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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1853.
Vol. XXVII—Whole No. 7300

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, Dec. 5, 1853.

THE MAILS by the Canada arrived yesterday and enable us to conclude our budget of European intelligence.

HEAR BOTH SIDES.

This is so obviously fair a maxim that the most prejudiced understanding will scarcely venture an objection to it. With us it is a leading principle guiding us in all mooted and contested propositions. It is well to bear in mind the evident wisdom and propriety of this axiom, particularly when rampant politicians, instigated by motives that lie upon the surface, are continually seeking to stir up public excitement by terrible stories of foreign designs upon the interests, or honor, or manifest policy of the United States. There is a fraction of a party in this country which is either haunted with perpetual apprehensions of European aggressions, or is so brimful of valor that at all hazards it would force us into the mazes of transatlantic diplomacy, and the follies of transatlantic feuds. Of this class we number the Washington *Union*. A few weeks ago that journal thought it had scented a British plot against the United States, which it dignified by the sonorous epithet "Africanization of Cuba." Its nose was for some time in a state of restless activity—snuffing here, and sniffing there, until in every breeze the taint of English hostility and insidious iniquity affected the delicate nervous expansion of the *Union's* olfactories. The fact is, the Organ at Washington talked so boldly and confidently on the subject; intimated so thorough a conviction, and so complete a knowledge of this terrific plot, that even those sober presses which were little wont to be over credulous, fancied that the *Union* might be right, republished its statements, and hardly refrained from uniting in its clamorous outcries. We confess that we almost believed there was some foundation for the outgivings of the *Union*, until our nascent faith was first staggered by the direct and peremptory contradiction of the best informed New York journals, and subsequently overthrown by the absolute incapacity of the *Union* to furnish the smallest argument, or the slightest fact for its sweeping allegations. The *Union* floundered and fussed and fumed at the scepticism of its colleagues, but failed to advance a solitary proof of its averments.

The charge of British attempts to Africanize Cuba, found its way, of course, to England, and the London *Times* has answered the *Union* with marked force and ability, and in a vein of irony that is really well deserved. We copy a portion of its article and ask the reader whether the absurdity of the *Union's* position is not clearly and conclusively demonstrated:

One of the most extraordinary features of the American character is that their vaunted and undoubted shrewdness wholly deserts them when they come to estimate what they are to expect from another country. The child that asks of every thing "will it bite?" and the savage who sees a snare in the peaceful appliances of civilized life, are not more liable to error than the "cutest" man in the universe when he looks at the cousins he has left on British soil. At this moment the Government of the United States, as we are gravely informed by the *Washington Union*, is possessed with the idea that we are about to Anglicanize Cuba by an inundation of African apprentices, on the condition that slavery shall cease in that island at the end of fifty years. What a feasible project to be fathered on the long sighted politicians of England! The hold we should have over these apprentices and their masters, the means of recovering them out of the jaws and very abyss of slavery at the end of ten years, and the security for the total abolition of slavery half a century hence, when every statesman now living in England, Spain, and the United States will be mouldering in his grave, these are considerations which hardly occur to the rapid American mind. It seems that, in order to abolish slavery when we shall not live to see it abolished, we are to originate a tremendous aggravation of its horrors. The apprenticeship which we could not manage in our own colonies, and which we were obliged to foreclose, we are to try again in a colony not our own, under laws of which we know only that they are bad, and under the conduct of the most merciless and unscrupulous slave masters in the world. A new experiment requires that all the conditions should be as much as possible under our control. This is hardly an experiment, for it is a proved thing that negro apprenticeship is an impossible ambiguity, which must soon resolve itself into either slavery or freedom. Yet there are politicians, and even statesmen, at Washington who think it possible that we should reproduce an old absurdity under the most desperate conditions, and embarrass ourselves with a tried and exploded measure, in the hope that a European State which has long lost the sentiment of honor will keep its word when we are all dead and gone.

If these American statesmen would only just amuse, not their sober reason, but their imagination, in its very idlest mood, by devising some attempt to carry out the scheme, they could hardly fail to laugh at their own simplicity in believing it. The apprentices once landed and merged in the slave population of Cuba, who is to be able ten years hence to distinguish the man whose lease of his fetters and stripes is on the point of expiring from the fortunate possessor of an inalienable freehold?

The effect of such a system on the condition of its subjects needs hardly a second thought.—Then comes the glorious prospect of the emancipation of Cuba in the year of grace 1903.—Where and whose will Cuba itself be at that time no man can tell. It may be American; it may be a black republic; it may be a nest of pirates and a scourge of society, in tardy retribution of the blood that has so long trickled unavenged on its soil. Fifty years hence who shall say what Spain itself may be? If it remains what it is now, it will not keep its word, for that it never does where its interest is the other way. If Spain is to learn political morality in the interval, that can only be by changes in other respects wholly beyond our baffled anticipations. But, if we cannot rely either on Spain as it may be, what becomes of an undertaking to come off half a century hence? And what American in his senses would invest a dollar in the chance of so "unreliable" a state fulfilling its promises at so distant and interminable an era?

But the Americans are grave on the subject. Their indignation is roused at this new move of British interference, and their patriotism provoked to resist it. To resist what? To resist a forced importation of Africans, just the very thing which every American capitalist interested in Cuba would above all things desire. The President and his Cabinet are prepared to meet this invasion of the American "continent," in which it appears Cuba is situated, with "firmness and courage;" and we are assured, in American phrase, "that their action will be the result of the most deliberate and patriotic convictions." Nay more; Gen. Pierce has been abused a good deal of late, and wanted a turn, so now we are told, "in view of a crisis so momentous the heart of the patriot President must swell with emotions of national pride to know that, with the exception of a few contemptible fanatics, he will be backed and sustained to the last extremity in his determination to follow the dictates of humanity, to guard the constitutional rights of all the States, to preserve the integrity of the Federal Union, and to resist the aggressions of the British monarchy, by the united voice and energies of a people who are jealous of their honor, who are informed of their rights, and who are ready to stake life, liberty, and property on the preservation of both."

There we must stop. We are fairly breathless with the pace at which the fervid patriotism and outraged morality of the much injured Americans have carried us. We cannot go as far as the appeal to an overruling Providence which winds up this burst of holy indignation. But, when the noble breast has lashed its tail to weariness, may we venture to ask what it is all about? About a scheme which the writer himself intimates would probably cost us £20,000,000, the immediate working of which would be an immense addition to the negroes at work in Cuba, and the only compensation of which would be a promise to be fulfilled in a remote and impenetrable futurity. Softly, Brother Jonathan. Plausibility has its proprieties, if not its duties. Have method even in your madness. Show some reason for these furious menaces. Do not wield the lash without some shadow of a cause. The next time the heart of the President, the soul of his Cabinet, the bile of its journalists, and the fingers' ends of the community at large are excited to this terrible degree, let it be for something credible, possible, or at least conceivable. Though we have not the happiness and honor of being Americans, yet, as a nation, we know the value of money, and can measure the practicability of schemes. We don't attempt to cross the Atlantic in a punch-bowl, much less is it likely that we should ever trust negro apprentices to Cuban planters or emancipation to Spanish honor. If we are as good or as wise as we might be, we yet know what we are about, which could hardly be said of us if we had ever entertained for one moment such a project as that which has thrown the President, the Cabinet, the press, and the people of the United States into a frenzy of virtuous indignation.

We have as little love for Great Britain as most persons, and believe fully that she would be well inclined to give America a side blow, if she could inflict the injury without sustaining any herself. But in this case such a result is manifestly impossible; and England just now has quite enough to attend to in the Eastern Continent to keep her busily employed, and prevent her more indulging in any mischievous inclinations towards this country, which at a more propitious period she might otherwise harbor. All things considered, we fancy that the Africanization of Cuba may be safely postponed for the present. The *Union* may reserve it as a *bonne bouche* to divert public attention from the next quarrel between the Cabinet and the Democracy.

THE PICAYUNE.—Our enterprising neighbours of the *Picayune* issued their journal yesterday in an entirely new and much improved dress.—We wish our Camp street friends a continuance of the success they have so long enjoyed.

BARNUM'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The last number of this spirited Pictorial is richly and variously illustrated. For the future it will be merged into "Gleason's Pictorial." In announcing the arrangement, Messrs. Barnum & Beck say:

"Sundry papers having published reports that Mr Barnum has lost $40,000 by this enterprise, the Publishers would merely add that he has never invested but $20,000—hence such reports are absurd. The fact is, the above sale secures to Mr. Barnum the eventual return of his special capital, without any loss whatever.

☞ We publish to-day, on our second page, a tableau of the statement of the Banks of New Orleans, showing their situation to the 26th ult.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

In persuance of an invitation extended to the Press of our city, we enjoyed on Saturday the pleasure of another trip upon the Opelousas Railroad, a distance of seventeen miles. The cars started at 12 o'clock, and by the aid of the fine locomotive "Natchitoches," we steamed it along in double quick time, until the party reached the terminus. The road is admirably built, combining vast strength and solidity with entire ease and absence of jolting. On arriving at the stopping place, the numerous guests were invited to partake of an elegant repast, in the open air. The day was just cool enough to stimulate the appetite, which under the farther excitement of a delightful ride of seventeen miles, needed no artificial inducements to render ample justice to the savory viands prepared for its gratification. During the collation, there were some spicy and appropriate toasts offered, and several capital speeches were made.—Among the orators whose eloquence was elicited by the occasion were Mr. GIBBES, the Engineer of the Road, Col. BUCKNER H. PAYNE, Judge WALKER, and Mr. JOHNSON, of the *Crescent*.

At the end of the repast, the guests returned to the city. The distance was accomplished in some twenty five minutes, being at the rate of over 40 miles an hour—pretty fair travelling for a trial trip.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Miss Logan appeared at the St. Charles, on Friday evening, in Lovell's fine play of Love's Sacrifice. She sustained the character of Margaret Elmore, and played with consummate ability. She pleased us more in this character, than in any that we have seen her represent since the commencement of her engagement, for she acted with great taste and judgment, and in the more impassioned scenes, which afforded scope for the development of her powers, she was truly splendid. The character of MATHEW ELMORE, by Mr. Jamison, was well conceived and very happily rendered. Mr. Nagle was very respectable as Eugene de Lorme, and the character of Hermine was admirably given by Mrs. Estelle Potter. Mr. De Bar, as Diocon, in the after piece of the Maid with the Milking Pail, set the house in a roar.

On Saturday night Miss Logan appeared to great advantage in the part of Elvira, in the play of Pizarro. She is a lady of fine talents—evidently studies with industry and care, and consequently merits the patronage and approbation of the public.

THE CANNONEERS' CELEBRATION.

Feast of St. Barbe.

The cannoneers of Louisiana celebrated in a pious and becoming manner, the festival of St. Barbe, their Patron Saint, at 9 o'clock, yesterday morning. They formed in front of the Arsenal, and a finer or better disciplined body of men it would be impossible to see. They were commanded by their gallant and veteran leader Major GALLY, whom we were sincerely proud to see look so well and hearty. That fine company, the Donaldsonville Artillery, came to the city as invited guests, and added much to the interest of the splendid military pageant. They proceeded when formed, to hear the solemn and holy sacrifice of the mass, agreeably to ancient custom. A collection was subsequently taken up in aid of the fatherless, after which a fine and substantial repast was served out to 250 children of the male Orphan Asylum, in the Third Municipality. The venerable ANTHONY RASCH contrasted finely with the veteran leader of the battalion, for, as Major GALLY is the father and friend of the battalion, so is Mr. RASCH of the little ones of the asylum. They paraded afterwards through our principal streets, and, in the evening, sat down to an excellent dinner in the Orleans Ball Room, served up in the most princely style. When the cloth was removed, the gallant Major proposed the health of the President of the United States. In prefacing this toast, he made many happy and patriotic observations. He spoke in glowing terms of the necessity of preserving the integrity of the Union, impressing on his young comrades the necessity of cherishing the belief, that in the hour of danger, that if the foot of a foreign foe should ever dare to profane our soil, then, indeed, all sectional and political differences should cease—that the distinction between Whig and Democrat should be buried in oblivion, and, that the word American, alone, could be received or recognized. This sentiment was most enthusiastically received, and the gallant officer resumed his seat, evidently much moved with the kindness of his reception.

The second toast was that of Captain Grivot. Captain Grivot replied in the English language, in the most felicitous manner. His sentiments had all the fresh breathings of youthful patriotism, and he was long and deservedly applauded; and, in conclusion, gave the health of Captain Theer. Captain Theer made a suitable reply, and, in return, proposed Col. Hebert. Col. Waldo answered, and, in a suitable and glowing language, proposed the health of Gen. Robles, late Mexican Minister. The General arose to speak, with apparent embarrassment. His English was correct, yet he solicited permission to speak in his native tongue; this privilege was very delicately denied him, as he *really* spoke the English well. He referred with much modesty to his own position—he spoke of the "*Siamese*" ligament that should bind the two sister Republics, and concluded his remarks with a fine compliment to New Orleans, which he figuratively and beautifully designated the Queen of the Mississippi. Several other excellent speeches were made, and responded to. General John L. Lewis passed a high and merited eulogium on the gallant and venerable Gen. Plauche; he spoke of his long service in the cause of his country—of his stern fidelity in the hour of danger—of the many hardships he encountered, and, finally, when the proudest chivalry of Britton were battalioned on the plains of Chalmette, how, with other sons of gallant Louisiana, he flung himself on the serried bayonets of his country's foe.

General Tracy, in replying to the compliment paid him, when his health was proposed, complimented the battalion in the highest manner. Captain Power, the gallant Commander of the Donaldsonville Company, answered elegantly for his comrades and himself. Col. Lumsdell, Gen. Cronan, and many other gentlemen made appropriate addresses; we regret that lack of time, and want of space, prevents us from giving them in full; but everything on the occasion showed that it was the "feast of reason and the flow of soul."

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

At the Orleans, Donizeti's grand opera of the 'Favorite.'

In the St. Charles, the 'Lady of Lyons,' Miss Logan, as Pauline, and Mr. Jamison, as 'Claude Melnotte,' with a powerful cast in all the characters of interest.

Dan Rice, will hold forth at his new Arena, or, as with proud humility, he calls it his "*one horse show*."

DAN RICE'S HIPPODROME.—The new, superb and costly building erected by the enterprising and "*go ahead*" Dan Rice, in St. Charles street, was thrown open to the public for the first time on Saturday evening last. It would be difficult to describe the many and varied beauties, which we witnessed on that occasion; an estimate may however be formed, of the expenses incurred in its erection when it is known, that the great Chandelier alone cost $2,000. What we saw of the performances was very fine, but as we were placed in an unfavorable position for judging of anything, we will for the present suppress further observation.

SOUTHERN BANK.—This institution, chartered under the Free Banking Law of the State, goes into operation to-day at the new Banking House in St. Charles street. It will take a prominent stand among the moneied institutions of the city, and conducted as it is by gentlemen of thorough practical financial knowledge and experience, it will soon win its way to popular favor and confidence. Mr. JOHN EGERTON is the President, and Mr. JAS. L. WISRAY the Cashier. The office hours will be from 9 A. M. to 3½ P. M.

THE VERMONT SENATOR.—Twenty four ballotings have now taken place in the House of Representatives of Vermont for Senator of the United States. The last ballot stood 82 for Kellogg, Dem; 70 for Collamer, Whig; and 10 each for Brainerd and Shafter, Freesoilers—96 votes being necessary for a choice. The Senate has also had a number of ballots, without indicating any particular choice, a majority of the votes being "scattering." In the latter body the Whigs have a majority, and as a Senator must be elected by the concurrent vote of both Houses, there is at present but little probability of effecting an election. The Whig ascendency in the Senate has no doubt prevented the consummation of a bargain between the Democrats and Freesoilers to elect a Freesoil Senator, which it is supposed was the inducement held out to the Freesoilers to obtain their support of the Democratic candidates for the principal State offices.

A MELANCHOLY DISASTER.—On the afternoon of the 26th ult., near Philadelphia, the tow-boat Thomas Hecale ran into and capsized a small boat, loaded with persons who were going to the Emigrant ship Tuscarora. Eight persons were drowned before assistance could be rendered.

WARREN WOOD, the murderer of William the pedlar, has been sentenced to be hung at Catskill, New York, on the 20th of January.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Weather—Thanksgiving Day—Divers Modes of Celebration—Democratic Jubilee—Congratulatory gathering of Hards—Commodore Stockton on the Rostrum—Election Frauds—Arrest of a Poll Clerk—New Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Laying of Corner Stone—Evacuation Day—Dion Bourcicault's New Comedy—Bank Defalcations and New York Herald—The Dry Goods Market—Cotton—Breadstuffs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1853.

Messrs. Editors—The 24th of November—Thanksgiving Day—end as bright and blessed a one as could possibly be desired. The stern reminders of boreas and icebergs with which we were visited in the early part of the season, have vanished "like the baseless fabric of a vision;" the London fogs which of late have rendered us moist and uncomfortable, have also disappeared; and to-day we have a brilliant, mild, and balmy atmosphere. Thanksgiving Day—what untold visions of festive gatherings and plethoric poultry does it not suggest to the mind! It is a season here universally observed; if not by all in that solemn spirit in which our worthy forefathers of blessed memory celebrated the occasion, at least in some way dictated by individual predilections, which serves to distinguish it from the great year of business. There are some who give thanks in the stately temple, and some in their own humble closet; some who praise God by going in quest of pleasure, and others who testify their gratitude to the Creator by gormandizing the creature comforts his beneficence has provided. Questionable as some of these modes of thanksgiving may seem, let us hope that the hearts of all are right, and that grateful acknowledgments, sincere though they may be inaudible, are universally rendered to the Giver of all good.

Last night saw Metropolitan Hall densely crowded and brilliantly illuminated, in celebration of the Democratic jubilee. Five thousand Hard shells assembled in council, to congratulate each other, not on having been beaten by the Whigs, but on having gained so decisive a triumph over enemies of their own household, the odious Softs. They have indeed something to boast of. Clinton, the Adamantine nominee for Secretary of State, leads his Soft opponent by three thousand votes, and eight National Democrats have been elected Senators against two of the opposite faction. Mayor Westervelt presided over the meeting; and speeches of divers degrees of wit and point were made by prominent politicians, among whom Commodore Stockton is worthy of special mention. The Commodore tried to make out that Mr. Guthrie, notwithstanding his recent course, was "a high minded, honorable man;" but this was rather too large a pill for his audience to swallow, and a torrent of hisses drowned his eloquence. Great unanimity was manifested last night, and the Hards evidently feel as if the signal rebuke which Abolitionism and the younger Van Buren have received, would deprive them of their sting, at least in the State, for some time to come.

Developments have recently been made which lead the public to believe that at the late election extensive frauds were perpetrated in several wards. The Inspectors were for the most part men of the lowest character and condition, porter-house keepers or fellows of a similar stamp, several of whom could read and write only with the greatest difficulty. Besides the mistakes which have occurred through their ignorance, it is quite apparent that in several cases they have made fraudulent returns. The poll Clerk of the First District of the Twentieth Ward has been arrested, and his examination is now going on. The evidence is strong against him, showing that on the morning after election he had a number of spurious tickets printed, bearing the name of one of the candidates slightly mispelled. These, it is charged, he substituted in place of genuine tickets which had been voted the preceding day, thereby defeating the candidate in question. What rash villainy lives and thrives in this great city.

On Tuesday last, our Mayor, with appropriate ceremonies, laid the corner stone of the buildings now in course of erection at Washington heights, near 152nd street, for the education of the Deaf and Dumb. The location of the grounds is one of surpassing beauty; they skirt the Hudson River at an elevation above it of 137 feet, thus commanding a glorious prospect, extending from our magnificent Bay on the South far away to the picturesque Highlands. The grounds consist of thirty seven acres, which will afford ample room for exercise and amusement to the unfortunate inmates of the Institution. The buildings when completed, in connection with the site, will cost about $300,000. The main edifice will be one hundred and fifty feet front by a depth of fifty five feet. Dr. Peet, the President of the Institution, has long been distinguished by the success of his humane labors in behalf of this isolated class. It is gratifying to see that not only here but in various other parts of the Union also, appropriations have been made, and movements set on foot, to ameliorate their condition as much as possible. Though the first efforts of this description were made nearly three centuries ago, in Spain by the monk Pedro Ponce, and in Germany by Joachim Pasch; though nearly a hundred years have elapsed since the French Abbe De l'Epee, devoting his life and fortune to this cause, developed an effective system of instruction for the mute; yet it is not till within our own memory that the initiative in similar humane enterprises has been taken on this side of the Atlantic. Yet the movement, once commenced, has not been suffered to lag. Sixteen institutions for the Deaf and Dumb have been established in as many different States, most of them supported at the public expense. Ours is the oldest in the Union, with the exception of the one at Hartford. It contains two hundred and seventy-seven pupils, besides a number of deaf mute teachers and employees.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the Evacuation of New York by the British, and it is to be commemorated with unusual "pomp and circumstance." The military are to turn out; the Veterans of 1812, after their parade, are to listen to an Address from Henry Ward Beecher; and $500 has been appropriated by the Common Council for illuminating the city in the evening.

Dion Boucicault's new comedy, "The Fox-Hunt, or Adventures of Don Quixotte the Second, was brought out last evening at Burton's with a strong cast, being founded on a French Drama, into which an underplot and several striking characters borrowed from Dickens have been introduced. Nevertheless, the wise tells us that "there is nothing new under the sun;" and if a thing is only good, we must not insist on originality as essential. Burton, as a disguised Indian, performs a characteristic war-dance in the most side-splitting and bottom-rending style.

The report of numerous heavy bank defalcations recently circulated by the Herald turns out to be greatly exaggerated. Instead of seven, only two institutions (the Bank of the State of N. Y. and the Hanover) have been sufferers, and that to an extent not exceeding $168,000. The Herald has little regard for truth when by misrepresentation it can create an excitement, gain a little notoriety, or sell a few hundred copies extra.

Trade in Dry Goods continues languid, and there is little activity or firmness in the market for any other than the choicest articles. Prices are at present generally favorable to buyers.—Cotton is actively enquired for by shippers as well as home consumers, and maintains steady prices. Breadstuffs have declined slightly, good State and Western flour ranging between $6 87½ and $7.

Yours truly,

MANHATTAN.

PROGRESS OF THE AGE.—Among other startling announcements that of communication between England and any part of India in ten days has been made. It seems that the railroad from Ostend to Trieste, a length of fifteen hundred miles, will be completed within twelve months from this time. Letters, parcels, and passengers will then occupy but little more than two days from the shores of the channel to those of the Adriatic; four days will take them thence to Egypt, and by aid of the railway from Alexandria to Cairo, which is now rapidly advancing, they will be within thirty-six hours afloat on the Red Sea, and in twelve days afterward be landed safely in Bombay, within three weeks of Leaving London. Within this date the electric telegraph, now preparing to be laid across the Mediterranean, will have reached Suez, and four thousand miles of wire, which have already reached Calcutta, will connect every great town in India with the port of Bombay, so that before the year 1856 expires London will have communication by electric telegraph in ten or eleven days' time with every part of India, and by steamer and railroad in twenty-one days with Bombay.

YOUTHFUL INSANITY.—There are now about two hundred lunatics in the New Jersey Lunatic Asylum. One of the most interesting, and, at the same time, afflicting cases, is that of a little boy about seven years of age. Upon the entrance into the ward of a little girl, about the same age, with a company of visitors, the little patient became all life and animation. He took the little girl by the hand and ran with her to and fro, anxious to show her every little article of taste or utility in the room. The ladies, and indeed all the visitors, were deeply affected with this melancholy incident. He is the youngest patient the institution ever had, and is exhibiting favorable signs of improvement.

REPORTED TROUBLE.—W. Ellery Channing and wife, of Concord, Massachusetts, have separated. Mrs. Channing is the sister of the late Margaret Fuller. She retains the custody of her four children.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

By the National Line.

Great Match Race.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec 3d.

The Great Match Race for $10,000 came off to-day, between the Cordelia Reed and Compromise, and was won by Compromise in two heats.

Ohio River—Steamboats—Markets.

CINCINNATI, Dec 3d.

The river here is yet falling slowly. The Pork Market is quiet but firm, and $4 75 per 100 pounds has been refused to-day for Hogs. A lot of 3000 salted Hogs has been sold at 6¾c ♥ lb.

LOUISVILLE, Dec 3d.

The steamboats R. J. Ward, John Strader, and McRae have departed for New Orleans.

By the Southern Line.

Expedition to Lower California.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

A private despatch from Washington, to the Tribune of this city, confirms the report that 260 armed men from San Francisco had landed at La Paz, Lower California, taken possession of the town, put the Commanding General in prison, and declared Lower California independent. The flag carried by these filibusters bears two stars. The despatch states that the Government at Washington has received official notice of the above fact and the facts above stated.—Great excitement is said to prevail in Mexico.

The government has also received despatches with information that induces the belief that Santa Anna will soon declare himself Emperor of Mexico.

The Fishery Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

It is understood that despatches have been received by the State Department from Mr. Buchanan, with the information that the latter has had an interview with Lord Aberdeen, on the subject of the Fishing Question. It is believed that a treaty will soon be made, on a reciprocal basis, embracing the settlement of the Fishing Question.

England and Russia.

WASHINGTON, Dec 3d.

The Government of the United States has information from Europe that leads to the belief that England will soon declare war against Russia.

Politics—John B. Weller.

NEW YORK, Dec 3d.

Senator Weller has published another letter in which he announces his determination to support the administration, at the same time however declaring, that his sympathies are with the "Hards".

The Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Dec 4th, 10 A. M.

The Chairman of the Democratic Caucus last night was Edson B. Olds, of Ohio. Mr. Stanton of Tennessee offered a series of resolutions affirming the principles of the Baltimore Convention, approving of the Inaugural speech of President Pierce, and declaring against the interference, by the General Government in State Politics.

The Chair ruled these resolutions out of order, and an appeal being taken, his decision was sustained by the Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Dec 4th.

Martin Koszta arrived in this city yesterday.

Failures in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.

It is reported here that two or three heavy failures have occurred of houses engaged in the California trade.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec 4.

The Cotton market was heavy yesterday, buyers generally demanding concessions, and the market closing with much irregularity in prices, though there was no quotable change. The sales of the day embraced 1200 bales, of which 650 were taken for exports.

The Flour market was steady with sales of Ohio at $6 9 ¾ @ $7 (6¾ ♥ bbl.

Corn was firmer. Coffee was in fair demand at very full prices.

The money market was unchanged.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The reports from the Charity Hospital for the seven days ending on Saturday last demonstrate conclusively that cholera does not prevail amongst us in an epidemic form. During the entire week there were but 47 deaths from that disease—an average of less than 7 a day. The Charity Hospital is the great test of epidemic visitations, and we may feel tolerably well assured, that if, in that institution the weekly mortality is so small, in the city at large it is still less.

FOR ASPINWALL.—The steamship *United States* will leave New Orleans, for Aspinwall, on Wednesday next, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., instead of 8 P. M., as previously.

☞ We see it announced that Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER is to leave New-York on the 5th of December, for California. The fulfillment of obligations undertaken in March last for the delivery of his lectures, demands his speedy arrival on the Pacific. His departure is delayed that he may be able to greet JOHN MITCHELL, in New York. Mr. MEAGHER, will return to the Atlantic States in the spring, probably in April; proceeding from New Orleans to Savannah, Montgomery, Mobile, this, and other Southern cities. His many friends wish him a pleasant tour and a safe return.

THE ATLANTIC'S NEWS.

Fuller accounts by telegraph of the advices brought by the *Atlantic*, which reached New York on Tuesday last, have been received by the Charleston *Courier*. We subjoin every item of interest, though there are some few repetitions:

European Intelligence.

We have, by this arrival, no later intelligence of any important phase having occurred in the Turkish question, although there are rumors current to the effect that a decisive battle had been fought near Bucharest, but who the victors were was not stated.

The details of the recent affair at Oltenitza, have come to hand, and clearly show that the Turks had achieved in it a brilliant victory over the Russians, capturing eight guns, and killing and wounding twelve hundred.

Nearly 100,000 of the Turkish troops had, at the last advices, crossed the Danube.

Prince Gortschakoff, who still commanded in the Principalities, had received orders to act on the offensive.

The fourth regiment of Poles in the Russian service were disaffected, and had favored the passage of the Danube by the Turks, having given no alarm when they saw them crossing.

The Turkish fleet was in the Black Sea, and the Anglo-French fleet in the Sea of Marmora.

The Russian Government had announced that it would lay an embargo upon the Turkish shipping from and after the 23d inst., but that it would respect neutral flags.

The Sultan announced that he would place himself at the head of the army.

The Hungarian General Klapka, had received a command on the Danube in the Turkish service.

The diplomatic circular of Count Nesselrode has been published, and excited remarks from the French and British press.

Turkey will have nothing to do with any amendment of the Vienna note, but insist on a perfectly new treaty being made to settle the future.

Passengers by the *Atlantic* report that Lord Aberdeen was about to resign to make way for a more warlike ministry. [Probably under the Premiership of the Marquis Dalhousie, as telegraphed to us from Philadelphia on the 29th instant.]—EDS COUR.

LOUIS NAPOLEON expresses himself strongly in favor of engaging in active operations to aid the Turks. The British government, however, evidently vacillates. Prussia has notified its intention of reserving to itself perfect liberty of action with regard to Eastern affairs. Austria professes neutrality, but the New York *Herald* on the authority of letters it has received from Mr. SAUNDERS, the U. S. Consul at London, states that the Turkish government had notified her to withdraw her troops from the frontier, or have her neutrality guaranteed by France and England, or it would march an army into Hungary under KOSSUTH—indeed the agent of KOSSUTH has been openly received at Constantinople.

The arms of the Circassians continue to be crowned with success in Asia.

The insurgents in China were still carrying all before them. Canton, however, was undisturbed, but a party disconnected from the regular force took possession of Shanghai on the 7th of September, and plundered the Treasury.

Letters from Cabul state that a large Russian army was marching from Khiva, the Capital of Khiva—a country of independent Turkestan, having North, the Kirghis steppe and the sea of Aral; East, Bokhara and the Karakalpac territory; South, Khorassan, and West, the Caspian sea—with the avowed purpose of conquering the country.

These rumors added to serious apprehensions of a movement among the Afghans, led to large reinforcements of British troops at Bataiour (?)

The British are in a bad position at Burmah—the troops everywhere being in a state of siege, and nearly the whole of the new province being in the hands of the enemy, and, to make matters worse, a famine is raging in the country.

The report that Persia is collecting an army to operate against Turkey is unfounded.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[By the Northern Line.]

Democratic Caucus—Nominations.

Washington, Dec. 3—9 P. M.—The Democratic members of Congress met this evening in caucus, and proceeded to the nomination of officers of the House of Representatives. On the first ballot for Speaker, there was no choice. On the second ballot the vote stood as follows; Linn Boyd, 64; David T. Disney, of Ohio, 31; James L. Orr, of South Carolina, 20—and Mr. Boyd was declared duly nominated for Speaker. For Clerk of the House, John W. Forney was nominated on the first ballot. The other officers of the House, of last Congress were all renominated. The caucus voted down the Adamantine resolution, and adjourned at 8 o'clock.

Europa not arrived.

New York, 3—9 45 P. M.—The Halifax and Sandy Hook telegraph lines are both down, but nothing is yet heard of the Europa. We have information from Halifax up to 10 o'clock to-night. It is now snowing here. The weather is also very thick at Sandy Hook, and there are indications of a snow storm.

Preparations for opening Congress—T. H. Benton—Politics.

Washington, Dec. 3—About thirty Members of Congress have arrived here to-day, and the city is fast filling up. In choosing seats to day, in the House, Thomas H. Benton selected that formerly occupied by John Quincy Adams, a seat that is considered ominous.

The Anti-Benton members have received an assurance from the Government that Mr. Walker, the Benton candidate for Post Master at St. Louis, will not be appointed.

Ohio River—Markets.

Pittsburg, Dec. 3—The river here is yet rising slowly, with [illegible] in the channel.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3—The river here has fallen 3 inches during the last twenty-four hours. Sales of Hogs at $4 [illegible] per cwt., and of Mess Pork at $11 @ 12 25 per bbl.

CORNING & CO.—It will be seen by the announcing that Messrs. CORNING & Co. have removed to No. 11 St. Charles, in the building now occupied as the Southern Bank.

MORTALITY AT SEA.—The packet ship *Gen. Hurlbut* arrived at New York on the 27th ult., from Havre, with 415 passengers, having lost 75 by cholera on the passage. She spoke, October 15th, in lat. 31 21 S., long. 46 30, the ship Callao from Callao for Baltimore. She had sprung her mainmast and foreyard, and was leaking badly. She had been obliged to throw over part of her cargo.

NEW YORK ELECTION—*Official Result*.—The *Herald* states that the figures in the recent contest in the Empire State, are as follows:

Whig vote,	1[illegible],000
National Dem.	1[illegible],000
Van Buren Freesoilers,	[illegible],000
Not Voting,	1[illegible],000
	[illegible],000

It appears from this, that nearly one-third of the voters were perfectly indifferent to the result.

FROM AUSTRALIA, DIRECT.

The American ship *Bavaria*, Capt. BARLEY, arrived at New York on the 26th ult., in the remarkably short time of 85 days from Melbourne, bringing news from there a few days later than advices via England. The dates from Melbourne are to the 1st September.

Adams & Co., by this arrival, received $110,000 in gold—one passenger $60,000—the whole amount of gold in the hands of passengers is stated to be $400,000.

The Bavaria brings 18 passengers, among them Mr. W. Adams, bearer of despatches to our Government. One man, named Mobile, has returned by her to Williamsburg, New York, after a three week's effort at the diggings, with a good supply of the precious metal. The Bavaria is the first vessel from Melbourne direct to New York, or our shores, except to California. She also brought the first mail direct—This is much needed by American settlers in Australia, as our mails have had to go to England previously, and no papers have reached there except by private hands or ships, unless paid the 1d. in England, and re-mailed to this country.

The leading editorial article of the Melbourne Argus, of August 30, is a strong appeal for independence. The example of the United States in their colonial days is cited as something worthy the attention and practice of Australians.

Table tippings and spiritual rappings were all the rage at Melbourne and Sydney.

At Adelaide commercial matters were dull, with the exception of flour, which had risen. All other articles were rather lower, tea and sugar were still high, however.

Hands are gradually getting plentiful at the mines, and those who are there are working more than formerly.

Yankee enterprise was going ahead in Australia, as reported by the Bavaria.

There were American auction marts, circus, express wagons, boarding-houses named after the various States, and a Yankee newspaper, the *Express*, had been voted the organ of the diggers.

A southern barber had arrived from America, bringing his mirrors, arm chairs, brushes, and keen shaving razors, to the great relief of the inhabitants.

Compositors received 8s. and 9s. 6d. per 1000 ems, on daily papers, and 1d. 6d. [illegible] Five hundred American [illegible] Pressmen get £6 per week, and [illegible] day, and carpenters from 30s. to 35s. [illegible] from 10s to 15.

Lawyers are very numerous, but Americans find great difficulty in being admitted to the bar.

The inhabitants of Australia are deeply moved by the question of legislative reform. Meetings have been held in all parts of the colony to demand a new constitution from the legislative council. The following extract from an address to the people embodies the principal objects sought by the colonists:

"We demand a just apportionment of the representation of the people in the Lower House of Parliament, by a revision of the present electoral system, and a re-arrangement of electoral districts, [illegible] the members, [illegible] and property of the community, and of all its various classes and interests. [illegible] and subordinate to this, we demand an extension of the franchise to [illegible] frage, are shut out from all voice in the councils of their country.

"We demand that any constitution to be framed for this colony, shall be subject to [illegible] dual revision, with a view to the future advancement and progressive adaptation to the wants of the community, under such safeguards as will protect hasty or ill-considered organic changes."

The rush to the Goulburn diggings is now abating, as the diggers find that the want of water on the spot offers a serious impediment to their operations. The nearest supply, in any quantity, is at a swamp three or four miles distant, and the carriage of the washing stuff to this place involves an expense of £1 per load.

The Melbourne Argus of the 30th says:

"No fresh intelligence of importance has arrived from the gold fields of Mount Alexander or Bendigo; but the overland mail brings particulars of a large meeting at the Ovens, at which speeches of the usual tenor were delivered, and the feeling against the license fee seems there, too, to be very strong."

Mrs. Mitchell, the wife of the Irish exile, sailed from Melbourne, on the 15th with her children, accompanied by Mr. Smith, the gentleman who aided Mr. Mitchell's escape, to rejoin her husband awaiting her arrival in San Francisco. Previous to Mrs. Mitchell's departure, a deputation, representing a number of Irishmen, and several other citizens, waited upon Mrs. Mitchell, to present her with an address of their sympathy for the past trials of her husband and herself, and their congratulations at the happier prospect now opening for them and their family. They presented her, at the same time, with a gold watch and chain of exquisite workmanship.

Later from New Mexico.

The St. Louis Republican of the 24th ult. contains the following telegraphic despatch:

Departure of Aubrey—Quicksilver—Gold Mines—Whipple's Route—Governor Meriwether.

INDEPENDENCE, November 22.

The Santa Fe mail reached here on Sunday. Items of news for the month past are few—no Indian depredations—no street fights—[illegible] except that Aubrey, accompanied by Mr. [illegible] and others, left 10th October for California. He tries a route between the [illegible] and takes sixteen thousand sheep.

Lieutenant Whipple's surveying party had reached Albuquerque, and [illegible] west of that point on the 10th November. Their report for a route is favorable, excepting 150 to 200 miles west of Fort Smith, Arkansas, which don't answer at all. It is thought in New Mexico, that a route by Anton Chico, Albuquerque and Aubrey's route, will be best.—Whipple has Leroux (Gunnison's guide) as his own.

Manuel Gallegos, the delegate elect, did not come with the stage. He will arrive in a few days.

Judge Watts sends his resignation, with the reason: insufficiency of salary. The cost of living is too great in New Mexico for any of the salaried officers.

Major Greiner succeeded in purchasing the quicksilver Mines forty miles north of Santa Fe. The deposits are found in a space of three hundred yards long and two hundred wide.

Wherever you take up the earth, small globules are found, which are easily separated from the dirt by washing. The most remarkable circumstance about it is, that not a particle of cinnabar is found with it. Greiner says he has found its source in the Mountains near, if so, it will be very profitable. More recent investigations have shown, that the gold ore at the placers is inexhaustible, and that the crushing instrument succeeded admirably. If Berdan's invention is a good one, as recommended in Carolina show, millions of dollars can be extracted at little cost. The ore of Georgia and Carolina yields but sixteen cents to the bushel, while those of the placers give eighty. [illegible] quicksilver will add materially to the market. Some of Berdan's machines will be taken to New Mexico next spring. J. M. Mink, a justice of the peace, had his walking papers from the citizens of Santa Fe, or a coat of tar and feathers, as being too much of a nuisance! The new Governor, Merriwether, is gaining popularity daily. Gen. Garland has returned from Mesilla. No authority will be exercised over it; the traders at El Paso must pay the high duties and remain on this side the river. More lovely weather we never had.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

BOSTON, Nov 30, 1853.

The steamship *Canada* reached here last night from Halifax, and the following additional intelligence by her from Europe to the 19th is consequently forwarded:

Advices from Rome state that the thrilling news from the banks of the Danube has created great excitement among the young soldiers of the French army of occupation, and that the oldest veterans of the service and [illegible] numerous applications have been [illegible] to the competent authorities for permission to witness the operations of the Turkish army.

The Dresden journals contain some details of the military preparations of Russia. Besides the three corps in the Danubian Principalities and Bessarabia, there is a fourth [illegible] corps in Volhynia and Podolia, and large masses of troops are concentrated in other places.

At [illegible] are eight regiments of [illegible] and four regiments of [illegible] eight regiments of dragoons are stationed at Charkow. Besides these, there are [illegible] corps of Cossacks ready to take the field. [illegible] bodies of troops, too, are marching to reinforce the army under Prince Woronzoff.

Letters from Constantinople state that [illegible] million of paper money had been issued by Turkey.

Russia, it is said, has only 20,000 [illegible] in the Principalities, and the general impression was that a decisive battle would soon take place, which would decide the campaign, and that Russia would be defeated.

The Turks had taken Cherbetty, in Asia.

A fuller account of the fighting near [illegible] is contained in a private letter from Paris. It says:

I have received from information [illegible] seat of war, which confirms the news [illegible] in the despatch of the [illegible] [illegible]

LOCAL ITEMS.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE,
Saturday Evening, Dec. 3, 1853.

The demand for Cotton to-day, was quite limited, and the sales only amounted to 1800 bales, at former prices.

[illegible]

Nothing was done to-day in Tobacco.

There was a good demand for Sugar, and 1300 hhds. changed hands, at [illegible] for Fair to Fully Fair.

Of Molasses, [illegible] bbls. were sold at [illegible] for Prime.

A fair business was done in Flour. [illegible]

[illegible]

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD. Office of the N. O. and Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Company. December 24, 1853. AFTER the 25 inst—the passenger trains will leave [illegible] Algiers daily at [illegible] JAMES G. GIBBES, Chief Engineer.

Samuel T. Taylor, 15 Royal street, Importer of WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, &c., &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

$10 REWARD will be paid to any one who apprehends [illegible] THEODORE, generally called Quidor [illegible] G T BEAUREGARD.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL BALL ROOM. SELECT SOIREES. [illegible] M. BUFFIER.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL BALL ROOM. Series of Select Soirees. [illegible] William A. Bell.

J. CORNING & Co. have removed to the building occupied by the Southern Bank, No. 11 St. Charles street.

NEW BOOKS. [From the Press of D. Appleton & Co., New York.] THEORY OF CHRISTIANITY—By William S. Grayson, 1 vol. 12mo. BUSY MOMENTS OF AN IDLE WOMAN—1 vol. 12mo. PARLEY'S PRESENT FOR ALL SEASONS. ALL'S NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS; or, THE YOUNG CALIFORNIAN. THE PICTURE PLEASURE BOOK. URE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES. OLLENDORFF'S PRACTICAL GRAMMAR. For sale by J. B. STEEL, 60 Camp street.

HAVANA CIGARS. [illegible] J M CABALLERO.

SUNDRIES. WINE IN CASKS. BRANDY. SWEET OIL. MADEIRA WINE. DIAMONDS. For sale by PAUL JUGE FILS & CO. No 27 St Louis st.

J. B. BOURGEOIS, 62 CHARLES STREET. [illegible]

MADAM ROBERT, No. 166, Royal Street, corner of Toulouse. HAS the honor to inform the ladies of this city, and of the country, that she has received, per late arrivals, a complete and varied assortment of FANCY AND FASHIONABLE ARTICLES [illegible]

MADAM SAUCER, 192 Royal Street. HAVING RETURNED from France, [illegible]

F. FRYER & CO. [illegible]

COAL, COAL, COAL. PITTSBURG [illegible] P. E. WILLARD.

150 BOXES [illegible] JOHN CLAUSSEN.

HARRISON & FORSYTHE, 44 Bienville, corner of Chartres street. [illegible] FRENCH, SWISS and GERMAN DRY GOODS [illegible]

A. HERNANDEZ, [illegible]

Nautical Almanac for 1854. BLUNT'S EDITION OF THE NAUTICAL Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1854. ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.

EXCHANGE—Sight and time, Foreign and Domestic, bought and sold by E J HART & CO, 70 Tchoupitoulas st.

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE. No. 12 St. Peter Street, Pontalba Buildings. THE public are respectfully invited to examine the extensive stock of the above Establishment, replenished by all the late arrivals from Europe and the North, and comprising—RARE BOOKS in the Greek, Latin, English, French, Spanish, Italian, German and other languages. BOOKS for learning languages, and Dictionaries of every description. RELIGIOUS, College and School Books. JUVENILE Books. MISCELLANEOUS Works. CHEAP Publications. ENGLISH, French and German Engravings and Lithographic Prints. Stationery. All of which will be sold at the lowest possible price. JOSEPH COHN, Proprietor.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed his JOB PRINTING OFFICE from No. 31 Poydras to No. 12 St. Peter street, near the Franklin Book Store. JOSEPH COHN.

R. ANTOGNINI, Manufacturer of Billiard Tables, &c., No. 14 Canal Street, Between Chartres and Levee Streets.

CHARLES LEVY, Pedicure from Paris. ERADICATES Corns, bunions, callosities, nails ingrown in the flesh, without the least suffering. [illegible] CHARLES LEVY.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HORACE BEAN & CO., 28 Camp Street, New Orleans. November 30th, 1853. Terms of Accounts. [illegible]

Orleans Bank of Louisiana. NOTICE is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Bank [illegible] EUG ROUSSEAU Cashier.

SOUTHERN BANK. THE remaining instalment of Fifty per cent due by the Stockholders of this Bank, will be payable [illegible] J. L. WISRAY, Cashier.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. [illegible] JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

Notice. I HAVE the honor to inform my friends and the public generally, that being determined to withdraw from business, I have sold my stock to Messrs. E. F. Mioton & Pierre Malochee [illegible] V. AICARD, 48 Old Levee.

Copartnership Dissolved. [illegible] P. ARNAUD BOYER, J. ALPHONSE BOYER, PRE ADOLPHE BOYER.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS. RECEIVED per ships Wurtemberg, Ashland, [illegible]

Carpeting, Furniture, etc. 69 ROYAL STREET. [illegible]

FURNITURE. [illegible] P MALLARD & CO.

CARPET WAREHOUSE. [illegible] A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
B. DEBAR.......Lessee and Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, December 5th—Will be performed Bulwer's play of THE LADY OF LYONS....Claude Melnotte Mr Geo Jamison; Col. Damas, Mr Harkins; Pauline, Miss Logan. After which, BORG [illegible] To be followed by the PAS DE [illegible]. To conclude with the farce of THE STOWAWAY. [illegible] C. G. CHESLEY, Treasurer.

DAN RICE'S NEW AMPHITHEATRE, St. Charles street.
DAN RICE begs to inform his New Orleans friends and the Southern public generally, that his new Amphitheatre, on St. Charles street, one of the most magnificent buildings of the kind in the United States, will be opened for the season on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1853. [illegible] THE GREAT FRENCH TROUPE, led by the celebrated MADAME TOURNAIRE [illegible]

PRICES REDUCED.—The Southern Museum, on St. Charles street, [illegible] "LALLA ROOKH," and a white SYRIAN CAMEL [illegible]

WELCH'S PARISIAN HIPPODROME. FIRST GRAND CLASSIC FESTIVAL IN THE CRESCENT CITY. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 7, 1853. ☞ The HIPPODROME will be erected on the ENTIRE SQUARE OF GROUND lying between ERATO, CLIO, BACCHUS and DRYADES streets. [illegible] THE GAMES, CEREMONIES AND FESTIVALS OF ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME. THE TRIUMPHAL TOURNAMENT [illegible] THE CHARIOTEER'S CONTEST. THE TRIPLE CARS OF JUNO. TERRIFIC RACING AND LEAPING By the Footrunner FRENCH BRACTUM. The Exercises de Manege will be given by MADEMOISELLE MINNA. LA PERCHE EQUIPOISE. [illegible] Admission 50c; Children and Colored Servants, half price.

[illegible] CHRISTIAN. [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES. WILSON'S new patent ROTARY SEWING MACHINE [illegible] JOSEPH HUFTY.

St. Bernard Hotel, Lake Borgne. [illegible] MRS. TRIM.

Good Verandah Hotel, Canal street, BETWEEN CHARTRES AND LEVEE. MRS. GEORGES. [illegible]

DOLBEAR'S Writing and Book-Keeping Academy. [illegible] RUFUS DOLBEAR, 106 Canal st.

Removed. J. W. DOLBEAR has removed his Writing Academy to 19 Camp street [illegible] J. W. DOLBEAR, 19 Camp st.

REMOVAL. P. ALEXANDRE LANAUX, HAS removed his HARDWARE STORE from 30 Old Levee street to the corner of Chartres and St Peter street, Pontalba's building, Jackson Square, where he will carry on the same business.

Removal. B. TALAMON has removed from No. 126 Royal street to No. 131 Royal street.

AST. GIRAUD, Importer, has removed his store from No 40 to No 44, Old Levee street.

A. [illegible] & ETERNOD Have removed from No. 44 Bienville to No. 47 [illegible] street.

Removal. BROUTIERS & CO. have removed from 27 Bienville street, to No. 16 same street.

B. TARDANO & TAYLOR, have removed to No. 1 Urban street.

H. DUBOIS & BAFFLARD have removed to No. 29 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee.

Removal. MESSRS. Williamson, Zerelle & Co have moved from 28½ Poydras street to 131 [illegible] street, corner of Carondelet street.

REMOVAL. THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from the position they have so long occupied, at No 15 Chartres street to their new store, corner of Canal and Royal sts. [illegible] WATCHES and JEWELRY. SILVER and PLATED WARE. MILITARY and FANCY GOODS. HYDE & GOODRICH, corner Canal and Royal sts.

Stock in Liquidation. Corner Canal and Royal Streets. I BEG leave to inform the ladies of New Orleans and the country, that, wishing to retire from business, I will sell from this date *At Cost Price* not only the remaining stock of my goods, but also a rich and complete assortment of Nouveautes and Modes just received from Paris. MADAME ETERNOD.

MADAM. DURAND, ROYALE STREET NO. 187, BETWEEN TOULOUSE AND ST. PETER. Begs leave to inform the ladies of the city and country, that she has received per ship Sumner, [illegible] assortment of Varied and fashionable goods [illegible]

Opening of Fancy and Fashionable Articles. No. 36 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse. MISS OLYMPE HAS the honor to inform the ladies that she has just received from Paris a RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy and Fashionable Goods [illegible]