NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

WHIG

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 11, 1840.

WHIG MEETING.

The WHIGS of New-Orleans are requested to meet in the spacious DINING ROOM of the ST CHARLES HOTEL, on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

The meeting will be addressed by Gen'l LESLIE COMBS, an officer in the late western campaign in the last war under GENERAL HARRISON, a warm friend of HENRY CLAY, and a distinguished member of the National Convention from Kentucky. General COMBS will refute from personal knowledge the slanders which have been put forth by one CASSADY and the locofoco press in reference to Gen'l HARRISON, and will convince the most sceptical of the consummate military and civil qualifications of the illustrious FARMER of North Bend.

An opportunity so favorable will not be lost to the party, and we anticipate an overwhelming gathering of the friends of constitutional liberty and reform.

FIRE AT THE CITY EXCHANGE.

This morning about 4 o'clock this splendid building, the CITY EXCHANGE, was discovered on fire. The fire originated in one of the attick rooms, on St. Louis street, and soon communicated itself to the roof.

5 o'clock.—Notwithstanding the efforts made to save this costly building, we fear it will become the prey of the devouring element.—The flames are raging.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

When we apply the teachings of experience to the subject under consideration, they will be found to sustain us in the decided stand we have taken against the policy of making the body of the citizen answerable for the payment of debt. It has been demonstrated by the history of legislation upon this subject in other states, that the abolishment of imprisonment for debt has this effect: it makes the creditor more cautious in allowing persons to become indebted. In other words, where the body is not liable for payment, credits are allowed with reference only to the honesty of the debtor, and his ability to pay. It cannot be doubted that a great many credits are given with an eye to the legal remedy for collection. A man notoriously insolvent, but of wealthy connexion, can get credit in a state which sanctions imprisonment for debt—The creditor trusts him, knowing that his friends will come forward and pay, sooner than allow the person to be locked up in jail. Hence the fact becomes an element of credit, it enters into the consideration of a contract. This should not be. Property, honesty and industry should alone be sources of credit. Laws which are calculated to extend it, without adding something of a solid nature to the resources of trade, give it an unhealthy stimulus.

An argument against imprisonment for debt may be drawn from the course pursued by those states that have abolished it. In no single instance has the law been restored when abolished. Had the consequences of abolishment been hurtful, the legislatures would have reinstated the law. But such beneficial results have always followed liberal legislation upon this subject, that a proposition to restore the law would be hooted at. From no subject of legislation has such evident good flowed, as from a total and radical change in the ancient remedial statutes concerning debts.

The law, as established by the legislature of Kentucky, is perhaps the best of any of the states. In that commonwealth the statutes admit of no imprisonment except for some palpable violation of the penal code—Swindling of course is punishable by imprisonment, and if it can be shown that a man has acquired credit by false pretences, he is then also amenable to punishment. But for indebtedness he cannot be touched in his person. His goods and chattles and lands choses in action are at the disposal of the law; but unless he attempts to conceal these, he cannot be imprisoned. The law goes upon the broad presumption which no legislator will deny;—*that indebtedness is not of itself a crime; and that non-payment is not of itself evidence of fraud;* and that *no person should be incarcerated, unless he commits either a crime or a fraud.* These propositions seem to be self-evident.—If they are correct it is certainly a most crying grievance that a person should be liable to imprisonment against whom neither crime nor fraud can be alleged.

We are told that it is an easy matter for a person to swear out of jail. We will refer to this part of the law at another opportunity.

Admitting that the law may afford the citizen some relief, how is it with strangers? What is its effect upon persons who reside in other states, and who come to this upon business? It is certain imprisonment. He is arrested at the suit of any body, and unless he can procure bail, which it is difficult for a stranger to get, he is put in jail, *and that before his liability is proved.* In the greater number of cases, the arrests of strangers are at the suit of strangers; now what reason is there that the laws of Louisiana should be subservient to the petty tyranny of citizens of other states? Why should debts contracted in Kentucky, by Kentuckians with reference to the Kentucky mode of judicial redress, subject the accidental visitor or business man to the hard measure of our code. There is no reason, nor policy, nor justice in the law. The iniquitous proceedings of non-residents against their debtors whom they may *catch* in this place, has aided in giving to New-Orleans a desperate character abroad.

The remedy in Kentucky is this: The stranger is served with legal process,—if it is sworn that he is about to abscond from the state and *fraudulently* remove his goods without the jurisdiction of the court, he is arrested, and compelled to give bond that he *will not remove his goods out of the state.* This is all that a non-resident should be required to do. It is not to be supposed that his means are in a different state from that he resides in. If he have means with him, he should be compelled to give them up. If he have none it is improper that he should be dogged from his home and croal cased.

VIRGINIA.

The recent vote in the Virginia legislature on the subject of Mr. RIVES' re-election as U. S. senator, affords a gratifying indication of the progress of sound principles in the Old Dominion. When it is remembered that Mr. RIVES has publicly and unhesitatingly announced his continued opposition to MARTIN VAN BUREN and his, declared his determination to vote for General HARRISON, the fact that of the very ... to be received 83 votes—exactly one half the number of members in both houses—is a potent evidence of the destined triumph of whig principles. It proves that the conservative party in Virginia are rapidly assuming the position of the New York conservatives; that they will act with the whigs as their only alternative in the great struggle ... the power of the people and that of the throne; that they will sustain the nominees of the National Convention, and support those who advocate that nomination.

We should have feared that the manly and unreserved position of Mr. RIVES would not only have defeated him for re-election as senator, but would have left him with a scanty minority, ... but his open exposure ... would have deprived him of the votes of ... who were enamoured of whigs. But on ... O. H. first two ballots he obtained ... of any every ... in the senate and ... of assembly, and was only deprived of an election ... Mr. VAN BUREN and does not scruple to ... Gen. HARRISON, receives the ... opponent of the subtreasury in the Virginia legislature, with three exceptions just ... The difference ... is ... The conservative and whig ... are identified, and will move ... in support of Gen. HARRISON ... election.

GEN. HARRISON'S ABOLITIONISM.

A ... of the Courier of this city copied a paragraph from the Globe, which that interesting paper had itself copied from the Cincinnati Advertiser, charging Gen. HARRISON with being a man ... We ... pronounced the charge a calumny. We are happy in being able to confirm the truth of our remark, by the best of all possible testimony—that of a political opponent—the Ohio Confederate, from which we quote the following, as conclusive evidence of the utter falsity of ... allegation:

HARRISON'S ABOLITIONISM.

"The Cincinnati Advertiser says that Gen. Harrison is a member of an abolition society. The whigs of Kentucky will, of course, support him. It is not probable that any well informed man will be deceived by such an announcement as this. Nevertheless, as the assertion is direct and unequivocal, ... paper published in the city of ... and *endorsed* by the ... organ of the democratic party of Ohio, his friends believe it ought to be noticed. We have been requested, for the sake of truth, to say that the foregoing article from the Statesman ... relates to General Harrison, *is not only untrue, but is without the shadow of foundation in fact.*"

The BRITISH QUEEN had not arrived at 3 o'clock, P. M. of the 28th ult. It is supposed she could not have left on the first of January.

A Mrs. DORINDA POWELL recently committed suicide in New York, through jealousy of her paramour, George Holt, a native of England and mate of the barque Archibald Gracie. She shot herself with a large horse pistol.

Gov. PORTER, of Pennsylvania, has applied to the Philadelphia banks to take the loan for $870,000, recently authorised by the legislature.

The whole of the stock of the Philadelphia Opera House has been taken. It is believed the building will be completed and thrown open to the public by the 1st October next.

COLD WEATHER.—In Franconia, N. H., the mercury in the thermometer fell about two weeks since, to 40 degrees below zero. This is perhaps the coldest weather ever felt within the limits of the United States.

A disastrous fire has nearly ruined the village of Binghampton, N. Y. Forty thousand dollars worth of property were consumed, of which insurance had been effected on little more than one half.

VIRGINIA U. S. SENATOR.

After many ineffectual ballotings continued during three days, and until a late hour of the night of the 31st ultimo, a resolution was adopted by both houses, postponing the election indefinitely. Thus Virginia has been a second time deprived of her just representation in the United States senate. Mr. Rives came repeatedly within a single vote of success; but the three unpracticable, Messrs. Bayly, Smith and Crawford, persisted in throwing away their votes. Upon them rests the responsibility of his defeat.

CONGRESS—JANUARY 28.

But little was done in the senate ... A communication was presented from the war department, showing the number of persons massacred and the amount of property destroyed by the late Indian war. Further correspondence on the boundary question, was sent in by the president, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Webster called up his resolution on the steamboat navigation, and, after some remarks on the fate of the Lexington, consented to lay it on the table, to give such amendments to the law as he deemed requisite.

In the lower house, the printing was again under consideration. Points of order were raised, and appeals taken from the decision of the chair, which caused much desultory conversation. The house sustained the chair, but came to no final decision on the main question.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

New York has again been visited by a calamitous fire. It broke out at 7 p. m. on the morning of the 27th inst. in south street, was partially extinguished, but again broke out at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 28th, in Thomas H. Smith's large tea store, which was destroyed, with all its valuable contents, consisting of teas, silks, oils, &c. In this building alone, the loss is estimated at a *million and a half of dollars.* The flames then spread in the vicinity, consuming ten large brick stores, and property to the amount of *two million of dollars.* The following is the whole number of buildings destroyed:

J. Dakin's store, corner of South and Dover streets, used as a ship chandlery store. The store adjoining was 163. This was occupied by Gelmartin, as a grocery.

No. 164 was a junk and canvass store. In this building the fire originated.

Nos. 165 and 166 was the large tea store, known as Thomas H. Smith's.

The following comprises the extent of building burnt in Front street:

The store corner of Front and Dover, No. 251, occupied as an iron store, by Ingersol Battel.

No. 253, occupied as a storage store.

No. 255, was used as a public store.

The next building was Thomas H. Smith's tea store, which extended from South to Front street. Here the progress of the flames was arrested. The building, however, with its contents, was entirely destroyed.

Thomas & Coffins hardware store, 167, was slightly damaged.

Insurance had been effected on about $350,000 worth of the property destroyed.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, the so called pirate of the lakes, has been tried and convicted of a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States, and sentenced by the United States court held at Albany, to one year's confinement in the Albany jail, and to pay a fine of five dollars.

AUGUSTUS S. PORTER (whig) has been elected U. S. senator from Michigan.

APPEAL OF THE AMISTAD CASE.

Hartford, January 25, 1840.

At an adjourned term of the United States district court, held in this city yesterday, on a further demand on the part of the minister of Spain, an appeal from the late decision of the court, in the Amistad case, was entered, removing it to the circuit court. The Spanish minister is dissatisfied with the decision, because the Africans were not surrendered, under the treaty, to the authorities of Spain, and because salvage was allowed on the vessel and goods.—*State Eagle.*

FROM BATAVIA.

[Correspondence of the New York Express.]

BATAVIA, Oct. 9, 1839.

Since we last had the pleasure of addressing you, there have been no operations of consequence in produce in our market. The entire crop of coffee has been taken (mostly for England) at 9 ... 30c a 32. The ... Sumatra coffee now here is held at 24 a 24 ... in ... price ... chases ... to ... the ... Singapore of ... Cape, in order to come in under the low consumption duty. Of sugar our stocks are large, and we anticipate a decline ... rates. Jamaica ... ed. Ml. ... white ... Europe ... have brought large quantities, and ... no improvement in prices until our stocks are somewhat lightened. A few barrels of ... in good ... would bring ready quotations. The ship Samarang arrived on the 23d from Sumatra, ... the Mars, Victoria, and brigs ... for the Borneo.

The only ships importing ... the Samarang and Eben Preble for China ... the Edmond for the U. S.

SENATE.

Present the Hon. FELIX GARCIA, president.

Sitting of Monday, Feb 10.

At 11 o'clock the president took the chair.

The members present were—Messrs. Garcia, president; Armant, Bryce, Dillingey, Downes, Ducros, Dupre, Hiriart, Hoa, Penn, Porche, Scott, of Baton Rouge, Thibodeaux and Winn.

The president presented to the senate a communication from the Gas Light and Banking Company, containing a statement of the affairs of that institution, which document was laid on the table, subject to the inspection of the members.

Mr. WINN, in the name of the judiciary committee, to which was referred the bill relative to successions, presented as a substitute the bill adopted by the house of representatives, entitled, "An act to amend an act relative to the community of acquests and gains."

The same gentleman, in behalf of the aforesaid committee, to which was referred the bill for the encouragement of compromises between creditors and debtors, reported said bill without amendment, and moved that the same be printed.—Adopted.

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

TRIAL OF JUDGE BOSWORTH.

On motion of Mr. Hoa, the secretary having been directed to inform Judge Bosworth that the senate was ready to constitute itself into a high court of impeachment, to hear his answer to the articles of impeachment preferred against him, and that the house of representatives having also been informed of this circumstance, the members were then ... a court of impeachment, and the usual oath was administered to the members present.

Mr. SCOTT, before being sworn, said he thought it proper to inform the senate that he apprehended that the precarious state of his health would not allow him to attend regularly the sittings of the high court of impeachment. If his absence should throw any impediment in the way of the proceedings, he would beg the senate to excuse him, and dispense him from being sworn. If, on the contrary, no interruption would be occasioned by his absence, he would willingly take his oath, and try to partake with the labours of the senate the arduous task now imposed upon them.

Mr. HOA having observed that the sitting of this day was nothing else but a preparatory one, and that since the day which was to be assigned for the appearance of the witnesses and the hearing of the trial, it was to be expected that the honorable senator from Baton Rouge would be restored to health. Mr. Scott was fully satisfied, and the oath was administered to him.

The court being organized, and Messrs Lewis and Muse, two of the managers on behalf of the house of representatives as well as the accused, assisted by Maj. J. N. T. Richardson, one of his counsel, having been admitted within the hall, the articles of impeachment were read to the accused, in answer to which he delivered the following address:

[Such parts of the address as are enclosed in brackets, mean the interruptions that took place while the honorable judge was speaking, he having been then and there called to order, in pursuance of a motion adopted by the court, to prevent any expressions that might be offensive to the dignity of the house of representatives and the board of managers.]

Mr. President,—I appear in obedience to a solemn summons from this honorable body, to answer articles of impeachment exhibited against me by the honorable the house of representatives of the State of Louisiana.

Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the call, I come up to this high place with feelings of gratitude and heartfelt thankfulness to the giver of all good—who amidst the wide spread fatality with which death armed with that "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and that destruction that wasteth at noonday," has visited this land in the past season—thankfulness to that wise and merciful Providence, who in his benevolence to one so humble, whilst the nearest and dearest have been taken has spared me in health, and allowed me to stand here in this high sanctuary of justice, to face the storm of this impeachment.

And I am thankful, truly thankful to those of my enemies who have caused these articles to be exhibited—who, after their threats, their boasting and gossip of several years, now, at last, the giant and the pigmy, the lion and the jackall, the braggadocio and the sneaking toad, have united their hoarded malice, and their oppressive power, and brought me here albeit though under a cloud of darkest prejudice, yet thereby, enabling me before this high court, my country, and the world, to ask for truth to dispel error—to ask for justice that shall silence *calumny.*

Sir,—I exact of no man his good opinion in this matter, neither do I presume to take ... Here ... no public officer can hope to escape its action; the world is a rigid, sometimes an unjust censor, and whispering tongues can poison truth, but not slay the truth—

"Tho' crushed to earth, 'twill rise again,
The eternal years of God are here."

I do not ask that any man shall unjustly think well of me—would that none had unjustly thought otherwise; but I do ask of all, particularly those who have imbibed any prejudice against me, all who have listened to the vile reports wherewith the public ear has been stuffed by the *pirates* on my public as well as my private character. I ask of all who have reported such reports, or given to them a willing ear, for calumny can always find auditors as well as abettors; I ask of all such to come here and mark the testimony—look to the facts—note the truth as it shall be developed on this trial, and then depart with what opinion of me they may—for I feel sure that I shall not merit their censure, though the usurper *prejudice* may rebuke or withhold their applause.

I feel that I have been the assailed object, not only of private individuals bristling with hatred and malice, but of men clothed in the loose robes of brief authority, I feel that I have been the mark—thank God not yet the *victim* of a "*star chamber court,*" vested with high handed authority from a court of "high commission." In the days of tyranny, England with her privileges for her kings, and oppression for the subjects of her realm, had, and sanctioned such courts—yet even there, although one so high, so learned, and so profound as lord Bacon, extolled the utility of a "Star Chamber Court." Men began during that lord's life time to feel that so arbitrary a jurisdiction was incompatible with liberty,—we live in a *republic,* yet even here such courts have held their sessions. I feel that I have been oppressed by the doings of a court of self willed law-construing discretionary power—and I will not say that that power was *abused*—it might have been, but for the form of our republican government—it might have been more oppressive, aye, even to *Gatrosism,* but for the protecting shield which the constitution and the laws of the state of Louisiana have thrown around me—it might have hurried me unceremoniously from the *gauntlet of its inquisitorial action,* over that awful precipice, eternal public condemnation, but for the existence of this high and impartial tribunal. I repeat it, sir, I have been the assailed, the hunted object—the power, the block and the axe were only wanting to have made me the victim of that "Star Chamber Court," whose authority was not circumscribed—whose method of proceeding was not directed by any known statute,—(in such a court I have figured the meek and humble object of the occasion; in whose chairman's hands the solemn statutary provisions of the state of Louisiana were as very *blunders* to be moulded and amended to his will—a will that seemed to be but the reflected prejudice of plotting enemies who sat like squatted toads at his open ears and whispered the poisoned malice and hatred against me, that his chivalrous bosom seemed to warm in sweet response to—whilst *pensioned, officious, perjury,* personified as an *after thought* chuckling at the scene, unblushingly stood up and stared his integrity in the face.)

I looked on at that chairman, the leader of that court, as he seemed to rebuke the *lameness* of the law, and force along with violent hands his right of construction of a sacred act of the legislature of the state of Louisiana, until I thought, I saw, and I pray forgiveness if my *eyes were mistaken,* not the dignified and impartial investigator of grave charges against an

officer of the state—not the wise and benevolent law-maker of the land—not the able jurist, the sound philosopher the unbiased judge—but the puppet of factions, insidious wire-workers (. . . . .)

I hope, Mr. President, that I will be excused for any error of warmth into which my feelings may betray my tongue. I trust that my attitude will be my best excuse. I feel that I should be cool. I feel that I should be calm, patient and forbearing, although the wrongs under which I now labor, and have labored for a twelve month, have been many, grievous and oppressive—and I ask that indulgence due to the wrought on feelings of human nature prone to err, and I ask nothing more—I mean not to be personal.—I ask pardon of any, if to any I have been so. I mean only in this whole affair to strike at and hold up to view the public acts of those in this drama whose lives have made their acts worthy of my notice—the others, the *supernumeraries,* the cats paws of the occasion, merit not even a passing word, and though there "be bears in the town"—though there be dogs that have beset me, from *Jowler* to *Tray*—though there be flingers of dirt—though there be traders on scandal—trumpeters of calumny and echoes to those who are skilled in the retailing of *small-talk,* yet in the progress of this matter, determined that nothing shall be said or done on my part unfitted to the occasion, I will aim at no imitation of either, I shall look to the public acts of the *worthiest* of those who have assailed me—none are at their *direct attacks.*

To this honorable court I would now say, in the language of Cicero, in behalf of his client—"There are many who are known to have ill will to him for whom I appear—there are many who are naturally addicted to defamation and envious of any good to any man, who have contributed to spread evil reports of him, for nothing is so swift as scandal—nothing is more easily sent abroad—nothing received with more welcome—nothing diffuses itself so universally; I shall not desire that if any report to our disadvantage has any ground for it, you would overlook or extenuate it; but if there be any thing advanced, without a person who can say whence he had it, or which is attested by one who forgot who told him it, or who had it from one of so little consideration that he did not then think it worth his notice—all such testimonies as these I know you will think too slight to have credit against the innocence and honor of your fellow citizen."

The office, that of parish judge, which I have the honor to hold, is one of many and complicated duties—one by no means popular—and I can safely say that I have endeavored to discharge its duties as I think the duties of all public officers should be discharged—not so much regardful as to what men should say of me, as that my own conscience should approve my acts; yet I claim not exemption from error, although I trust that the heart will be found right while the head may have gone wrong. I felt it a duty which I owe to that office at all times to resist and to contemn any and all attacks upon its incumbent, unless those who made such attacks would bring themselves clearly within the pale of the law, and thereby afford me an opportunity to redress an unwarranted and malicious attempt to assail me through it—hence I have declined a further appearance before a *society* of a certain body—hence I *resisted* the organs of that body—hence I have for a time hazarded the cold and suspicious feelings of some—hence I took it upon myself to treat with contempt the acts of that organ, and to show, which I will yet do, to the world, that oppression has found a footing even in this republic—that when a few insidious, malignant men seek to gratify their revengeful feelings, there are those with the pure ermine of authority thrown loosely over them, ready to do the bidding of the oppressors—ready to report the guilt of the accused, and ask that he be speedily dismissed from office.

Of the articles of impeachment now and here exhibited against me; I have at this time only to say, I have committed no crime or misdemeanor whatever for which I am subject to impeachment, according to the constitution and laws of the state of Louisiana.

I repeat what I have before said, that the constitution and laws of the state of Louisiana have been trampled on, and a gross violation of both has been committed to reach me; and but for that violation, the court of "high commission," as well as its underling the ("star chamber court,")—its scandal monger attendants—its haberdasher dealers in affidavits—its setters on—the very deliberate action of a certain very dignified body, not a hundred miles off—its course, its blunders, its gravity—its report and its *pre judgement*—might have worn the show of a most *solemn plausibility,* instead of falling into the farcical attitude of awkward players in a "comedy of errors"—but I dismiss that subject for the present.

(To you, gentlemen managers, my accusers, nominally, in behalf of the people of the state of Louisiana, but virtually in behalf of two or three malicious individuals)—to you I would say, beware of prejudice. Your stations, as the impartial prosecutors of an officer of the state, should place you above, beyond the slightest influence, except what the facts as they may be legally shown here, will warrant you in feeling. Your task, I know, is by no means a pleasant one. Remember, gentlemen, that where persecution begins, holy charity waxeth faint—reason faileth to guide, and even merciful justice is frequently withheld, and I pray you to let no spirit of persecution enter your bosoms. I pray you so to conduct this trial, as that even-handed justice may, in the end be shown between the State of Louisiana and your fellow citizen; so to deport yourselves as that none, not even the most envious, shall be able to say that you have in any manner acted partially—so to fold around you the robes of your authority, that no breath or taint of prejudice shall soil their vestal purity. I feel that I need not ask this. I know that your honor as men, your high sense of your sworn duty as public prosecutors for the people, our common masters, guarantees that all on your part will be done well and rightly, and in such a manner as I trust will not justly allow of either of you or myself, carrying away with us from this place the least bad personal feeling for the other when the end of this business shall be known.

To you, my judges, sitting in this high legal tribunal, I would say, "judge not from appearance, but judge the righteous judgment." Among you I behold men, high minded men, with whom the constitution and the laws are too much respected to be prostituted to the vile purposes of revenging the ill feelings of embittered enmity.

I behold here that intelligence, wisdom, and calm, cool impartiality, that bearing aloof from party rancour—that uprightness of purpose, unswerved and immutable, though the hell-hounds of bickering, fanatic faction howl around the doors of this senate chamber—that proud sense of right and wrong which bids me feel assured that innocence has nothing to fear from a judgment here. I ask of you that your hearts shall be kept aloof from out door prejudice—need I ask it?—that what is said for or against me shall be truly spoken here—that what is proven for or against me, shall be proven here by legal testimony—that what is determined for or against me, shall be determined in solemn judgment here—need I ask this? Your integrity readily responds that all this shall be done.

I ask further, in conclusion, that as you and every one of you are mindful that there is a judge and a heaven above us, where eternal judgment awaits us all, a *tribunal higher than this,* into which the kings and the rulers of this earth must at last bring their glory, and honor, and where "in no wise shall enter any thing that defileth—neither whatsoever worketh abomination or maketh a lie." I ask of you so to deal with me from the beginning to the end of this trial as will enable you to say before that high eternal bar—if he be guilty, his blood be on his own head, not on my hands—and if he be innocent, I have so truly adjudged him.

On motion of Maj J. N. T. Richardson, a delay until to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M. was granted to the accused to prepare and file his answer to the articles of impeachment.

On motion of Mr. Hoa, the printing of the articles of impeachment and the address of Judge Bosworth was ordered.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

The senate having resumed their legislative character, adjourned their sitting until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 7, 1840.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Boudousquie.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Poydras, that the state treasurer be authorized to pay on the warrant of the trustees of the Poydras college, the sum of $5,000 for the benefit of said college.

Mr. Lewis stated to the member from Point Coupee, that it was not customary to make appropriations by resolutions, and suggested to the honorable member to withdraw his resolution.—It was withdrawn accordingly.

Mr. Cousin, on behalf of the committee on enrollments, reported as duly enrolled two bills; viz—the bill for the appointment of assessors in the parishes of Caddo and Madison, and for other purposes; and the bill for the relief of John Salser.

Mr. Brashear, on behalf of the committee on internal improvements, to whom had been referred the petition of several inhabitants of the parish of Iberville, praying the State to come to their relief, in the making of a road, reported a bill favorable to the same.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the house reconsidered the vote given yesterday, on the bill for the relief of A. Deville.

After some remarks by Messrs. Muse and Brashear, the bill was rejected by a majority of two votes.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the house dispensed with its rules, and took up the bill for the relief of A. Dechegé. The house having formed itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Thomas in the chair, the bill passed its second reading; and on further dispensation of rules, it was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the house dispensed with its rules, and took up the bill for the relief of Saml. Smith, the house went into a committee of the whole: Mr. Brashear in the chair, and read the bill for the second time, and ordered it to be engrossed for its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Baillio, the house dispensed with and took up the bill ... for the compensation of assessors in the Parish of Rapides, after said bill had undergone some slight amendments it was read for the second time, and ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Patten, the house dispensed with its rules, and took up the bill to emancipate E. Brooks, said bill underwent its second reading, and ordered to be engrossed for its third.

Mr. Muse, on behalf of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of J. A. Hutchinson, reported a bill in favor of the same, the rules being dispensed with, and the bill was read for the second time, and was laid on the table subject to the call of the house.

Mr. Lewis having moved a dispensation of the rules, the same being granted, the house took up the bill for the relief of the securities of the sheriff of the Parish of St. Mary, and said bill was read for the second time, and ordered to be engrossed for its third reading; the bill provides for the granting of further time, &c.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

This being the day fixed for the action of the house on the report and resolutions of the committee to whom had been referred the memorial of the Native American Association, praying the action of the legislature on the repeal of the naturalization laws of the United States. The same came up in its order.

A copy of the memorial, as transmitted to Congress, having been read, and the resolution attached to the report of the committee being under consideration, Mr. Dunbar offered a substitute for the resolution, the object of which was to request our senators and representatives in congress to procure the passage of such a law as would prevent the introduction into the United States of foreign paupers, malefactors and such persons as may become burdensome to the country.

Mr. F. H. Lewis objected to the substitute as it did not go far enough. He thought that in justice to the citizens of the United States, a question of this kind one on the success of which depends the welfare of our nation, the preservation of our liberty and the perpetuation of the republican principles upon which our country is founded, should be heard without prejudiced feelings. That if we would refer to the pages of history, we would see that the time has arrived for every man to reflect on the vast increase of foreign immigration, and of the necessity of putting a stop to it, if we would wish to guard these liberties and preserve unpolluted that inestimable legacy bequeathed to us by our ancestors. That the warning contained in the farewell legacy of Washington, was one which should be observed by every American; that thereby might guard against our country being shipwrecked on the rocks and shoals pointed out by that great legacy: that every true American should read it at least once a year.

After Mr. L commented on the causes which induced the enactment of the naturalization laws in the first days which followed the American independence, when our population amounted to about only three millions of people, spread over an almost unbounded tract of country, surrounded by a savage Indian foe, and when emigration was considered necessary to resist them effectually and check their depredations, afforded them by a weak frontier and a thinly inhabited country, it was thought to be necessary to pass laws for the encouragement of immigration; yet congress had reserved to itself alone the power of repealing those laws, and wisely, for the existing circumstances limited the privileges of those not born on the soil, depriving them of eligibility to the chief offices under the constitution. How different is the case now. We are at peace with all the great powers of the world; we are second to none of them in the march of improvement, in the arts and sciences and in the extension of commerce; with a population of eighteen or twenty millions, our country blooms as the rose—our fields teem with the fruits of agriculture—the sails of our ships whiten every sea, and our flag commands respect in every station of the world.

We should not entail upon our posterity the same evils which these very emigrants are flying from, to wit: the consequences of super-abundant population. We should not subject our descendants, after a lapse of a few years, to have recourse to the same modes of relief. That when those sons of the soil, the Indians, shall have been expelled and forced to move to the shores of the Pacific, in order to preserve themselves from the encroachments of civilization, ere long, we, like them, will be compelled to leave the land of our fathers; and, like that of the Indian, our race disappear forever.

Mr. L. observed, that the bold, sturdy pioneers, who emigrated to this country, and who had opened a path to civilization into a country such as this was, at the time they did so, exposed to every inclemency and danger, to want and famine; they penetrated the forests, subjected them to the production of the necessaries of life, and founded beautiful and populous cities, towns and villages. These were not to be compared with those who now arrive and inundate our cities, and who are like vermin preying upon the vitals of society. The present immigration is different, and of the worst kind, composed of men who excite discord, create riots and disorder, a population immoral—worse than useless. To encourage them to come among us, and to confer upon them political privileges which are now do, is to be guilty of suicidal policy. True, there are some exceptions, but it would be difficult to discriminate in making general laws. When we reflect on the important stand which our republic has taken among nations, our strength, &c., ought we, then, under these circumstances, submit to this importation of foreign paupers, the vagrant and convict, who come and take possession of the soil belonging to our children, their own natal soil, in which foreigners have no natural right?

But yet we are told the Irish dig our canals and clean our streets, and that the Germans are an honest and industrious people; yet, Mr. L. contended, that this immigration was unnecessary to fill our vacant lands, as the coming generation of native Americans would surely be sufficient to occupy the whole. The statistics in the report of the committee of congress upon this subject were then ably examined and condensed by Mr. L. He dwelt upon the fact, that in the city of New York alone, one hundred and forty-six thousand immigrants arrived in one year, besides of those who come in vessels not registered, and through Canada, and asked if it would be believed that Europe gave that number of her good citizens to this country; such a thing was not probable. The immigrants were generally from prisons and alms-houses, and they, for the most part, were a tax upon the charity of the American people, except when the grace of an all-wise Providence swept them off by disease. That the expenditures occasioned by the care of these paupers amounted at least to four millions of dollars annually, which came out of the pockets of the American people. All over the country there existed numbers of asylums, poor-houses and state-prisons, and the number of foreigners, compared with that of the number of natives, who are the inmates of those institutions, were worthy of examination. The reports of those establishments throughout the states, show it to be a fact, that more than two-thirds of the number are foreigners. In one prison, viz: in that of Bellevue, in New York, out of eight hundred convicts six hundred and three are foreigners. That the number of those paupers from 1836 to 1837, showed an average increase of 4 to 1, and in 1839 to 40, from which the era of ocean steam navigation is dated, the intercourse between America and Europe has become greatly facilitated, the proportion must consequently be augmented. Mr. L. then commented on the great benefits that would be derived, could all this money be expended in the education of the poor, or in works of permanent and national utility. Generally speaking, these foreign immigrants could not make good citizens, and he attributed the establishment of mob law to foreign emigration. That there had been riots in our northern cities, in which much property was destroyed, and though he was sorry to say that a few native Americans probably joined in the riots, he supposed they were by the foreigners led away, yet the larger number of riots that occur, at least nine out of ten, are perpetrated by low, abject and degraded foreigners, men brought up under principles in opposition to the government under which we live, and who being subjects and serfs in their own land, think the moment they reach our shores that they are relieved from every moral and legal restraint. Mr. L. observed, that in making these remarks, he did not intend to apply them to virtuous and intelligent foreigners—they are entitled to respect; but the great difficulty was to draw a line of distinction, or to separate the worthy from the unworthy, and for this reason the law should be repealed. That he was willing to give every foreigner the protection of the laws, &c., and to their children all the rights and privileges Americans enjoy; but the political privileges of an American citizen, he thought should not be granted to foreigners hereafter. During the best times of the Empire of Rome, the title of a Roman citizen was held in great respect throughout the known world. None but her own sons were permitted to enjoy that advantage. Then the empire was prosperous, and all was flourishing; but when that valuable privilege and name was extended to the citizens of the nations conquered by her victorious armies, it fell into contempt and was scoffed at, and became a bye-word; it was no longer a pass and protection, and the final result was the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. Such will be the destiny of our country, if we follow the same ultra liberal and blind policy. The name of an American freeman is now held in the highest estimation; but, if we permit the debased immigrants, who are crowding to our fair country in such numbers, to share with us, and, by perjury and fraud, to assume all our proud titles, and give them the opportunity to say to us, "I am your equal, I am an American citizen," the day will soon appear when that proud title will become as contemptible as that of a Roman citizen under the last of the emperors. The governments of Europe allows no political rights to any but their citizens; and we cannot, without a passport from some consul, travel through those countries, where no alien can hold real property, and if they did, it would become the property of the sovereign; that it was even true we could not buy land enough there to bury ourselves in; yet no American would wish to lay his bones there.

In the European governments all political privileges are held only by natives, and they deny the right of expatriation to their subjects. It may be believed by a few that it would be impolitic and unjust to repeal the naturalization laws in toto; but he Mr. L., was willing to leave it to the wisdom of congress, and that he thought the only certain way of removing the evil was to lay the axe to the root. Mr. L. said he had tried to preserve his remarks from any expressions that might wound the feelings of the good and virtuous of any country, his arguments applied to none of the worthy who had been naturalized, their rights were sacred, but he wished to show the necessity of drawing a line of distinction between the past and future, and to prevent the increase and perpetuation of the evils entailed by naturalization on the country.

Mr. F. D. CONRAD asked permission to introduce a substitute.

Mr. MORSE said he hoped the gentleman would be allowed to present his substitute, and hoped Mr. Dunbar would withdraw his substitute.

Mr. DUNBAR, said he was not willing to withdraw his substitute, and that he would insist upon its adoption: that he would oppose the report as it now reads, and that he was not willing to adopt the report of the NATIVE AMERICANS as the opinion of the legislature in its present form. That it would be illiberal and impolitic to depart from the former policy of our government in relation to the naturalization laws, and thinks the law as it now stands sufficient to guard against impositions. That if some men evaded the law by fraud or perjury they were liable to be punished, and if those laws are deficient and not such as will prevent those evils, he was willing to have congress pass such a law as would deter and punish perjury. That he had read the reports in the Native American paper, a paper by the by edited and printed with considerable ability, and admits of the existence of some evil. That he would have no objection to congress passing laws to prevent malefactors and paupers from being imported into the United States. That he believed his amendment would meet all the objections which proceeded from the American Association.—That he could conceive no reasons for apprehending danger from foreigners, and history from the commencement of our revolution up to the present proved it. No instance in the course of affairs could be shown where our country has received injury from a foreigner when acting in any office of trust or profit. He for one was not prepared to adopt the memorial of the Native American Association, the members of which are *demented,* and have raised respecting foreigners false alarms.—In speaking of the trust conferred on foreigners, he knew of no instance where it had been abused; that Albert Gallatin had served our country, and he had served it with fidelity, either when at home or abroad. That the consequences, if the naturalization laws had not been adopted after the revolution, would have been materially different, and we would have been thrown back half of a century. That it was fallacious to suppose we are moving too fast in power or population; and we have all land enough yet to be disposed of. That there is great danger to be apprehended from foreigners if the naturalization laws are repealed, for in that case we make them a distinct class. Mr. D. in the course of his remarks alluded to the benefit our country had derived from Lafayette, and those foreigners who had been the companions in arms of Washington, and the great benefit their services, as well as of foreign capital. That the greater number of us have principally sprung from France or England, and that we should be proud of it, and look upon those who come among us as brethren. Such were the feelings which animated Mr. Webster during his visit to England, and ... this great man said ... he had come to visit his kin of the old Saxon race. He, Mr. D., considered the fears of the American association as being exagerated; and that there was no foreign influence felt. There was no doubt but that Daniel O'Connell has done to the United States and his countrymen much injury, by his remarks on Irish influence and slavery. He conceived O'Connell to be the prince of humbugs; and that foreign influence was not felt in the country. Neutral generally took sides ... parties and was ... balanced, and that foreigners who wanted the necessaries of life in their country, should not have the doors shut against them, and prevent their immigrating to this country. With these considerations Mr. D. said he hoped his amendment would be adopted.

Mr. DAVIDSON remarked, that if Daniel O'Connell was the prince of humbuggers, he did not consider it any harm in Mr. Webster's humbugging Mr. O'Connell or his countrymen during his visit in England.

The motion having been made and seconded to lay Mr. Dunbar's substitute on the table indefinitely, the ayes and nays having been called for, it resulted 26 in favor of, and 10 against it; consequently said motion was carried.

The question having been put on the adoption of the resolution as reported by the committee, Mr. Davidson moved to insert after the word repeal, or modify; Mr. Declouet then said, he had previously made a motion to strike out the word repeal, and that he would now renew it, upon which the ayes and nays were called for, when Mr. Brashear said he thought the whole affair laid with congress, and he did not see the necessity of any further action on that question.

Mr. DECLOUET said the resolution did not meet his views; that he was in favor of a modification and not a repeal.

Mr. F. D. CONRAD then offered a substitute, and Mr. Declouet withdrew his motion. The clerk having read said substitute, the same underwent some immaterial alterations, and was adopted.

On the question for the adoption of said substitute there were 32 in favor of and 5 against it.

The question on the final passage of the report and resolution, as adopted, was carried, and then the house adjourned until Monday, at 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, February 10th, 1840.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. G. S. GUION observed, that during his absence on Friday, the resolution and report of the Native American Association came up and was passed by this house, and if the house would allow it, he requested that his name might be recorded in favor of the same.

There being no objection, the clerk was authorised to record Mr. Guion's name accordingly.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Baillio, Mollere, Laforest and Cousin.

Mr. THOMAS presented a petition, signed by Wm. Gill, of Baton Rouge, and moved the same be referred to the judiciary committee.

No objection.

Mr. FARMER, on behalf of the committee to whom, had been referred three several bills, reported on them, and the reading was dispensed with.

Mr. LEWIS, on behalf of the judiciary committee, to whom had been referred the propositions of Judge Bullard and Thomas Curry to publish a new Digest of the Laws of this State, reported that it would be injudicious to adopt said propositions.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the house dispensed with its rules; and he, without previous notice, introduced a bill to come to the relief of A. Deville.

Mr. CARTER, according to previous notice introduced a bill to replace certain papers, which were lost by the burning of the court-house in East Feliciana. Read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

Mr. FARMER introduced a bill relative to the parish of Union. Read by title first time. Also gives notice that he will introduce a bill relative to the parish of Ouachita.

Mr. DAVIDSON, on behalf of Mr. Poydras, introduced a bill for the relief of the Poydras College.—Read first time.

Mr. WILSON, having obtained a dispensation of the rules of the house, he introduced a bill to come to the relief of A. Deville.

On motion of Mr. Debuys, the house dispensed with its rules, and proceeded to its second reading and adopted the first section of the bill and ordered to be engrossed for third reading.

On motion of Mr. Wadsworth the house dispensed with its rules, and the bill was read for the third time and passed: the ayes and nays being called for, it resulted—27 in favor of, and 7 against it, consequently it was adopted.

Mr. LEWIS in giving his vote on the above bill said, he was not in the habit of giving his reasons to the house on his vote, but in this case he would trouble the house with an explanation; he said he opposed the bill in its original form when it was before the house because he believed it would establish an improper precedent, that in the present bill this objection was removed, and the bill was in conformity with pre-existing laws—there ore he voted yes. Mr. Ratliff said he would not trouble the house with his reasons for changing his vote. He would merely state his reasons were substantially the same of the hon. member from St. Landry, (Mr. Lewis.)

Mr. Poydras, on behalf of the committee on enrollments, reported as duly enrolled, the following bills and resolutions:

An act relative to the police jury of Caldwell.

An act to revive an act, to incorporate a congregation of the Roman Catholic Church of the Parish of St. James.

The resolution relative to Bayou L'eau Bleue.

The resolution relative to the levee of Raccourci.

An act to incorporate the Young Men's Philanthropic association of New Orleans.

The bill making appropriations for the benefit of public education, was read the second time, first sec. adopted, and ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

The bill entitled an act for the relief of the Millikin Bend Public School was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that the senate was ready to receive the board of managers appointed to prosecute the impeachment of Felix Bosworth to its final end.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the house dispensed with its rules, and took up the bill for the relief of Antoine Morlan. Said bill was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed for its third.

On motion of Mr. Claiborne, the house dispensed with its rules and took up the bill to give additional powers to the collectors of state taxes, on landed property, slaves, &c. Said bill gives to said collectors all such powers as are now enjoyed by the sheriff of Orleans. The bill was read for the second time; the first and second sections adopted.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the house dispensed with its rules and took up the bill making an appropriation of $1,500 for the use of the Pine Grove Academy, in the parish of Caldwell. The house having formed itself into a committee of the whole, the first and second sections were adopted, and then the bill was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the house dispensed with its rules and took up the bill making an appropriation for the Baton Rouge Academy. The house having formed itself into a committee of the whole, adopted the bill, and the chairman reported the report being adopted, it was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

The bill entitled an act for the relief of the Eagle Insurance Company, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Pugh, the house dispensed with its rules and took up the bill for the relief of A. M. Folley, and adopted the same at its second reading, and was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Byrne, the house dispensed with its rules and took up the bill to create a new parish in the county of Orleans, on the right bank of the river Mississippi, said parish to be known as the parish of Duverge.

And then the house adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, for want of a quorum.

Stocks of various descriptions are to be sold to-day, by J. B. Blache, auctioneer, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street. We doubt not at the great depression in the market, that some persons may make good bargains by purchasing—four months is an small credit on stocks which may be entitled to dividends before the time of credit expires.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Charlemagne ... 310 pigs lead ... 56 hhds tobacco ... 6 bales cotton. Havre—Per ship Nestor ... Liverpool—Per ship ... Per ship ... Havana—Per brig ... 152 bags lard, 900 bbls flour.

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

LATEST DATES.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS. NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Jan 28.

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS, Jan. 28. There is not much alteration from at former prices. The ... There is but very little to notice ... In wheat there has been nothing done ... There was a little more enquiry for cotton yesterday at the close, and the sales were quite large. To-day, the demand continues fair, but no change in the prices from last week.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Chateaubriand, Jackson, New York — Foshick & Rawlings
Nestor, Mahe, Havre — ...
Sidney, Cooper, Liverpool
Actress, ... Trade, Liverpool
Barque Agnes, ... Liverpool
Magnolia, Grandin, New York
Brig Leontine, (Dan) Thersus, Havana — Bicker & Hailey

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Mohican, Heaton, from the Passes—having towed to sea ship ... Left ... W Pass ... ships ... Tow boat ... [illegible]

Steamboat Norfolk, ... from Memphis.
Steamboat John Randolph, Miller, from Nashville.
Steamboat P Miller, Holton, from Vicksburg.
Steamboat Ellen Kirkman, Allen, from Nashville.
[One in ... yesterday.]
Ship R..., Smith, from ...

MEMORANDA.

Chartered New York for this port, Jan 25, ships ... Allen, Massasoit, Bartlett.

PASSENGERS.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—The splendid passenger steamer DIANA, Captain F Carter, will positively leave for Louisville and all intermediate ports, this day, February 11th, at 4 o'clock, p. m.—Passengers will please to be aboard at that hour, to insure ... Apply to R T LAWRENCE, 28 and 29 New Levee.

R. J. E. GLOVER is respectfully requested to call and pay his freight bill per ship OHIO, from Boston. STETSON & AVERY, 88 Gravier st

I, Hermogène Cantrelle, appointed by Lucien Hermann, esq. notary public, to be present at, and to witness the depositing in the wheel of the numbers in the Grand Real Estate Lottery (Schmidt & Hamilton, managers), do hereby certify and make known that I was personally present, and did witness this day the depositing of each and every number in the said wheel, after the same had been first exhibited to public view.

Numbers deposited up to date, ... 50,000.
New-Orleans, Feb. 10th, 1840.
(Signed) H. CANTRELLE.

I, LUCIEN HERMANN, notary public, do hereby certify that Hermogène Cantrelle, was appointed by me for the purpose above mentioned, and that I have this day closed said wheel and affixed the seal of my office thereto, and taken in my own charge and keeping the key of said wheel.

New Orleans, Feb. 10, 1840.
[Signed] LUCIEN HERMAN, notary pub.

Two Million Lottery.

10,000 prizes! to the full amount of $2,000,000. The numbered wheel was complete on Monday. The blank and prize wheel commenced on Tuesday, and will be completed to day. First day's drawing positively on

Tuesday, 18th February.

Tickets at only $20, scheme and selling price can be had at the office of the proprietors, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets.

CALDWELL, OAKEY & PRITCHARD. f b 11

A MONTHLY MEETING of the Louisiana Sunday School Union will be held in the session room of the Presbyterian church (Lafayette square,) this evening, at half past 7 o'clock. The friends of Sabbath schools are respectfully invited to attend. New Orleans, Feb. 11th, 1840.

THE co-partnership existing under the name of J. T. LAGUERENNE & Co. was dissolved on the 1st January. Messrs. J. Theodore and W. Plant Laguerenne will settle the affairs and continue to transact business under the same name. J T LAGUERENNE, W LAGUERENNE, DUSSAUT, sent. brother. f b11—3t

OFFICIAL.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

Second Session—Fourteenth Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, February 6th, 1840.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. King laid before the house a petition signed by a large number of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Landry, praying that the privilege of keeping a ferry across the Calcasieu river, to Ross Perkins.

On motion, ordered that said petition be referred to a select committee, composed of three members.

The speaker appointed Messrs. King, Lewis and Brashear, on said committee.

Mr. Clark laid before the house a communication in relation to the West Baton Rouge Academy; which, on motion, was referred to the committee on public education.

Mr. Wadsworth offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the house of representatives, &c. That the attorney general of the first district, be required to enquire and report to this house, within ten days, by what authority of law the Chamber of Commerce is established.

Resolved further, That the clerk of the house be directed to deliver a copy of this resolution to said attorney.

On motion, ordered that the further consideration of this resolution be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Brashear offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the house of representatives, That after the fifteenth of the present month, the house will not act on any bill or bills, except a dispensation of the rule of the house is obtained; provided this rule shall not be construed in such a manner as to effect any bill introduced before that, or coming from the senate.

On the question for the adoption of said resolution Mr. Davidson called for the yeas and nays, and it appeared that Messrs. Barrow, Bergeron, Brashear, Clark, Davidson, Dunbar, Hiriart, King, Laforest, Lewis, Lockett, Mollere, Muse, Phelps, Pugh and Wadsworth had voted in the affirmative—15 yeas.

And that Messrs. Baillio, Byrne, Carter, Claiborne, F. D. Conrad, Cousin, Debellevue, Declouet, Farmer, Gaiennié, Killian, Morse, Mouton, Pichot, Poydras, Patten, Ratliff, Rogers, Thomas, Trepagnier and Wilson, had voted in the negative—21 nays.

The said resolution was consequently rejected.

Mr. F. D. Conrad, on behalf of the committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Charles M. Emmerson, bringing additional charges against Felix Bosworth, parish judge of the parish of Carroll, made the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of Charles M. Emerson, an inhabitant of the parish of Carroll, bringing to the notice of this honorable house certain other facts and charges against the honorable Felix Bosworth, judge of the parish of Carroll, beg leave respectfully to report:

The facts stated in the memorial, and verified on oath by the memorialist, are of the gravest nature, charging the accused not only with omitting his duty—not only with acts merely illegal—but with committing acts of great depravity. Had the memorialist brought these facts to the earlier notice of your honorable body, not a doubt could be entertained of the propriety and obligation of making them the basis of additional charges against the accused; but at the present stage of the prosecution, your committee deem it inexpedient for this honorable body to direct any action to be taken on the facts disclosed in the memorial.—Doubts are entertained whether, under the present impeachment, new and subsequent charges can be stated and transferred against the accused. But your committee do not deem it necessary to express any opinion on this point; having come to the conclusion already stated, that it would be unadvisable to embrace these charges amongst those upon which the accused is already arraigned before the senate. Such a course would operate a continuance of the trial until the next session of the legislature; because, whatever doubts may be entertained of the propriety of alleging additional charges against the accused, at this stage of the procedure, none can exist as to the justice and propriety of giving the defendant time to prepare his answer, and to adduce his evidence to rebut them; which would occasion a further delay of several weeks. The disposition of the matter here recommended, will not leave the people of Carroll without remedy; for whatever may be the result of the present impeachment, the people of Carroll will not be precluded by it, from prosecuting another impeachment on the very grave charges set forth in the memorial—being, as they are, entirely distinct from those upon which the accused is already arraigned.

F. D. CONRAD, Chairman.

On motion, ordered, that said Report be laid on the table subject to the call of the house.

Mr. Wadsworth gave notice that he would shortly introduce a bill, entitled "An act to abolish the Chamber of Commerce."

Mr. Farmer gave notice that he would shortly introduce a bill entitled "An act relative to the parish of Union."

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the cashier of the Gaslight and Banking Company, transmitting to the house a statement of the affairs of that institution.

On motion, ordered that said communication be laid on the table, subject to the call of the house.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THIRD READINGS.

The house took up the bill entitled "An act to regulate the mode of advertising sales by the sheriffs of Ouachita, Caldwell and Catahoula, which had been ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

Mr. Declouet having moved for the rejection of said bill, on the question for the adoption of said motion, Mr. Mouton called for the yeas and nays, and it appeared that Messrs. Bergeron, Brashear, Byrne, Claiborne, F. D. Conrad, Cousin, Debellevue, Declouet, Gaiennié, Laforest, Mollere, Pichot, Poydras, Pugh, Ratliff and Trepagnier had voted in the affirmative—16 yeas.

And that Messrs. Baillio, Carter, Clark, Davidson, Dunbar, Farmer, Killian, King, Lewis, Lockett, Morse, Mouton, Muse, Phelps, Patten, Rogers, Thomas and Wilson had voted in the negative—18 nays.

Said motion was consequently rejected.

The said bill having been adopted,

On motion, ordered that said bill do pass and retain its title.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate therein.

The house took up the bill entitled, "An act for the relief of Alexandrine Deville," which had been ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

Mr. Lewis having moved for the rejection of said bill, Mr. Wadsworth called for the yeas and nays—and it appeared that Messrs. Baillio, Barrow, Bergeron, Carter, Cousin, Clark, Davidson, Debellevue, Declouet, Farmer, King, Lewis, Lockett, Mollere, Morse, Mouton, Muse, Phelps, Patten, Ratliff, Thomas and Winchester had voted in the affirmative—22 yeas;

And that Messrs. Brashear, Byrne, Claiborne, F. D. Conrad, Dunbar, Gaiennié, Killian, Laforest, Pichot, Poydras, Pugh, Rogers, Trepagnier and Wadsworth had voted in the negative—14 nays.

The said bill was consequently rejected.

By a message from the senate, by Mr. Horatio Davis, their secretary, the house is informed of the concurrence of the senate on the following bills:

"An act entitled an act to amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the West Baton Rouge Academy, and make an appropriation for the same, and for other purposes," approved 13th day of March, 1837, and

"An act to fix the time of holding the Parish court, in the Parish of Avoyelles."

By the same message, the concurrence of the house is requested in the following bills, which were read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

"An act to create a sheriff of the criminal court of New Orleans," and

"An act for the relief of John Keays."

The house took up the bill, entitled "An act to extend the right of suffrage by assessing a poll tax, the proceeds whereof to be applied to the purposes of general education," which was under discussion yesterday when the house adjourned.

On motion, the house went into a committee of the whole, to take said bill into consideration.

Mr. Thomas being called to the chair, after some time, on motion the committee rose, and the chairman Mr. Thomas, reported that said committee had had said bill under consideration, and had made progress.

Mr. Claiborne having moved the rejection of said bill, Mr. Davidson called for the yeas and nays, and it appeared that Messrs. Barrow, Bergeron Brashear, Claiborne, C. M. Conrad, F. D. Conrad, Cousin, Clark, Debellevue, Declouet, Gaiennié, King, Laforest, Lewis, Lockett, Muse, Pichot, Poydras, Patten, Rogers, Trepagnier and Wadsworth had voted in the affirmative—22 yeas.

And that Messrs. Baillio, Byrne, Carter, Davidson, Dunbar, Farmer, Killian, Mollere, Morse, Mouton Phelps, Pugh, Ratliff, Thomas, and Wilson, had voted in the negative—15 nays.

The said bill was consequently rejected.

The house took up for its second reading the bill entitled "An act to come to the relief of the trustees of the Poydras College," which had been made the special order of the day for this day.

On motion, the house went into committee of the whole for the consideration of said bill.

Mr. Patten being called to the chair.

After some time, on motion, the committee rose, and the chairman, Mr. Patten, reported that the committee had had the first section of said bill, and had made progress.

On motion, ordered, that said bill be laid on the table indefinitely.

On motion, the house adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, a. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISIANA BALL ROOM.

MR. E. BERTUS informs the public that he will give, should ... Monday, 17th February,

A GRAND BALL,
Which will be preceded by a
CHILDREN'S BALL.

This ball will begin at 6 o'clock and end at 9 o'clock, and the grand ball will commence immediately after. Admittance—$1; children half price. f10

MARINE BALL ROOM.

Situated between the two Markets.

GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL Every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Price of admission—gentlemen $1 00

N. B. An office is opened for the deposit of canes, cloaks, arms, &c.

An excellent bar and restaurant is attached to the ball room. f 10

A MEETING

OF DIRECT TRADE FROM STATES BORDERING ON THE GULF OF MEXICO,

THE general meeting called by the association on the above subject, and advertised for Thursday evening last past, the 6th, at 7, P. M., at Banks' Arcade, was, on account of the inclemency of the weather, adjourned to meet at the same time and place on Wednesday evening next, the 12th, if fair; if not the ensuing fair one, at the same hour and place. f8-4t A. P. BRITTINGHAM.

Official Drawing of the Louisiana Lottery, Class No. 16.

59 24 75 31 68 49 40 15 36 78 8 51

LOUISIANA LOTTERY

Drawn on Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the Exchange Hotel.

Capital prizes $12,000—$10,000—$5,000—10 of $1,000, &c., &c.

78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $6 00; shares in proportion, for sale at the Managers' office.

feb11 D S GREGORY & Co, 35 Canal st

Official Drawing of the Grand State Lottery of Louisiana, Class No. 1, Extra.

18, 9, 49, 66, 10, 77, 17, 88, 78, 56, 43, 82, 10, 8, 72.

THIS DAY.

CAPITAL PRIZE 12,000 DOLLARS.

Tickets only $3 00.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 2, Extra.

Authorised by the legislature of the State, To be drawn on Tuesday, February 11th, 1840, at 6½ o'clock, p. m., at the City Hotel, Common-st. S. DAVIS & Co., Managers. 90 Numbers—15 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME:

1 prize	of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	"	4,000	"	4,000
1	"	2,500	"	2,500
1	"	2,000	"	2,000
1	"	1,500	"	1,500
5	"	1,000	"	5,000

49,955 prizes, amounting to $340,300

Tickets only $3 00—Halves $1 50—Quarters 80 75

Packages of 30 tickets for $90 00, warranted to draw at least $45 00, and may draw the five highest capitals, amounting to $22,000! Packages of 30 half tickets for $45 00, warranted to draw at least $22 50. Packages of 30 quarter tickets for $22 50, warranted to draw at least $11 25.

For packages or single tickets, apply at the Managers' office, 15 Chartres st., or at the corner of St Louis and Chartres sts. feb11

WANTED—The highest premium will be paid for Spanish dollars by JAMES HEPBURN, f11 3t Corner of Camp and Canal sts

COMMERCIAL COURT.—No. 1673.—George Bergeron vs. John A. Merle.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, Thursday 5th of March next, at 12 o'clock, M.

Four lots of ground, Nos. 64, 65, 66 and 67, on a plan dated in March 1839, and deposited in the office of Felix Grima, notary public, situated partly in the suburb St. Mary and partly in the suburb Delord, measuring each 26 feet front on Julia street, between Baronne and Philippa streets and 25 feet in the rear on an alley 15 feet wide, by a depth of 120 feet, all English measure. Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cost in cash and of sale and protest, cash. The sum of $421 84, 100 and interest payable at 12 months from the day of sale in two notes, one for $2301 84 and interest at ten per cent per annum from the 10th May 1839 till paid, and the other for $8190, and interest at the rate of ten per cent from the 15th March 1839 till paid; and the balance payable at two and three years credit. The whole for approved endorsed notes, secured by special mortgage on the property; the two notes payable at 12 months, to have a priority of mortgage over the notes payable at 2 and 3 years.

f11 CHS. F. HOZEY, Sheriff.

DISTRICT COURT.—No. 5,736.—A, Beaty, vs. Drake and Rogers.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable district court of the first judicial district of the state of Louisiana, will be sold at the City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on Monday, 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, M.

The male slave John Baptiste, said to be a good house servant, washerwoman, drayman, and has worked four years at the painting business; he also speaks the French, Spanish and English languages. Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash. C F HOZEY, f11 Sheriff.

LONDON EDITION—Fables, oriental and selected, by the most esteemed European and oriental authors; with an introductory dissertation on the History of Fable, comprising biographical notices of the most eminent fabulists—By G Muir Bussey; illustrated by numerous engravings, designed by J J Grandville.

Moina, and other poems—By Eliza Cook; illustrated edition.

Correspondence of Horace Walpole. New edition, in three vols., with numerous illustrative notes.

Characteristics of Goethe, from the German of Falk, Von Muller, &c., with notes, original and translated, illustrative of German literature—By Sarah Austin, in 3 vols. Just received and for sale by WM. McKEAN, f11 cor Camp and Common sts

BEST MADEIRA GRAPE VINES—The subscriber has just received, 1200 Madeira grape vines, of very superior quality, of the most delicious kinds, to be found on the Island. f11 WM DINN, 17 Common st

RECTIFIED WHISKEY—30 barrels good whiskey in store, and for sale low to close a consignment, by SAMUEL REIL, f11 29 Magazine st

HAVANA COFFEE AND SEGARS—300 bags prime green coffee; 500,000 segars, regalias cazadores, &c. For sale by J ROBERT & CO. f11 d3t 47 Bienville street.

OIL—4000 gallons winter strained sperm oil; 5000 gals fall strained do do; 9000 gals winter strained bleached oil, for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 25 Gravier st

BUTTER & CHEESE—25 firkins Goshen butter; 50 casks Goshen cheese and 30 boxes pine apple do, for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, f11 25 Gravier st

SALT AFLOAT—The cargo of ship Archer, about 10,000 bushels, a very superior article, for sale. Apply on board, opposite port 23, 24 municipality, or to JAS D DENEGRE, f11 16 Customhouse st

THE undersigned have received per barque Pollock, from Greenock 50 tons No 1 pig iron; 160 tons coal; 500 hampers and sacks potatoes; 4,000 feet flag stones. WM G HEWES & Co, f11 Natchez st.

LYON CHESNUTS, very fresh and well preserved, for sale at 25 cents per lb at the store of the subscriber. W POUVERIN, feb11—10t corner Royal and Main streets.

TO MASTERS OF SCHOONERS—The undersigned attends exclusively to procuring freight for the above class of vessels. J BRENT CLARK, f11 40 Chartres st, on stairs.

TEXAS AGENCY.—General commission, intelligence and foreign office. J. BRENT CLARK, f11 40 Chartres street—up stairs.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—500 cases comprising a general assortment, for sale by f11 WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 25 Gravier st

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—On plantation, above the city, for sale by CHARLES CLEGG, f11 47 Royal street

NAILS—1100 kegs Boston nails, assorted sizes, for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT f11 25 Gravier st

MANTAS, &c—200 packages, well adapted to the Mexican market, for sale by J A BARELLI & Co, 61 Common st

GIN—30 pipes best Holland gin, for sale low to close a consignment. J A BARELLI & Co, 61 Common st

PEPPER AND PIMENTO, fresh and in fine order, for sale by G GREEN & BRO, 26 Camp st

EXCHANGE on Philadelphia, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by JAS D. DENEGRE, f11 16 Customhouse st

WRAPPING PAPER—4 000 reams single and double cap, for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 25 Gravier st.

HEAVY BAGGING—100 pieces bagging, 44 inches wide, for sale low, by ANDREWS & BROS, 50 Camp st

MANILLA HATS—500 Manilla hats, just received and for sale by f11 2w GOODMAN, LEVY & Co, 21 Chartres st

PICKLED HERRING—Scotch fish and dry salted herring, in bbls and half do, for sale ... 22 Customhouse st

BROWN SHEETINGS—100 bales suitable for the Mexican market, for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 25 Gravier st

CODFISH—400 boxes codfish and 50 bbls pickled do, for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 25 Gravier st

... GOLD DOUBLOONS—110 doubloons, for sale. GEORGE GREEN & BROTHER, 26 Camp st

SPERM CANDLES—400 boxes for sale by EDWARD SPRAGUE, 22 Customhouse st.

MACKEREL—50 barrels Nos 1 and 2, for sale by EDWARD SPRAGUE, 22 Customhouse st.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, at 1, 10 and 30 days, for sale by GEO BERGEROT, 6 Royal st

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, at 15 and 30 days, for sale by CHEVREMONT & Co. 6 Royal st

RIO COFFEE—845 bags of the new crop, received ex Anna Cecelia, for sale by W PREHN, 56 Customhouse st

IRISH LINENS—4-4 wide, in whole and half ... various qualities, for sale by W PREHN, 56 Customhouse st

BROWN HOLLANDS—3-4 and 4-4, low priced and extra fine, for sale by W PREHN, 56 Customhouse st

LAWNS—3-4 and 3-4 linen lawns, some extra fine, for sale by W PREHN, 56 Customhouse st

FLOOR CLOTH.—A few cases superior English, ... for sale by W PREHN, 56 Customhouse st

... NEW YORK—Per ... S & BROTHERS, 50 Camp st

RICE—... prime Carolina rice, for sale by J A BARELLI & Co, 61 Common st

RUM—... for sale by J A BARELLI & Co, 61 Common st

TOBACCO—... boxes assorted ... for sale by J A BARELLI & Co, 61 Common st

SOAP—500 boxes Gould's No. 1, for sale by J A BARELLI & Co, 61 Common st

BEST HAVANA TOBACCO SEED for sale by WM DINN, 17 Common st

INDIA BAGGING ... for sale by ... 25 Gravier st

CRANBERRIES ... barrels, for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 25 Gravier st

RICE—67 casks, for sale by STETSON & AVERY, 88 Gravier st

SCOTCH GOODS—Burlaps and canvass for sale by W PREHN, 56 Customhouse

SOAP—500 boxes and half do, for sale by E SPRAGUE, 22 Customhouse st

TALLOW CANDLES—500 boxes, for sale by E SPRAGUE, 22 Customhouse st

NAILS, of assorted sizes, in store, and for sale by G GREEN & BRO, 26 Camp st

FOR GALVESTON, (Texas)—Regular Packet—On Tuesday, 11th Feb. at 12 o'clock, M. The splendid coppered and copper fastened low pressure NEW YORK, John T Wright, master, for the above port, on the 11th inst. ... boat has undergone very extensive alterations ... accommodations for comfort and safety are not surpassed by any steam vessel in the United States. Her commander is well known as an able navigator and skilful pilot, and his uniform politeness and attention to the comfort of his passengers, needs no recommendation. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite Conti street, or to SOMERS & HAWTHORN, 65 Gravier st

N. B.—The New York's regular days of sailing are—from New Orleans, the 10th and 25th; and from Galveston, the 17th and 31st of every month. f10

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, and all intermediate landings.—The splendid steamboat GREY EAGLE, Shallcross, master, will have despatch for the above ports. The Grey Eagle is not surpassed by any boat in the trade for speed, comfort and safety. For freight or passage, apply on board, at Long Wharf, or to LAYET & AMELUNG, agents, f10 17 Commerce st.

FOR VICKSBURG, Grand Gulf, Rodney and Natchez—The substantial and fast running steamer BAYOU SARA, G W Northane, master will leave for the above and all intermediate landings on Wednesday, the 12th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to f10 WM S BROWN, 25 Gravier st

REGULAR PACKET—FOR LITTLE ROCK, Fort Gibson, Fort Smith and Van Buren, Arkansas—The well known steamer JOHN JAY, H. Mason, master, will leave for the above ports, on Tuesday, the 11th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, foot of Poydras st, or to WILLIAM S BROWN, f10 25 Gravier st

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER—The fine brig WASHINGTON, capt Thomson, burthen 1500 barrels, is now ready for any voyage. Apply on board, opposite the triangular buildings, or to f11 J D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st

FOR NORFOLK—The bulk of 18 to 20 hhds can be taken on board the MARY AVERILL, if application be made to-day. Apply on board opposite St. Joseph street onto f11 KIDDER & HEAD, 99 Camp st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Hand's line. The fine packet brig TREATY, capt. Dunton, has a large portion of her cargo on board, and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board or to f11 J D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Hand's line—The regular packet brig SWAN, will succeed the brig TREATY, and have despatch. For freight apply to J D DENEGRE, f 11 16 Customhouse st

FOR ST MARKS—The fast sailing schr ..., Capt Whitaker, will sail in a few days. For freight of 100 barrels, or passage, apply to S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

FOR SALE—The new and fast sailing schr MARY, carrying 400 barrels, of very light draught, well adapted to the lake trade. Will be sold very low if immediate application be made to KIDDER & HEAD, 99 Camp st f8

WANTED—A schooner capable of carrying 120 hhds of sugar, to proceed to Attakapas to load, for a port south of Baltimore—Apply to J HALL & A B BEIN, N. B.—She must have 8 feet hold clear of dunnage.

FOR BOSTON—Lombard & Co's line of packets—Positively on Wednesday. The superior new packet ship CINCINNATI, S. C. Howes, master, will sail as above. For passage only, apply to H A NORCROSS & Co, f10 69 Camp st.

FOR BOSTON—The fast sailing A 1 coppered ship FORUM, capt Caldwell, having three-fourths of her freight engaged, will meet despatch. Apply to the captain on board, or to f8 STETSON & AVERY, 88 Gravier street

FOR RICHMOND, Va.—The fine schr. CORNELIAN, captain Nye, will sail in all next week. For passage, having superior accommodations for 10 passengers, apply to f8 S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK—New-York and N. Orleans line—To succeed the Auburn—The very superior and fast sailing packet ship REPUBLICAN, J P Wilson, master, having a part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having unequalled accommodations, apply on board opposite Hospital street, or to f10. P LAIDLAW, 51 Camp st.

FOR ST. MARKS—The schooner JASPER, captain Harrell, will sail in a few days. For freight of 200 barrels, or passage, apply to S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st.

SITUATION AS OVERSEER WANTED—By a person of respectability and experience, an understanding perfectly distilling rum. Immediate attention will be given to applications made to John Hagan, esq, or to f10-3t cod H C CAMMACK & Co.

New ORLEANS, 8th February, 1840.

THE stockholders of the Consolidated Association, are hereby notified that the election of six directors, which is to take place, Monday next, 10th inst is postponed. By order of the Board. f10 G MILTENBERGER, Cashier pro tem.

CITY BANK, New-Orleans, Feb'y 8th, 1840.

THE stockholders of this institution are notified, that an election for twelve directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Monday, the 2d of March next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. f10 R J PALFREY, Cashier.

ASPHALTUM—Sole Agency at New Orleans of the Seyssel and "Valde Travers" Asphaltum for the six states of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky.

The subscriber, agent for the asphaltic stone of the "Mines of Seyssel and Val de Travers," the only mines hitherto known, undertake to execute all kinds of work in Asphaltum. The quality of the work executed by him may be judged of by examining that at the arsenal, St. Louis baths, the improvement back, as well as that to be begun by him in a short time at the Tremé market. A. HUBERT, 185 Bourbon st

The subscriber, general agent for the Asphaltic Company of Val de Travers, certifies that Mr. A. Hubert is the sole person authorized by the company to sell the asphaltum of those mines in the states above mentioned. f10 E CAYLUS, New York.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HAT STORE for sale on account of departure.—This store, which is well situated, and has abundant custom, is offered at private sale, between the present date and the 25th instant. If not sold before that time, it will be disposed of at public auction. For further information, apply at No. 87 Old Levee. f10

SPLENDID PLANTATION FOR RENT.—MADAME LOMBARD being about to absent herself, offers for rent her plantation known by the name of the *Montgomery Plantation,* four miles below the city, on the same side of the river. Said plantation measures four arpents fronting the river by eighty in depth; the *batture* is very fine, and suitable for the disposal of wood to the steamboats.

It is useless to point out the pleasure and profit to be derived from this plantation, as it is well known as one of the first in the neighborhood, and unites the advantage of a prompt communication with the Mexican Gulf Railroad.

It will be rented on a lease of three years, with or without negroes. The land may be taken possession of immediately, and the house in March, arrangements may be made for the lease of the furniture.

For conditions, and more ample information, apply on the premises to Madame Lombard, and in town to Mr. John Lombard, senior, who may be found every day at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, from 11 to 3 o'clock. JN. LOMBARD, Sen., for f10-3aw-1m MADAME LOMBARD.

HOUSE TO RENT and Furniture for sale—A person quitting house keeping has to rent a small house, conveniently situated, for a person in business. Rent $40 per month. The furniture which is only three months old, will be sold on moderate terms. Apply to f10 91 Common street.

WANTED—The highest premium for Spanish dollars, will be given by JAMES HEPBURN, f6-3t corner of Canal and Camp sts.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK—For sale by f10 2t O H MIESEGAES, 43 Bienville st

DRAFTS ON HAMBURG—For sale by f10-2t O H MIESEGAES, 43 Bienville st

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON—At five, ten and sixty days sight, for sale by E AUSTIN & J E LODGE, f10-1w 90 Gravier st

E FREMEAUX, 147 Chartres st, between Toulouse & St. Louis, has just received by late arrivals from France and the North, a large assortment of paper hangings, which he offers for sale at moderate prices:

Paper hangings, at from 25 cents to 75 cents,
Edging, from 25 00 to $6
" 87½ to $2
" 50 to $4

Views for drawing rooms and coffee houses, plain and colored, from $12 to $40. Patterns for fans and chimney fronts, bed canopies plain, and figured. f10 E FREMAUX.

NOTICE—The partnership existing in this city under the firm of F X Coincon & Co, and composed of François Xavier Coincon and Ferdinand Baer, has been dissolved since the 14th day of September last, 1839, by the death of Ferdinand Baer. The undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Probates, curator to the vacant estate of said Ferdinand Baer, and has also a power of attorney given him by his brother François X. Coincon. All the creditors and debtors of said partnership and of the members thereof, will apply to him for settlement. CELESTIN COINCON, Jr, f8 44 Conti street—up stairs.

NOTICE—The co-partnership between LELOUP & SLOT is dissolved. M. F. Leloup continues to execute orders for work in bitumen and asphaltum. Mr Ed Leloup is charged with the liquidation.

NOTICE—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership in the practice of the law in Louisiana, under the name of PEYTON, SMITH & YERGERS, and in Mississippi under that of YERGERS, PEYTON & SMITH. Their office are at No. 18 Exchange Place, New Orleans, and at Vicksburg.

At New Orleans. At Vicksburg.
Bale Peyton, George S. Yerger,
I. Wightman Smith, Jacob S. Yerger.
New Orleans, 1st February, 1840.

$10 REWARD—The above reward is offered for the apprehension of the slave ALFRED, who also at times passes himself by the name of Tom, and says he is a free man. Said slave is a mulatto, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, has a large scar on the left side of his neck, has lost the first joint of his little finger of his left hand; also has lost one of his upper front teeth left. Masters of vessels and steamboats are cautioned neither to employ or take away said slave under the severest penalties of the law. Apply at No. 241 Bourbon street.

BOARDING—A few young men can be accommodated with board, without lodging, in a private family, near Canal street. For information apply at No. 33 Camp street.

SEGARS—150,000 American segars, for sale by WM C TOMPKINS & Co, 66 Camp st

EXCHANGE on Philadelphia, for sale by f10 VENNARD & GODDARD, 36 Camp st

SHOT—Of different numbers, for sale by f10 WM C TOMPKINS & Co, 66 Camp st

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK—For sale by f10 ANDREWS & BROTHERS, 50 Camp st

CASTOR OIL—... bbls for sale low by f10 MAILARD & BROTHER, 38 New Levee

FLOUR—100 bbls at the landing, for sale by f10 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee

LARD—500 kegs superior leaf lard in store, for sale by f10 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee

DOUBLOONS—300 Patriot doubloons, for sale by f10 CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co.

HYDROPLATINIC CLOCKS.—Watches, clocks, with hydroplatinic matches, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 73 Royal st

FIRE GUNS—Double barrel, Paris manufactory for sale by F C GOERGEN & Co, 83 Chartres st, up stairs.

SOAP—500 boxes No. 1 and 2 soap, for sale by f8 R H WHITE, 40 Poydras st.

MOLASSES FOR SALE—300 barrels molasses, in fine shipping order, afloat, will be sold a bargain to any one taking them from the deck of brig Mary Averill; persons wishing to ship molasses up the river would do well to call on f11 J HALL & A B BEIN, 19 New Levee

POSITIVE SALE—on account of departure.—For sale, a dozen of good milch cows, such as Kentucky, acclimated and Creole; with and without calves. They may be seen on applying to Mr. Dupard, corner of Great Men and History streets. If not sold by Saturday, 22d instant, they will be sold at public auction, by Mr Guillot, at 4 o'clock p.m, in a lot in Great Men street, between Union and Frenchmen, third municipality. f11

NO. 40 CHARTRES STREET—Great reduction of prices.—The subscriber offer for sale a large assortment of silk at 3, 7 and 8 bits a yd. feb11—1m WIOTTE & SALLE.

THE AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS will be conducted as heretofore, by J. A. BEARD in his own name, and trusts to his knowledge and system of doing business to merit a continuance of patronage so liberally bestowed on him previously. February 10th, 1840 f11

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Beard & Kendig is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The co partnership business will be settled up by Joseph A. Beard, auctioneer. JOSEPH A BEARD, BENJ'M KENDIG. New Orleans, 10th Feb'y, 1840. f11-6

THE PUBLIC will learn with pleasure that Mr Pontet du Portail, painter, pupil of David, honorably known for the last three years in New Orleans, on account of the resemblance and beauty of his portraits, will shortly give a series of exhibitions (as soon as a convenient spot can be selected) concerning the DAGUERREOTYPE, and will display to the spectators several beautiful specimens of local scenery, among others, various perspective pictures of the city and harbor of New Orleans, taken on the other side of the river.

STOLEN, yesterday afternoon, from the subscriber's dwelling, the following pieces of silverware, viz:

A table spoon, ornamented on the side; three large table spoons, do do; four forks, ornamented on the sides. All those articles are marked with the letters F. G. designed in an escutcheon on the back of the handle.

Four table spoons, old silver, having various marks, and one fork, ... a child's fork ...

Twenty dollars reward will be given to whoever will bring back the above articles to the subscriber, and $50 for the detection and conviction of the robber.

Jewellers, watchmakers, and others are requested to retain the above articles if offered, and arrest the seller. C DE ST ROMES.

SALE BY THE SHERIFF.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, parish of St. Bernard, Commercial Court of New-Orleans.

The President, Directors and Co. of the Bank of Louisiana against Daniel Warburg, No. 1335.

By virtue of an order of alias fi. fa. addressed to me by the Honorable Commercial Court of New-Orleans, I will offer at sale on Monday, March 9th, at twelve o'clock, at the Court-house of the parish of St. Bernard, the undivided three-tenths and a half of a certain plantation, known by the name of Versailles, situated about six miles from New-Orleans, bounded on one side by Mr. Antoine, Bienvenu's property, and on the other by that of Mr. Ernest Murphy. Conditions—Cash. F. GARIC law—1m

EXCHANGE on New-York, Paris and Havana, for sale by R GRONING & Co. f11

SALES AT AUCTION.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—A. Jones vs Mrs. Hoschell. The sale of the furniture seized in this case, consisting of beds, bedding, house linen, furniture, &c., is continued TO DAY, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Burgundy and Canal streets. f11 C F HOZEY, sheriff.

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

WILL be sold this evening, 11th inst. at half-past 6 o'clock, on the Levee, opposite St. Joseph street:

110 bales damaged cotton; after which, on the Levee, opposite Bienville street:

65 bales damaged cotton; and immediately after, at ... press, Canal street:

17 bales damaged cotton; sold for account of whom it may concern.

Terms, cash. f11

BY DUTILLET & GUIBAULT.

WILL be sold, this day, Tuesday, February 11th, at 4 o'clock, p. m., in Customhouse street, between Royal and Bourbon streets:

A lot of Beds, chairs, tables, stoves, pictures, &c. Conditions, cash. f11

BY J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in Canal street, between Magazine and Levee streets, to close consignments:

200 boxes best Sauterne wine;
50 do Cambridge soap;
500 reams wrapping paper. f11

BY J B BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, a.m. at his auction store, No 23 Conti street—

A fine assortment of damask table cloths.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

Sale of Bakery—Lease of Buildings, &c.

On Wednesday, 12th inst. at half past 4 o'clock, P. M. WILL be sold on the premises, at the corner of Canal and Tremé streets—

The lease of the ground, two years to run, the improvements also, consisting of a coffee house, shed adjoining, and a bake house.

Sale positive. For particulars enquire on the premises. f11

BY J. LEVY.

AT 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, will be sold—

The mulatto girl Priscilla, aged about 17 years, a first rate house servant, washer, ironer and child's nurse.

The mulatto boy Aaron, aged about 15 years, a good house servant and coach driver.

The above slaves are highly recommended and fully guaranteed. f 14

BY JOSEPH A. BEARD.

Extensive sale of superior and rich New-York cabinet furniture, by catalogue.

WILL be sold, on Thursday, 13th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the ware-rooms, Nos 89 and 91 Royal street, on account of the proprietors changing their business. This furniture is all warranted of the best materials and workmanship, made in the latest and most admirable style, and will be found particularly worthy the attention of house-keepers and country merchants, being the largest and most complete assortment ever offered at auction in this city; catalogues can be obtained, and goods examined at the ware-rooms on Wednesday. Shippers can have their goods packed on the premises at small expense. f11

BY J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold, on Thursday next, 13th instant, without reserve, to close consignments, at 87 Tchoupitoulas street, at 11 o'clock.

500 cases wine;
300 do "A etiquettes and capsules;"
50 do Sauterne;
50 do cordials;
3 do prunes in brandy;
20 do fruits in brandy;
5 do limes in juice;
10 baskets annisette;
10 do oil;
10 cases absinthe;
50 baskets Champagne wine.

The above wines are guaranteed genuine, and in good order.

Terms cash. f11

By P. DUBERTRAND.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange,

A negro woman named Henriette, about 30 years old, an excellent servant, guaranteed from the vices and maladies prescribed by law. She is a good cook, washer and ironer.

Conditions—One-third cash and the balance at 6 and 12 months, with approved endorsed notes, bearing mortgage until final payment. The notes to bear 10 per cent interest until final payment.

Act of sale before A. Ducatel, notary public. feb11—f11 15 & 19

BY J. A. BEARD.

Syndic's Sale.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 24th instant, at 10 a. m., at the store No. 123, Old Levee, by order of the provisional Syndics of S. C. Paxeette, and sold for the benefit of his creditors.

The entire stock of said insolvent, comprising a full assortment of clothing, such as dress and frock coats, vests of every description, and a general assortment of winter and summer pantaloons, shirts, drawers, socks, stocks, suspenders, &c. &c.

Terms will be made known at sale. f11

BY J. A. BEARD.

Valuable real estate at auction.

WILL be sold, on Saturday, 14th day of March, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, the undermentioned valuable property to be sold without reserve, viz:

Lot No 1.—The two story brick dwelling in Pocher street, near the corner of Julia street, known as No. one of Toumie' Buildings, having 21 feet 7 inches front on Pocher street, by about 90 feet, more or less, in depth, in good order, and rented by the year at the rate of $660 per month.

Lot No 2.—One of the three story stores, of the property called the Triangle Building, bounded on one side by the property of William Brand, and on the other by that of Alexander Grant, having 28 feet 1 inch front on the bature of the 2d municipality, by 87 feet 10 inches in front on a common alley on the rear by a depth of 51 on one side line, and of 58 feet 3 inches on the opposite side line.

Lot No 3.—A valuable lot of ground, with the two story brick building on the same, situated on Tchoupitoulas street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets, having 31 feet 3 inches front on Tchoupitoulas street, by 160 feet in depth.

Lot No 4.—A lot of ground, having 32 feet 4 inches front on Tremé street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 4 lines in depth.

Lot No 5.—A lot of ground having 31 feet 10 inches and 4 lines front on Tremé by 118 in depth.

Lot No 6.—A lot of ground, having 32 feet front on Tremé street, by 118 in depth.

Lot No 7.—A lot of ground, having 31 feet 9 inches front on Conti street, by 127 feet 4 inches and 4 lines in depth.

Lot No 8.—A corner lot of ground extending 118 feet on Conti street, by 31 feet on Marais street.

Lot No 9.—A lot of ground, having 32 feet front on Marais street, by 118 in depth.

Lot No 10.—A lot of ground having 32 feet front on Marais street, by 118 feet in depth.

Lot No 11.—A lot of ground having 31 feet 4 inches and 4 lines front on Marais street, by 118 feet in depth.

Lot No 12.—A lot of ground having 33 feet 11 inches and 2 lines front on Marais street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 4 lines in depth.

Lot No 13.—A lot of ground having 23 feet 11 inches and 2 lines front on Marais street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 4 lines in depth.

The last mentioned ten lots of ground are situated in the most improving part of the first municipality, in the square comprised between Conti, Bienville, Tremé and Marais streets, is entirely curbed, banquetted and fenced, and worthy the attention of purchasers.

Terms—Six, twelve and eighteen months' credit, for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and secured by mortgage until final payment, with 10 per cent interest on all notes not paid at maturity, leaving it optional to the holders of said notes to allow of the same to lay over. f11

BY J. A. BEARD.

WILL be sold without reserve, on Tuesday, 11th of Feb'y, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, 58 Common street.

An assortment of clothing, boots, shoes, hats, &c., comprising frock and dress coats, casimeres, drill and other pantaloons; fancy and plain vests; vestings, round jackets, hats, caps, boots, shoes, and brogans.

Terms, cash—sale unlimited. f10

BY J B BLACHE.

THIS DAY.

ON Tuesday, 11th February, at half past 12 o'clock, in the City Exchange, St Louis street, stocks in various companies and banks. Four months credit and sale positive.

On Tuesday, 11th February, at half past 12 o'clock, in the City Exchange, St Louis street, will be sold to the highest bidder, in parcels of not less than 10 shares, as may suit purchasers.

10 Shares of the Orleans Theatre Company, paid in full.

10 shares Merchants' Insurance Co stock of $50 per share paid. 40 shares Atlantic Insurance Co. stock of $100 per share, on which $35 per share has been paid. The balance on each share to be secured, to be paid at any time the company should require it. 30 shares Ocean Insurance Co. stock of $50 per share—full paid.

10 shares Western Marine and Fire Insurance Co of $50 per share—full paid.

10 shares Exchange and Banking Co. stock of $100 per share paid.

40 shares Pontchartrain Railroad C., stock, $100 per share paid.

40 shares stock in the Merchants' Exchange Co, of $25 per share paid.

Terms of sale: Four months for notes drawn with one or more endorsers, to tender satisfactory security to the vendor, or the purchaser to give his own bond with or without any endorser, pledging the stock to a bank, or to vendor until final payment. The notes to bear interest at 10 per cent, if not paid at maturity. feb10

BY R. H. SYKES.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, opposite Banks Arcade, Magazine street—

An invoice of New-York clothing; also, Dry goods.

Terms cash. f10

SPLENDID FURNITURE.

BY A. L. FERNET—Office 21, Conti street.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday next, the 11th inst. at 10 o'clock, precisely, in Chartres street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, next door to the corner of Customhouse street,

Some of the most splendid French furniture ever imported into New Orleans, consisting of

Wardrobes, with elegant looking-glass;
Two black walnut-root wardrobes;
Ladies' bureaus, with marble top;
Gentlemens' secretaries, do;
Ladies' toilet tables, do;
Night stands, do;
Elegant French bedsteads, with rich draperies;
Sofa bedsteads, do;
Two table desks, with drawers;
Looking glasses.

The owner wishing to retire from business, the sale will be peremptory. Terms at sale.

For account of Underwriters.

BY J A BEARD,

WILL be sold at auction on Tuesday morning, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, on Canal street, near the levee—

11 boxes manufactured tobacco.

Marked W, in a diamond, damaged on board schooner Charles King, capt Brewster, on her voyage from Baltimore to this port, sold per order and under direction of the port wardens.

Terms—cash.

BY L. A. GARIDEL.

WILL be sold, on Thursday, 13th February, 1840, at noon, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, by virtue of an order from the parish court bearing date 10th January, 1840, the following slaves, surrendered by E Finguet to his creditors.

1st. A negro man named MARTIN, aged 30 years.

2d. HELEN, a negro woman 20 years old, and her child, CELINA, aged 10 months.

3d. CHARITE, a mulatto woman, aged 25 years.

Terms.—Six and twelve months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing mortgage until final payment—a clause which will not allow the payment of any note to be deferred.

Acts of sale by Larocque Turgeau, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

The above slaves not to be delivered until the conditions of the sale are complied with. f7-10-13

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber the griffe named MARGUERITE. She often passes by the names of Betsey or Sally. She has thick lips, and wants two teeth in the upper jaw. She is about 30 years old, speaks English and French, and usually frequents the 2d municipality.

The intention of the subscriber is to prosecute to the utmost rigor of the law all persons harboring said slave. J B L MASICOT, Louisa street, near Casacalvo.

DETAINED—At the jail of the parish of St John the Baptist, the negro man named JACK, belonging to Mr Francis Martin, of the Bayou St. John, near the city of New-Orleans. The owner is requested to claim said slave agreeably to law.

Parish of St John the Baptist, February 3d, 1840. A LUMINAIS, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the late Apolline Lapointe, to present their claims within ... days from the date of the present publication, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to come to a settlement with the subscriber as soon as possible. f 8 10t BELLEAU, Curator. Corner Levee and New Levee.