, Casacalvo.
...ion until they
; but Casacalvo
...ion that Louisiana
delivered over to the
...ders were given to that
...not a single soldier. The
...ne command of Mr. Charpin, a
, formed a militia company; the
...ns formed under Daniel Clarke
Villeré and B. Marigny were the
...-camp of Laussat;—and on the 30th
...ember, 1803, the Spanish flag was succeeded
...y the French.

The fact is, France had no idea of taking posi-
...able
The
...—well
...e history of
...s Louisiana is
...the present time.
...orrect in its general
ou. ...etrays a knowledge of
facts ...e transfer of Louisiana
from Spa... , and from the latter to the
United Stat... ...ch have never yet become
matters of his...ry, but which the late Gen.
Ripley confided to us more than 20 years ago, as
having been derived from Mr. Marigny and
documents in his possession. We cannot resist
the inclination to make an extract from the
work in question:

On the 17th March, 1802," the peace of Amiens having been signed by England, France and Spain, the treaty of St. Ildefonso, by which Louisiana had been ceded to France, became public. It was a matter of astonishment in Europe, that the French government did not now prepare any military expedition for Louisiana—*they* who in 1802 had sent an army of forty thousand men to Saint Domingo under general Leclerc.

Napoleon only made some insignificant demonstrations in order to induce the United States to enter into negociations relative to Louisiana. The government of the colony was first proposed to general Bernadotte; but he was purposely denied what he thought necessary there, to maintain his authority. But the United States making no overtures, Laussat was sent to Louisiana in 1803, with the title of prefect. He was accompanied by adjutant Burthe, and by lieutenant Dominique Burthe, his brother, by colonel Vinache, of the engineers, and by captain Castille, of the artillery who brought with him six field pieces. Laussat was a bearer of a letter to me from my relative de Pontalba, whom I have already mentioned; he invited me to tender the use of my house to Laussat and to his wife, a woman of remarkable beauty and wit. Madam Laussat was accompanied by her two daughters, aged fourteen and twelve. D'Augereau was the secretary of the prefect. As my house was large, I had reserved for myself two apartments: Laussat had tendered me a seat at his table and the entrance of his saloons; I was therefore one of his intimate society; and I have often heard him exclaim: "The French troops arrive not." It was known that after the refusal of Bernadotte, general Victor had been appointed to the government of Louisiana, and no preparations were made either for the departure of that officer or of any military force.

Chancellor Livingston, then United States Minister in Paris, was rather a man of learning than a diplomate; he had paid thus far but little attention to the question of the navigation of the Mississippi. Under these circumstances, two merchants from New Orleans arrived in Paris, they were James Pitot, a man of learning and judgment, who was subsequently for many years mayor of New Orleans, and Daniel Clarke, an Irishman by birth, of an active and restless spirit, who was reputed at the time as the largest land-holder in Louisiana. In consequence of the representations of these two citizens to the American minister, of the grievances of the people of the Western part of the United States, Livingston addressed a letter to the minister of foreign affairs, Talleyrand de Perigord, in order to ascertain the intentions of the French government as to the navigation of the Mississippi, and the mart which was indispensable in Louisiana, for the products of the Western country. Talleyrand expressed, in his answer to the American Minister, the desire that the existing harmony between the two nations should not be interrupted; but he promised nothing positively. Livingston, although without any authority from his government, thereupon thought proper to enter into negotiations with the French cabinet in relation to Louisiana. He offered a sum of three millions of dollars for the Isle of Orleans, from the head of the river Manchac to lake Maurepas, then following a line in the middle of said lake, and of lake Pontchartrain, through the middle of the Rigolets, and turning around the coast of the Mexican Gulf to the Mississippi, and thence continuing up said river to the point of departure. The answer of Talleyrand to this proposition was less evasive.

In Louisiana, the people were uneasy as to the new government about to be established in the country. The former French administration had left unpleasant reminiscences, and the mild and paternal government which Spain had established there had given general satisfaction; for with the exception of the Governor, the Intendant and the Chief Judge, nine-tenths of the employées, both in the civil and military service, in New Orleans, as well as in the country, were natives of Louisiana. In the West, excitement had reached its highest point, and nothing less than the invasion and conquest of Louisiana, to prevent the French from taking possession of it, was talked of. Thomas Jefferson advised his fellow-citizens to be patient, and to await the result of the great transaction he was meditating, in a mind as comprehensive, as his patriotism was great. Being informed that Livingston had met with but little success, he addressed to James Monroe a pressing letter: "He urged upon him to depart without delay for France, giving him unlimited powers on account of the great distance, and setting forth the eminent services he might render his country." Devoted to the interests of his country, Monroe immediately departed on his mission; but the season being unfavorable, he did not reach Paris until April, after a long and tedious voyage. Napoleon awaited him with impatience. Barbé Marbois, then minister of the treasury, was entrusted on the part of France with the negotiations which were about to be opened in relation to the navigation of the Mississippi. At the first interview between the Representatives of the two countries, Livingston and Monroe were surprised at the propositions of Barbé Marbois: "You desire," said he, "the navigation of the Mississippi and a mart at New Orleans; well! we will sell you the whole of Louisiana, with its primitive boundaries, such as France first possessed it: that is to say, we will sell it as we received it from Spain, by the treaty of St. Ildefonso in the year 1800." The price was soon agreed upon, and was fixed at 80 millions of francs, of which twenty millions were to be retained by the government of the United States, as an indemnity to those of its citizens, who had suffered losses from seizures of their goods or vessels, made at different periods by French ships.

An obstacle presented itself to the execution of this treaty, which might have been considered difficult to overcome; but Napoleon, on this occasion, disregarded the obligations established by the law of nations. By a secret treaty, bearing the same date with that of St. Ildefonso, it had been stipulated that France should not transfer Louisiana to any other nation, and that if it so happened that she could not or would not keep it, she should retrocede it to Spain. This precaution on the part of Spain is an evidence that already at that period, the cabinet of Madrid were fearful of the encroachments of the Anglo-Saxon race towards Mexico. Napoleon doubtless feared that impediments would arise on the part of Spain, but these would be but slight, when Laussat would have been put in possession of Louisiana by the Spanish commissioners, Don Manuel de Salzedo and the Marquis of Cassacalvo. The choice of these commissioners was injudicious: Salzedo was an infirm octogenarian; Cassacalvo had but little ability. His estates, his family, his dearest habits were in Cuba, and he longed to return to his household gods.

Napoleon had despatched to Washington, with the treaty which had to undergo the formality of ratification by the Senate, a distinguished young officer by the name of Landais. This officer had been instructed not to take the usual conveyance from Washington to New Orleans. Landais traversed on horse back and at full speed the Indian territory, and arrived in New Orleans on the 23d November. He delivered immediately to Laussat the despatch of the French government, urging him to take immediate possession of Louisiana. I witnessed the vexation as well as the surprise of Laussat. He said that he had been sent to Louisiana only to awaken the attention of the Western people and to arouse their passions.

Laussat repaired immediately to Salzedo's

On a Lady Musician.

In Indian realms—so critics say,
Of tuneful souls possessed—
Where empty tigers roam for prey,
Where music is the best?
The bard's who striking vocal strings,
Made beasts attend his lay,
Or here which, when she plays and sings,
Would fright even beasts away?

Late News from Mexico.

We have received our files of Mexican papers per steamship Orizaba. Our latest dates are to the 4th from the city of Mexico and to the 8th from Vera Cruz. The several files we have examined are barren of political news.

Senor Don Luis Parres, Minister of Finance, had resigned his office, and Don Manuel Olazagarre, a merchant of Guadalajara, was spoken of as his successor.

Senor Don Ramon Lozano Armenta, Spanish Envoy to Mexico, was received with marked distinction and respect by the Government and his many friends. As Mr. Lozano Armenta had had been Secretary of the Spanish Legation in Mexico for many years, he was well known and had made himself very popular there.

El Siglo Diez y Nueve of the 3d publishes the names of 43 persons that have been shot in the State of Jalisco, from 16th July to 31st December, 1853, by order of Senor José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men were court-martialed and sentenced to death, convicted of having committed some robberies and of being seditious.

The same paper states that the small pox is raging at Vera Cruz and in the *ranchos* of San Andres Tuxtla, as well as in the villages of Acula, Amatlan and Tesechoacan.

Forty-one prisoners escaped from the jail at Saltillo on the 14th ult. They dug a hole through the floor, in which operation they worked hard for ten hours, and made their escape by that means. Eighteen of the fugitives were recaptured.

Subscriptions are being raised all over the country to erect a statue to His Most Serene Highness the President Santa Anna. At San Juan Bautista $527 had been raised for that purpose.

The Governor of Vera Cruz had sent a deputation to the city of Mexico to welcome his Most Serene Highness, and congratulate him at his great triumph in conquering the rebels of the South.

Great preparations were going on at Vera Cruz, Quéretaro, San Juan del Rio and other places, to celebrate with great pomp the anniversary of His Most Serene Highness's birthday.

The village of Amatlan was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 29th ultimo. The fire originated by the dress of a girl, who was making chocolate, having caught fire in the hearth. Over eighty houses (or rather huts) were totally destroyed, and the inhabitants are represented to be in the greatest distress and misery.

A decree has been published in the city of Mexico by which it is required that persons under 70 inches, Mexican measure, will not be admitted to enlist in the army. The Grenadiers of the guard must be 72 inches (six feet.)

The *Trait d' Union* of the 3d inst. publishes a letter from Guaymas dated 24th May from which we extract the following:

"On the 19th, the British ship *Challenge* arrived here, in seventeen days from San Francisco. She brings on board 300 Frenchmen for the Mexican army, according to contract entered into with the Mexican Consul at San Francisco, said contract being approved of by Mr. Dillon, the French Consul at said port. There are besides 21 Germans, 5 Belgians, 19 Englishmen, 1 American, 4 Spaniards and Portuguese, 8 Chilians, 2 Equatorians, 1 from the Argentine Republic, 1 Swiss, 1 Italian, 1 Polish, 1 from Bogota and 12 Mexicans: making a total of 377 men, who are now at the disposal of the General Commander of Sonora. Several other vessels are daily expected with a large number of emigrants."

The same paper publishes another letter from Guaymas dated 14th May, in which we find the following:

"Five prisoners, belonging to the Walker expedition, were shipped, by order of the Mexican authorities, on board the British ship *Ethelbert*, in order to take them to Mazatlan, where they were to be tried.

"When the Ethelbert was about setting sail, a boat from the British ship Dido boarded the former, and as soon as it was near enough, the five prisoners jumped into the boat. A Mexican officer ordered his men to fire on them. On hearing the report of the muskets, the Dido let down all her boats, and about one hundred men boarded the Ethelbert and carried away the prisoners by force, disarming the soldiers that had charge of them. A physician and the captain of the port were immediately sent on board the Ethelbert by the Mexican commander at Guaymas, to attend to the wounded; but the British crew would not allow the captain of the port to go on board. The military commander of Guaymas had a correspondence with the captain of the Dido, the result of which was, that the latter gave up on the 10th May the Mexicans whom he had on board. The Ethelbert left Guaymas for Mazatlan on the 11th, taking dispatches to the British Minister in Mexico. On the 12th the crew of the British vessel were practicing with four gun boats, firing their guns very near the wharf. The Dido was to sail on the 15th for Mazatlan, to await orders from the British Legation in Mexico. No one was killed in the fight; one of the parties wounded by one of the musket shots was fast recovering."

A rumor was current at Nueva Leon on the 18th May that a revolution was about to break out at Matamoros and other points in the northern part of Tamaulipas.

A large *conducta* from Guadalajara and Guarajauto was detained in the city of Mexico for several days, but we cannot find out on what account.

The papers of the 1st inst. announce that His Serene Highness had decided that the *conducta* should start for Vera Cruz on the 24, without further excuse or pretext, and that the consignees should be made to pay the *circulation* tax.

The Mexicans are quite delighted with their opera companies. The Sontag company is styled the "Russian party," and Steffanone's company the "Turkish forces." Senor Bordas, of the Orleans Theatre in this city, had arrived in Mexico, and made his first appearance on the 1st inst. as *Othello*.

The *Siglo* denies most positively that Mr. Levasseur is to return to Mexico as Envoy Extraordinary of the French Government.

A new commercial code has been published in Mexico, and a Chamber of Commerce was on the eve of being regularly organized.

The papers we have examined do not mention a word about Alvarez or his "rebels."

ABOLITION SYMPATHY.—The latest nine days' wonder—the Boston abolition mob—experienced a slight relapse on Saturday. A black fellow went among the sympathizers, representing himself to be a fugitive slave; that his master was in search of him, and that he wanted funds in order to escape into Canada. He succeeded in raising a considerable sum of money, but was at last recognized and taken into custody.

The drop curtain of the National Theatre, in Cincinnati, it is stated, is now covered with advertisements of the prominet business houses in the city. Genuinely porkopolitan!

FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—A grand row occurred among the New York firemen on the 4th inst., in which one man was shot in the leg and another dangerously wounded about the head.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]
WASHINGTON, June 4.

The reported definitive settlement of the Black Warrior case will have little effect upon the policy of the Administration in regard to the speedy acquisition of Cuba. The Black Warrior case was not of itself an adequate or even prominent cause of war. The *casus belli* was made out without that, and stands now without any change, and certainly without any retraction on the part of our Government of their demands.

These demands are, that the Colonial Government be subverted, or be so changed as to be rendered in regard to all questions arising with the United States, independent of the home government. This would be equivalent to a recognition of the independence of Cuba, and is just what Spain proposes to refuse to do. Then, again, the head and front of offence is the Africanization scheme, which, although disclaimed by Spain and the Cuban Governor, is still alleged by our Government to be in actual process of execution.

The application to Congress for provision for the appointment of Commissioners to Spain will certainly be made, notwithstanding the adjustment of this trifling revenue question. The President will also, without doubt, again ask for provisional means to make war during the recess, should he deem it necessary. He actually did suggest the measure in his message of the 14th of March, and since that time things have occurred which tend to render the proposition still more expedient.

It is denied that General Quitman is at all implicated in the filibuster movement. The rumor was improbable, and grew out of the fact, I suppose, that he had been consulted. The leaders, against whom the President's proclamation is directed, are unknown to the public. Mr. O'Sullivan is not one of them this time, for he was prudently sent out of the country, and even George Sanders cannot be "counted on," while engaged in the cause abroad.

It appears that Santa Anna has agreed to take the ten millions. With the aid of that supply, he may be considered as being as well seated in power as some of the European rulers are. To refuse to pay the money on the ground of the inability of his government, will be absurd. But I learn that a portion of the Anti-Nebraska members of the House have determined to oppose the appropriation by way of retaliation upon the South—it being alleged by them that the treaty was carried chiefly in virtue of the fact that it secures a Southern route for a railroad to the Pacific. Iov.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"I am very happy to inform you that the Fishing Treaty between the United States and England is nearly completed. All the points are, in fact, essentially agreed upon. Lord Elgin will not leave Washington till the treaty is signed, which will require not only the ratification of the Senate, but a corresponding act of the House of Representatives. The treaty, which is an advantageous and at the same time just one, will no doubt be ratified, and an act of Congress will make our revenue laws conform to it.

"The President, having shown his determination to protect Cuba from filibusters, will ask Congress in a quiet manner for an appropriation, which may be inserted in the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, to send out commissioners to Spain to negotiate for the acquisition of the island. The President cannot appoint these commissioners while Congress is in session without the consent of Congress, and the advice and consent of the Senate; but he may do as he pleases during the recess, if the interests of the country require it. The Hon. G. M. Dallas and the Hon. Howell Cobb are undoubtedly selected as the gentlemen most likely to achieve the desired result."

"S." to the New York Times, gives the following item:

"My impressions in relation to the contemplated annexation of the Sandwich Islands are fully confirmed by additional and positive information. The negotiations have been industriously pushed forward for some time past, and a treaty of annexation is expected by the President in the next dispatches from Hawaii. It is fully believed that the arrangement had been so perfected at last advices as to be safe from future accident."

The four Irishmen who were indicted for murder at the Kane county (Ill.) Circuit Court for the killing of Albert Story, at LaSalle last winter, had their second trial at Geneva last week, before Judge Isaac G. Wilson. They were all convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung.

It is thought that the number of immigrants arrived in this country during the past year can not be less than half a million; and they have brought a capital of $10,000,000 with them.

According to the Albany Knickerbocker, a most singular disease is now prevailing to a great extent among the children on the hill, in that city. It resembles the croup very much, and wherever a child has been attacked with it, it has proved fatal. Some twenty or thirty children have died from it.

The gnats of Arkansas seem to be as bad as the fabulous mosquitoes of that State. The Young American states that not less than one hundred horses have been killed in Union county, in the vicinity of the river, by the gnats, within the past two or three weeks.

The Lockport Courier relates the following singular occurrence:

Mr James G. Lewis, of this place, has in his eating-saloon a tame robin, which, until an incident that occurred about a year ago, was a beautiful singer. It was kept in the same room with a parrot at that time, when Pol being out of her cage, flew across the room and alighted upon the cage of the robin. The robin was very much frightened, and since that time has never sung a note, or acted like the same bird it was before. But what is still more singular, its feathers are gradually turning white. It will soon be fitted for a place with the Happy Family in Barnum's Museum.

Great Cry and Little Wool.

A great outcry has been raised, about the increased taxation to provide for interest on the city bonds to be given to the Mobile, New Orleans and Great Northern road during its construction, and the owners of slaves and real estate have especially been alarmed with exaggerated statements of enormous and oppressive taxation. What will be the amount of the increased tax?

There is to be issued $500,000 in bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest at time of subscription, a like amount when the same amount of additional subscription from individuals is obtained, and the last $500,000 when 60 miles of the road is completed and *running from* New Orleans to Mobile. Say that these amounts will be issued yearly. We then have $60,000 of interest to provide for, until the road can make dividends.

Now, in the case of the Mobile road, every thing now taxable by law is assessed (see 2d section of the law). In the Jackson and Opelousas roads, the tax falls exclusively on the owners of real estate and slaves. Suppose the Council apportion $20,000 of this interest to real estate, the value of real estate being 74 millions: the question is proposed, if 74 millions must contribute $20,000, what must each $100 contribute? This, calculated by our arithmetic, gives for answer 3 cents and 14-20 of a cent for each $100 or 27 cents for each $1000. And supposing that the whole $1,500,000 were issued, it would amount to 11 cents and 2-20 per $100. Put that in your pipe and smoke it, tax payer, and think over the advantages to you and your fellow-citizens.

Now, gentlemen of the Council, let us have no more talking; submit this question to the people. We have not forgotten that those of you, who were in the last Council, voted for the *exchange* of the tax or *commutation* in favor of the Jackson and Opelousas roads, all in *one* night's session, and suffered the tax payers to be genteelly swindled out of $600,000 by a little proviso, that authorized those other roads, after receiving the full amount of the tax as originally levied, $3,500,000 in new bonds, to hold the tax payers liable for the special tax of 1858. All this was effected by the pertinacity, boldness and astuteness of paid understrappers of these roads that now oppose the Mobile Railroad. What will the people say of you, gentlemen of the Council, if you suffer yourselves to be bamboozled again? "Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel" (Campbell.)

A TAX PAYER.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The report of this institution shows the number of admissions for the last week to have been 153. Deaths 31. Discharges 127. Remaining 414. This indicates an unusual degree of health.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The Magazine Street Riot, of which we gave the particulars a couple of weeks ago, came before Recorder Summers on Saturday for investigation. A man named Moses, it will be recollected, was pursued by a mob of several hundred Irishmen, upon which he fired and wounded two men. The facts of the case may be gathered by the following testimony reported for the Delta:

Thomas G. Story, for the defense, sworn: On Friday, the day before the occurrence, I was working near the new house on Suzette street; there was a man working on the banquette. I saw Cunningham and Lilly in company with some three or four others, passing back and forth two or three times, cursing and swearing, and asking, "where that d——n American son of a b——h was," and said "we'll be d——d if the Americans shall rule this corner." I did not inform Moses of this occurrence. On Saturday I was working at my bench in the same house, when two persons rushed up to the door. Moses warned them off and told them to go away and not molest him. They were swearing and advancing when Moses fired. I am certain Cunningham was on the door-sill when Moses fired. I do not know who Cunningham addressed when he was cursing, but he halted at the door of the house to which we were at work for about half a minute, and looked in. Moses gave back until he got his pistol. The parties passed the door three or four times. Moses had charge of the house at which we were at work, and is the carpenter undertaking the work.

John Vinna, sworn: On Friday, three or four men were playing cards at Kitt's coffee-house; one of them was an American, and he lost the first game, and refused to play any more. The others wanted to force him to play, and the party got to high words, when they fell upon the American and beat and kicked him badly. Mr Moses said if he had known he was an American he would have taken his part, and they should not have beat him so. Cunningham, one of the men who were shot, and several others, heard Moses make this assertion. They came to the building to look for him, and asked, "where is that little a—n of a b—h? We intend to kill him." Moses was not in the house at the time, having gone off on some business. About 11 o'clock, on Saturday, Moses came to the building, and seen after Cunningham, and the other man who was shot, came up also, and Cunningham said to Moses, "you are the man who said you would help that American," and they advanced on Moses, who was standing in the door; Moses stepped back and said, "what do you come here to trouble me for?" They continued to advance on Moses, who told them to go away and let him alone.

Attempting still to enter the shop, Moses fired and wounded Cunningham and Lilly. We need hardly add that he was honorable discharged by the Recorder.

ROBBERY.—Bernard Coyle was sent before the First District Court to answer to the charge of having gone to the house of Mary Ann Kearns, beating her and robbing her of $60 in gold coin. Another accomplice in the crime, named Jas. Dorsey *alias* Frank Murphy, was arrested and locked up to await an examination.

SNATCHING MONEY.—Patrick Smith was sent before the First District Court for snatching a purse containing $75 out of the hands of a man at the Missouri Hotel, who had just taken the same from his pocket for the purpose of distributing charity upon a beggar.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—The examination of S. G. Ladd, charged with the murder of B. Schlossinger, on the 9th inst., was commenced yesterday evening before Recorder Summers. Three or four witnesses were examined, and the case was continued until Monday next, at 5 o'clock.

SECOND DISTRICT.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A watch-maker living at the corner of Royal and St. Philip streets was arrested at the instance of Marius Martin, who charges him with refusing to fork over a watch worth $60, which had been left with him to repair.

AFRICA VS. GERMANY.—A free negress named Emeline Gibson was arrested for assaulting Elizabeth Underwood and branding her with the epithet of a "Dutch thing."

A search warrant was issued against a man named Conroy who it is alleged is about to depart on board the steamship Crescent City with a quantity of stolen property belonging to Edward Moses.

SWINDLING.—Constantine Roland and Jean Dubian were arrested and held to bail. It is charged that being the holders of a judgment against one Perezo they transferred the same for a valuable consideration to Henry Trainor, and that subsequently they bought in property which had been seized by the sheriff—thus swindling not only Trainor but the Sheriff also.

To the Public.

Messrs. Editors: An article appeared in the Crescent of Saturday respecting myself, which I notice with feelings of the deepest regret, as it is signed with the maiden name of my wife; prompted, *no doubt*, by her *bad advisers*, who have done, and are still doing, all in their power to *break up* the peace and happiness of my family. Having taken a suspensive appeal from the decision of the Sixth District Court, after that "fair and impartial trial" (?) alluded to, and also instituted a suit for *Twenty-five Thousand Dollars* damages against Wade and others, which fully explains the cause of the attack.

I respectfully request the public to suspend their opinion until the proper tribunal shall have decided. My wife is to be pitied for the *selection* of the writer (?) of the *article* which appeared in the Crescent. She could, with great propriety, exclaim: "Save me from my friends!!" BEN. T. HOUGHTON.

Died:

At Butte a la Rose, in the Parish of St. Martin, of intermittent fever, on Thursday evening, the 8th inst., at 5½ o'clock, JAMES C. PARKER, of New Orleans.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee in the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 76 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. feb23 1p

PROFESSOR HENRY DE MARSAN.—The method and skill of this gentleman, so highly spoken of in this city, on a great favorite among the ladies and gentlemen who study the French language. Combining the easy system with the use of that celebrated and admirable book—it is a remarkable and true method, capable of producing the most satisfactory and incontestable results, and requires a great deal less time than any other system, ridiculously termed "the only successful, the only infallible one!" Professor DeMarsan has formed Day Classes for Ladies, and Evening Classes for Gentlemen. He gives Private Lessons as usual, at the residence of the Pupil, or at his own rooms, No. 9 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel.

CANCERS CURED.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of this fatal disease; and to will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. at his office and advice free. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in his system of treatment, Dr. F. will undertake to cure every case of Cancer presented, and make no charge until the patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the use of the knife. Twenty Dollars monthly will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE, Office, 38 St. Charles street.

FOR SALE—The Steamboat RUBY, on the lower list near the foot of Jackson street, French District. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to T. WILSON, 12 Occidental street. jy 2 1p

TO LET—A pleasantly situated Dwelling House, No. 14 Felicity Walk, directly opposite the Carrollton Railroad Depot, containing three rooms, a kitchen and servant's room. Apply on the premises, or to JACOB OTT. jel 2 1p

TO LET—In Biloxi, adjoining the Catholic Church, two very pleasantly situated Dwelling Houses, one containing three rooms with a nice garden, fruits, vine arbor, etc.; the other containing six rooms, extensive garden and yard, fruit and ornamental trees, cistern, bake oven, wash house, etc. Both houses are plastered inside, have fireplaces and glass windows. Apply on the premises, or at No. 16 Triton Walk, between Ursulines and Barracks, or at the Sixth Factory of Mr. Reynes, at any other hour. jel 2 1p

Mattings and Oil Cloths.

Now in Store, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 White, Checked and Fancy MATTINGS, and a large assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, a yard wide, cut to suit any apartment. Just received on consignment and for sale by TUDD & CO., Commission and Carpet Warehouse, 120 Canal street, near Royal, Togno Buildings. jel 2 3p6t

PRESERVED GREEN CORN—75 cases Winslow's, containing each 24 cans, for sale by S. WOLFF, 98 Camp street. jel 2

EMPTY BOTTLES—75 gross English porter, for sale by S. WOLFF, 98 Camp street. jel 2

LARD—300 bbls and tierces and 1000 kegs Prime, for sale by S. H. KENNEDY & CO., 78 Tchoupitoulas st. jel 2

FLOUR—1000 bbls St. Louis Superfine and Extra, for sale by S. H. KENNEDY & CO., 78 Tchoupitoulas street. jel 2

BACON—70 casks Sides and Shoulders, for sale by S. H. KENNEDY & CO., 78 Tchoupitoulas st. jel 2

Hats—Hats.

It is idle to suppose that a HAT is a mere covering to keep off the sun and rain—it is a noble ornament to the head, and is the first what shading it to the picture—it is a shield to the models of elegance, the protector of the proportion, whence spring the rudiments of our ideas, of all our thoughts and feelings.

Gentlemen of taste, who wish a real gem, will call and get one of the $4 50 HATS from the EXCELSIOR HAT STORE; they are equal to the $6 50 and $6 HATS from Chartres street, and much superior in taste. DURBRIDGE & VALLETTE, 76 Camp st., two doors from the Picayune Office. dl 3 2p1

New Books,

Just Received and for sale by

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