THE DAILY BEE,
C. RYTHERS & CO.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 19.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington. The mail due on Thursday came through.

THE RECREANCY OF DOUGLAS.

The Black Republican party, which was defeated in nearly all the political contests of the past summer and fall, and which seemed on the brink of dissolution, has recently been galvanized into renewed symptoms of vitality and vigor. The skillful and successful operator in this great work is Senator DOUGLAS, who, through formerly styled a SQUATTER SOVEREIGN, a TEXAS, and a traitor by the Freesoil sheets, in new bespattered with panegyric, and extolled as a pure patriot and profound statesman. The Reverable Senator is unquestionably entitled to the transmission laudation and eternal gratitude of the enemies of the South. He has availed himself of his prominent position as the representative of Western sentiment, and of his powerful influence as the leading champion of Democracy in the United States Senate, to adopt a line of policy which revives the sinking energies of the anti-slavery faction, and inspires them with fresh hopes of the future. He has deliberately and dispassionately assumed a position in reference to KANSAS that necessarily places him in open hostility to the administration. He combats the LECOMPTON Constitution, advocates its rejection, and proposes to pass a bill to enable the people of KANSAS to form a new Constitution.

Mr. BUCHANAN, in his late message, leans slightly to the cause of justice. He has not the moral hardihood openly and manfully to approve of the LECOMPTON Constitution, but he rightly considers that as all the disturbances and discussions in KANSAS turned upon the question of slavery, and as that Constitution affords the people an opportunity of regulating their domestic institutions to suit themselves, the Convention has complied with the letter and meaning of the KANSAS-NEBRASKA act. This is doctrine which, though barely acceptable to the South, is grossly unpalatable to the North. Still, we believe that in the discouraged and disorganized condition in which Black Republicanism found itself after the late elections, it would have been unable to do more than enter a languid protest against the views of the President. But the boldness, in the hour of gloom and despondency, the broken ranks of Freesoil became strengthened and consolidated. Just at the moment when a vigorous effort of loyalty on the part of the National Democracy was alone required to quell discontent at the South, to utterly prostrate anti-slavery at the North, and to secure to KANSAS a speedy admission into the Confederacy of States, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS turns recreant to his professed faith, and leagues himself with the enemies of order, equal rights and the Union. Being a man of mark, the putative author of the KANSAS bill, the sometime leader and darling of the Democracy, this defection is of the highest moment. Such a man does not stand alone in his abandonment of the South. He carries with him a host of National Democrats, who, however flshy on the slavery question, remained apparently true while their leaders were firm. Elsewhere we publish some of the expressions of sentiment ventured by this tribe of tender-footed politicians, who are delighted to plant themselves squarely on this new platform erected by DOUGLAS, and to support themselves by clinging to his broad shoulders. But if this were the worst, we might say "let them go." They never were trustworthy, and their treachery at the first suitable opportunity was to be expected. The gravamen of DOUGLAS's iniquity lies much more in the aid and comfort he has extended to Black Republicanism, than in having detached from the support of the South a number of miserable party hacks, whose sincerity was always questionable.

The consequences of this movement can scarcely be exaggerated, and for once we believe with the Black Republicans that we have before us the inevitable contingency of a Northern anti-slavery coalition in 1860, which will sweep every thing before it, as with the force of a whirlwind. The forerunners of this event are already perceptible. Let any one peruse the Black Republican journals, and note their defiant, exulting tone, since DOUGLAS—the exponent of the Democracy of the West—has struck hands with them. They now calculate upon annihilating the administration majority in the House—perhaps in the Senate. They predict the rejection of the LECOMPTON Constitution by the defection of the Western Democrats, and we are afraid they are reckoning with their host. DOUGLAS has done inculculable mischief by taking ground against Mr. BUCHANAN on this KANSAS question—mischief that outweighs a thousandfold his past services. We fear he has made up his mind to cast his lot with the dominant party in the free States, and his position is but the precursor of a formal affiliation with Black Republicanism.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from P. P. WELKIN, No. 5 Camp street, the following new music:

Valse Poetique, by L. M. Gottschalk—full of poetic beauty, but difficult and requiring great care in executing.

Les Cloches du Monastère—a charming composition for music to good pianists.

On the Water—couplets by C. VOSS. These are remarkably pretty, and well adapted to advanced pupils.

Rose Vest further. That the steamer *Fashion* having been inspected and examined by the proper authorities, both in New Orleans and this city, and having obtained her clearance in due form, she had a right to proceed and obstructed landing at her port of destination; and that the act of overhauling and inspecting her at Punta Arenas by the commander of the U. S. sloop of war *Saratoga*, was without justification by the laws of nations, and is only less censurable than the conduct of Capt. DAVIS, of the navy, when he forced General WALKER to capitulate to the COSTA RICAN forces a few months since.

Resolved further, That inasmuch as President BUCHANAN, in his late message to Congress, and also in his correspondence with the British Consul at Nicaragua, when he was Minister near that Court, construed the CLAYTON-BULWER treaty of 1850 as binding both the United States and Great Britain from occupying, colonizing, or exercising any dominion over any part of Central America, he is, in the opinion of this meeting, bound to issue the necessary orders to the naval officers as will effectually prevent the recurrence of such conduct as that committed by Captain CHARLTON.

Resolved, That we concur in the declaration of Mr. BUCHANAN in his recent message, that the CALHOUN-WALKER letter is a violation of the "traditional and time-honored policy of our country" in regard to the other States of the American continent, and that, in our judgment, this government should take immediate steps for the abrogation of said treaty, and that the European powers should be given to understand that the interests of this country require that they should no longer interfere with the affairs of this continent.

Resolved further, That we cordially approve of the following resolutions, now pending in the Legislature of the State, and urge their immediate adoption by that body.

Then follows a series of resolutions embodying the leading points of the Cincinnati Democratic platform, endorsing the MONROE doctrine, and sympathizing with the liberal party in NICARAGUA, defending the right of citizens of the United States to emigrate, and advocating the great interests of the United States on the Isthmus of NICARAGUA.

Crime in New York.

The *Herald*, of the 11th inst., alluding to the conviction of two murderers, CASCARI and ROBORSA, and to their hope that they may yet escape the halter through the clemency of Gov. KING, says:

Things have reached that pass in New York, that with the inefficiency of government, the laxity of control, the growing immorality of our youth, and the vast increase in the importation of foreign criminals, that these homicides are the rule, and not the exception. There were forty warriors engaged in the conflict, two of whom only are known to have escaped. There were but twenty-four dead on the field. Two women were killed—one while fighting with a bow and arrow. There were twenty-four women and children taken prisoners.

The wounded of the troops were Lieutenants Davis and Steen, and five or six of the soldiers and one Pueblo Indian. None of them fatally.

Besides the havoc among this party of Indians, the troops destroyed about one acre of corn, and captured a large number of sheep, horses, &c.

The amount in the United States Treasury subject to draft on the 15th instant was less than $6,000,000. The reduction of the week was upwards of $600,000; the receipts about $54,000.

A dispatch from Norfolk says:

The Brenmen, ship *New Dorothe* is still in a helpless condition. The wreckers are at work. The vessel will be stripped of its rigging, and the cargo will be brought to this city and sold.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.]

THE LATEST NEWS.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—I have been a calm and deeply interested observer of the money crisis throughout our country during the last two months, and have given them attention to the views of writers regarding its cause and probable results. But I confess I have never met with so large a supply of errors as that which appears in the editorial columns of the New Orleans *Bulletin* of the 17th instant, on the subject of the "overtrading of our present currency and mistaken laws, and how they affect our present currency and produce trade." I am unable to believe the article in question was written under the shadow of the editorial lamp. It seems to have come from some more lonely intellect located in Mayfair dollars, and their constant importation into New Orleans, "overtrading" than from any sound, sober, reasonable view of truth, who should enlighten us upon the causes of the painful crisis, and upon the measures necessary to prevent its recurrence. I shall not undertake to review the article entire; but you may form some idea of the ignorance on this subject among writers of this leading commercial journal of New Orleans, when it is declared, in reference to the temporary suspension of some our banks last month, that "had Brimmer dollars been obtained a legal tender per bar, the run on our banks in October last would not have taken place." If attempted, would have been shocked as explained in this paper. I have explained in this paper I have not been able to find. He further tells us that "with the decline of foreign exchanges, treasure, as usual, was coming to us from Havana and Mexico, and at very trifling loss our banks would have secured any amount of silver necessary to guard their gold against any sudden attack." The kind of silver usually known to come from Mexico and Cuba is Mexican dollars. What good, therefore, would Mexican dollars have done us here, if, according to this writer on finance, not being a legal tender, the run on our banks could not have been arrested by them. Would it not, on the other hand, have been more than surprising to find any creditor who would have refused such coin at its current value, whether a legal tender or not, for notes or deposits of some or all of our banking institutions.

But how preposterous it is in a writer on finance to suggest that the preventive of bank suspensions must always lay in the importation of coin from Mexico. To import coin from any given point presupposes the ability on the part of the importer to pay for it. Where was the ability of our banks to do this on the occasion in question? They either had it or they had not. If they had the ability they would never have suspended, but not having it, they did suspend. The ability to import specie implies strength. If not, how large is specie, at least elsewhere in exchange, sufficient to protect the banks to that extent in their coin? And when the ability to import thus exists imports of coin can, with equal advantage, be made from the North or from Europe, as from their exchange is, as from Mexico or Cuba.

But this writer further says: "Instead of looking to Europe or gold to purchase our cotton, thereby increasing perturbation in its most important market, we should have gone to the source for silver in our own neighborhood, which could then have performed the same functions."

We all know that large monthly exports of coin are made from Mexico to Europe on the British steamers from VERA CRUZ. This being deemed the cheapest mode of transmission, the greatest advantage is thus afforded to the exporter, unless the rate of sterling exchange in the United States offers inducements for investment here on NEW YORK, when the MEXICAN dollars as readily come here, without being imported by the banks, as they usually go direct! You in this face of this truth we are gravely told that we should not look to Europe for gold to buy our cotton, but to MEXICO. Whether we look to one or the other of these points, are we not obliged to pay for it in cotton or sterling exchange? But if we import from Europe, we say, we do it because *perturbation* in the most important cotton market. If so, would it be prevented by cutting off the supply from MEXICO? Where is the difference if the bill be drawn from London or VERA CRUZ, if at VERA CRUZ it is designed for London? Whether we take it therefore from Europe after it has reached there, or from MEXICO before it has been shipped, we cannot prevent *perturbation* somewhere for a while. But this writer overlooks the *perturbation* in cotton here, which invariably attends such low rates of sterling exchange as alone allow the importation of gold, and the comfort he has perfected in Europe. There never was a period when scarcity of coin did not produce low rates of sterling exchange, and low rates of cotton in New Orleans. The laws of trade are as indexible as the laws of nature, and unerring as are any principles of hydrostatics. Coin must flow to the point wherever it is wanted, if the ability exists there to exchange values for it. The views, therefore, of the writer in the *Bulletin* have no foundation in reason on this MEXICAN coin question, and show a strange perversion of the subject he had attempted to write upon. I may hereafter expose other failures in his financial article, and perhaps take up the subject in general terms of the monetarial crisis.

NECKER.

The Mobile Resolutions.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the friends of Nicaragua in Mobile, on Tuesday evening. The only omission of a somewhat singular character which we remark is the absence of all allusion to Mr. BUCHANAN's severe philippic against filibustering in his late message. But we presume that the Democrats present on the occasion desired to treat the President with tenderness:

Resolved, That we have heard with great gratification of the safe arrival at Punta Arenas, Nicaragua, of General William Walker and the emigrants who accompanied him; that we hail that event as the forerunner of the Americanization of Nicaragua, securing in the no distant future the control of the great highways of trade, strengthening the position of our country upon this continent, and promising new power to the Southern States; and that we regard as the imperative duty of Southern men especially to aid the movement in every proper form.

Resolved further, That General Walker, having been elected on the 13th of July, 1856, under a decree issued by the then provisional government of Nicaragua, President, must be regarded by the people of that republic, and that as such he has been formally been recognized by our government.

Resolved further, That the steamer *Fashion* having been inspected and examined by the proper authorities, both in New Orleans and this city, and having obtained her clearance in due form, she had a right to proceed and obstructed landing at her port of destination; and that the act of overhauling and inspecting her at PUNTA ARENAS by the commander of the U. S. sloop of war *Saratoga*, was without justification by the laws of nations, and is only less censurable than the conduct of Capt. DAVIS, of the navy, when he forced General WALKER to capitulate to the COSTA RICAN forces a few months since.

Resolved further, That inasmuch as President BUCHANAN, in his late message to Congress, and also in his correspondence with the British Consul at Nicaragua, when he was MINISTER near that Court, construed the CLAYTON-BULWER treaty of 1850 as binding both the United States and Great Britain from occupying, colonizing, or exercising any dominion over any part of Central America, he is, in the opinion of this meeting, bound to issue the necessary orders to the naval officers as will effectually prevent the recurrence of such conduct as that committed by Captain CHARLTON.

Resolved, That we concur in the declaration of Mr. BUCHANAN in his recent message, that the CALHOUN-WALKER letter is a violation of the "traditional and time-honored policy of our country" in regard to the other States of the American continent, and that, in our judgment, this government should take immediate steps for the abrogation of said treaty, and that the European powers should be given to understand that the interests of this country require that they should no longer interfere with the affairs of this continent.

Resolved further, That we cordially approve of the following resolutions, now pending in the Legislature of the State, and urge their immediate adoption by that body.

Then follows a series of resolutions embodying the leading points of the CINCINNATI Democratic platform, endorsing the MONROE doctrine, and sympathizing with the liberal party in NICARAGUA, defending the right of citizens of the United States to emigrate, and advocating the great interests of the United States on the Isthmus of NICARAGUA.

By Telegraph.

Communicated to the New Orleans Bee.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP CANADA.

HALIFAX, Dec. 19.—The Royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., has arrived here this forenoon.

The U. S. steamship *Advocate*, from New York, delivered out at Liverpool the cargo of her consort, the *Resolute*.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—The sales of cotton for the week amount to 46,000 bales. The market closed at an average of ⅛ to ¼ cent lower all descriptions, excepting fair shipping, which closed steady. The sales of speculation and export foot up at 10,000 bales, and to exporters 4,000.

The sales on Friday were 3000 bales, the market closing dull, with a declining tendency.

Orleans Fair, 6¼; Middling, 6 9-16; Mobile Fair, 6¼; Middling, 6¼; Uplands Fair, 6¼; Middling, 6¼.

The whole stock in port is 317,000 bales, of which 161,000 are American.

The money market is active and not changed.

GENERAL NEWS.

Parliament opened on the 3d.

The Queen's speech, personally, recommends an indemnity bill for the bank, and promises parliamentary reforms.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Senate confirmed Mirabeau B. Lamar as Minister to Central America.

Austin E. Smith is confirmed as Naval Agent for California.

Nathan Clifford's nomination to the vacant Supreme Judgeship was warmly debated, and afterwards referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Walker's letter resigning the Governorship of Kansas is published.

The President will refuse to accept his resignation, so that his letter may not appear in the public archives.

It is authoritatively stated that the President will dismiss Walker.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The House referred the accounts of Mr. Cullom, late Clerk, to a committee of five, with power to send for persons and papers.

In the Senate, Mr. Douglas introduced a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a constitution and State government on a footing with the original States.

Mr. Pugh's resolution agreed to asking the President for further information in reference to Kansas affairs.

The consideration of the Treasury Note bill was resumed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate discussed the Treasury Note bill, but arrived at no conclusion.

House.—The Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, and one bill making appropriations for the Indian and Civil Departments.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. Jones said he would ask for a consideration of the bill on Monday, when the Committee rose.

The special committees were required to extend their enquiries as to the printing, also binding, paper and publication in the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. Banks introduced a bill authorizing Kansas to form a Constitution and State government. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

A joint resolution providing for the paying of arrearages of the salaries of members at the commencement of the session, instead of the close, passed.

House adjourned.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—Consols for money closed at 91¾. Money is active and unchanged.

FINANCIAL.

The increase of bullion in the Bank of England during the week was £94,000.

LONDON, 4 P. M.—The funds are steady. Advices from Vienna are gloomy.

FAILURES.

Several more failures in London are reported.

Numerous additional failures are reported at Stockholm, in the cities is alarming.

The following failures are reported: Hermann, Cox & Co., of Liverpool; Biscoff, Bell & Co., of Hamburg; Gald. Dantzic; Hersch, Moses & Co., Stettin; Hoffman & Co., of London; P. Magee, of Liverpool; Da Costa, of London; and many others.

Hookerston & Brander, Barker, Rosander & Co., Heirech Bros. & Co., Belfast; C. C. Ferin, Harlepeout; Frederickson, Clune & Co.

HAMBURG.

The crisis at Hamburg is fearful. Business is entirely suspended.

The Senate held an extraordinary convocation at Hamburg to establish a government discount institution of 30,000,000.

The failures in Hamburg are *too numerous to particularize.*

PRUSSIA.

An order has been issued in Prussia suspending the usury laws.

SPAIN.

Spain still refuses to receive the Mexican Envoy as a preliminary to negotiations.

Advices from Cuba state that the fleet against Mexico is ready to sail at a moment's notice.

ENGLAND.

The launching of the *Leviathan* was slowly progressing.

COMMERCIAL.

Baring & Brothers quote Wheat 1d. to 3d. better. Western Canal Flour, 24s. 6d. to 25s. In Sugars there is an improved demand. Teas are slow of sale. Coffee is dull. Rice heavy.

Welsh rails, 3s. 10d.; bars, 6s.; pig iron on the Clyde, 53s. 3d.

American stocks are in better demand, but unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour lower since Tuesday 1s. Wheat has declined. The Brokers' Circular quotes flour 1s. higher on the week. Wheat 3d higher.

PROVISIONS.

Beef dull. Pork steady. Bacon declined 1s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Cotton quiet. Flour, $4 36 to $4 40. Wheat Whisky, 24 to 25. Corn, 57 to 65c. Whisky, 23½ to 24. Bacon, Hams, 9 to 9½c; Shoulders, 7 to 7½c. Linseed 60l, 54 to 55c. Lard Oil, 90c. to 1.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—Flour nominal and dull. Whisky, 16c. Hogs, $5 to $5 12. Mess Pork, $13 25.

STEAMBOATS COMING.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 18.—The South America passed down at 9, and the Joseph Savage at 11 last night; the Highflyer and William Morrison at 1, and the Antelope at 8 this morning.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 19.—The Landis passed down at 11 this morning, the Princess at noon, the Mars at 1, and the Magnolia at 5 P. M.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—The river is receding, with eight feet to Cairo.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 18.—The river is falling, with nine feet on the falls.

The Democracy and the Kansas Constitution.

From the following extract from the Washington correspondence of Forney's Philadelphia *Press*, it would seem that the Northern Democracy are united almost to a man in opposition to the LECOMPTON Constitution, and in favor of WALKER's Kansas policy. Nearly all the Democratic papers of any influence in that section have taken ground against what is said to be the position of the President and Cabinet on the Kansas question. But here is the extract alluded to:

The delegation from Ohio is to-day declared to be a unit against the Calhoun contrivance. The delegation from Illinois is known to be as one man with Judge Douglas. Several leading Democratic members from Pennsylvania have already taken bold ground in opposition to the Calhoun Convention, and the rule of the minority in Kansas.

I copy the following from the Chicago *Daily Times*, of the 3d of December, exhibiting the sentiment of the great Northwest to be in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution:

We may beat answer these pitiful assaults by stating the names of the Democratic papers in the North who oppose this Kansas swindle. Let us enumerate:

IOWA.—Dubuque Express, Davenport Democrat, Burlington Gazette, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State, the Dubuque Northwest excepted.

WISCONSIN.—Milwaukie News, Janesville Standard, Beloit Herald, Madison Argus, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State.

MICHIGAN.—Detroit Free Press, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State.

INDIANA.—Indianapolis Sentinel, Lafayette Argus, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State.

OHIO.—Ohio Statesman, Cleveland Plaindealer, and every other Democratic paper in the State, daily and weekly, the Cincinnati Enquirer, which has expressed no opinion, excepted.

ILLINOIS.—Quincy Herald, Bloomington Pilot, State Register, Chicago Times, Galena Courier, Peoria Democrat, Peoria Bulletin, Rock Island Argus, and some thirty or fifteen, (weeklies) being the entire Democratic press of the State. The Democracy represented by these papers, and by these sentiments are attuned by them, polled at the last election for Mr. Buchanan 156,000.

We have omitted the Democracy of New York, whose Democratic press, with the exception of the Albany Argus and Rochester Union, the editors of which are shortly to be made office-holders—denounce this Kansas monstrosity; we have omitted Massachusetts and New Hampshire—the leading presses of which the Boston Post and New Hampshire Patriot, both oppose Calhoun's Constitution; we have omitted Pennsylvania, who, under the head of Forney, guarantees the home of our standard-bearer in 1856, and acquiesces in victory to the flag; we have omitted the three States which might be enumerated in these States as standing shoulder to shoulder with their brethren of the Northwest.

Of these two miserable panderers (the Missouri South and Washington Union) to a depraved taste—these two writers for hire—we have spoken. Answer to the Democratic papers of the Northwest as of "every nation, kindred, people and tongue, or with knives and pistols."

Senator Bright, of Ohio, expresses his determination in their opposition to the Kansas Conspiracy.

Mr. Forney, delegate to Congress from Pennsylvania, also declares himself in the strongest terms against this Constitution, and says he will vote against every measure looking to its support. Senator Broderick resigns to attend the deliberations of the Democracy.

CARROLLTON AND LAKE RAILROAD.

SPECIAL EXTRA TRAIN

Will leave Carrollton at 12 o'clock, M., for the accommodation of the Ball.

Carrollton, Dec. 19, 1857.

THE GATE on the road to the Cemetery will be closed on SUNDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., and will not be opened again until MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

dec19 1 2t S. T. BOUDARE, Captain.

FOR SALE

FOR THE BALANCE of the season, at my store south of Canal, corner of Bourbon and Bienville streets,

CLOAKS and SHAWLS, all SORTS WOOL GOODS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS, and FURNISHING GOODS.

HANDKERCHIEFS,

RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.

We will, from this date, offer great inducements to buyers.

dec19 1m S. F. SELLY & CO.

3d Opel Street, between Royal and Bourbon.

A. BERNARD,

Horticulturist,

136 CHARTRES STREET,

Near the St. Louis Hotel.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of his arrival, and full supply of Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots and Plants,

Hyacinthus, Tulips, Persian Iris, Summer-cut Bloom of Lilies, Gladiolus, Amaryllis, Crinum, Yellow Lucojum, Narcissus, Jonquils, Ranunculus, Wood Anemones, &c.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Pruning and grafting knives from Knives, Sawyer, Shepherd and daughter's pruning shears, saw for pruning trees, brass gauges for hot-house, lichen and fumigating powder, green, graft glasses, very fine watering pots, bridal flowers, and dolls' dressing parties.

Always on hand, trees, manure, Indian corn, mixed, mocking-bird, and a collection of choice rose bushes.

Amateurs are invited to call and examine his flowers, which are open to the public every day, except Sunday. Rose bushes, spotted, and peach trees, and fruit trees for the coming season.

Orders left at the counter in front of the Bridal flowers, and flowers for parties promptly executed at low rates in advance. dec19

SUNDRIES.

50 Chemises, A. Export, 50 bushels Champagne, Eng. Cheese, 14 qr. do, Scotch Herrings, Sausages, Dundee Marmalade, 1000 Havana cigars, Liverpool salt, 100 bags Rio coffee, 50 qr. do, Hayward's Lebanon, 10 qr. do, Hayward's Java, in store and for sale by dec19 2t C. CAVAROC & CO.

CLARET.—2000 boxes ordinary Claret; 1000 do do Chateau Lafitte Claret, Ord. 2 Hermitage, Hermitage Blanc, Sauterne, Barsac, Chateau Margaux, 250 do Chateau Lafitte and Margaux, 25 half do, in store and for sale by dec19 2t C. CAVAROC & CO. 144 Royal st.

LANDING ex ship Lake Roach, from Bordeaux—43 hhds. Claret, 10 qr. casks do, 5 qr. casks do, 50 cases do, 5 Muscatel; 60 puncheons cognac, 5 do rum, 1812. For sale by C. CAVAROC & CO.

dec19 2t 144 Royal st.

LIVERPOOL SALT.—50 tons assorted, for sale by dec19 2t

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from Liverpool, per ship Canada, from Liverpool, on the 5th inst., another assortment of the following brands of Liverpool Salt, which he offers for sale at the lowest market rates:

Ashton, Worsley, Eccles, Stanley, Weaver, Runcorn, Lion, Ashton, Eccles, Worsley, Weaver, Runcorn, Stanley