

Foreign News.



SPANISH MAIL.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1845.

The absence of the Editor is our apology for the lack of original matter in the present number of our paper.

CORRECTION.—The New York correspondent of the United States Gazette writes as follows, on the 12th inst. "Our evening papers as well as the Herald, are all wrong respecting the Liverpool Cotton Market. I have seen the circular of all the leading houses, and the following may be implicitly relied upon."

LIVERPOOL, December 28th. CORRECTION.—There was considerable animation in the market on the 28th, and 12,000 bales were sold. Yesterday 9,000 bales were taken; 4,000 of which were on speculation—prices are firm with upward tendency. Fair cotton cannot now be purchased at 4d.—It is held at 4 1/2d.

PARIS, Dec. 28th. The share of those whose inhuman treatment to her mistress an account is given in another column of our paper, has been convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 28th day of March.

THE MORNING HERALD.—This is the title of a newspaper recently established in the City of London, published by Messrs. E. L. Nisbet & C. S. Persons. It is a small sized sheet, neatly printed and edited with spirit. In politics it is neutral. We wish it success.

THE CONVENTION.—This body seems to be pining for a resolution in its very little interest articles of the new constitution, deliberations to be adopted. On the 21st situation of the constitution under consideration was the 4th section of the 7th article of that document, which fixes the qualifications of Representatives. We extract the following report of the proceedings of that day from the Tropic.

Mr. Spiano moved to fill the blank created by the day previous, with the word "one," so as to require a residence in the State of one year preceding the election, as a qualification for representatives.

Mr. Tucker was not disposed to place much stress upon qualifications, except such as the people would surely require, but as the convention had already decided that some restrictions should be made, so far as Representatives were concerned, he would vote for a good long residence, say five years.

Mr. Lewis addressed the Convention at length, in opposition to a residence of one year, and delivered a clear, sound and argumentative speech, which was listened to with great attention. In relation to what he had heard much of "odium distinctions" between Native and Naturalized citizens, Mr. L. said he would not now speak, but he would assure gentlemen that if his life and health were spared, he would bring up the question in a naked form, and then he would give his views upon it, and demand a vote of the Convention in such shape as would make members show their hands.

Mr. Brent spoke in favor of the proposition of Mr. Spiano, and cited the constitution of Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia and New Hampshire, to show that in those States no qualifications were necessary to an elector, or required.

Mr. Dyer rose to make the residence five years, and supported his motion in a brief but pointed and sensible speech.

Mr. C. M. Conrad opposed the motion of Mr. Spiano, and took occasion to correct Mr. Brent, who, he said, was wrong in every case he had cited. He concluded with a strong and eloquent speech in favor of a longer term, though not a stichler for the term of five years, which he said was the longest he would agree to.

Mr. Ballif followed in opposition to Mr. Conrad, and when he concluded, the question was put on Mr. Dyer's motion, and lost by the casting vote of the President.

The terms of four years were next moved, and agreed to, vote 34, yeas 31.

Mr. Dyer moved to add a promise, to the effect that if a naturalized citizen should be chosen for a representative, his residence should commence with the date of his naturalization papers.

This motion led to a long and highly interesting discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Dyer, Spiano, Tucker, Brent, Conrad, and Messrs. Lewis, Verbeke and Grayson, in support of the proposition.

The speech of Mr. Grayson was a splendid effort, in which his varied powers of wit, sarcasm, argument and eloquence were manifested, and his language was highly blended. We regret that we cannot present an outline of his speech, but we will give you the substance of the debate, which we deem to be of great interest.

The Convention then adjourned to 11 o'clock the next day, when it transpired the subject will come up again.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamer John Adams struck a snag a few miles below St. Mary's Landing, on her way to St. Louis, which knocked her to her hull, forward of the boiler. She reached St. Louis, with difficulty, the day following. The constant use of the pumps prevented the cargo from being much injured.

THE STEAMER MOODY PERAZANT.—No information has been received of the steamer Moody Perazant, which left New York for Philadelphia on the 13th of December. A report has reached Philadelphia by vessel, that a part of the wreck of a steamboat was seen rolling in the sea a few days ago. It was probably a part of the wreck of the ill-fated steamer Moody Perazant. There were twelve persons on board of her, one of whom was the owner.

MEXICO. By the ship Herman, Capt. Welch, 8 days from Vera Cruz, sailed thence on the 2d inst., the editors of the N. O. Bee have papers from that port to that date, and from the city of Mexico of the 20th ult.

We have no official news confirmatory of the conflict between the troops of Santa Anna and Paredes, in which the former had been defeated and had fled in disguise. We have, however, voluminous details of the revolution. There was no place in the Republic remaining faithful to the would-be Dictator, except that which he occupied with his troops. Orders had been transmitted to Santa Anna, by the present President ad interim, Gen. Herrera, enjoining him to give over the command of the army to General Cortazar. Santa Anna refused, and intimated his intention to march on the city at the head of 12,000 men, who were devoted to him, for the purpose as he says, of operating to the establishment of public order. He desires Gen. Herrera to meet him at a short distance from Mexico, to assist at a conference on the public state of affairs.

Herrera refuses the invitation as derogatory to his position, he occupies, and again calls upon him to submit to the laws. The President on the 17th ult. issued a proclamation of the Chamber of Deputies, declaring all the acts of Santa Anna, as General and President of the Republic, null and void, and calling on the soldiers, and chief officers of all ranks, to renounce obedience to him.

In the expectation of the arrival in the city of Santa Anna, preparations were making under the direction of Gen. Bravo, commander-in-chief of the army of operations, to give him a warm reception.

On the 23d ult. Santa Anna arrived at Arroyo, with 1000 cavalry. Opinion had it, that this movement betokened a preliminary step.

Gen. Cortazar had declared for the effect of Celaya, and put his troops in every part of the city, and on the 24th ult. he issued a proclamation, in which he declared that he had no objection to the desecration of his troops, but that he would not permit any of his troops to be retaken. No doubt exists in our minds that he is now a fugitive, if not a prisoner; and that it is highly probable the revolution has consummated its ends with little fighting on either side.

It appears that the decisive move of the part of the revolutionists, was at Puebla, limited immediately afterwards in the City of Mexico. Santa Anna complains bitterly of the defection of Gen. Inclan, Commandant at that place.

On the 22d ult. Santa Anna was encamped about 25 leagues from the capital, with some 5000 men, while government troops to the amount of three times that number were marching up and closing in upon him. Up to the 27th, he had been endeavoring, at times to threaten, and at times to persuade Government into mild measures towards him; but all in vain. Finally, finding himself unable to obtain anything from the Government but an unconditional surrender, he thought it best to fly. On or about that time he separated himself from the main body of his army, and at the last accounts, had taken position at a place called San Martin, between Mexico and Puebla, with a body of 1,000 cavalry. There can be no doubt that his intention is, with this body of horse, either to make a break for the coast at Tuxpan, and thus to make his escape, or to rush on Vera Cruz, and attempt to take it by surprise. This latter seems to be the general opinion, and on the 1st inst. several expressions arrived at that place from the seat of Government, advising the Governor to be on his guard. The citizens of Vera Cruz, as we said, in the midst of the revolutionary movement, and being firm in their defence. Great preparations were being made for a vigorous resistance, should Santa Anna make his appearance. It is supposed that the Government had dispatched troops after him, as they appeared, to be early apprized of his movements. Gen. Paredes arrived in the vicinity of Mexico on the 26th ult., with 7,000 men, thus making with those the Government had already in the Capital, some 18,000 men, besides the militia, and it is said that he was immediately sent upon the track of the fugitive, with about 1200 of the best cavalry in the country. Santa Anna is politically dead. Still we are informed that almost all in Mexico are desirous that he should not effect his escape from the country—that with his head he should pay for the innumerable evils he has brought upon the nation. The enthusiasm at Mexico, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and all the important cities of the Republic, is very high, and nowhere is there to be found a defender of the fallen tyrant. The revolution is complete. Effected with, as been, without the shedding of blood, may a beginning so auspicious be followed by consequences equally gratifying.

TEXAS. The steamship John S. McKim, Capt. Moore, arrived at N. O. on the 21st inst. from Galveston, bringing papers to the 18th inst., inclusive. President Jones has vetoed the Bill for the removal of the public offices to Austin immediately after the adjournment of the present Congress.

The Civilian of the 18th inst. says, "We learn that much sickness in the character of an epidemic prevails at Washington, though the precise state of the disease is not stated. Hon. J. W. Smith, Senator from Texas, died on the morning of the 12th inst., and Major Donnellson, the U. S. Charge d'Affaires, is reported to be unable to walk, though he is regarded as out of danger."

It was thought at Galveston that Congress will adjourn at the close of the present or beginning of the next month. We learn from the Civilian that a proposition is before that body to change the Constitution in reference to the naturalization of foreigners. The same paper says: "The Committee of Finance have reported adversely on the measure of Free Trade; it is the subject of a resolution of the Tariff committee to be discussed, and the Finance Committee of the two houses have made separate reports varying but little in substance, and both recommending a very limited reduction in the tariff."

Gen. Hamilton, Judge Longstreet and Gen. Mercer of Va. have arrived at Galveston. The News copies the following paragraph from the Houston Star and remarks, "We know nothing of the circumstances referred to in the Star, but believe the individual justified in the course he has pursued in enforcing the revenue laws and sustaining the honor of our nation. If American vessels have endeavored to smuggle into our waters, it is evident that they subject themselves to seizure and confiscation, as the law directs."

SPACK OF WAR.—It is reported that an officer engaged in the collection of the Revenue on

the Sabine, has lately fired several shots into an American vessel, engaged in smuggling on that river. There being no treaty between Texas and the United States prohibiting the right of search, this officer is determined to take the responsibility and compel all American vessels to submit to visitation, and if they have contraband goods on board, they will be liable to forfeiture and sale as the law directs; Uncle Sam's vaporing to the contrary notwithstanding. Some persons fear that the high handed measures of this revenue officer may lead to a war with the United States; but there will be no danger of rousing the national pride of the Americans while so large a party in the United States cordially uphold the Mexican Minister of State, for insulting Mr. Shannon and the whole American Government.

The News says that a bill recommending the recall of all foreign Ministers, has passed the Senate by a vote of 10 to 3, and it is stated will pass the House by a large majority. It is proposed also to dispense with the office of Secretary of War and Marine, and the Treasurer, and to curtail the salaries of some other officers, so as to reduce the annual expenses of the Government to \$130,000.

The verdict of the Court Martial before which Commodore E. W. Moore was tried, has at last been made public. It closes as follows: "The Court, therefore, pronounces it as their opinion, that the accused is guilty of disobedience of orders, in manner and form set forth in specifications second, third, fourth and fifth, in charge third."

SIDNEY SHERMAN, President, TACMAS JOHNSON, Judge Advocate. This verdict is what has been expected. It has been denied that Commodore Moore was so situated that it was impossible for him to obey. This fact seems to have been taken into consideration by the Executive, for we observe that he refused his assent to the finding of the Court, though, from the language of the Texas journals, we are at a loss to know whether it was President Houston or President Jones who refused to approve the verdict. At all events, the Commodore is acquitted of the serious charges made against him, and we are glad of it.

It is stated that large numbers of Mexican traders have lately visited Texas, and purchased goods to the amount of \$40,000. These traders report that all the Mexican forces have been withdrawn from the Rio Grande, and the frontier is left entirely defenceless. Several of the officers who were ordered to march with Gen. Well to the interior provinces, have deserted.

LATE FROM EUROPE. By the arrival at New York of the packet ships Rochester from Liverpool, and Iowa from Havre, advices from Liverpool to the 8th ult. and from Havre to the 9th ult. have been received. The New York Herald says—"It appears by the Liverpool papers that cotton had declined. We learn verbally, however, that on the 6th ult. the staple had slightly advanced. But all verbal accounts should be received with much caution. There has been a decline in the Havre cotton market."

The packet ship Dorchester, of Boston, which left Liverpool on the 25th November for Boston with a full cargo of goods and 20 passengers, mostly women and children, all British subjects, and a ship's company consisting of 18 men, has been totally lost at sea—passengers and crew saved.

The London Standard says—"The accounts from the manufacturing districts indicate a degree of activity, enterprise, and profit, beyond any former example."

The British Parliament is announced to open on the 5th of February. An order in Council has been issued for the admission of sugar from Venezuela, upon the application of that government, at the duty named in the Act, £1 1/4 per cwt, and 5 per cent. on the rate of duty. There is nothing new from Ireland; all is quiet there.

The news from France is unimportant. A project is on foot to establish a line of railway between Calais and Marseilles. The treaty of commerce between France and Sardinia, of 21 August, was suspended, and tariff of duty and navigation, which had been modified by it, were re-enforced with the utmost vigor. The cold was very severe in Paris on the 4th ult. At six in the morning, M. Chevallier's thermometer marked 6 deg. 2-10th of Centigrade below zero, and at noon 3 degrees.

From Spain we learn that the debates on the new Constitution were still continued. General Bayona, Captain-General of Burgos, and Gen. Oribe, commandant of the province of Logrona, are to be tried by a Court Martial, for delaying the execution of such of Zurbarano's band as were taken prisoners. Oribe has been replaced by Gen. Villalonga, Ex-Governor of the province. Arragon was entirely pacified. All the rebels were dispersed or captured except Zurbarano (the Zurbarano's) who is still at large.

Advices from Brussels state that by one of the clauses of the contract between the Belgian Commercial Company and the English, a commercial establishment is to be provided at St. Thomas.

The overland mail from India, had arrived in England. The accounts from China are only three days later than those brought by Mr. Cushing.

The accounts from Bombay state that trade has not, for many years been known to be so dull as at present.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.—Accounts from Rio Janeiro have been received to the 17th November. The United States frigate Raritan, Com. Turner, had visited Montevideo, in consequence of the seizure of the Argentine Squadron by Capt. Voorhees. Commodore T. had satisfactorily settled the affair with the Argentine Government. He fully sustained Capt. Voorhees in the decided measures he took in the beginning of the trouble.

LOUISIANA LAND OFFICE.—Gen. Dawson has given notice to Congress that he will introduce a bill making Baton Rouge the permanent location for the office of the Surveyor General of the State of Louisiana.

PUBLIC DOMAIN. The United States have sold within the limits of the treaty of 1779 with Great Britain, 94,024,742 acres. Within the limits of the treaty of 1803 with France, 16,550,121 acres; and of 1819 with Spain, 876,381 acres. East of the Rocky Mountains we have some 500,000,000 acres, and west of the Rocky Mountains up to 40 degrees of latitude, 218,526,330 acres, and to latitude 54 degrees 40 min. 328,170,000 acres.

The Legislature of Illinois is calling upon the Judges of the Supreme Court and Governor, to remit the State, at least of one-fourth part of their salaries, as to resign.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FIENDISH BARBARITY BY A SLAVE.—On Monday afternoon, his Honor the Mayor, received from the Post Office, an anonymous letter informing him, that there was confined in a back cabinet, for some time past had been treated in a most horrid manner. The Mayor accompanied by Recorder Genois and some officers of the Police, immediately repaired to the spot designated in the letter, where they found Mrs. Lalonde, the lady of the house, with three of her children, aged 7, 4 and 2 years, confined in a back cabinet, all of them in a most horrid condition; dressed in rags, covered with dirt, and emaciated, that it appeared astonishing that they could support life. The body of Mrs. R. was covered with bruises from her head to her feet, and in many places, showed marks where the instruments of flagellation had broken the skin. Both of her eyes were swollen and her hair was matted with blood. The children presented nearly the same shocking condition, the two eldest in particular. Upon being questioned by the Mayor as to the cause of her condition, Mrs. R. saying that her slave Pauline was present, answered that she had been beaten by her husband and showed much agitation and fear, whenever the eyes of her servant were turned upon her. Upon the servant being removed, Mrs. R. stated that she was afraid of telling the truth in her presence, for fear that she would kill her and her children.

Her husband, she stated, had been absent on a visit to Missouri for the last six weeks, since which time, Pauline had taken possession of her and her children, and confined herself and children in her (Pauline's) room, where they had been almost daily by Pauline, with a can of soup, and had been furnished with barely sufficient food to support life. Medical aid and attention was immediately furnished by the Mayor, and the negro Pauline arrested and committed to prison to await an examination before Recorder Genois.

The penalty of the charges preferred against her, if found guilty, under the Black Code, is death. It is stated that the husband of the woman had instigated his slave, who was also his paramour, to the commission of this horrid outrage. If so, we hope he will not go unwhipped of Justice.—See of the 15th.

THE ANTI-RENT TROUBLES.—At the last advices from the theatre of the Anti-Rent disturbances, troops were concentrating in the city of Hudson, and strong hopes were entertained that the rebels would soon be reduced to submission. Large parties of "Indians" had been hovering about Hudson on the 1st instant, and some apprehensions of an attack on the city were entertained.

The Hudson Gazette of the 31st ultimo, states that the examination of Smith A. Boughton, otherwise called "Big T" under, and Mortimer C. Beldin, otherwise called "Little T" under, Samuel A. Wheeler, and Essau Craig, before Judges Peck and Martin, and Recorder McLean, was concluded on the evening of the 26th inst, and they were committed, and detained on the following charges:

- 1. Manslaughter, in the first degree.
2. Robbery, in the first degree.
3. Assault with a deadly weapon in resisting the execution of legal process at Copake.
4. Assault with deadly weapons in resisting the execution of a legal process at Ancram.
5. Conspiracy with others for the perversion and obstruction of justice and due administration of the laws at Copake and Ancram.
6. The same at Claverack.
7. Riot at Copake and Ancram.
8. Riot at Claverack.

Boughton was also detained on the charge of an assault with a deadly weapon, with the intent to kill Henry C. Miller, sheriff, Thomas Sedgwick, deputy sheriff, and John S. Anah. Beldin was also detained on the charge of aiding and assisting Boughton in attempting to escape.

Samuel A. Wheeler and Essau Craig, were committed on the charge of aiding and assisting Boughton in attempting to escape from arrest. Andrew Poucher, charged with aiding and abetting in the robbery of the sheriff in taking away his papers and also charged with a conspiracy for the perversion and obstruction of justice, and the due administration of the laws was bailed, himself in the sum of \$2,000, and his bail in the sum of \$2,000.

TRAGEDY OCCURRED.—The Dayton, (Ohio) Register states that Mr. Elam Stevenson, a respectable farmer of Dark county, residing about nine miles north of Greenville, Ohio, was murdered whilst asleep, with another member of his family, on Friday night last.

He retired to bed as usual, in peace and quiet, with his wife and children. At a late hour of the night, as he supposed, when the husband and children had fallen asleep, the wife arose from her bed, and having adjusted her clothing, sallied forth, procured an axe, and returning with the same, stealthily approached the bed of her sleeping companion, and raising the deadly weapon sunk it deeply into his skull—cut and mangled him horribly, causing immediate death. She then went to the bed of the slumbering children and a small boy and girl—and renewed her work of destruction. The head of the little by was almost severed from his body—supposed to have been done with a razor—the little daughter was severely though not mortally wounded. The wife, now supposing she had destroyed the whole of the family, left the house. Having gone a short distance from the dwelling, with a bundle in hand, attached to the rein of which to a young sapling, and there put an end to her own existence, by strangulation from hanging.—The axe and razor mentioned were found near her remains.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—A melancholy affair, causing the death, in a few days, of a fine little boy, occurred at Vicksburg on the 4th inst. The Whig of that place states that a number of boys were engaged at play in the vicinity of town—some of them had small pocket pistols which they were in the habit of loading, with powder and shooting at each other. They were playing a game called "Bear," which, if we are correctly informed, means that one boy should stand on a stump and the other shoot at him. A little son of P. W. Tompkins, Esq., having a pistol, asked one of the boys to loan him one which being refused, he went home and took out one of his father's pistols, supposed not to be loaded, which he snapped several times, and did not go off. Having become tired of the sport, he handed the pistol to a son of Mr. Walter Mudd of this city, and unfortunately at the moment, his little brother cried out to him that he would be the bear, and to shoot at him—the boy reloaded the pistol, and shot his brother through the body, just above the hips.

The Cincinnati Courier of the 30th ult. says: There were four fires on Saturday night between 9 and 10 o'clock, destroying three stables in different parts of the city. Two horses in the stable of Mr. Hess, were burned to death. They were all, it is believed, the work of incendiarism. We understand that a boy named Rogers has been arrested and placed in jail, charged with having fired Mr. Hess' stable.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25, 1845.

In some respects the market has presented a fair degree of activity during the past few days, unaccompanied, however, by any important changes. A few days later news from Europe has been received since our last, which is rather more encouraging for Cotton dealers, and a large business has been in consequence transacted in this market at advancing prices.

The weather since our last has been pleasant and favorable for outdoor business.

CORRECTION.—In our review of Wednesday morning last, we stated that there had been a very good demand for Cotton during the three days preceding, and that the market had closed with great firmness and a decided upward tendency in prices. The business on Wednesday was not so extensive, and only amounted to 3,500 bales, but prices throughout were very steadily supported. Thursday's mail brought later accounts from Europe, to which we have already made allusion, and they were deemed so favorable, that after their reception a very animated demand sprung up, and the transactions of the day summed up fully 10,000 bales; an advance in almost every instance of 1/2c. per lb. This heavy business led the market very bare, which necessarily curtailed yesterday's operations, although the demand was very brisk, and the sales reached 5,200 bales; at very firm prices, the market closing with a good feeling and an upward tendency. The greater part of this business was transacted on English account. The sales of the past three days have amounted to 18,700, and those of the week to 34,000 bales.

The receipts since the 21st instant are 13,518 bales, and the exports 16,028, viz: to Liverpool, 11,912; Havre, 2,473; Havana, 739; Marseilles, 410; Boston, 397; New York, 200; Baltimore, 170; Philadelphia, 47 bales; leaving a stock on hand including all on shipboard not cleared yesterday, of 130,395 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTONS. 1844, Sept. 1. Stock on hand, 12,934. Received last three days, 13,518. Fair, 481,554. 475,072. Exported last three days, 16,028. Fair, 341,583. 357,611. Stock on hand, 130,395.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION. Louisiana and Mississippi. Inferior, 3 1/2 a 3 3/4. Ordinary, 4 a 4 1/2. Middling, 4 1/2 a 5 1/4. Middling Fair, 5 1/4 a 5 3/4. Fair, 6 a 6 1/4. Good Fair, 7 a 8. Good and Fine, 9 a 10.

Sugar. There has been a fair demand for Sugar since our last, and the market continues to maintain a steady appearance. The receipts for some time past have been comparatively light, so that there is no accumulation of stock, which enables holders to effect sales with great facility. The purchasers of the past few days have been both for the northern and western markets. We quote from 2 1/2 to 5c per lb. for extreme qualities. The demand for Havana Sugars continues limited at former prices; we quote Brown 5 1/2 a 6 1/4. White 9 a 10 1/2c per lb.

Tobacco. We retain former quotations, which are for Inferior, 1 1/2 a 2 1/4c; Common, 2 1/2 a 3 1/4c; Fair, 3 1/2 a 4 1/4c; Choice and Selected, 5 1/2 a 6c per lb.

Flour. We quote Ohio, \$1 00 a 1 00; St. Louis, \$1 25 a 1 50c per bushel. Corn. We now quote Mess 99 75 a 1 00 per bushel; M. O. 93 75 a 99 00; Prime 99 00 \$9 25 per bushel.

Bacon. We quote Sides, 4 1/2 a 4 3/4; Shoulders, 3 1/2 a 3 3/4; Uncured Hams, 7c; Canned and Sugar Cured do, 8 a 9c per lb.

Lard. We quote from 5 a 6c for extreme qualities. Bagging and Bale Rope. Western Bagging 10 a 1 1/2c. Western Rope 3 a 4c. Whiskey. Rectified, 23 1/2 a 24c per gallon. Lead. The last sales were 83 40 per 100 lb.

Candles. Prices remain unchanged, and we quote New Bedford, 28c; Nantucket, 27c per pound. Grain. We quote White Corn, 37 a 38c per bushel, and Yellow 39 a 40c; Oats are at 31 a 36c per bushel.

Hemp. The last sales were made at 98 00 a \$18 per ton for Western Dew-Rotted. Salt. For small parcels we quote Coarse, \$1 00 a \$1 05; and Fine, \$1 05 a \$1 15 per sack. Butter. Western Butter, 7 a 1 1/4c; Goshen, 14 a 18c.

Coffee. Rio may be quoted at 54 a 64c per lb.; Havana at 64 a 74c per lb.; Laguayra, 74; St. Domingo, 54c per lb. Rice. We quote \$2 87 1/2 a \$3 25 per 100 lb.

Lime. The market is plentifully supplied, and sales are making at \$1 12 1/2 a \$1 25 per cask.

The New and Substantial Steamer, PANOLA, J. BERCIER MASTER. Will run as a regular packet, during the present season, between Washington and New Orleans. For freight or passage apply on Board.

PROBATE SALE. WILL be sold at Public Auction, by the undersigned Parish Judge in and for the Parish of St. Landry, on Monday, the 3d day of March next, 1845, at the last residence of James O'Connor, dec'd, situated in said Parish, in Old Grande Prairie, the property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of A CERTAIN TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND situated in said Parish, the same on which said deceased resided, containing two hundred and six square feet thereon.

ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND, situated in said Parish adjoining the above tract of land and containing two hundred superficial arpens— Five Slaves, three horses, 1 ox cart, one pair work oxen, sixteen head of gentle horned cattle, one lot of hogs, one lot of carpenter's tools, household furniture, etc., etc.

TERMS at sale. A. GARRIGUES, Parish Judge. Jan. 30th, 1845.

PROBATE SALE. WILL be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned Parish Judge in and for the Parish of St. Landry, On Saturday the 1st day of March next, 1845, at the last residence of the late Calise Fontenot dec'd wife of Donald Guillery, situated on Bayou Boeuf in said Parish, all the property belonging to the Estate in community between said Donald Guillery and the children and heirs of his said deceased wife—Consisting of A CERTAIN TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND Situated on Bayou Boeuf the same where the deceased last resided and containing one hundred and sixty superficial arpens— Seven Slaves of different ages and of both sexes—five head of horses—horned cattle, branding irons, one lot of hogs, implements of husbandry, etc., etc.

TERMS at sale. A. GARRIGUES, Parish Judge. Jan. 30th, 1845.

PROBATE SALE. WILL be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the undersigned Parish Judge in and for the Parish of St. Landry, On Tuesday, the 21st day of January next, 1845, at the COURT-HOUSE of the Parish aforesaid, the following Property, belonging to the Estate of HARLES A. EDWARDS, late of the Parish of St. Landry, deceased, consisting of: Tract or parcel of Land, situated in said Parish, and being the North-east Quarter of Section No. 3, Township 3, South Range 4 East, containing one hundred and sixty 64-100 superficial acres.

ANOTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situated in said Parish, and being the North-west Quarter of Section No. 3, Township 3, South of Range Four-ty-three, containing one hundred and sixty-two 64-100 superficial acres. Five SLAVES, of different ages and of both sexes; one BEDSTEAD; one TABLE, and one Double-barrelled GUN.

TERMS at sale. A. GARRIGUES, Parish Judge. Opelousas, December 19, 1844.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above Sale is Postponed to the 28th Jan.

POSTPONEMENT. The sale of the estate of Charles A. Edwards, deceased, is postponed to Saturday the 15th of February next.—At while time a meeting of the creditors of said estate will take place at my office in the town of Opelousas for the purpose of fixing the terms of said sale. 29 January 1845. A. GARRIGUES, Judge.

E. ETTER, WATCH MAKER, Directly opposite the Court-house, Opelousas, LA. Clocks, Watches, &c., Repaired and Warranted at City prices. Terms Cash. Jan. 23d.

W. A. HARTNETT, FASHIONABLE Clothing, Hat, and Trunk EMPORIUM, No. 39 MAGAZINE STREET, (Cannal Bank Building,) New Orleans.

COATS, Pants and Vests.—Dress and frock coats, of French and English black and colored cloth; black and colored cassimere, merino, cambric, gabardine, linen drilling, &c. pants; black and fancy silk velvet, merino, cashmere, figured and plain satin, Marseilles, Valencia, &c. vests.

Pull and Winter Coats.—Beaver and cloth palerino; Pallor coats; pilot, blanket and Flushing coats and coats, of various cloths and colors. Shirts.—Linen shirts, different qualities; fine muslin do, with linen bosoms and collars, and colored cambric shirts of various patterns.

Morning Gowns, Under Shirts, Drawers, &c.—Morning gowns of different qualities; under shirts and drawers of silk, merino, lamb wool, Shaker knit, flannel, cotton, &c. Also, silk smoking caps. Cravats, Scarfs, Suspender, Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery.—Plain, figured and black scarfs; figured and plain black Italian and French cravats; silk, cotton, gum elastic and shered suspenders; linen cambric, twisted Spanish and English cords and hosiery of all sizes and qualities; buck, beaver, kid, merino, linen and cotton gloves; merino, lamb's wool, linen and cotton half hose.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags.—Black and white beaver, cuttin, cassimere, Russia, silk, fur, cloth and glazed caps, for do; iron and wood-framed black russet and claret colored travelling trunks, valises and carpet bags. Also, leather and seal packing trunks. Umbrellas.—Silk, gingham and cotton umbrellas, of various sizes and qualities. Boys' and Youth's Clothing.—Cloth coats, palerino, pants, shirts, &c., suitable for boys and youths. And a great variety of other articles in the above line. Those wishing to purchase, will please call and examine my assortment. Jan. 9th.

A CARD. THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has received his WINTER STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING of superior quality and of the latest fashion. Also, a general assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, and Saddry Mountings; coarse and fine Boots and Shoes; ladies' and children's fine shoes, and DRY GOODS. And a general assortment of other articles, too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at much reduced prices FOR CASH.

P. COLLINS, Main street, corner of North. Opelousas, Nov. 1844. WAFFERS.—For sale, a few boxes Waffers. Enquire at this office. MEMORANDUM BOOKS.—A small lot for sale cheap at this office.