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# The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1854.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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## THE DAILY BEE.

**Tuesday Morning, Feb. 7, 1854.**

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

☞ Our Baton Rouge Correspondence will be found of interest.

### THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

Does the recent steamboat law secure to the public the benefits intended by the framers of this piece of legislation? What are its defects? Are these defects inherent in the act itself or do they originate in the negligence of the persons engaged in seeing the law carried out? Is there any thing left for the Government to do, to render it efficient? These are questions which merit some examination.

Boards of Examiners have been established at the different places designated in the act, for the purpose of enforcing its provisions. The duties of the individuals constituting these boards are clearly specified, but has the precaution been taken to ascertain whether the members of the Boards, as well as the supervisory inspectors are themselves competent to fulfill their respective duties? It is not within the sphere of private citizenship to do more than express an opinion in the affirmative or negative, but it is within the capacity of the Government to know whether its officers are capable of performing the labor entrusted to them. It has the power of subjecting each persons to examination, and of thus settling the question of their capacity.

When an individual applies for the post of an engineer in the United States Navy, this system is rigidly enforced. The applicant has to undergo a thorough examination by an intelligent board, before he is allowed to enter upon his duties. With regard to the steamboat law, it is provided that "the board of inspectors shall examine the applicant and the proofs he produces in the support of his claim." As far as we can learn, this part of the law is imperfectly carried out. Does a certificate from ten men known by the Inspectors to have been engineers, recommending the applicant as fully competent to be licensed as an engineer, constitute an examination; or does it suffice that the Board of Inspectors should propound a few questions touching the minor points of mechanics, omitting all important queries on the philosophy and principles of engineering? Would such an investigation establish the qualifications of an applicant as an engineer in the United States Navy? Should not the private citizens of the country enjoy the same amount of protection from the laws, as those who constitute the officers and crews of our Navy? The examining bureau of the latter are well aware of the absolute necessity of minute scientific and practical knowledge on the part of applicants. They know that engineers are apt to be placed in critical positions, where they are thrown on their own resources, and where thorough information, a familiarity with principles, and complete self-possession are indispensable to safety. Hence the vigor with which the necessary investigation is pursued.

It may be objected that were the engineers on our Western waters to be thus examined, so much deficiency would be found, that a sufficient number to supply the wants of navigation could not be obtained, and that consequently this important branch of commerce would suffer severely. It must be confessed that this is but a sorry compliment to the skill and capacity of that class of our community. If it be true that examinations made in compliance with the law would disqualify so many of our engineers as to injure the service, it is proof positive that the law is vicious, or that the engineers are incompetent. Now, either the act is a dead letter, and ignorance and rashness are allowed to jeopard human life; or it is of binding force, and should permit none to assume the grave responsibility of office, without full and satisfactory evidence of their ability. But these assertions of the incompetency of our engineers are wholly unproved. Let them be certain shod, and then those who are licensed will occupy high position entitling them to public confidence, and those who fail to pass an examination, may qualify themselves by application and study. In this manner, the profession of an engineer would be exalted to its true grade, instead of being as now, regarded as a mere art dependent for its acquisition, on experience and aptitude, unsupported by profound scientific knowledge.

The steamboat law cannot become what its framers honestly intended, until the government provides for its literal and rigid enforcement.—The Boards of Examiners must be composed of capable and impartial men, and applicants must be subjected to such scrutiny as will establish beyond a doubt their entire fitness for the position they seek to occupy. Many may for a while be disqualified by the prosecution of this system, but the evil will be but temporary, and out of comparison to the benefit secured.—The safety of human life is a paramount consideration, not to be sacrificed to apprehensions of transitory inconvenience. Let the standard of qualification for engineers be raised to a proper level, and men of education and capacity will be found willing to perform its duties, and accept its emoluments.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—We are indebted to the publishers, through J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the February number of Putnam's Monthly Magazine. It embraces many able and interesting articles—that on Washington's Early Days, and that on Modern Greek customs being among the number.

PROFESSOR DIMITRY.—This learned, delightful and eloquent speaker, delivers his second lecture at Lyceum Hall to-night, on the civilization, manners, arts and literature of ancient Greece. A splendid intellectual effort may be looked for.

PROFESSOR SPENCER.—This gentleman lectures to-night, at the Armory Hall, on the wonders of electricity, magnetism, biology, &c.—This lecture is free. The Professor enjoys a high reputation, and will doubtless deliver an entertaining lecture.

GALVANIZING AND PLATING.—We call the attention to the advertisement of C. ROUTER, one of the finest galvanizers, platers and gilders in our city. Mr. ROUTER's experience and skill are well known, and give him strong claims to the patronage of the public. See his announcement.

SENORITA SOTO.—On Saturday evening next, the 11th inst., Senorita Soto, who has been fulfilling a highly successful engagement at the Varieties Theatre, takes her benefit. The gallantry of New Orleans is invariably enlisted in behalf of a female, but when that female is young, pretty, graceful and highly fascinating, as is the case with Soto, admiration exalts gallantry into enthusiasm. We shall, therefore, expect to witness a throng at the Varieties on Saturday evening, that will fill that roomy establishment from floor to ceiling.

The programme of entertainments selected for the occasion is not yet announced, but the single fact that the proceeds of the evening are for the benefit of this accomplished and charming *danseuse*, will doubtless induce her numerous admirers to secure seats in advance, otherwise many of them will lack accommodation.

J. S. BROWNE'S BENEFIT.—The entertainments to-morrow evening at Placide's Varieties are for the benefit of this veteran and sterling comedian. Among the pieces announced for the occasion we perceive a new comedy entitled "Chesterfield Thinskin," in which BROWNE takes a prominent part, and the amusing play of Robert Macaire. Mr. BROWNE richly deserves, and we trust will have an overflowing house.

MADEMOISELLE MINNA.—The engagement which DAN RICE has effected with this new star of the ring proves to be exceedingly profitable. She is a consummate rider and [illegible] some of the largest houses of the [illegible] splendid dancing and [illegible] peror" and "Emperor [illegible] section and make the [illegible] great docility and intelligence. [illegible] Mademoiselle Minna's engagement lasts for only two nights more, our citizens should take an early opportunity to witness her exploits.

ASTONISHING.—A young gentleman who visited the SOUTHERN MUSEUM yesterday was exceedingly astonished by some revelations made by the Mysterious Lady. He asked of her what his age was, the [illegible] and the State he came from, [illegible] by the correctness of the replies [illegible] he could marry the girl he loved [illegible] was in the affirmative and in addition that he would be yoked within a week. The next day the young gentleman, as a matter of sport, informed his beloved of the sayings of the oracle and the next day returned to the oracle with his wife on his arm. [illegible] bachelors had better visit the "Mysterious Lady."

### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The performances this evening are for the benefit of that very worthy actor, MARK SMITH. The [illegible] the musical drama, The Daughter of the Regiment, to be followed by L'Andalusia, danced by Mlle. Vallee, Ms. Schmidt and Mlle. Therese. Then comes the amusing piece entitled The Old Guard, and the entertainments conclude with the drama of Lucretia Borgia.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The excellent comedy of The Country Squire will be performed this evening, after which Senorita Soto and Mr. G. W. Smith will dance the Andalusian.—The [illegible] nautical drama, Black Eyed Susan will conclude the Evening's entertainment.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN MUSEUM.—The [illegible] a never failing source of [illegible]

VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.—[illegible] the Floating Palace. [illegible]

### LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

### ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. WOMACK, arrived yesterday afternoon, from San Juan, bringing dates from California to the 16th ult. We are indebted to Mr. B. Hart, Purser, for the annexed memoranda and files of papers:

Steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Womack, left New Orleans 23d January, with 194 passengers, 49 of whom were ladies. First four days out the weather was boisterous, attended with northerly gales, after which we had a delightful passage, and arrived at San Juan on the morning of the 29th. Was boarded by Lieutenants Hoff and Adams belonging to the U. S. sloop of war Albany, lying at her anchors in the harbor. Through their politeness, many of our passengers, including ladies, visited the Albany, and were received and entertained by the officers in true gallant style, such as may always be expected from the real gentleman and sailor. During our visit the crew was "beat to quarters," which gave us a full view of the sailors, and all were pleased with the appearance of the vessel, and discipline of the sailors and her attentive officers. The passengers of the Daniel Webster were politely served with refreshments on board her, and returned to our ship highly delighted with the trip. The Albany arrived at San Juan on the 19th January, from Aspinwall, via La Guaira and St. Thomas, and was waiting for dispatches from the Minister in the interior, which were expected hourly. She will then sail for Kingston and Havana, from thence to the States. British steamship Dee, Capt. Parker, arrived from Aspinwall and Navy Bay, with the mail. Brig Aleda, Capt. P Stevenson, left San Juan on 17th, and returned on the 20th, in consequence of the illness of the Captain and a short crew. On her return to the harbor she was promptly assisted to men from the Albany, to furl sails, &c. &c. Aleda left 31st January for New Orleans—all well.

Star of the West arrived from New York on the 31st ult., with 630 passengers, and left same day with 350, and one million treasure for New York.

Webster left same day, 31st, with 124 passengers and $13,000 in specie for Joseph S. Bridges, Esq. Had good weather to San Antonio, when it commenced blowing from the North. When three days out, lost two passengers, who were taken on board at San Juan in the last stages of consumption, and died within three hours of each other, and were consigned to the deep. Health of the Isthmus continues good. The Chontales mines still continue to attract great attention throughout the country. The results of specimens sent to England for assay have been very favorable, the ore yielding in some cases as high as $1 60 to the pound. Mr. Borland, U. S. Minister, is now on a tour of inspection in this district, and his reports upon the subject will be looked forward to with interest.

Col. G. W. White, contractor for carrying passengers across the twelve miles land route, has arrived with 60 wagons, which will be in readiness for next trip to convey passengers and baggage to San Juan del Sur from Virgin Bay. Another iron steamer was launched at Vanderbilt Point, of light draft, to run to Castillo Rapids.

Our files of California papers are to the 16th instant, inclusive. The annexed summary of the news for the previous fortnight is taken from that excellent journal, the *Herald*:

**News of the Fortnight.**

PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST SONORA.

Our last summary of the fortnight's news left the little band, numbering some thirty odd men, under Col. Walker, the newly declared President of Lower California, encamped at Ensenada, on the western coast of Lower California. Since that time the forces have been augmented by the arrival, on the 18th of December, of the reinforcements which left San Francisco in November, on board the bark Anita, under command of Col. Walker. These reinforcements have swelled the number of invaders to about two hundred and sixty, all told. Between the dates of our advices active operations had continued. During the attacks upon the house in which Col. Walker had fortified himself, previous to the arrival of the reinforcements which have already been noticed, we have the additional information that Lieut. McKibben had been killed, and Capt. C. H. Gilman, privates Hamilton, Matthews, Braypole, Wells, and one other, wounded. In the different engagements the loss of the Lower Californians was estimated at eighteen or twenty killed, and as many wounded. The fortified post has been named Fort McKibben. Private Bernard McCormick was also killed when alone in the open country. After the arrival of the reinforcements, Capt George R. Davidson, aided by Crocker and Douglas, was, on the 19th December, dispatched in command of an expedition against San Tomas. Without firing a gun, Capt. Davidson dispersed the hostile Californians, and immediately returned to a place near Ensenada, called La Grulla, where his company was stationed at the latest advices. This is about the substance of the hostile operations, brought to this city from San Diego by the steamer Southerner. The same accounts represent the country as quiet, Melendrez and Negrete, the Chiefs of the Lower Californians, both having fled—the former to the lower part of the country, and the latter to San Diego, where he has taken up his abode. The reports of outrages having been committed by the Expeditionists are contradicted, and the peaceable inhabitants of the country are represented as being entirely satisfied with the new order of things, and as having solicited the friendship and protection of President Walker. It is also stated that some of the wealthiest and most influential rancheros had come forward and offered to furnish the Expeditionists with horses, supplies and other aid, provided a sufficient force could be placed in the country to protect the inhabitants from any future emergencies arising from such a course. President Walker had declined receiving such assistance, unless a remuneration was given. On Friday the 11th of Jan'y, inst, the bark Anita returned to this port, bringing back Col. Watkins, who had been appointed Vice President of the new Republic, under the new organization of the Government, which was made after the arrival of the reinforcements. The object of Col. Watkins' visit is understood to be, to obtain additional reinforcements, munitions, etc. The news brought by this arrival is a few days later than that of the Southerner, and is confirmatory of it. Every thing is reported quiet, and the forces were in the same position. Memorials from various residents of Lower California, asking the protection of President Walker, are published, with the signatures annexed, as well as another proclamation from the new President, and a decree establishing the pay of officers and soldiers. The residents propose to remain neutral.

Sympathy for the Expeditionists in Lower California. Our accounts from Mazatlan, Guaymas and the Mexican coast, represent the inhabitants to be in an intense state of excitement and indignation, produced by the announcement of the invasion of Lower California. Three small Mexican vessels—one of them a war schooner, carrying 300 men in all—had sailed from Mazatlan on the 28th of Nov, for the purpose of attacking the invaders, a sloop having been despatched in advance to reconnoitre the country. It was reported at Mazatlan that a steamer had arrived from the British Minister in Mexico to seize the Caroline (sailing under British colors) wherever she might be found, and that H B M frigate Amphitrite immediately weighed anchor and sailed in the direction of Lower California. Of the farther movements of these expeditions we have no intelligence. [illegible] Mexicans were indulging in reflections [illegible] British officers of the Pacific squadron for their supineness in taking action against "the pirates." Thus stands the whole matter at this time.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The U. S. sloop of war Portsmouth, has arrived from the Sandwich Islands, bringing dates to the 24th Dec.

The 28th Nov., the anniversary of Hawaiian Independence, had been celebrated with considerable parade.

The small pox still lingered in the Islands.

The question of annexation to the United States had not been mooted.

Mr. Severance, U. S. Consul, had taken passage in the Young America for New York.

Trade was unusually prosperous.

The steamer Arrow, recently arrived from San Francisco, was doing a thriving business, and had created a great excitement among the natives.

Business throughout the State has been dull with small chance of improvement for a couple of months at least.

The papers contain Governor Bigler's message. The actual amount of State indebtedness January 1st, 1854, is $3,001,455 70. The amount of gold dust shipped from California in 1853, is $62,300,399 42, more than half the total amount of exports of all the other States of the Union, the estimated amount from the other States being, in 1852, $154,931,147.

Mr. Baugh, of the Merchant's Exchange of this city, was shot on the 10th, and now lies in a critical condition. He was fired upon by a [illegible], who was commanded to do so by [illegible] or partner, Mr. Chapman.

[illegible] Meagher has arrived in San Francisco.

[illegible] the 10th January have been [illegible] totally destitute of news.

[illegible].—The Washington correspondent of the [illegible] speaks as follows in reference to this important matter:

The Cabinet held a four hours' session yesterday relative to the Gadsden Treaty. The manifestations of dissatisfaction with it [illegible] so decided in certain quarters, that it is by no means certain that it will be sent to the Senate after all. A day or two, however, will decide.

The treaty does not obtain territory enough to suit a portion of the Cabinet, and [illegible] Walker and his [illegible] been successful, it is urged with much force that Santa Anna will probably be more ready than he was a month ago, to throw in Lower California and all of Sonora, for the [illegible] millions [illegible].

[illegible]

DESTROYED BY FIRE.—[illegible] Columbus, Georgia, [illegible] by this calamity.

### OUR BATON ROUGE CORRESPONDENCE.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 3, 1854.

To-day has elicited nothing worthy of very serious attention, in either House.

In the House there was considerable excitement, debate and confusion on a resolution introduced by Mr. Walles, of Concordia, (similar to one offered by Mr. Jourdan, of Terrebonne, on yesterday, which was incontinently laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Roberts, of Orleans) to appoint a special committee of nine to enquire if the city members were entitled to their seats, under Article 11th of the Constitution, which says: "The Legislature *shall* provide by law that the names and residence of all qualified electors of the city of New Orleans shall be registered, *in order to entitle them to vote*; but the registry shall be free of cost to the elector." Most of the time of the House was employed in discussing this resolution; Mr. Walles asserting that he had presented it with no improper feelings, but that great doubts existed in his mind, and the minds of others, as to whether the city members were entitled to their seats, and under a sense of his conscientious duty, and the oath he had taken to support the Constitution, he asked that the inquiry should be granted, without the interposition of power to crush and smother investigation. He deemed it a grave constitutional question, and he hoped that no member would shrink from the inquiry.

The points maintained, in opposition, by Messrs. Campbell, Roberts, and McCormack, of the city, and Messrs. Phillips and Pearce, of the country, were, that the omission of the last Legislature to provide a Registry law could not disfranchise the citizens of New Orleans; and that the omission was cured by the 10th Article of the Constitution, and the general election laws of the State. The discussion warmed the House up to a very high pitch, and was growing a little fierce, when Messrs. Bullard and Phillips moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Walles read the 15th rule of the House, which sayeth "No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately interested;" and said he would ask the Speaker to decide whether the city members could vote under this rule, on the question before the House? The Speaker decided that they could vote. The resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 52 to 18.

It was much to be feared that this movement would be attributed to country or party prejudice. But nothing of the sort was, or has been, charged to Mr. Walles. All concede to him purity of motive, and his high character for integrity, and his well established zeal for honest and fair legislation, fully entitle him to that confidence. From the ability already displayed by Mr. Walles, who is, though a member of the last House, a very young man, I foretell for him a career of usefulness and popularity.

A few days since, Mr. Walles presented a resolution, also of inquiry, to ascertain if any members or officers of the House, held office in the Customhouse of New Orleans, and were entitled to their positions by the 99th article of the Constitution, which says: "No members of Congress, nor person holding or *exercising any office of trust or profit* under the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the General Assembly, or hold *any office of trust or profit* under the State." I believe the members affected by this, are Messrs. Corcoran, Weisheimer and Nixon; and Mr. Higgins and Rhinehart and Eastin, chief, minute and warrant clerks. The most of them claim to have resigned their positions in the Customhouse. This cannot save them unless the resignation has been accepted. Be this as it may, one of the gentlemen has been engaged in writing up his Customhouse papers in the Finance Committee room of the House, at various times, and, withal, it is well understood that these gentlemen will return to the guardian care of Mr. Downs, as soon as the Legislature adjourns. They have, however, a stronger argument than the excuse of resignation. Being subordinates and not commissioned from the Government, do they come within the meaning of the Constitution? They give no bond and are not responsible to the Government.

Notwithstanding all this there was a rush of excitement when the resolution was read. Locofocoism became troubled, and its fragile vessels tossed about the House. Mr. Treme, of the city, without the fear of the wire pullers before his eyes, moved to lay the resolution on the table. The Whigs voted for the yeas and nays. The House rocked to and fro with hushed excitement. Some of the wiser ones rushed to Mr. Treme and told him to withdraw his motion. Mr. Pearce, of Bienville, was prompted to ask Mr Treme to withdraw his motion, for a moment. In the meantime, the 'old war horse,' Thos Green Davidson, was put up to insist that Mr. Treme should not renew his motion to lay on the table.—The Whigs were in high humor at having the yeas and nays on such a shabby party motion, but they were disappointed. Mr. Treme was prevailed upon not to make the "Democratic party put their foot in it," as the gentleman elegantly expressed it, who was the chief of the *coup d'Etat*. The resolution is now before the committee on elections.

The joint committee to examine into the system of Pilotage at the mouth of the Mississippi River leave this evening for the Balize, in the discharge of their duties. The opinion prevails that the present system is an oppressive monopoly, in this, if nothing else, that many vessels belonging, for instance, to the regular trade between New Orleans and Cuba, Mexico, etc., making trips every five weeks—whose commanders know as much about the channels of the Gulf and Passes as any of the pilots—are compelled to submit to the tax of pilotage, whether they use a pilot or not, and forfeit their insurance in case of accident, if a pilot is not on board. Besides, I am told that about sixty families are supported by this pilots association, which goes to prove that the system or the fees are on too large a scale.

There will be an onslaught made, also on the now useless and oppressive fee of $5 charged by the Port Wardens. This fee was established years ago, when the commerce of New Orleans was on a much more limited scale than it is now, and it was necessary to make this perquisite for the support of an indispensable officer. This reason no longer exists. The Port Warden's income is ample enough from the charge of $3 a visit, particularly when some of the present incumbents have deputies to attend to their duties while they are upon a very lucrative commer[illegible].

A Harbor Master will be given to the Fourth District. The bill provides that he shall take an oath—"that he has, during at least twelve consecutive months, served as a seaman or as an officer of some sea going vessel." This oath ought to be administered to every Harbor Master and Port Warden. 'Old salts' know much more about these things than Governor Herbert's pets.

Mr. Roberts, of the city, to-day introduced resolutions in favor of the Pacific Railroad by the El Paso and Gila route, and recommended our Representatives in Congress to support it, as a great national work, necessary to the protection of the country, and worthy of aid from the National Government. Well done for the democracy of Louisiana. President Pierce cannot color the tone of southern opinion on railroads.

I see you did not get my last letter until Wednesday. It was forwarded in full time for your Monday's edition. I send you to-night, several important bills before the two Houses. J. S. H.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 4, 1854.

For two days in succession the telegraph has been down between here and the city. To-day it is up again, but both Houses having adjourned on yesterday, over to Monday, there is nothing to trust to the lightning.

On Monday, Mr. Hodge's bill for a Registry law, comes up as the special order of the day in the Senate. It is the same bill that was repudiated at the last session, and, I believe identically the same as the one passed by both Houses, two years ago, and pocketed by that model of ability, Gov. Joseph Walker. The judiciary committee of the House will report Mr. Robert's bill, and either it or something equivalent will be carried through both branches of the Legislature. This bill provides for a registry of the names and residences of the qualified electors of New Orleans. But, mark you! it also declares that whenever an elector, qualified by the 10th article of the Constitution; that is to say, each free white male, aged twenty-one years, a resident of the State for twelve months, six months a resident of the parish, and a citizen of the United States, who shall not have duly registered his name according to the said law, he shall, nevertheless, be entitled to vote. I seriously believe that no Registry law will be adopted except in some such negatory form.

The judiciary committees of both Houses have been earnestly considering the question of abolishing the evil of tacit mortgages. Mr. King's bill, before the Senate committee, is too lengthy and complicated to elicit the confidence of those who desire to perfect a change. Mr. Phillips' House bill is received with more favor on account of its simplicity and brevity. Mr. King's bill attempts to do, at one stroke, what will require the best legal acumen of the State, probably, years of legislation to do well—to remove an odious, intricate system of law, and provide a desirable remedy. Mr. Phillips' bill only commences the work, thus, very judiciously, leaving to time and experience to supply and amend, until the reform is thorough and perfect. A single session of the Legislature does not afford time and opportunity to complete the reformation.

I have sent you the bill upon which it is intended to raise subscriptions from the city Council to the Great Northern and Opelousas Rail Roads. I understand that Gen. Cronan, and others, from the city, will oppose it warmly. The demagogues cry of "don't impose taxes on the people" will be raised, and, probably, with success.

The act to abolish all usury laws will be proclaimed with much vehemence as another blow of the Democracy to break the chains of manacled liberty. But it [illegible] as its eulogy is pronounced.

A very good bill is before the House, to perpetuate testimony. [illegible]

A bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, and Superintendent of Public Education, in case of vacancy by death, resignation or removal, supplies a defect in the Constitution (if it does not conflict with it) which will [illegible]

[illegible]

The Senate passed, on yesterday, an act, introduced by Mr. McMurdo, [illegible]

ADDITIONAL PER ASIA.—We find an item or two in the telegraphic despatch of the Charleston *Courier*:

Rumors from Paris have been received to the effect that pacific advices had been received from St. Petersburg, at Vienna.

The success of the Turks in Wallachia had greatly alarmed Austria, and it is rumored that the Emperor had gone to Warsaw to hold a conference with the Czar.

Mirdat Khan and Gohendehil Khan, the Ambassadors sent by Dost Mahomed Khan, Sovereign of Affghanistan, to the Shah of Persia, demand that the 10,000 men composing the Persian garrison at Herat, be withdrawn, and that the Sheik Helder, Governor of Herat and son of the Persian Sheik of Kouchet, be dismissed, and the government given back to Mohamed, [illegible] Viceroy of Herat. Yar Mahomed, who was poisoned two years ago, had left [illegible] before the arrival of the Persian [illegible], threatening that their powerful [illegible], who is an implacable enemy of Russia, and opposes with the greatest resolution the policy of the Czar in Persia, and in the rest of Asia, would invade Persia if she persisted in its alliance with Russia.

The report that the Russians had been defeated near Kalafat, had been fully confirmed. Further conflicts were anticipated.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Advices from Pernambuco to the 18th of December, state that fresh disturbances had occurred in the interior of Uruguay, between Bianchi's party and the government. The authorities in Colombo had been obliged to fly to Buenos Ayres.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—A colored woman was arrested at Hornellsville, New York, a few days ago, on a charge of stealing $100 in gold and silver in Buffalo. She alleged that she was a fugitive slave from Maryland, on her way to Canada, and that the charge of larceny was a mere pretence to bring her back to slavery. The arrest created considerable excitement, which ended in the escape of the prisoner, and the arrest of the officer who made the arrest, on a charge of assault and battery.

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES."—At Exeter Hall, London, the Rev. Dr. Cummings lately lectured on the "Signs of the Times." He said that the Prophet Daniel had prophesied 2300 years would be the duration of Mahommedan power, but it did not follow that Russia would plant the cross of St. Sophia. On the contrary, he thought that the 12,000,000 of Mahommedans might become Christians! The events of the year 1848 had been clearly alluded to in prophecy, and he calculated that 1864 would bring about the fulfilment of the apocalyptic prophecies, and the commencement of a better age—the good time coming!

☞ A Court of Inquiry has been ordered by the President to examine into all the facts relating to the wreck of the *San Francisco*, and the conduct of the army officers and troops who were on board. The Court will be composed of Major General WINFIELD SCOTT, as President, Gen. STANTON, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Col. SUMNER, of the Dragoons, who will sit in New York on the first Monday in February.

☞ The danger of interfering when an amiable married couple are quarrelling, is aptly illustrated by an occurrence which transpired a few days since near Fayetteville, N. C., resulting in the death of Joseph Edwards. A man named Jonathan Baker was whipping his wife, when Edwards, at her request, interfered. Baker immediately seized an axe and struck him a blow, which caused his death soon after. The murderer is in jail.

☞ The John O'Groat (English) *Journal* gives a long descriptive account of a curious marine animal recently captured on the Caithness coast. It was of the species *Gymnetrus Hawkenii*, and is described as a creature of a snake-like form, sixteen feet in length, covered with a long pendulous crest on the back of the head.

OLD WATCHES.—The brass works of twenty-seven watches, were found a few days since by F. L. Mead, Esq., at his residence, parish of Terrebonne, two miles from this place, while digging where once stood a house, for the purpose of transplanting some ornamental trees. The pieces were about one foot beneath the surface of the ground, directly under an old brick hearth. How, or when these watches came there is, and probably will ever remain a mystery. It is supposed by some, that they were stolen from some jewelry establishment, and divested of their valuable parts, and then buried to prevent any clue to the robbery. Some of them bore the following marks: "B. Freeman, London;" "Schaferd, a Paris;" "Johnston, Liverpool;" "F. Vaucher, Geneva."

☞ A great meeting was held at the Tabernacle, New York, on Monday night, the 30th ult., in opposition to the Nebraska bill. Shepard Knapp, Esq. presided, assisted by Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Moses H Grinnell, Esq., Luther Bradish, Esq., and others. Speeches were made by Jno Emmet, Gerard, etc. Resolutions against the bill were adopted.

☞ The Thibodaux *Minerva* says that Bayou Lafourche has risen on an average, over one foot per day, and is now high enough for steamboat navigation.

MARRIAGE.—The following are the opinions of two prominent ladies upon the subject of marriage:

"Marriage is to woman a state of slavery. It takes from her the right to her own property, and makes her submissive in all things to her husband."—*Lucy Stone.*

"Marriage a state of slavery! yes, but the bonds are silken and easily worn. Marriage is the sanctifier of love—an institution which acknowledges the right of woman to be protected, and the duty of man to protect her. The offices of wife and mother are not those of slaves. What higher destiny beneath the skies than to instruct the infant mind in thoughts of purity! What holier mission than to soothe the turbid torrent of man's passions by a word—a look—a smile! It is to woman that this work is given. Woman, in her vocation, may cheer the tired spirit, may lend hope to the desponding, may whisper love to the lonely—while man may toil, and traffic, and fuss, and fret, and grow savage. Who would exchange places with him?"—*Ella Wentworth's Journal.*

TERRIBLE CASUALTY.—A frightful accident occurred at Yonkers, N. Y. on the the 25th ult The roof of an iron foundry, 150 feet square and 30 or 40 high, which was in course of erection, for Johnson, Cox and Fuller, of Troy, fell with a tremendous crash, while a dozen workmen were engaged in it. They were completely buried in the wreck of the broken timbers, iron bars and slabs of slate. One young Irishman, named Michael Brown, was taken out dead and horribly crushed. Seven others were badly hurt—two dangerously. There was about an inch of wet snow on the roof, but this ought not to have been sufficient to break down the roof, which was undoubtedly too heavy for its supporters.—The Coroner's jury declare that the supports were insufficient.

☞ After a series of obstacles, the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company have completed their operations, and telegraphic communication is at length perfected between Stranraer, in Scotland, and Queenstown, through Belfast, Dublin, and Cork.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* writing from that city under date of the 3d instant, says:

"The first message received here from Queenstown, was from Rear Admiral Sir Wm. Carroll to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. It reached College Green between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, and was conveyed to the Viceregal Lodge by Mr. Jenoure, the Company's Manager for Ireland, who brought thence a reply from His Excellency to Sir Wm. Carroll, which was transmitted at once, and delivered in Queenstown by 3 o'clock. The laying of the wires being finished between Stranraer, London, Glasgow and Edinburgh, Dublin will very shortly be in close communication with those cities."

NEW PRINTING PRESS.—A new Printing Press, called the "Self-Feeding and Self-Registering Power Press," has been on exhibition in Boston for several days. It feeds itself, works both sides of the sheets if desired, and drops the sheet when printed instead of throwing it off. The paper is wet upon a reel and rolled off, as in the case of the telegraph slip, and cut by the press itself to the right size. It performs double the amount of "Hoe's Cylinder Press" at the same speed. It is provided with a register, which accurately counts the sheet, and tokens. A bell strikes at the completion of every token, and an alarm dial may be set to any number of sheets or tokens desired. These are some of its peculiarities, which are regarded as quite wonderful. The inventor is Mr. Carpenter.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—The house of John Thompson, Esq., of Centre Harbor, was burnt on Saturday morning about four o'clock, and Mr. Thompson, who was the only occupant was burnt in it. He had carried out a quantity of books from his library, which was very valuable, and returned to get a chair which belonged to his mother, and which he valued very highly on that account, when some part of the building fell, and he was seen no more. When found his body was burnt to a crisp. Mr. Thompson was about fifty years of age and had no family.—*Boston Courier.*

MRS. PARTINGTON.—"So our neighbor, Mr. Guthrie has been arranged at the bar for drunkardice," said Mrs. Partington, [illegible] —*Boston Post.*

### LOCAL ITEMS.

### THE PANDELLY CASE.

[illegible] FIFTH DAY.

The [illegible] evidence of the suit would be concluded yesterday, lent a renewed interest to the proceedings. The courtroom was thronged long before the designated hour, and Mr. Dufour opened the case of the jury, on the part of

THE DEFENCE.

He remarked, (we do not pretend to give the words of the learned counsel and shall be happy if we transfer general ideas,) that the jury would notice, he trusted, the difference in the management of this case on the part of the plaintiff and defendant. Considering the position of Mr. Pandelly as plaintiff seeking redress for a flagrant injury, his counsel should have resorted to all cogent arguments of [illegible].

If plaintiff's family was African 100 years ago, it is still. If members of it have risen to eminence, it has been in spite of their origin. The plaintiff must make out a clear case and not an evasive or doubtful one. The defendant would not encumber the clerk's table with traditions upon traditions. He will rely upon positive and direct evidence. He (Mr Dufour) was about to enter upon his duty with any thing but pleasure, he was sure all (turning to the opposite counsel) would admit; but he should do so undaunted [illegible] the owed so much to the defendant, to the jury, to the country, to truth itself. He should not attempt, as the plaintiff's counsel had so freely done, to deteriorate the African race. There might be more—and history illustrates the fact that there have been—eminently talented men of that race; but let it not be argued in this case that because some of this family are talented, *therefore* it is not African.

The first question that arises is:—
Is the plaintiff of African origin?
2d. Is there evidence of the fact?
3d. Has the defendant shown any malice?

The Counsel next commented on the manner in which Mr. Larue had read the answer of defendant to the jury. He commented with severity upon his effort to ridicule it, but which excited nothing but disgust. The document was entitled to respect, if not as a record of the court, from regard to the Counsel whose names were endorsed upon it. Inasmuch as he considered the answer had never been laid before the jury, he would proceed to read it.

Mr. Dufour remarked that he intended to show the circumstances attending the conduct of Mr. Wiltz in this matter, and he should be willing to submit to the jury whether he (Wiltz) had not acted the part of a true citizen—as one willing to throw himself into the breach in order to restore the purity of the elective franchise and of our public bodies.

Mr. Dufour went on to say that he expected to show that Francoise was born in 1735, and was a slave at the time—her god-mother was daughter of Lalonde (alledged in plaintiff's petition to be her father) it being the custom at the time for the children of the owners to stand in that relation to the slaves of their parents—that she died in 18[illegible]—that Mr. Dimitry made a public declaration of her death, confirming the fact of her birth in 1735—that Montpleasir had a brother who co-habited with negresses, and that his issue are yet living—that Francoise had not Marianne's only child—that she had two children, one named Robert, whose issue are yet living, that none of them pretend to be any thing but mulattoes. Mr. Dufour remarked that he should establish the facts alluded to by family letters of record in evidence by Plaintiff's counsel—he would show by the records of baptism that Robert is spoken of as son of Maryonne Dahla, whose father was "unknown;" and that the same is declared of Francoise—that Montpleasir never authentically acknowledged his family—that in 1801 he made his will, by which he gave a slave named Lubin to Francoise, whom he styles as "mulattress" Mr. Dufour said he would prove that Francoise (Dragon's wife) got him—also, that on the verge of eternity, in papers under his signature on record, he pronounced his pretended daughter a "free mulattress." The Plaintiff, while introducing some of Defendant's evidence, boasted that he had "taken the thunder out of our hands." We don't pretend to have any thunder—that belongs to the injured country. In the records there appears an interpolation made in presence of the curate by Dragon himself, as his signature evinces. This was done about the year 1790, because the curate did not arrive here till then. These interpolations change the character of Francoise as it was originally written "mulattress" to "quarteroon." Mr. Dufour would call the Jury's attention to the suit instituted in 1831, and ask them to notice the difference taken in the positions of these parties then and now. Then Mrs. Dimitry alledged the interpolations to have been made through malice, and the Jury would judge whether it was the case. He believed Dragon could have been actuated by such a sentiment. He would next invite the attention of the Jury to the marriages in the family—to the fact that Dragon married in 1815. If in 1815 he was married to Francoise as a white woman, why did he, in 1819, appear before a notary to acknowledge Celeste as his natural child? Mr. Dufour observed that the defence had two kinds of witnesses—whites of the highest respectability, and colored persons of great worth and irreproachable lives—he would show that it was the invariable custom to distinguish in inventories of ancient successions, between Indian slaves and negro or mulatto ones. He then proposed to introduce the authority of Ulloa—a distinguished author, and acknowledged by all the learned academies of Europe as a luminary of the age in which he flourished. He also quoted from Gayarre's Louisiana to show Ulloa's elevated position in the scientific world. Mr. Dufour then quoted from the celebrated author in reference to the difference of races in the New World from his work entitled "History of a Voyage to South America" in 1748 (Ulloa had been sent thither by the King of Spain to ascertain by mathematical and astronomical observations the figure of the Earth) Ulloa speaks of the cross of blacks and whites as being "mulattoes so well known to all the world as to require no explanation."

The Counsel next referred to an ancient French Dictionary to show what was meant by French [illegible] in 1796; where the word "mulatto"—that it meant nothing else than a cross of a white and a negress. The same and other authorities were adduced to show that the product of a white and an Indian were never denominated, but were invariably called "mestizoes."

Mr. Dufour concluded by saying that the assertion of the plaintiff that the movement of Mr. Wiltz was a novel movement, was not the fact; but that it would be shown on the contrary that on repeated and general occasions the question of descent had been agitated—and the defence would adduce of instances the same line of testimony to show that they have ever been universally considered as of African origin.

The defendant then introduced—

Louis Boutleroy—says he is 72 years and 4 months old—was born in New Orleans—his father was Col. of the Regiment of the line, of Louisiana, and Lieut. Governor. Has known Man Francoise; she lived with Mr. Dragon. At that time they did not call their slaves either Madame or Mademoiselle—they called them *Man*. Has seen an old negress at the door of Mr. Dragon. Bill (Dragon's) house was in the yard—she sold peanuts, cakes, &c. She was called Man Marianne. Had often occasion to see Man Marianne and Man Francoise at that period—saw Man Marianne oftener than Man Francoise, because witness lived on Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse, and these persons lived between Bienville and Conti. Had occasion to pass there twice a day going to school—went frequently into the yard of Marianne. There was a parcel of children up there, where he and other boys played marbles, and when the balls rolled into Mr. Dragon's yard, he was bound to go there to get them. [illegible]

Being asked whether he is sure that Man Francoise was a mulattress, witness replies that he is sure—witness heard that Man Francoise had got a child by Dragon, that was married to Mr Dimitry—does not know who was, in public opinion, the mother of Francoise—the public didn't trouble itself about such things. In 1804 or 5, deponent bought the plantation that now belongs to [illegible], about 4 or 5 miles from the city—there was a mulattress who worked by water—the proprietor lived with a mulattress named Marie Therese Dauphin, child of a negress. One day Marie Therese told deponent, "You don't bid *good morning* to Man Francoise, although she knows you." Deponent asked Marie Therese who that Man Francoise was, and she replied it was Francoise Dragon—and deponent continued to see her often after at Marie Therese's house. When told who Francoise was, deponent recognized her, as having seen her before, when she was 13 or 14 years younger—saw her first in 1790, and this last interview was in 1803 or 4—all those who ever spoke of Man Francoise, spoke of her as a mulattress—so her friend Marie Therese told deponent—the old man Dauphin treated her as a mulattress—and Marie Therese treated her as a mulattress, like herself, and the daughter of a negress. At that time, whenever a colored woman was addressed, she was called *Man*, and a white woman Dame or M'lle. By the term mulattress was meant, at that time, the child of a negress and a white, or a negress and a quarteroon; whenever a person was called mulatto or mulattress, he or she had no Indian blood; when one had any Indian blood, he was called *mestizo*—the same distinction was made at that time between mestizoes and mulattoes as is made now; those having Indian blood were considered free; all those descended from Sauvagesses made it their business to claim their freedom in order to enjoy the privileges of white people; there were Indians in the country who were slaves at that time. It was forbidden by the Laws of the Indies to hold Indians in slavery; O'Reilly liberated the thing for a while after his arrival here. In 1792, Vidal the Auditor, caused all those slaves to be set free; even while slaves they enjoyed certain privileges; for instance, they could not be whipped—the Indians were much more regarded than the mulattoes; so much so that when the Chiefs came to the city to make treaties and receive their presents, they were entertained at the Governor's table; has dined with Osage chiefs at Baron Carondelet's table. Being asked whether he knows that mestizos were admitted into the army, he says he desires to state what he has seen,—he has seen companies coming over from Mexico containing a great many Mexican Indians. He recollects distinctly Mr. Rafignac's Company (who was afterwards Mayor of the city for a long time—this company was full of Mexican Savages; don't recollect that any Creole *mestizoes* were among the men of his Regiment; if any had applied they would have been admitted; there were a few *mestizoes* among Rafignac's Company. A young creole who was a member of the company of Carabiniers had some difficulty with a mulatto, the son of the Interpreter of the Indians; he, the mulatto, accused the young man of having negro blood in his veins and no Indian blood; the affair was decided probably in a military way, and the young man left the Company; does not know what judgment was rendered against the young man; has seen a great many mulattresses [illegible] issue of negroes and whites; [illegible] fat and straight hair; (he notices an instance,) if the Court and Jury could see a girl at Mr. Pascalis's of this city, (her mother is a negress) they would see a perfect image of an Indian girl—she has the hair of a Sauvagesse.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Deponent signed his name to the article that appeared in the Courier of the 4th August, 1853, and dated 20th July; signed it because he thought it his duty and the duty of every honest man in the country to defend a colored man who assumed to take the place of the whites. Witness knows nobody of the family of the Dimitry's personally—except the old Mr. Dimitry and his son Alexander—has no hatred to the family—what he has done he would do again. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] much—the mother was [illegible] the daughter was raised in the [illegible] of the house—[illegible] for a pretty [illegible] price—[illegible] some male Indians were sold, as well [illegible]

G. Dudley, for defendant. Is in his 62d year. [illegible] acquainted with Michel Dragon—never [illegible] at his house—transacted business for him as his attorney. 40 years ago—has seen the woman with whom Dragon lived—[illegible] her several times in Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville at the gate of a lot adjoining Mr. Baillieux's house on the right hand going up—thought, from her looks, that she was a mulattress—never saw her hair—she always had an handkerchief round her head—don't remember ever seeing her without one—can't say any thing about the hair of that woman—paid no attention to it, and had no interest—never saw Dragon and the woman with whom he lived, together—saw Dragon very often—don't remember having any conversation with Dragon about the woman—always thought she was a mulattress, until some few years ago when it was stated to him that they said they were descended from Indians—did business for Mr. Dragon in 1815—settled the estate of Dorothea Chauvin Beaulieu, of which Dragon was testamentary executor—witness was counsel for Dragon—thinks he saw Francoise before and after that time.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Don't remember having any interview with Francoise—saw her frequently sitting on the banquette—don't remember ever having conversed with her—had occasion frequently to go to a house in the neighborhood, about a half square off, and he very frequently saw her standing on the banquette, in passing by.

Miss Eva. Renaud, for defendant, says she is the daughter of Vincent Reilleux—was born in 1791, July 31st, in the parish of St. Tammany—lost her father in 1800, and then came to live in Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville—was not quite 10 years old then. A Greek named Michel Dragon occupied the adjoining house—it stood within the yard. In the same house, parallel to the house of Mr. Dragon, there was another house. In witness' own house there were windows opening into the lot occupied by Dragon—saw in the house of Dragon a colored woman called Man Francoise. In the other house parallel to Dragon's, and to which their windows opened, there was an old woman who was black, (*elle etait noire*) she was called Man Marianne. Formerly it was customary to give nick-names, and that woman was called Man Marianne Dalla. She carried on a little trade, selling cakes, pea nuts, &c, and that was the rendezvous of all the boys and children. Man Marianne was the mother of Francoise. They did not live in the same house—both houses were in the same yard. Man Marianne was a negress—deponent had occasion to see her head once or twice—she was in her room with her head uncovered—her hair was crepue and gray from age. It was like the hair of negroes generally. Except on these one or two occasions, she always wore a handkerchief on her head. Man Francoise was a mulatress resulting from the co-habitation of a negress with a white man—is sure there can be no mistake, but that she was a mulattress—always wore a handkerchief—deponent never saw her combing herself, as she did her mother—she generally passed for a mulattress—she never frequented white people of the neighborhood—thinks Man Marianne died in 1807—deponent absented herself several months to attend some sick persons in the family of Mr. Freret—upon her return, Marianne was no more—it was understood in the neighborhood that she had died—it was during the warm season of 1807 that deponent was absent—never was out of the country—is well acquainted with the negro race—has seen at her mother's house a mulattress, born of a mulattress and a mulatto, having magnificent hair—like a white person—saw this in her own family among the family slaves. After the death of Marianne, Francoise remained in the house of Dragon until the time Mr. Dragon died; thinks he died in 1821; has seen Francoise until 1821, living in the same position, frequented only by colored people, with exception of M'me Mirjous, a white lady who came there—during all the time she was considered a colored woman—witness knows the daughter of Francoise—her name is Celeste, and she married a Greek, Mr. Dimitry—can't say that this was her baptismal name, but she went by that name—had occasion to see Francoise up to 1821, when the house was rented to Mr. Roach, who took possession in 1822—Celeste lived with her mother, Francoise, until she was married, and then she and her husband, Dimitry, occupied a house on the same lot fronting the street—there were two rooms in that little house—the front room Dimitry occupied as a store—Celeste slept in the second room, and from the opening in deponent's house, they had a full view of the little house occupied by Dimitry. Celeste was considered at that time as a colored woman, but a very quiet woman, and regularly married to Mr. Dimitry—thinks Mrs. Dimitry left her father's house in 1805—thinks it was before Marianne's death—she then went to live corner St. Ann and Conde streets—she and her husband continued keeping their store, which in course of time, became a store of some importance—Celeste, from her appearance, showed that she was a colored woman; (*Elle etait brune comme sont generalement les gens de coleur*)—there are colored people who are much brighter than others. In speaking of Celeste, witness alludes to Mrs. Dimitry, (grandmother of plaintiff.)—witness is aunt of the four brothers Freret, and the sister of M'me Museau—is also aunt of Doctor Mercier by marriage also of the [illegible]—lives now corner St. Louis and Rampart streets—in most instances, and particularly when slaves are freed they take the names of their masters.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Went to live on Chartres street in 1800—was not then quite 10 years old—never visited Dragon's house—neither Man Marianne nor Man Francoise was ever in deponent's house nor the neighbor's—never had any occasion to see them nearer than from her house to theirs, and never had occasion to talk to them, but used to hear them talking together—heard Francoise call Marianne "Maman"—left residing on Chartres street in 1822—lived there from 1800—married in 1812—Mr. Renaud before marriage resided in Lafourche, but since then has lived in this city—Mr. Renaud at the time of marriage represented Lafourche in the Assembly that framed the Constitution of 1812—Mrs. Dimitry has very black hair, as colored people generally have—it was not *crepue*—has seen Mrs. Dimitry 5 or 6 times in her life—her hair was black (*noir*) and *non pas crepus*, but whether it was undulating (*ondee*) she can't say, as she never assisted at her toilette—Marianne Delha was black—her hair was grey, and like negro hair—Francoise had one child that went by the name of Celeste—never saw the foot of Francoise—never looked so low—does not remember any thing about Francoise's nose or hands, or whether she had high cheek bones—Indians have generally a red color—the mulattoes and quadroons are yellow—know some of the latter as white as white people.

### BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TO THE N. O. BEE.]

By the National Line.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Mr McMurdo introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the coupons of interest attached to bonds issued by the State, which was passed.

Mr. Clifton, from the Committee on the Banks, reported an act to amend the charter of the Citizens' Bank so as to allow discounts, on their bonds, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. The several bills for a registry law in New Orleans were made the special order for Thursday, the 16th instant. The time of the House was consumed in discussing the bill to allow the City Council to raise taxes to pay the city's subscription to the Jackson and Northern and Opelousas Railroad; the bill had been adopted to the fourth section when the House adjourned. The pending amendment is to allow only tax-payers to vote in the action of the Council.

UNRESERVED CATALOGUE SALE OF PRINTED LAWNS AND SPRING GOODS.—The particular attention of dealers is called to the unreserved Catalogue Sale of Printed Lawns and Spring Goods, to take place THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, at H. Peyshoud & Co.'s auction room, No. 29, Old Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

**Notice.**

FOR A COUGH OR COLD, use STABLERS ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, and for Diarrhoea and other diseases of the bowels, take STABLER'S DIARRHOEA CORDIAL. These good medicines are not recommended as "cure-alls" but are believed to be the *best remedies* known for the respective diseases named. One of the most experienced physicians of Baltimore, says of the former, that "It will effect more good than any of the famous preparations with which the country is inundated;" and numerous other *medical testimony* of the *highest character*, relating to these valuable medicines is published in the pamphlets, which may be had of the agents. Every family should keep them in the house, ready for instant use. See advertisement in another column. Price for each, only 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for $2 50 to be had at J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres st.
ja—ltw 1m

SOMETHING OF IMPORTANCE to every Citizen, and Stranger visiting New Orleans.—We have received a large supply of that most valuable and justly celebrated preparation,
MORTIMORE'S BITTER CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.
This delightful Cordial, so beneficial to the breath, and so miraculously wonderful in restoring the invalid, from almost every disease to which the human family are subject, can be had of us in future, in any quantity, wholesale or retail.
Every lady and gentleman, and every family in our city should use it. ☞ Call and get a Circular.
TO DRUGGISTS AND MERCHANTS.—Having made extensive arrangements with the proprietors for a constant supply, we will fill their orders, by the dozen or gross, at lowest wholesale prices.
This Cordial now meets immense sale with over 1000 druggists, and should be kept by all Druggists and Merchants, and used by every community.
Price $1 00 per bottle. J. WRIGHT & CO.,
dec 19-3m d&w No. 151 Chartres st, N. O.

**REVALENTA ARABICA,**
PREPARED BY
Du Barry Du Barry & Co., London
*Certificate of the celebrated Physician Rudolph Wurzer.*
Bonn, 19th July, 1853.
This light and agreeable Farina is the best of all absorbants. At once nourishing and restorative, it is an admirable substitute for every kind of medicines. It is particularly efficacious in habitual and obstinate constipation as well as in diarrhoea, affections of the loins and urethra; pains in the back, diseases of the bladder, hemorrhoids; &c.—Also in diseases of the lungs, of the respiratory organs, cough and consumption.
I am satisfied that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has the invaluable property of curing Hectic diseases.
This article is likewise extremely useful in dyspepsia, (indigestion) pains in the stomach, heartburn, phlegm, palpitations, nervous headache, bilious and nervous affections, cutaneous eruptions, inconvenient feelings after eating, sour stomach and vomiting during pregnancy, sea sickness, hypocondria, gout, rheumatism, &c. &c.
Depot for the State of Louisiana at
F. F. DUCONGE,
No 30 Chartres st, N. O.
And at F. GERMAIN, No 137 Royal st.
N. B.—This Farina is particularly adapted to sick persons and convalescents, and to children of a feeble constitution. [illegible]

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
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THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES

The Graefenberg Family Medicines are widely and justly celebrated as the most safe, valuable and reliable Family Medicines ever offered to the public. [illegible]

[illegible]

### By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

(By the National Line.)

ARABIA'S COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

The Arabia reports the sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the week ending the 21st ult., at 50,000 bales, of which 6,000 were taken for speculation, and 4,000 for export. Prices had declined about ⅛d for most descriptions, and the market closed with the following quotations: Fair Orleans 6¼d, Middling Orleans 5½d, Fair Uplands 5¾, Middling Uplands 5¼d per lb. Flour had advanced and [illegible] Western Canal and 45s per bbl for Ohio. The sales of Saturday, the 21st, were estimated at 5,000 bales—prices steady. Corn was firmer, but without an active advance in prices; white was quoted at 55s and yellow at 53s per quarter. Wheat had further advanced, and closed at 13s per 70 lbs.

**Money and Trade.**

The Money market was more stringent, owing to the anticipation of a general war, and Consols had declined 1 1-2 per cent. Trade in the manufacturing districts was unchanged.

**New York Markets.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

The Flour market is active under a speculative demand, with advancing prices. Sales at $9 25 per bbl. Corn has advanced 6c., and is held at $1 02. Oats 56 per bushel. Pork is active, with sales on speculation at $16 per bbl for Mess.

**Ohio River—Steamboats.**

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.

Sales of bacon shoulders at 5c, and sides at 6c ⅌ lb. Lard in bbls was sold at 9¼c ⅌ lb for prime.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.

The steamboat James Robb has arrived from New Orleans, and the Washington City has departed for that place. Weather very mild and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.

The weather here continues very mild. The steamboats Cincinnatus, Ben Bolt and Reindeer have arrived from New Orleans and the Fashion, Persia and Glendale have departed for that place. The river is now falling rapidly.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.

The river here is falling with 3 feet 6 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.

The river here has fallen 4 feet during the last 24 hours. Sales of Flour at $6 50@$6 60 ⅌ bbl. Mess Pork $13 ⅌ bbl. Prime Lard in bbls. at 9c. ⅌ lb. Whiskey at 22¼c. ⅌ gallon.

## COMMERCIAL.

**The Markets.**

BEE OFFICE
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1854.

Cotton was offered freely to-day, and the sales which amounted to 5,500 bales, were at lower prices. Middling of a strict grade was sold at 8¾c. The accounts by the Arabia, of which only an imperfect version has reached us, do not indicate any change in the Liverpool market, but local causes must prevent the market at the present moment from putting forth its full strength.

There were no transactions in Tobacco to-day.

A considerable business was done in Sugar to-day, the sales amounting to 2000 hhds. So far as prices, however, were concerned, the market was flat, and a decline of ¼c was established. We quote Fair 3⅝@3¾c ⅌ lb.

Molasses likewise gave way to the extent of ½c ⅌ gallon, and the sales reached 2000 bbls. The outside price for Prime was 17c, and Fermenting sold from 12 to 15c ⅌ G.

The Flour market to-day was quiet, arising as much from the limited supplies as from any other cause. Operators were moreover in doubt as to the tenor of the steamer's news, though we have reason to believe that prices must have advanced 1s to 1s 6d on the other side. The sales to-day were to a moderate extent, at $7 25 for for superfine Ohio.

Of Corn, about 25,000 sacks were sold to a moderate extent, at 85 to 87c ⅌ bushel.

The Provision market was quiet, Transactions in Pork were confined to retail lots, at $13 50 for Mess.

Lard was again stiffer, and sales were made of about 200 bbls. and tierces, at 9¾c for No. 1, and 9¾@9⅞c ⅌ lb for Prime.

Nothing of consequence was done in Bacon.

Whiskey was selling in retail lots, at 21¼@22c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

There was an active movement in Star Candles based on improved accounts from the West, and 1400 boxes were sold at 19@20c ⅌ lb.

Coffee took an upward move to-day, and prices advanced ⅛c. We notice sales of 300 bags at 11c.; 100 at 10⅞; 700 at 10¾c., and 125 at 10⅝c ⅌ lb.

Exchange was in slightly better request, but otherwise without change. We quote Sterling, 108½@107; Paris, 5f.32½@5f.30; Bills on New York at 60 days, 2¼@3 and 3½ ⅌ cent. discount; Checks, ½@1¼ ⅌ cent discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sterling | 6½@7 ⅌ ct. prem |
| France | 5f. 32½@5f. 30 |
| New York, sixty day bills | 2¼@3½ ⅌ cent disc |
| Do. Checks | ½@1¼ ⅌ cent disc |
| Boston, sixty days | 2¼@3½ ⅌ cent disc |
| Philadelphia, sixty days | 2¼@3½ ⅌ cent disc. |
| Havana at five to eight days | —@— ⅌ ct. prem |

*Freights* are unchanged. We notice engagements of a vessel for Liverpool at ⅝d.; one for Havre at 1⅜c.; one for Trieste, at 1⅜c., and one for New York at 9c for Sugar

### RIVER BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | Peter Tellon, Box | 4 P M |
| Aspinwall | United States, Lucas | 8 A M |
| San Juan | Pampero, Flanders | 8 A M |
| Lafourche | Mary Foley, Renaud | 9 A M |
| Mobile | California, Frost | 4 P M |
| Pensacola | Creole, Walker | 4 P M |
| Ouachita River | Rockaway, Moore | 4 P M |
| Ouachita River | Natchez No 2, Jobram | 5 P M |
| Yazoo River | General Stokes, Brown | 5 P M |
| Nashville | Nashville, Bellsnyder | 5 P M |
| Yazoo River | Troy, Gwathney | 5 P M |
| Yazoo River | Unicorn, Atkinson | 5 P M |
| Cincinnati | Granite State, Rogers | 5 P M |
| Cincinnati | New Orleans, Whitten | 5 P M |
| Cincinnati | J S Chenoweth, Chenoweth | 5 P M |
| Red River | Pioneer, Parker | 5 P M |
| Warrenton | Princess, Holmes | 5 P M |
| Vicksburg | Magnolia, Thompson | 5 P M |
| Louisville | Sultana, Bentley | 5 P M |
| Red River | Storm, McKinney | 5 P M |

**Notice.**
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Jayme Gras, deceased, will please present the same, and all persons indebted to said deceased, will please make payment to the undersigned.
JOSE GRAS, Testamentary Executor.
fe7 3t10d

**Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, Vines and Gooseberry Bushes.**
RECEIVED per ship George Thomas, from Havre—An Assortment of Garden Seeds for Spring and Summer—a new assortment of Flower Seeds; Forage Seeds; red Trefoil and other varieties; St. Foin; Cabbages, Lucern; 12,000 Holland Asparagus.
PLANTS—Camelias, Rhododendrons, Aucuba, Azalea, etc.
FRUIT TREES—Pears, 14 varieties; Apples, 12 varieties; Plums, 6 varieties; Peaches, 7 varieties; Apricots, 2 varieties; Nuttles, 2 varieties; large Walnuts; Lion Chesnuts; Almond; large Hazlenuts; large black Mulberries; India Chesnuts; Cherries, 7 varieties; Grapes, 12 varieties; Gooseberries, 6 varieties; Raspberries; 200 feet for Lemon Plants, at low prices.
He has likewise on hand, many descriptions of ornamental Plants and Shrubs.
For sale at nursery of the premises, No. 181 Old Levee, between Barracks and Hospital.
fe7 J. MENARD.

**Notice.**
HAT STORE.
WE beg leave to inform our friends and patrons that our Store in Chartres street, No. 37 having been destroyed by fire, we have transferred all our business to our house, corner Royal and Bienville streets.
fe7 1f ALBERT & TRICOU.

**Pittsburg Coke.**
TO FOUNDRIES and RESTAURANTS.—The advertiser has received and will keep constantly on hand a very superior article of Pittsburg Coke, prepared expressly for this market. Founders, keepers of Hotels, &c, will find this a cheap substitute for Anthracite coal. Orders from abroad can be filled in bulk or put in sacks or hogsheads. Samples can be seen at the Office, No. 29 Gravier st,
C A MILTENBERGER.
f7 3t Agent for George Leslie, of Pittsburg

REMOVAL.—Messrs. RICHARD, ALDIGE & Co., have removed from No. 35 Chartres street, to No. 47, Customhouse street, between Chartres and Exchange Alley. feb 7

BRANDY—15 quarters T B Godard; 75 do Fb Godard & Co; 35 do Castillon, 1815 and 1825; 5 ¼, 40 ¼, and 15 ¼ Lagrange, 1815 and 1825; 25 ½ Bunker Hill, 1815 and 1825; 10 ¼ and 15 ¼ Henry Baron & Co and Champagne; 12 ¼ Paulin Lafargue, 1815; 45 ¼ D & C Bryancey; 15 ¼ and 5 ¼ Royal & Alusse; 18 ¼ T Cassaigne; 20 ¼, 45 ¼, and 30 ¼ G V Bernard & Co, dark and pale; 2 ½, 10 ¼, and 7 ¼ Ch Riviere & Co. For sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO,
f7 17 and 19 St. Louis st

CLARET—80 casks Claret, St Julien, St Estephe, and St Emilion, landing ex brig Arken, from Bordeaux, for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & CO, f7 17 and 19 St Louis st

SARDINES IN OIL—50 cases, 50 ¼ boxes Sardines in Oil, A Camus, La Rochelle; 30 do 100 ¼ do do do, expected per ship Hanse, from Bordeaux; for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & CO, f7 17 and 19 St Louis st

200 Casks good ordinary family Claret; 100 do Catalonia Wine; 60 bbls imitation Madeira; 100 do dry Malaga Wine; 60 do sweet do do; 40 boxes Green Water; 200 do Vermouth, Noilly fils; 25 bales soft shell Almonds; in store and for sale by J. LANATA, feb6 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse st.

CLARET—300 boxes very superior Claret, in half bottles; 200 do do Haut Sauterne, in half do, 1000 do good family Claret, in bottles; 100 cases of 24 each, whole boxes SARDINES. For sale by J. LANATA, feb6 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse sts.

DEMIJOHNS—4,000 Demijohns, various sizes, for sale by J. LANATA, feb6 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse st

PRUNES—100 boxes Prunes in jars, in store and for sale by J. LANATA, feb6 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse st

SWISS ABSINTH—200 boxes, various brands for sale by J. LANATA, 6f 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse sts.

CORN—300 bags white and yellow Corn, in store and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by F. A. GONZALES, feb6 No. 11 Front Levee and 32 Poydras st

HAY—300 bales prime Western Hay, for sale in lots to suit by F A GONZALES, feb6 No 11 Front Levee & 32 Poydras st

WHEAT—For seed; in store and for sale by F A GONZALES, feb6 No 11 Front Levee & 32 Poydras st

SEED OATS—200 bushels prime black Egyptian Oats, in store and for sale in lots to suit, by F. A. GONZALES, f6 11 Front Levee and 32 Poydras sts.

OATS—300 bags Prime St Louis Oats in store and for sale by F. A. GONZALES, f6 11 Front Levee and 32 Poydras sts.

CLARET—[illegible] cases Chateau Leoville, Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, [illegible] for sale by J & J TARDOS, feb4 21 Old Levee

COGNAC—[illegible] J & J TARDOS, 21 Old Levee.

MALAGA WINE—[illegible] J & J TARDOS [illegible]

CATALONIA WINE—[illegible] J & J TARDOS, 21 Old Levee.

[illegible]

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**Bank of Louisiana.**
NEW ORLEANS, February [illegible] 1854.
AT a meeting of the Stockholders, held on the 23d ult., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this institution:
W W Montgomery, Edward Sell,
A Ledoux, Richard Bock,
William Alling, Charles Kock,
William Vogel, George Urquhart,
John D Marsh, Wash Jackson, Jr,
David Urquehart, Augustine E Montgomery,
Gilbert A Hawkins.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors this day, W W Montgomery, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. R M DAVIS, Cashier.
feb 2

**Louisiana State Bank.**
WEDNESDAY, February 1 1854.
A DIVIDEND out of the profits of this institution for the last 6 months, of five per cent on the capital, has been this day declared and made payable on or after Friday the 10th inst.
By order of the Board, RICHARD RELF, Cashier.
f2-d10

**Bank of Louisiana.**
New Orleans, Jan. 23d, 1854.
THE Board of Directors of this Institution have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent. Also, an extra Dividend of five per cent; both payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 6th of February next.
ja24 R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

**Mechanics' and Traders' Bank in Liquidation.**
NEW ORLEANS, January 12th, 1854.
A FINAL dividend of Twenty Three per cent. will be payable to the Stockholders of this Bank on MONDAY, the 13th February next.
U. B. DUDLEY, G. CRUZAT, S. JAMISON, } Comm'ers.
jan12-3tw4w

**Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.**
NEW ORLEANS, 30th December, 1853.
THE annual election of three Directors, by the Stockholders, to serve during one year, will take place on Monday, 6th February next, between the hours of 10 A M and 2 P M.
By order of the Board. H L PEIRE, Cashier.
d31 2w

**Notice to the Tax Payers of the City of Jefferson.**
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, whether residents or non-residents of the city of Jefferson, who have city taxes to pay in said city for the year 1853 and previous years, that the same are due since the 1st January, 1854; that the said taxes must be paid on or before the 1st June, 1854, to the undersigned at his office, at the Council Chamber, city of Jefferson, corner of Valence and Levee streets; that the undersigned will be there for the purpose of receiving the same, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12 o'clock noon, from 3 o'clock P. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., and at the expiration of said delay, all persons who shall have failed to pay taxes due by them, shall be prosecuted according to law.
E. R. CHEVALLEY, Treas.
City of Jefferson, Jan. 27, 1854—tw 30d

[illegible]
**Office New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co.,**
Corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley,
New Orleans, 1st February, 1854.
AN installment (8th) of ten per cent on the Capital Stock of this Company will be due and payable at this office on Monday the 3d of April next.
The Stockholders at their meeting on the 24th January, 1853, fixed upon the following periods for calling in the remaining installments, to-wit: First Monday of April, and first Monday of September, 1854; first Monday of January, 1855, each of ten per cent; also one of five per cent, first Monday of April, 1855, this installment being the last.
The Stockholders are hereby notified that, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, a discount of eight per cent per annum will be allowed to those who will anticipate the regular periods of payment on the above specified installments or any of them.
By order of the Board. BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Sec'y.
f 2 2m

**New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company.**
NEW ORLEANS, November 2, 1853.
THE following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company on 31st October, 1853:
Resolved, That each portion of the subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, as has not yet been called in, viz: forty-five per cent., be and is hereby declared due and payable as follows:
Ten per cent. on the 3d January, 1854;
Ten per cent. on the 6th March, 1854;
Ten per cent. on the 8th May, 1854;
Ten per cent. on the 6th January, 1855;
Five per cent on the 5th March, 1855.
nov3-tf JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

**Lost or Stolen.**
A DRAFT drawn by William Key, on the house of Edward H. Pomroy & Co., and endorsed by him, for $2,175, dated January 11, 1854, at three months from date. The public are cautioned against purchasing or trading for the same.
A liberal compensation will be paid to any one returning it to me. J. M. WILSON,
jan25-1m No. 18 Esplanade street.

**Wanted.**
A NUMBER of JOURNEYMEN TAILORS to make up 1,500 pairs of pantaloons.
The undersigned informs the public that he has on hand and will dispose of, at very low prices, an extensive stock of Embroideries, Ribbons, and every species of goods suitable to the season.
A. WEYL,
feb4 15t Corner Morean and Frenchmen sts

**Wanted.**
AT Mr. Bournier's Institution, No. 184 Toulouse street, an English Teacher, speaking French. He will be required to reside in the academy. feb4

**Wanted.**
A COLORED SERVANT, a cook and washer for one person. Apply at No. 138 Dauphine street. f 2 3t

**Wanted.**
TO lease, a property, with residence, from 30 to 40 arpents surface, suitable for a market garden, 2 to 4 miles from the city, and on the left bank of the river. Apply to POREE & GIRARD, 7 St. Louis street.
Jan6

WE wish to hire a good NEGRO of 18 to 20 years, for store work—he must be well acquainted with the city. DUNTZE & IKEN,
d31 corner Conti and Royal sts

WANTED TO HIRE—A good SERVANT for a small family. Apply to J. BOULANGER,
fe28 109 Chartres st., up stairs.

TO HIRE—A young NEGRO BOY, 18 years of age, House Servant. Apply to W CRUZAT, 2 Front Levee.
jan24 15t

**For Sale.**
A STEAM ENGINE, Cylinder 15 inches diameter and 4½ feet stroke. SUGAR MILL of 22 inches diameter, 4½ feet long of recent construction, warranted and in complete working order.
Vacuum Pan and Vacuum Pump, two Double Bottomed Kettles and one Evaporating Pan, all perfectly new, and several Sugar Kettles, assorted sizes.
Apply to W. & D. URQUHART, or to ROBERT FURGUSON,
jan12 3twtf cor. of Richard & New Levee sts.

**Strangers and Residents.**
Take please to take notice that the subscriber has now for sale AT No. 72 CAMP STREET, a large and well assorted stock
FINE JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
CHAINS,
SILVER and PLATED WARE,
FANCY ORNAMENTS and FANCY ARTICLES,
which he will sell at unusually low prices, mostly AT AND UNDER COST, to close business.
☞ Also, a great variety of Clock and other Glass Shades, very low. C. REDON,
jan30—10t 72 Camp street.

**Reduction of Prices.**
P. & E. REILLY & CO.
*Corner Canal and Royal.*
WILL REDUCE, from and after Monday, the 9th inst., their entire stock of winter,
**Dry Goods.**
Which comprise the most FASHIONABLE IMPORTED as well as DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Among their EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT may be found the following leading articles, viz:
Rich French CALICOS,
French CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, all colors,
Plaid CASHMERE,
Plaid SPUN SILK,
Broche and Watered BARPOUR,
Flounced BAREGE ROBES,
Plain, Plaid, and Damask Black SILK,
Black MOIRE ANTIQUE,
GROS DE NAPLES, all colors,
New Style PLAID SILKS,
Do. Do. BROCADE SILKS,
Flounced and Bayadere SILK ROBES,
CLOAKS and PELISSES, in Cloth and Velvet, of the newest styles,
Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CHEMISETTES,
Embroidered SLEEVES,
**Mourning Goods.**
7-4 to 8-4 Black MUSLIN DE LAINES;
Black MERINO AND CASHMERE,
Black THIBET, Black ALPACA,
Black BOMBAZINE, Black FOULARD,
Black CHALLY, Black (Ladies') CLOTH,
All styles of MOURNING—EMBROIDERIES, &c.
TABLE LINENS—a splendid assortment of DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, of every size.
LINEN SHEETING, from 8-4 to 12-4.
Superior IRISH LINENS.
P. & E. REILLY & CO.
feb6 Corner Canal and Royal streets.

**LARGE REDUCTION!**
**Ready Made Clothing.**
GODCHAUX BROTHERS.
*Old Levee Street, Nos. 107 and 108,*
(opposite the meat market.)
INFORM their customers and the public generally that they have just received from France and the North, an addition to their already full stock of Ready made Clothing of all descriptions. Also a splendid assortment of French Shirts, all qualities, felt and silk Hats, Cravats, pocket-books, &c. &c. to be disposed of at reduced prices, in order to preserve the reputation so justly bestowed, of selling low so as to offer renewed assortment to purchasers.
Two competent Tailors are attached to the establishment and will carefully attend to orders. feb 6

**Boots, Shoes and Hats—165**
[illegible] cases just arrived and landing from ships Pacific, and bark Kedar and J D Lancaster, suitable for city and country trade, for sale low on liberal terms by L. HOBBS & CO,
[illegible] No 12 and 14 Customhouse st.

SUNDRIES for sale by the undersigned at the arrival of the ship Hanse, from Bordeaux—
100 boxes ass'd fruits in their juice, Teyssonneau, do;
100 do de brandy fruits, do;
100 do brandy cherries,
25 do sweet oil;
25 do do, in pints;
600 do claret wine;
F. de FUENTES & CO,
feb 4 St 20 Old Levee.

LANDING ex ship Arkan, from Bordeaux—
50 casks Claret Wine, St Julien, St Estephe, St Emillion, and St Laurent;
30 boxes assorted Brandy Fruits;
20 do do Fruits in their juice.
For sale by F de FUENTES & CO,
feb4 St 22 Old Levee st

POUCHONG TEA—600 hf chests various brands for sale by J H MARKS & CO,
ja13 76 and 78 Magazine st

FRUITS IN JUICE.—50 boxes Teyssonneau, Jr's, fruits in juice; landing and for sale by CHARLES CAVAROC,
[illegible] 30 Bienville street.

GUATEMALA INDIGO—[illegible] CHARLES CAVAROC, [illegible] street

[illegible]

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**New Orleans Gas Light Company.**
JANUARY 31st 1854.
MR. R. O. J. TISDALL has been appointed Treasurer of this Company in place of F. H. Wood, Esq., resigned, to take date and effect from the 1st of February 1854. JAMES ROBB, President.
f1-1w

MME. BARON, Midwife, received by the Faculty of Paris, where she obtained a first premium, solicits the patronage of the Ladies of this city.—Eighteen years of experience and most honorable certificates are her titles to the confidence of families.
Consultations on the diseases peculiar to women and children, from 1 to 3 o'clock, at her residence No. 149 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.
REFERENCES:—Doctors Lambert and Beugnot.
feb1-1m

**NOTICE.**
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned having expired by limitation, is dissolved by mutual consent.
Mr. GUSTAVE POREE will attend to the liquidation of the business of the late firm.
GUSTAVE POREE. LEON GERARD.
New Orleans, January 3d, 1854. jan4

**Notice.**
J. N. HANAU Jr. having withdrawn from active business since 1st January last, the firm of Hanau & Co will be continued by Ludwick Hanau as heretofore. HANAU & CO.
New Orleans, 9th January, 1854. ja11—1m

**Co-partnership Dissolved.**
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of DARAN, LABSCHE & CO. having expired by limitation, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and will continue under the firm of DARAN & JOURDAN, who will attend to the liquidation of the business of the late firm.
H DARAN,
J M LABSCHE,
J U CARRIE, Agent of A CARRIE.
j9

THE undersigned will continue the same line of business as heretofore, under the style of DARAN & JOURDAN, and liquidate the business of the late firm. H DARAN, F JOURDAN.
N. O., jan. 7th, 1854—ja9

**Church and Drawing-Room Organs.**
THE undersigned beg leave to inform their numerous customers and the public generally that they have just received a very extensive assortment of well toned CHURCH AND DRAWING-ROOM ORGANS. These instruments, which are offered at a moderate price and the power of which is extraordinary in proportion to their small size, are fully equal to Organs with pipes, which cost $1,600 (8000 francs.) They have also the advantage over the other instruments of never getting out of order, the sound is excellent and the sweetness is such as to please the most delicate ears. For sale by
CHARLES GUERINEAU & CO,
No 203 Royal street, corner Orleans,
d24 Sole Agents in the United States.

## STATIONERY, ETC.

**Stationery.**
REGISTERS and blank books of all kinds—Writing paper—Paper for drawing—Envelope paper—Colored paper for cigars—Paper for printers—Gilt and fancy paper for lithographs—Pasteboard of all sizes—Gold leaf for druggists—Faber, drawing and colored pencils, and in general stationery of every description.
A large assortment of lithographies and engravings, Blinds, transparencies and accessories. All those articles are sold at reduced prices by
F. OPPENHEIM,
j1 166 Chartres st.

**Stationery.**
THE subscribers have just received a large addition to their stock of Stationery, rendering it as complete as any in this city. The following list forms a part:
CROOK'S & ROGERS' Pocket Knives, different qualities;
PORTE MONAIES, of the latest and most approved patterns;
AMALGAM PENS and Double Action Pens;
BILL FILES and Reference Files;
QUARTO BLOTTING BOOKS;
WAX MATCHES, in boxes;
LARGE size Cash and Paper Boxes;
PROMISSORY NOTES and Drafts, fine patterns, in books and sheets;
AMERICAN EAGLE LETTER CLIPS, and other patterns;
LARGE ASSORTMENT of Envelopes, Buff and White, of all sizes, self-sealing and hand;
NOTE PAPER of all descriptions;
SILVER Mounted Porcupine Pen-Holders, and Silver Pen-Holders;
ENGLISH Treasury Blotting Paper, very thick, White and Buff;
PORCELAIN SLATES, various sizes;
GUTTA PERCHA and India Rubber;
GREEN'S INK ERASER and Paper Cleaner;
BLACKWOOD & CO'S Copying Ink, in quarts, pints and half pints;
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Book Sellers and Stationers,
Jan19 No. 51 Camp street.

**Valentines! Valentines!!**
*Fourteenth of February, St. Valentine's Day.*
A SPLENDID assortment of Valentines, with envelopes to match.
Also—Valentine Writers. For sale by J. B. STEEL,
feb6 60 Camp st

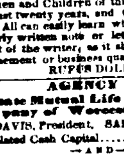
**Cohen's New Orleans Directory,**
*Including Jefferson City, Carrollton, Gretna, Algiers and McDonoghville.*
FOR 1854.
☞ Containing 30,000 names, a FIRM DIRECTORY and STREET and LEVEE GUIDE, and other useful information, which will be seen by the table of contents—with a continuance of Portraits of the citizens of New Orleans with their biographies.
—ALSO—
**A Tableau of Yellow Fever of 1853,**
With topographical, chronological and historical sketches of the epidemics of New Orleans, since their origin in the city in 1796. Illustrative of the Quarantine question. By Bennet Dowler, M. D.—Price $5. For sale by J B STEEL,
feb 2 60 Camp st

**PAPER & STATIONERY WAREHOUSE**
**No. 57 Camp Street.**
PAPER STATIONERY
Of Every Description.
WRITING, PRINTING & BOOK PAPER,
*Playing Cards, Printers Cards and* PRINTING INK.
**Blank Books of all Kinds.**
And a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY
Adapted to every branch of the trade.
HENRY L. POTTER,
fe26-1y 57 Camp street.

**P. DUREL & CO.,**
Stationers, Printers and Account Book Manufacturers,
**No. 33 Chartres street,**
jan 17—1y Corner of Custom-house.

**Union Bank.**
CHECK Books of the Union Bank, of all sizes and thicknesses, good paper, neatly printed, and strongly bound; for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
ja31 Law Booksellers and Stationers, 51 Camp st.

**Cohen's Directory for 1854.**
COHEN'S NEW ORLEANS DIRECTORY, including Jefferson City, Carrollton, Gretna, Algiers and McDonoghville, for 1854, containing thirty-eight thousand names. ALEX. LEVY & CO.,
Jan16 Law Booksellers and Stationers, No 51 Camp street.



TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.—Ladies and gentlemen who wish to become elegant WRITERS and BOOK-KEEPERS, or have their children do so in a few days, instead of wasting years of time in vain attempts, are invited to visit DOLBEAR'S Writing and Book-keeping Academy, 106 Canal street, where thousands of Ladies, Gentlemen and Children of this city have attended in the past twenty years, and then judge for themselves. All can easily learn when correctly taught. A vulgarly written note or letter often destroys the prospect of the writer, as it shows a want of taste and refinement or business qualifications.
jan30 RUFUS DOLBEAR, 106 Canal st

**AGENCY OF**
**The State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Worcester, Mass.**
JOHN DAVIS, President, SAM'L CONWAY, Sec'y.
Accumulated Cash Capital.......$450,000.
—AND—
**The Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of New York.**
CHAS. B. OSTRAND, Pres't, JAS. BARKER, Sec'y.
Capital.......$200,000.
AS AGENT for the above responsible Companies having a combined Capital of $650,000, I am prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels and their cargoes in port, and to issue Policies on the lives of white persons and slaves.
All losses will be promptly adjusted and paid at this office. JAMES C. HARRISON, Agent,
ja28 1y Office 47 Exchange Place.

**INSURANCE AGENCY.**
C. C. LATHROP, AGENT, 96 CAMP ST.
**Branch—Chs. F. De Armas, Agent, 178 ROYAL STREET.**
GRANITE Insurance Company of New York city,—Capital, $250,000.
Hudson River Insurance Company of New York, Capital, $300,000.
New York Life Insurance Company.—Capital, $800,000, on Mutual Plan.
Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford Ct.—Capital (Life) $150,000.
For Fire, Marine, Life and Slave Risks, apply to C. C. LATHROP, Agent, 96 Camp st., or to CHAS F. DE ARMAS,
jan30 178 Royal st

**GROCERIES.**
TEA—500 packages green and black Teas, in half chests, 13 and 6 lb boxes;
300 bags Mocha, Java, Havana and Rio Coffee;
50 bbls Northern crushed and powdered Sugar;
25 boxes do loaf do;
40 tierces choice Carolina Rice;
900 boxes Sperm and Star Candles;
500 do Jackson, Livermore, Morrill, and Smith & Hillman Soap;
200 packages Cashion's Toilet Soap;
100 boxes Wm. Colgate Starch;
100 do M R and Layer Raisins;
100 cases hf and qr boxes Sardines;
100 boxes Underwood & Davis' Pickles, in gallon and half gallon jars;
200 half bbls and kits No. 1 large Mackerel;
50 kits Salmon;
100 boxes scaled Herrings;
25 bags black Pepper;
15 do Pimento;
50 boxes Capers;
75 do Olives;
50 do Underwood & Davis' assorted Pie Fruit;
50 cans Dried Prunes;
10 gross Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powders;
100 boxes assorted Kisslings;
10 do Worcester Sauce, pints and half pints;
10 do Durham & Dunn Glen Mustard, 12 cans each;
50 cans, 10 lbs each;
20 boxes Davis' true Lemon Syrup;
20 do ground black Pepper, in half lb bottles;
10 do do white do in do do;
10 do do Allspice, do do do;
20 do do Ginger, Cloves, Cassia, &c., in half lb bottles;
100 boxes Jellies and Jams, quarts, pints and hf pints;
20 do Baker & Maes' Chocolate;
50 small boxes Carraccas do;
50 boxes Scotch Snuff;
50 do assorted Shaker Preserves;
20 do do Sauces do;
50 dozen Castillon, 1815, Brandy;
25 do Old London Dock Port Wine;
25 do F Pemartin Nephews' Sherry Wine;
20 do Howard & Co Madeira;
20 do Palhaulbo old Madeira;
100 baskets, quarts and pints, Piper's Heidsick;
100 cases table Claret;
200 casks Bass' Ale, quarts and pints;
50 do do Porter, do do;
20 do Younger's strong Ale, quarts and pints;
20 do Burkley's Porter, quarts;
30 bbls J A Miller's and Bourbon Whiskey;
25 do Baltimore Monongahela do;
50 half pipes A Seignette Brandy;
20 do Castillon, 1815, Brandy;
25 pipes, half do, qr casks and eighth do Madeira;
5 puncheons old Scotch Whiskey, extra;
qr and eighth casks fine old Port Wine;
[illegible]
In store and for sale by
G. M. McALPIN & CO,
feb6 1w No. 50 Gravier st & 28 Canal st

[illegible]
H. & J. B. WALTON,
[illegible]

B[illegible]—[illegible] G V Bernard & Co, [illegible] for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & CO, 17 and 19 St Louis st

## AMUSEMENTS.

**Madame Sontag's Concert.**
POSTPONEMENT.
THE departure of Madame Sontag from Louisville having been prevented by unavoidable circumstances, her first Concert in New Orleans is postponed until further notice. The sale of tickets is suspended for the present, and the tickets already taken are good for the first Concert, or may be returned at the Odd Fellows' Hall today from 12 to 4 P. M.

**ST. CHARLES THEATRE.**
B. DEBAR.......Lessee and Manager.
☞ Benefit of Mr. MARK SMITH.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7th, 1854.
WILL be performed the musical drama DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT—Papasse, Mr Mark Smith; Gamour, Mr DeBar; Andrea, with songs......After which L'ANDALUSIA. Mlle Vallee, Mme Schmidt and Mlle Therese.....To be followed by OLD GUARD.....To conclude with LUCRETIA BORGIA.
☞ Wednesday, benefit of Mrs. BERNARD.
☞ Mr ANDERSON the Tragedian is engaged.
f7 C. G. CHESLEY, Treasurer.

**PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.**
**Gravier Street**
Last night but two of SENORITA SOTO and Mr G. W. Smith.
TUESDAY, February 7, 1854,
COMMENCE with the Comedy of COUNTRY SQUIRE.....The Spanish PAS DE DEUX—ANDALUSIAN, Senorita Soto and G W Smith.....Conclude with the nautical drama of BLACK EYED SUSAN. f7

**Placide's Varieties**
MR. J. S. BROWNE.
Respectfully announces that his BENEFIT night will be on THURSDAY next, February 9, 1854, on which occasion will be represented (never acted here) a one act farce, entitled CHESTERFIELD THINSKIN, Chesterfield Thinskin.........Mr J S Browne. To be followed by the burletta of the SWISS COTTAGE—in which Mr Placide and Mrs C Howard will perform.....To conclude with ROBERT MACAIRE—Robert Macaire, Mr J S Browne, Jacques Strop, Mr Holland; Marie, Mrs Stuart. f6 7

**ARMORY HALL.**
**GRAND ATTRACTION!**
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7.
FIRST LECTURE FREE.
PROF. SPENCER, of New York, respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans the most wonderful and startling experiments and demonstrations connected with Biology, Psychology, and Mesmerism, as well as Magic, Sorcery and Witchcraft, by far the most interesting ever witnessed on this Continent.
Prof. Spencer cures men permanently, and for life of tobacco chewing, smoking, and drinking.
☞ Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock. Lecture commences at quarter past 7 o'clock.
☞ Admission to succeeding lectures.......50c.
Course of Tickets.......$1 00
Class Tickets.......10 00

**St. Julien**
begs to announce that he will give
TWELVE GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS, commencing Wednesday, February 15th, 1854, at Odd Fellows' Hall. jan28

**DAN RICE'S**
*St. Charles street, opposite Perdido street.*
Grand NOON-DAY PERFORMANCE every SATURDAY and SUNDAY at 12 o'clock.
DAN RICE and his unrivalled troupe of performers and splendid stud of Horses, will make their first appearance since their return from Mobile on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan 31.....Mrs Dan Rice will also appear.....M'lle Frank V. in her graceful scene of equitation—Jester, Dan Rice.....The highly trained horse Excelsior, the thorough bred Mexican horse Eureka, and the beautiful trick pony Henry Clay....John Johnson, the classic rider and tight rope performer.....Mr Walker in his wonderful feats on the "Corde Volante".....Mr Thowles, the celebrated posturer and equilibrist.....Master Omar, the fearless youthful rider.....The sagacious performing Elephant "Lalla Rookh" and "The Comic Mules."
☞ Doors open at 6, and performance to commence at 7 o'clock.
☞ Dress Circle and Parquette, 50c; Gallery 25c; Colored Boxes, 50c. ja31

SOUTHERN MUSEUM—ST. CHARLES STREET.—Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.—The MYSTERIOUS LADY, the most wonderful and remarkable piece of mechanism ever exhibited in the South; a brass ball, about six inches in diameter, that will give a correct answer to any question propounded to it. How the lady gets into the ball is the question.....PROFESSOR WAKE, the wonderful MAGICIAN, performs every night at quarter to 8 o'clock.....MADAM GRAHAM, the LARGEST WOMAN in the WORLD, weighs 567 pounds.....COSMORAMA.....WAX FIGURES.....A large Collection of Works and Art and hundreds of Antiquities.....Also, a fine COLLECTION of WILD ANIMALS.
☞ Admission to all only 25 cents—Children 15 cents.

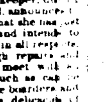
**LAST WEEK POSITIVELY OF**
**Van Amburgh's Menagerie.**
FOOT OF CANAL STREET.
TO WIT:—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, February 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, and thereafter as follows:
At Lower Cotton Press, Monday, February 13.
Lafayette, Tuesday, February 14.
Algiers, Wednesday, February 15.
Gretna, Thursday, February 16.
Jefferson, Friday, February 17.
Carrollton, Saturday, February 18.
☞ Doors open from 11 A M to 9 P M. Performances with the trained Lions, Tigers, Elephant, &c, at 1 and 8 o'clock precisely.
☞ Admission 50 cents. Children and servants 25 cents.
☞ The Floating Palace will proceed with the Menagerie on its tour to
Whitehall, Sunday, February 19.
Napoleonville, Monday, February 20.
Field's Mills, Tuesday, February 21.
Thibodaux, Wednesday, February 22.
Donaldsonville, Thursday, February 23.
Baton Rouge, Friday, February 24.
Bayou Sara, Saturday, February 25.
Waterloo, Sunday, February 26. f7

**LECTURES IN LYCEUM HALL.**
PROF. ALEX. DIMITRY'S LECTURES
On Grecian History and Civilization, Manners, Governments, Letters, Arts, &c., will be delivered on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th February, at 7½ o'clock.
☞ Tickets may be procured at the Bookstores of Messrs. Morgan, of White, and of Morgan, and at the Music Stores of Hewitt & Co., and of Werlein, at the Library in the City Hall, and at the door of Lyceum Hall.
☞ Prices of Tickets for the Course.........$4; admitting a gentleman and lady, $3 for a single ticket for the Course.
☞ Single admission for one evening.......[illegible] cents
j17

**ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.**
**Masked Soirees.**
A SERIES of FOUR SOIREES will be given at the ODD-FELLOWS' HALL, in the following order:
Thursday, February 9th, Masked Soiree.
Tuesday, do 17th, do do
Friday, do 24th, Dressed do
Tuesday, (Shrove Tuesday) Feb. 28th, Masked do.
☞ The above Soirees will be under the direction of the following gentlemen:
[illegible]
☞ Applications for subscription to the above Soirees will be received at the Secretary's office, below the Odd Fellows' Hall, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.
Committee of Invitation and Admission.
A. RUFFIER, Sec'y.

**CHARLES LEVY,**
*Pedicure, from Paris.*
ERADICATES Corns, bunions, callosities, also nails grown in the flesh, without the least suffering. The operation does not last more than ten minutes, after which the patient may immediately wear his shoes without feeling the least pain.
Mr. LEVY will wait on persons who will honor him with their confidence.
Charges—$1 for each corn, bunions, &c.
For one year, $12.
Persons paying $10, will have the privilege of calling once a month at my office, from 1 P M to 5 P M, and have their feet examined.
CHARLES LEVY.
Office, Royal street No. 198, between St Peter and Orleans. Office hours from 1 P M to 5 P M. n22 tm

**Removed.**



J. W. DOLBEAR has removed his Writing Academy to 19 Camp street, where every facility is afforded for the easy attainment of a free, quick business style of writing. All pupils are desired to continue their lessons until this is fully accomplished. Former pupils can attend from 9 to 11 A M, 4 to 6 P M, and 7 to 9 at night. Children from other schools attend from 4 to 6 P M. J. W. DOLBEAR.
n12 1y 19 Camp st.

**Conti Verandah Hotel**
*Conti street,*
BETWEEN CHARTRES AND LEVEE.
MRS. GEORGES.
WELL known in New Orleans, as keeper, during 9 years, of the Orleans Hotel, announces to the public and her former boarders that she has just leased the CONTI VERANDAH HOTEL and intends to make it a complete establishment in all respects. The building has undergone thorough repairs and travellers are assured they will meet with every desirable comfort. The furniture is such as can be desired; the waiters will strive to please boarders and the tables will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Boarding and lodging $1 50 $1 25, and $1 per day. Boarding and lodging, per month, varies from $25 to $30 and $45, according to the dimensions of the room. Boarding without lodging, $16 per month.
The establishment will be opened on Monday, November 21st. nov 15—tm

**F. OPPENHEIM,**
166 CHARTRES STREET, 166
*Between Toulouse and Jefferson.*
**PAPER HANGINGS.**
HAS just received by the Eastern Queen, [illegible], from Havre, 25,000 rolls gilt, velvet, satin, varnished, paper hangings, marble, granite, [illegible] bed coverings, rugs, a large assortment of rich colors. The articles come from the best French manufacturers. The public are requested before applying elsewhere, to call at No. 166, Chartres street, and see the beautiful paper hangings which are there sold at a low price.

HAVANA CIGARS—A Great assortment of the following and other brands is always on hand:—Cabanas, Partagas, Cabargas, Figaro, [illegible] Los Dioses, Dos Amigos, Pan de Espana, [illegible] Franklin Pierce, Sultan, [illegible] Regalia, Princesa, Globo, Sultanas—Of all brands and others, all guaranteed genuine.
An assortment is likewise to be found at my daily retail store, corner of Royal and Customhouse streets.
No 68. J M CABALLERO,
36 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville.
feb 1

LANDING ex ship Eastern Queen from Havre—
1 case colored silk shades.
1 do black [illegible]
[illegible] umbrellas. For sale by MICHON & BARRAT,
jan31 21 Magazine st

TEYSSONNEAU PRESERVES—40 cases assorted Fruits in their juice and Brandy Fruits, Cherries, Olives, Capers, landing ex ship Ellen Maria, and for sale by HENRY VALETON,
fe4 30 St Louis st

DAILY EXPECTED by ship Great Britain, from Havre, 1000 half boxes Fancy Mushrooms; 500 do [illegible]. For sale by H VALETON,
f4 30 St Louis st

COGNAC—20 packages of the Pinaud & Co Brandy, landing ex ship Arken, and for sale by S THOMAS, 30 Natchez st
f4

FRUITS IN JUICE—60 cases assorted, in bottles and half bottles; for sale by ETIENNE THOMAS, 30 Natchez st
feb4

SOUTCHONG—[illegible] British Line, from Glasgow, for sale by O VALETON & CO, 30 Tchoupitoulas st.

EXPECTED to arrive per ship John Cumming, from Havre, [illegible] BOYER, BROTHERS, V. BENQUET & CO, corner Moreau and Mandeville sts, 3d Dist.

JUST RECEIVED—Two puncheons Jamaica Rum, [illegible] A DELAMARE & Barrett.

[illegible] V. GRIMBRAS & CO, 25 Commerce st