, determined the officers to interfere.—The stores are now under Federal key, awaiting government investigation, and by and by will know the result probably in a day or two.

AMERICAN INVENTIVE GENIUS.—The improvements in the manufacture of percussion caps by machinery have been rapid and wonderful. A Washington letter in the N. Y. *Tribune*, speaking of them, says:

Formerly we imported percussion caps entire from Europe—they were made by hand at a shot factory. Boston invented a machine, and the House Committee on Military Affairs report that it forms the most perfect cap ever made for the small fire arm service of our army. Fisher, an ingenious mechanic, now dead, invented an apparatus for charging Boston's cap with the fulminate. Wright next set his wits to work, and combined Fisher and Boston's machines into one, which charges the caps, presses and forms the cap, charges it with the fulminate, presses and delivers it, ready to be varnished. Percussion caps are now made here of best quality, for about one, at 80 cents per 1,000—the material costs nearly 9 10ths of that price—labor-saving machinery can't well get beyond that.

DISAPPEARANCE.—Mr. Edward Moore, of Newport, Rhode Island, a highly respectable gentleman, left the Astor House of this city on Tuesday afternoon, the 9th inst., between one and two o'clock, intending to go to Orange, New Jersey, by the 4 o'clock train—but after-noon, but has not since been heard of.

It is supposed he was suddenly taken ill, and may not have been able to inform his friends of his destination. It is also possible that he may have missed the regular train of Orange cars, and being an entire stranger on the road, may have entered, by mistake, the cars going to Elizabethtown, Rahway and New Brunswick, at either of which places he may be lying sick.

We concur entirely in the spirit of the annexed article from the New York *Express*:

EDWIN FORREST NOT DIVORCED.—The Senate of Pennsylvania, by a vote of 18 to 15, have refused to concur in the House bill, divorcing Edwin Forrest from his wife. Mr. Forrest is regrettably united in his effort to invoke the Legislature, by a special act, to put an end to his wife's residence, to separate him from his matrimonial obligations. New York, where he was better known, where he had longer lived, where he had friends without number, and influence almost without limit, was quite accessible of deciding upon his case as Pennsylvania. We are particularly glad, however, that the Legislature has refused to act upon the case at all, as it is not a proper subject. Legislative bodies are the least qualified of any in the world to decide upon cases of this sort, and there ought to be a statute forbidding them thus to decide.

We suppose the 'Forrest case' will now come back to New York, and the New York courts, and for one we desire not to pre-judge it in the remarks we have made, by presuming anything adverse to the married lady who could reserve and retain an opulent suchas that Mr. Cannavan to Mrs. Forrest. Society, instead of being called upon, as it has been by influential persons, to sustain such a branch of good morals and good manners, as involved in a quiet divorce beyond the *a vinculo matrimonii*. The courts ought so to shield the re-marrying of such people, while either party to the first marriage is living.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—A recent official report made to the corporation, presents a deplorable picture of the mode of living in certain quarters of that city. The *Express* says:

It appears that in the 4th ward there are in 24 buildings, in close proximity, 746 persons—in one house, in Ridge street, in the 11th ward, of five stories, there were reported to be 91 families, with an aggregate 124 persons—two families, and persons of every age and condition, frequently occupy a single room. This house is owned by seven persons, among whom are individuals occupying a prominent position in society. This den above ground is represented as a perfect nest of typhus fever and plague, and might easily enough be abated as a public nuisance. The Health Warden of the 6th ward reports 63 buildings, containing 709 families, of 4781 persons. No other ward can present a larger number of inhabitants residing in fewer dwelling than this. The consequence is, that crime, poverty, and disease abound here at all times, and that contagion, as the cholera last year, uniformly make their appearance first at the "Five Points."

It is said that in the rear of Nos. 6 and 10 Mulberry street, owned by a man decidedly belonging to the better classes, in a house occupied by 223 persons, at 75 Mulberry street, owned by the same individual, there are 125 persons; in 15 Leonard street, 109 persons of all colors; 128 Leonard street, 120 persons; in 150 Anthony street, otherwise Chimney Sweepers' Hall, 130 persons; in Cow Bay, 238 persons, all colored; in the Old Brewery, before it burned, there were 315 persons, and in 79 Cross, 199 persons.

RATHER SHORTLY.—The wedding dress of Miss Kinzell, of St. Louis, it is stated by the *Van Buren Intelligencer*, was made of gloves and cost fifteen hundred dollars!

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.—On Saturday afternoon, as the workmen at the foundry of Bird & Weld, in South Trenton, were pouring melted iron in the mould of a large wheel, the hot iron came in contact with some iron in the mould which had become wet, and gas was generated to such an extent as to raise the flask, which had about 24 tons of iron on it, some three or four inches; the flask sank immediately, and in an instant it was again raised, and the hot iron was thrown all around the building with such violence as to imbed itself in the woodwork, and adhere closely to the stove and iron pillars in the foundry. The crane, and some other part of the wood work, was set on fire, but it was speedily extinguished. Two young men, William Allibone and James A. Cooper, had their legs very severely burned.—One of them was in a corner of the foundry, near the mould, and a stream of the melted iron played against his legs, forcing itself through his pantaloons down into his boot, which was almost half filled, and when the boot was removed the iron was cold. The other received almost as much injury. The dreadful sufferings of these young men can be imagined, but not described. Mr. Charles Dean was also injured in the leg, and the rest of the men escaped without injury. This is said to be one of the most singular explosions on record.—*Trenton (N. J.) True American.*

MELANCHOLY EFFECTS OF THE USE OF CHLOROFORM.—A young lady of this city, who up to that time had enjoyed good health, took some chloroform several weeks ago, in order to have several teeth extracted without pain. When the operation was finished she was quite delirious, and could not tell where she lived, or who she was. She was sent home in a carriage, and soon after she was seized with spasms of the most violent character. These continued almost without interruption for many days—often threatening immediate death. The best medical skill could not mitigate their severity or their frequency. Recently, we believe, recourse has been had to mercurial preparations, which have put an end to the spasms, but have left the patient in a state of suffering which no language can describe. Her complete recovery can hardly be expected, but hopes are entertained that the end of her intenseest sufferings is not far distant. It is now now about three weeks since she took the chloroform, and she has ever since been in the keenest agony.—*Rochester Ad., Ap.* 13.

A FIGHT BETWEEN TWO MERCHANTS.—We understand that a pugilistic exhibition came off in William street, yesterday, between two wealthy and respectable dry goods merchants. It arose from some difficulty in their business transactions. Upwards of a thousand persons gathered around the heroes to witness the scene. It finally ended by one getting the other's head under his arm, and pounding his nose until his passion was expended, and the other cried "enough."—*N. Y. Mirror.*

SNOW IN VIRGINIA.—On the 17th April, snow fell copiously in the cities of Richmond and Petersburg.

In answer to the article which appeared in the English columns of the *Orleanian* of the 24th inst., we, the undersigned, declare, that the assertions made by the editors of the above paper are unfounded as they are false, as far as they apply to us. We have in our power to prove to the satisfaction of any legal tribunal of a free country, as well as to that of an enlightened public, that we rest the above assertion on the strength of law on hand to show, that at the precise period at which the disorder alluded to in the incriminated article occurred, we were at a distance of six squares from the scene of action. We ask but for justice at the hands of the public, and the editors may, perhaps, be called upon to judge of the pretended violation of the laws of good order, with which certain journalists have deemed it consistent to affix their malignity to charge us.

Lieut. S. JEAN DECOIGNE.
AMBROISE DUCOING.

NOTICE.—The authorities of the First Municipality are hereby prayed and urged to adopt some measure in order to cause the cleaning of the Basin Canal, that scandalous Dutch Garden on Carondelet canal, which is a nuisance to many peaceable citizens who are living in its vicinity, preventing our poor laborers who have worked during a hot season, to take a needful repose by shouts and cries of hurrah and murder from 3 o'clock in the evening until 3 o'clock next morning. The attention of the Board of Health is also called to a very large number of inhabitants.

☞ The signatures are for inspection at our office.

I. O. O. F. POLAR STAR, No. 19.

THE Committee of Arrangement of the Odd Fellows' Procession, appointed by the members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 19, are informed that their meeting will be held at

S. MAGNER, N. G.

Married.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Lacoste, Mr. ROBERT JOHN, native of Liverpool, to Miss ANNE ELIZA, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hall, all of this city.

Died.

On Saturday, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., Mr. JOHN MCCLOSKEY, native of Ireland, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 Bienville street, this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On Wednesday, 24