LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

REMARKS OF MR. DOWNS, of WASHITA, on the UNION BANK BILL.

Thursday, March 14th 1844.

Mr Downs expressed regret that it became necessary for him to trespass further upon the attention of the Senate—but all that he had said during the discussion was in reply to the arguments employed by those that were favorable to the bill. He had not set out with a report giving the reasons that urged him to the conclusion that the measure proposed was wrong, and he had since taken occasion to defend ... and he had since taken occasion to do so, ... he would confine himself to replying to what might be urged in a reply.

The Senator from Attakapas has, as on a former occasion, gone into new questions, and new issues; and it is upon these that we are now to determine.

That Senator has the advantage of being connected with the institution, and of being well versed in all its transactions. He (Mr Downs) regretted not to have called upon the Bank to furnish some statements. But he was glad to see that the Senator (Mr. Morse) had not employed, of his own accord, some information which was material; and which might otherwise have been before the Senate—at least in an indisputable form, for he presumed the gentleman would not cavil at the testimony adduced by himself.

The Senator (Mr. Morse) had laid great stress upon the assertion that the Union Bank was in a better condition than either the Citizens' Bank, or the Consolidated Association. But in his attempt to sustain what he has advanced, that Senator has disclosed an important fact which proves that the Bank was in a more critical situation than he (Mr. Downs) was at first led to suppose.

The safety of these Banks depended upon the amount of their stock loans. These loans and their safest security at greater care and circumspection are employed—it is necessary to them than even on mortgage security—In the Union Bank they are not so large as in the other two Banks. This fact, the Senator from Attakapas cannot controvert, and we have besides, the evidence of the Board of Currency. How stands the Citizens' Bank and the Consolidated Bank in reference to these loans with the Union Bank. Both of the first named institutions have advanced a large proportion of their loans upon stock. The Citizens' Bank has five millions upon this security; and how much has the Union Bank? Only $900,000. What a great disparity. In all the assets of $6,912,867 67 exhibited by the Union Bank she has only secured by stock $1,921,... The Citizens' Bank has five millions; the Union Bank only a million and [illegible].

But let us see how the case stands in reference to other securities, and how the Union Bank is guaranteed for the balance of the nine millions of dollars worth of assets. This will show, in connection with the facts disclosed, how far the statements of the prosperous condition of that Bank are borne out by positive testimony. We find that her loans on mortgage and pledge, the next best security, is $1,921,000, or about the same amount as her loans upon stock. And that while the Citizens' Bank has five millions of the best security, the Union Bank has four millions of inferior security, to wit $1,921,000 on mortgage and pledge, two millions not secured by her own stock, but by mortgages and other stock. But where now is the balance of the ... and all her assets? And how are they guaranteed? Here we find another item which shows the abyss into which the Union Bank has been plunged. Amount of notes and other assets not realizable in 90 days $1,810,168, within a few dollars of her loans on stock—and this heavy amount is proceeded by doubtful paper, much of it being worthless. He (Mr. Downs) regretted that the line of argument of the Senator from Attakapas had forced him to expose these facts. He was far from desiring to throw any discredit upon that Bank, but inasmuch as her solvency had been insisted upon, he found it proper to expose the real state of the case without concealment. But we were not yet at the bottom of her unfortunate position. There was still another item that figured among her assets. Other loans on her capital are placed at $146,000. And yet we are gravely told that her situation is better than the Citizens' Bank or the Consolidated Bank. If there be danger for these Banks, both of which have large amounts loaned upon their own stock, how much greater must be the danger of the Union Bank which has under two millions of these securities and only about the same amount of loans on mortgage and pledge, which is inferior security, while she has $1,810,168 of worthless, doubtful paper and $445,924 loaned upon her capital without any apparent security at all! Yet it is urged and insisted upon that with such management, we ought as a matter of right continue her affairs in the hands of her stockholders, and because any one dares to question the expediency of so doing. It seems that we ought to pursue the old plan of constraining the legislature by great clamor into an acquiescence with her unreasonable demands. If the State, having in view the interest of the people at large, and not that of a few particular individuals, should refuse to assent to that proposition, why then the cry is raised that the constituted authorities desire to prostrate the Bank. But it is thought nothing of, that the people should be prostrated; that they should have additional burthens of taxation laid upon them, and become hereafter liable for seven millions of dollars. Oh, no, all that is right and proper enough, but that the Bank should not be gratified, is a most heinous offence and calling for the severest reprobation!

It has been urged as a conclusive argument against the mode of liquidation applied to the Citizens' Bank and the Consolidated Association, and which was only adopted after mature consideration and thorough discussion, that the creditors are dissatisfied with that mode. They might very well prefer to get more than that measure admitted, but that was not the question. It was not what they might ask of us, but what we reasonably and properly could appropriate to the payment of their claims. The present system did not promise what could not be fulfilled; but it assured by gradual means the certainty of an eventual discharge of these liabilities; not only this, but when it should be done, would be more satisfactory to them than a precarious, or impracticable scheme. The reasonable portion of the bondholders could not but be convinced of a strong disposition to do them adequate justice, and perceive by the course we have adopted a settled determination by prudence and judgment, to extinguish their demands. Surely this suspicious result was much more likely to be accomplished by the State, which was eventually bound to them, than by individuals, who having the capital, and who may contribute with it to obtain the capital, and who may contribute with it to divert the proceeds of the bank from its proper purposes.

But it is said that the stockholders of this Bank are deeply interested in its proper administration; that their property is involved, and that self-preservation, the strongest of human motives, will induce them to use all the care and circumspection in the most prudent and discreet manner. If this did occur in the most prudent and discreet manner, the argument proves the force which it is sought to be invested, how is it that the Bank has not heretofore been restrained with all the appropriate sphere? that it has not been managed to fulfil its engagements and to avoid its present humiliating position? The conviction of stockholders has had the same nature of being heard as is proposed in the bill before the Senate; but what ... has failed to operate upon the managers of the Bank, ... it has been remarkably ineffectual in keeping the institution from precipitating it into serving its credit and reputation. And what reasons can possibly be adduced to show that by the States abandoning all control over the Bank, its administration will be purer and more judicious than before? At any rate, with what face can it be asked that the State should voluntarily abandon the protection of her own interests, and commit them to the unfaithful agents that the stockholders may be so unfortunate as to choose?

It has been urged that the obligations of the Citizens' Bank have been accumulating since last year. This is not to be wondered at, when the small amounts of specie payments to the bank are taken into consideration. But that accumulation is but temporary, and with the re-establishment of the circulation and resources, the position of the Bank will materially improve. She has now been about fifteen months in liquidation and assuming the same progress at that of the last twelve months, the result would be as follows:—

PROCESS OF PAYMENTS IN CITIZENS' BANK.

Total liabilities of the Bank, 1st Feb, 1844, including post notes, 4 years of interest say, the except bonds	$1,264,000
Interests on the bonds for one year	250,000
Total to be paid before 1st Feb, 1845	$1,514,000
Deduct this amount, collected last yr	849,...
Leaving at end of year this sum, instead of principal and interest on bonds by 2,0... taken up	$764,...
	240,000
	1,121,...
Deduct annual payment	849,016
Leaving this sum at end second year	$274,...
	380,000
Add interest on bonds one year	604,456
Deduct payment as usual	849,016
	$245,...
Leaving this surplus at the end of three years to go to payment of bonds which being deducted from bonds then existing	$6,5..,000 / 645,...
Leaving at the end of three years a debt of	$6,341,...
The annual interest on which being	$377,732
The annual payment counting the same	849,516
Leaving a surplus at the end of four yrs	$471,...

This surplus will annually increase, and sufficient amount in 18 or 20 a sufficient sum to take up what remains of the first series of bonds, payable at that time. And if the surplus as it accumulates should no longer be appropriated to the payment of bonds, because the holders would not part with them, the interest, being punctually paid to holders which would probably be the result, the effect would be the same, for the surplus would accumulate in a sinking fund sufficient to pay the bonds as they fall due.

So far, then, the result is certain; and with some slight modifications perhaps, in some of the details of the present system, it will realize fully public expectation by preserving the State from ultimate liability, so far as the two institutions that have been subjected to it are concerned.

There is no good reason, therefore, for abandoning that system and applying a different one to the Union Bank.

Objections have been made to the amendment offered by him (Mr Downs) to the proviso of the Senator from Livingston, to adjoin the Governor of the State to the Board of Currency, who were entrusted with the duty under the bill, of ... upon the sufficiency of the security to be offered by the Bank as a guarantee to the State. He was surprised that those objections should have been sanctioned by the Senator from Attakapas; knowing the good feeling that has invariably existed between that Senator and the Governor; they being from the same section of the State and of the republic and private relations having uniformly been of the most amicable and social nature. It showed what power and influence the Bank possessed, when even a personal and political friend could be detached for one moment from the position he has invariably occupied, and even induced to allowing it to be understood that he was reluctant to confide to the Governor, in whom he has every confidence, the power to decide upon a question which might effectively any member of the community—on the mere pretension that the mass of that functionary was so biased as to preclude his doing impartial justice to the Bank, while the honesty of the rest of the members of the Senator (Mr Morse) has always been ... appreciated by the most implicit confidence in the present Chief Magistrate, as he (Mr Downs) had hoped all good democrats do; and he believed that this was the first occasion that the Senator from Attakapas had ever shown less confidence in the singleness of purpose and impartiality of the executive than his political associates, but the question had arisen, he had it might.

And if it came to this that the highest officer of the State, whose administration is so deservedly popular, is to be discredited and declared totally unfit to be associated with the Board of Currency in the discharge of the most important duty that ever devolved upon that Board!

As regards himself, he (Mr. Downs) was not to be driven by any motive either here or elsewhere from his position. His support of the present Executive arose from no subserviency; he had supported the administration of the Governor upon the policy he now sustained, although he differed with that administration in every thing else. His opinions were not influenced nor derived upon this question from any quarter; they had long since been formed and had been every suitable occasion been fully expressed.

It seemed, however, from the line of argument that had been employed, that the Governor could not be an efficient member of the Board of Currency for this particular and important purpose, because it is alleged that that functionary has formed an opinion. This in the eyes of those who sustained the pretensions of the Bank, was a most outrageous crime—and the executive should be punished for treason. The head of the government is to be disqualified and proscribed from all official authority when this Union Bank is concerned; and the Governor is held to a rigor than any other citizen of the commonwealth for a more offence? He (Mr Downs) presumed, that in the event of the present incumbent of the executive chair consenting to be a candidate under the new constitution he for the office to which the partialities of his fellow citizens may ... elevated him, a similar disqualification ... be urged against him for that station, because, forsooth, he has had the temerity of expressing an opinion upon the affairs of the Union Bank! To a certainty, this is truly a most audacious proceeding on the part of the Chief Magistrate of the State! But he (Mr Downs) would ask those who consider it so great a crime for the Governor to express an opinion, why that officer was placed there, if it were not to express his views and opinions upon every matter of public concernment? It was the duty of that functionary to see that the laws were administered, and that the state received no detriment; and in the discharge of that duty was he to be restricted from expressing an opinion? But it was not the expression of opinion merely but the character of that opinion, to which those bank people objected; they were apprehensive, and with good reason, that the Governor would independently do his duty, and constrain them to do theirs. It would have been a matter of no objection to them, if the Governor would consent to their behests and sacrifice the interests of the State, how many opinions he might have expressed in favor of their application. They would have considered him a very suitable person to judge of the assets of the Bank, and to determine upon their sufficiency, and he ... himself to the present position, but because he has considered the intention of sustaining the interests of the State, he has not only disqualified himself, but he has committed an offence which can never forget.

Mr Downs alluded to the remarks directed particularly against him by the Senator from Concordia. He was sorry that the Senator ... to him ... [illegible]

surprised, he must confess, at its being made, for this was not the first bank conflict in which he had been involved. If the party thought to make any capital out of it to his prejudice, they were welcome to make the attempt; it was not the first time that they ... and he had invariably dispelled these connections by the force of facts, he apprehended no more from this attack than from those that had preceded it.

The gentleman from Concordia had jumped on his feet at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Natchitoches, as if a miracle had been performed before his mental vision, and expressed with great warmth, his surprise and pleasure at having the Senator, (Mr. Marshall) declare himself in favor of paying the debt of the State, should all other resources fail, by taxation, as if the Senator from Natchitoches was the only member of this body that concurred in opinion with him, (Mr. Sparrow) upon that subject; and had further taken occasion to say particularly that he (Mr. Downs) had favored the doctrine of repudiation on a certain occasion when it was brought up before the Senate. He was glad that the Senator from Concordia had taken the trouble to examine the journals at the period referred to. So far from the assertion of the Hon. member from Concordia being sustained by a reference to the facts as they actually transpired, it appeared on the contrary, that if any member of this body was at that time, in favor of repudiation it was the Hon. Senator from Concordia himself! During the session of the Legislature a leading whig member of the other House, (Mr. Hunt) introduced these resolutions and they were passed identically in the same shape in which they were presented: they are as follows, together with the preamble:—

"Whereas numerous and repeated attacks have for some time past been publicly made upon American credit by false and indiscriminate charges, touching the honor and good faith of many of the States of the Union:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives &c. That the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana feel it due to themselves and those who have confided in the State to declare that they hold her pledged faith as sacred and inviolable; and that they regard a repudiation of State obligations as unconstitutional and unjust—as repugnant to every principle of honor and of common honesty, and as having a direct tendency to deprave private integrity and to corrupt the morals of the people.

Said resolution was read and Mr. Downs moved to refer it to the Finance Committee, and called for the yeas and nays on his motion.

Mr Downs said his object in moving this reference was to place the subject before the Committee on Finance, for the purpose of enabling them to make a report exhibiting the resources of the State as well as the means of the property Banks; upon which the liability of the State depended, in order to quiet the apprehensions that existed abroad in reference to repudiation on the part of Louisiana.

His motion however failed from the fact that his motive was not sufficiently explained—only three Senators, including himself, voting in its favor.

The Senator from Concordia then came in with his resolution to reject the original preamble and resolution.

Resolved, that it be rejected for this reason and this only. The preamble was in these words: "Whereas this Senate consider that the resolution relative to the preservation of the faith of our State, may be construed to imply remotely the possibility of our failing to protect for the future, as we have for the past our public credit, be it resolved &c." and here followed the resolution.

Now, he (Mr. Downs,) voted against this resolution to reject, because whatever might have been the reason professed, the fact itself was manifest that when called upon to express a solemn opinion upon repudiation, we reject the resolution itself and take refuge behind a preamble which appears evasive, to say the least, of the question submitted, and which flatly contradicts the preamble to the original resolution declaring the existence of a notorious fact "that numerous and repeated attacks have for some time past been publicly made upon American credit by false and indiscriminate charges touching the honor and good faith of many of the States of the Union."

It is somewhat remarkable, as is asserted in the preamble of the Senator from Concordia, that to deny and repel a false accusation is to imply remotely the design of actually committing the offence with which we are charged, yet this is the language of that preamble and that pretext is assumed as the "reason and only reason" why we rejected the resolution adopted and sent us by the other House, which, without ambiguity, emphatically denounces repudiation as repugnant to every principle of honor and of common honesty, and as having a direct tendency to deprave private integrity and to corrupt the morals of the people.

These were his impressions in voting against the rejecting resolution of the Senator from Concordia, for it was a rejection of the original propositions to all intents and purposes and was so expressed. He would leave any unbiased mind to read it in connection with the original preamble and resolution, and decide whether any other construction reasonably could be placed.

Through the excitement that then existed on the subject of repudiation, and by the impulse of the moment, without considering the consequences that might attach, every Senator with the exception of himself, as truly stated by the Senator from Concordia, voted in favor of the rejecting resolution. His name stood alone, and it would stand alone again under similar circumstances. But since that Senator had made the charge, he would leave it to be determined whether the proof brought to sustain it, did not place the gentleman (Mr Sparrow) in the very position which the gentleman desired him (Mr Downs) to occupy upon the subject of repudiation. His (Mr D's) construction was not a forced construction, but one which that resolution evidently bore.

He was, however, charitable enough to believe that it might not really have been the intention of that Senator to favor repudiation, and that he (Mr Sparrow) could readily explain the resolution so as to make it consistent with the motives that influenced him in presenting it.

(Mr Sparrow said that it was not his desire to make any explanations because he thought none were necessary.)

Mr Downs—well then if the gentleman wishes the evident construction to be placed on his resolution he (Mr Downs) did not see how that gentleman could well escape the charge preferred against him (Mr Downs.)

(Mr Sparrow—That is what I intend, that the resolution should bear the evident construction upon its face.)

Mr Downs then proceeded to denounce repudiation. He said it was abhorrent to every feeling of his soul. But, while he detested repudiation by the States, he was equally hostile to it on the part of individuals. He said that the Whig party had attempted to make a repudiation a rallying cry against the democratic party, while at heart, they knew that it was an attempt to deceive and humbug the people. That the greatest and most abominable act of repudiation was the bankrupt law passed by a Whig Congress; and he instanced that the Magnus Apollo of Whiggery, Mr Webster after being feasted with sumptuous dinner and costly wines took out with the sublime apostrophe "pay, pay, pay," when it was notorious that the notes and obligations of that individual were hawked about in the streets of the northern cities for sale at any price. This cry of pay, pay, pay, was echoed with admiration by other Whigs, who were not a wit more scrupulous in paying their individual debts. He (Mr Downs) supposed that the old Whig game was to be renewed of saying one thing and doing another—of having one set of principles for one place—and another for another, and yet acting upon neither. The Whig party seemed to act under the conviction that the people were gullible and that nothing further was necessary to attain power, than to deceive and delude them. But in this as in other of their calculations, they would find themselves most woefully mistaken.

Errata.—By a casual omission in transcribing that portion of the Journal of 1842, which referred to Mr. Sparrow's Resolution on Repudiation; and which was introduced by Mr Sparrow in his remarks published yesterday, the vote upon that resolution did not appear in connection with the resolution itself. In order to prevent misapprehension, the resolution and the vote upon it are published in connection as they should have been.

Mr Sparrow then presented the following which was read:

Whereas the Senate consider that the resolution relative to the preservation of the faith of our State may be considered to imply remotely the possibility of our failing to protect for the future as we have for the past our public credit,

Resolved, That it be rejected for this reason and this only, and that it be so endorsed on the resolution.

Mr Sparrow called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of his preamble and resolution and the result was:

For the adoption were—Messrs. Boesser, Dupre, Davidson, Hon. Scott of Baton Rouge, Scott of Feliciana, Sparrow and Walker; 9 yeas.

Mr. Downs voted against it—1 nay; Mr. De Clouet was in the chair.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, March 19th, 1844.

The House met agreeably to adjournment. The roll being called 36 members answered to their names.

Mr. Hunt presented a memorial from Messrs. Hope & Co. and other holders of bonds of the Citizens' Bank, calling the attention of the Legislature to the claims of their house, and shewing that the faith of the State had been dishonored. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Ratliff, from the Committee on Claims, reported unfavorably on the petition of Charles St. Martin. He also reported a bill for the relief of Geo. H. Dunbar, late Civil Engineer of the State. From the same committee Mr. Ratliff reported unfavorably on a claim of Pierre Landreaux late Recorder of Mortgages for certain fees. Also unfavorably on a claim of Gustave Delamar. Also unfavorably on a claim of the Public Schools of the Parish of St. Martin.

Mr. Boudousquié said that in reference to the claims of Pierre Landreaux, the only objection was that it was not made in a tangible form. The claim was however a just and proper one. Mr. Landreaux had recorded certain documents for the State at the instance of T. W. Collins late District Attorney. The claim was properly made out. The only question was whether he was to perform his duties for the State gratis or not—if not, he was surely entitled to his fees. His due bill was properly made out, sworn to and attested. Mr. Boudousquié was in favor of justice.

Mr. Ratliff said the objection that the petition was not made out in a tangible form applied to Mr. Delamar's case, not Landreaux's. The latter had recorded a certain number of mortgages, at the instance of Mr. Collins, and the correctness of the account was attested by that gentleman. But great doubt existed with the committee whether the recording of these mortgages was of any benefit to the State. Most of the individuals were insolvent. The committee likewise took into consideration the fact that the office at that time was immensely lucrative, with about $20,000 per annum, and was not taxed as at present. These were the circumstances that influenced the committee.

Mr. Boudousquié said the House had nothing to do with the late incumbent making a fortune or not. Had he done his duty in recording these mortgages? He had. Suppose his duty did not accrue to the benefit of the State. What of that. Did he not record the mortgages—does not the law give him a certain fee, and is he not clearly entitled to his compensation? The claim was just a one as had ever been presented to this House. Because the State had thought proper to curtail the emoluments of this office since, was it a reason to reject this claim? Mr. Boudousquié moved the rejection of the report. He pledged himself to prove that the State had gained a great deal by the recording of those mortgages.

Mr. Winchester said the committee had admitted the justice of the claim, but he regarded the liberality of the claim, it struck him that we had nothing to do with it. He would move to recommit the report with instructions to report a bill.

Mr. Selby thought the committee always had a discretionary power, but if they are bound to report a bill, why?

Mr. Ratliff said the motion was strictly parliamentary. The committee wished the decision of the House, and therefore the proper mode was to raise it back.

The report was recommitted.

Mr. Ratliff, from the same committee, reported unfavorably on the claim of L. C. Hornsby for services rendered.

Mr. Voorhies, from the Enrolling Committee, asked leave to appoint an additional enrolling and translating Clerk. Leave was granted.

Mr. Philips from the Militia Committee, reported against a petition of the Washington Battalion asking for an appropriation. The same committee reported a bill repealing certain sections of the Militia Bill authorizing the officers to draw warrants on the Treasurer, and substituting therefor permission to pay themselves out of fines collected. The bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Musson, in behalf of a Select Committee, reported a bill to limit the taxing powers of the several municipalities. The bill prohibits forced loans, municipal bonds. It restricts the taxing powers of the municipalities to seven dollars on every thousand dollars of property, and prohibits the issuing of bonds without the consent of the General Council, three fourths of the municipal council and the Mayor.

Mr. Delessus moved to except the General Council.

Carried.

The penalty of a forfeiture of the charter of the Corporation was likewise stricken out.

Some discussion arose as to the effect of the section prohibiting the municipalities from issuing bonds. It was contended that it would operate specifically on the Third Municipality. Mr. Delessus offered a proviso, restricting the application of the section to new bonds only. Adopted. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Nicholas from a Select Committee to which were referred the accounts of the Civil Engineer, reported that they had found them generally correct.

Mr. Robertson from a Select Committee, reported a resolution requiring the convict hands to be placed on a road leading from the west side of Bayou Grosse Tete to the Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. Brashear, the House took up the bill to provide for the appropriation of the State slaves and laid the same on the table for a moment, in order to allow Mr. Boudousquié to present a bill to amend the charter of the New Orleans Theatre Company. The bill was read three times and passed.

The House again took up the act providing for the appropriation of the State slaves for purposes of internal improvement.

Mr. Wadsworth said that as this bill was connected with the bill to repeal all laws relative to Internal Improvement, he moved for its reading. The bill was read.

Mr. Wadsworth wished to know which was before the House, the original bill or substitute.

Mr. Brashear said the bill was offered by the Standing Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Wadsworth said the two bills were considered together at the motion of Mr. Brashear. He was willing, however, to consider the bill as a substitute.

Mr. Wadsworth moved to reject Mr. Brashear's bill. It was needlessly wasting the resources of the State. Internal improvements had been carried on at too great cost. During this time we had had 60 slaves—they being well kept, ... not one of them had been ... [illegible] ... and we had an Engineer, a Board of Public Works, who came down here like the Legislature, and their per diem and mileage ... the revenue of the State. Last year, we had got rid of the Board and saved ... of this ... and this office was given to a lawyer. What was the result? There were no improvements commensurate with the money expended. At this juncture, therefore, it became us to pay our debts first, and afterwards improve our works. Was an individual at liberty to ... Certainly not. An individual who labors with debt, should go about building a palace, would be considered extremely dishonest. We were in the same situation—Our money ought to go to our creditors.

Again, we have never realized any benefit from Internal Improvement. Bayous had been emptied which had been filled again, and bridges made which had been broken up. He moved the rejection of the bill.

Mr. Brashear was not surprised at the position assumed by Mr. Wadsworth, because he never took the trouble to go beyond his own house and examine the useful improvements which had been made. The gentleman complained of the expenditure—he admitted the fund had been badly managed, that the benefit was less than the amount ought to justify, but was this a reason, in the face of the efforts of the General Government, to sacrifice the nucleus of Internal Improvement, sacrifice our boats and slaves, with the chimerical view of curtailing the expenses of the State. Were we prepared for this? Some of the gentlemen were—they wished to put the money in the Treasury, form a Sinking Fund, and pay for certain improvements attempted to be made, such as the Nashville Railroad, &c., forgetful and neglectful of the great west. The gentleman might as well contend that the money expended for public education had been lost. Where were the benefits of this money? They were not conspicuous. Because money had been sometimes uselessly expended, should we give up utterly and totally Public Education or Internal Improvements?

Something had been done in Internal Improvement, and with the Land Fund much more would be done. With regard to his bill, he asked if a better means could be pointed out of employing this small nucleus of Internal Improvements. If there were, let it be exhibited. The gentleman complains that the negroes may die and therefore ought to be sold. This reasoning would apply to every man's plantation. He contended that with the capital, we had accomplished more in the way of improvements than any State in the Union. The slaves were more valuable on account of their labor, than any possible amount for which they could be sold.

What State required improvement more than Louisiana? Our abundant water courses could be made useful and profitable by the simple labor of the slave hands, while the parishes themselves contributed to their maintenance. In the remote parts of the State, in seasons of low water, it was totally impossible to get along without assistance. Although the land was not the richest in the world, the obstructions to navigation, unless removed, would render it valueless. Was it possible that this could be tolerated. He trusted that there was no majority in this House to sanction the motion.

Mr. Philips said that the present system reduced the expenses of the establishment to a nominal sum—the works to be done were of the highest importance—at least give us a convenience to the market. It might be the interest of the city to close up our Bayous and prevent an early access to the market; but he appealed to the honor of the members to give the country a chance. The slaves were experienced and able, and would prove highly useful to the State. Mr. Philips cited several examples of the beneficial results of the system of improvement. Much of the lands proposed by us to be sold was valueless on account of the obstructions to navigation. When cleared, they would be doubled in value. For this reason he hoped the motion to reject would not prevail.

Mr. Boudousquié expressed himself in favor of Internal Improvements. He for one, was not opposed to the interior, or disposed to shut out a free access to the great centre of the State. He was in favor of opening all our bayous and streams. Great abuses had existed in the department, but it was no reason for suppressing it entirely. Internal Improvements were necessary in a country like ours.

Mr. Wadsworth said the whole matter was misunderstood. The intention was not to oppose Internal Improvements. But could we keep them up with propriety, when we cannot pay our debts. A fallacious argument employed was that every one should have the same facilities of transportation. These facilities it was well known, increased the value of property, and the owners paid for them, in consequence of this knowledge. He might as well beg the Legislature to cut down his trees, clear his land, &c. This was the amount of the argument. The object sought for was general interest, though incidentally an individual might be benefitted.

Again, the system proposed was inefficient. We had but 60 or 70 negroes to be distributed about the State, with overseers, &c., at an annual expense of $10,000.

Mr. Phelps had thought that the sense of the House was sufficiently understood; that the motion to sell the property of the State would no longer be insisted upon. It appeared otherwise, however. Mr. Phelps alluded to the argument of Mr. Wadsworth, that we were in debt, and contended that we could better liquidate our liabilities, by improving our soil, and facilitating our means of transportation, than by selling off property which would bring not more than $10,000 or $10,500. The property, well employed, would bring an immense amount into the State, by reclaiming much waste land, opening streams, &c.

Furthermore, by what right could gentlemen claim to sell the public lands granted us by Congress and pay off the debt proper of the State, and yet, at the same time take away from us our slender means of Internal improvement; and yet he was willing to surrender the greater portion of this land, reserving a small portion only for the purposes mentioned in the bill. Internal improvements were the means of developing the natural resources of the State and had enriched other States, such as New York and Pennsylvania, &c. Mr. Phelps entered into some explanation of the various details of the bill. He argued that the means granted for internal improvement had been expended in a particular portion of the State, and that all that section and Red River had been thus far neglected, and they had a right to demand that assistance which had been lavished on other parts of the State. He contended too, that if the slaves and machinery were sold, they would bring but a moiety of their value.

Mr. Ratliff said that out of 540,000 dollars, only 20 000 dollars had been expended on the eastern bank of the river. The whole fund, properly or improperly, had been squandered on the far west. And yet now they cried injustice! Notwithstanding the rebuke which the large sum expended in improvements had received in the late disasters, members were still willing to pursue their chimeras, such as the cut-off, &c., which they fondly thought would enrich them and their friends. He called on the members to stop this drain until we had money to spare, and then we could adopt some rational scheme of improvement. But now we had no money and no benefit could accrue from the project before the House. He had made the calculation, and found that it would cost scarcely more to hire hands at $20 per month, so that it would be better for the State to sell the slaves, put the money in the Treasury, and then the State would lose little or nothing, and could hire or discharge laborers at its pleasure.

Gentlemen complained that some parts of the State had the means of an early market, and thought the State should give them the same chance. This was an advantage conferred by nature, and the lands of those who complained were subject to obstructions which in seasons of low water could not be removed. Our lands were more valuable and cost more.

He did not believe that the money was needed for any particular purpose. All that was wanted with the money was to pay our just debts. This was the high and honorable purpose, and to carry it into effect, we should stint the expenditures of the government, increase the revenue of the State, &c. If we lavished our means on profitless schemes we shall certainly be unable to liquidate our debts. Let gentlemen remember that many of our appropriations for education had been cut off, and that we could not afford to wait for education as we could internal improvements.

Mr. Brewer said, the doctrine of retrenchment had been recently broached, and the Legislature had come to the determination to liquidate our obligations as speedily as possible. With the information he possessed, and with a knowledge that the advantages of internal improvements had never been commensurate with the sums expended, he certainly did not expect Mr. Brashear's bill to be brought forward.

Mr. Brewer examined the bill in detail, and contended that it was inefficient, if of no advantage. He showed the immense amount expended on internal improvements; declared that little benefit had followed, and that the same amount applied to the extinguishment of our debt would have effected much more. He argued that if the negroes hired on the part of the State to own property such as her slaves and boats, (and observed that if improvements were done by contracts they would be more promptly and effectually done.) Mr. Brewer further contended that the bill would cause a useless expenditure of money and effect no good. Let us extinguish our debts, said he, and we should soon have a surplus revenue, which then might be appropriated to purposes of really useful improvement.

Mr. Philips asked Mr. Ratliff how much money had been expended on Thompson's Creek, on the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad and Nashville Railroad? But he deprecated this mode of argument. What we wanted was to be deprived, was the question; and he thought this bad been clearly shown. Mr. Philips observed that the bayous were generally high both in summer and winter, and needed communication with the Mississippi. He further stated, that the scattering of the hands, which had been objected to by Mr. Brewer, was the very means of accomplishing a great deal of work, and argued that giving the work out by contract would be far more expensive; that it had been tried once and had failed.

Mr. Selby declared his intention to vote against the motion to reject. The arguments had been so fully answered as to require him to say but little. The reason why he should vote for the motion was that the state hands, in the course of the year, had cleared out Bayous Macon and Tensas, and removed the obstructions to navigation. The lands will appreciate one hundred per cent. It would certainly be bad policy to destroy these works for the purpose of revenue. He knew that internal improvements were of advantage to his section, and doubted not they were of advantage to other portions.

Mr. Taylor spoke briefly in favor of Mr. Wadsworth's proposition. He thought it high time to stop smuggling money out of the Treasury. We should rather seek to make some payment of our just debts. Was it not a burning shame to be talking about little bayous and bridges, with fifty or sixty negroes, instead of revolving the means of meeting our liabilities at this advanced period of the session. His section of the State needed improvement as much as any, but for his part he was willing to forego them all, and aid in paying our debts. We were taunted with refusing and withholding payment for our debts, and he thought it the duty of the Legislature to make immediate provision for their payment. He trusted the idle project of improvement would be abandoned.

Mr. Brashear said that the opponents of the bill did not seem to know the importance of internal improvements in advancing the planting interest of the State. It had been said that the State was poor. He denied it—we were amply able to pay all our debts, and would then have a surplus. One gentleman talked about the widow and orphan; did we not give that gentleman $9,000 last year to clear out Red River. This was inconsistency. Those gentlemen who talked about dividing the force &c. knew nothing about labor—had never seen it in their lives.

After some further remarks by Mr. Phelps, in which he indignantly scouted the project of repudiation and declared that Louisiana was not only able but most willing to pay her debts.

Mr Hunt declared himself as strongly in favor of internal improvements as any one could be, and he agreed that every dollar expended in real improvements adds tenfold to the value of the property of the State. Every thing which facilitates transportation and increases the easy access to our great mart, was beneficial to the State. He did not agree with those who questioned the ability of the State to meet her debts. But this was the time to apply the remedy, and it would be applied. The bills which had passed, and the bills in preparation would answer this object. He reminded gentlemen that there would be a surplus in the revenue next year, and there was nothing in the means of the State to compel us to withhold $10,000 for internal improvement. Yet he would vote against the bill as a wild and impracticable scheme. The proposition was that the State should surrender its right of making specific appropriations for internal improvements, and delegate it to the several parishes. If gentlemen would point out the improvements called for, he would give his hearty concurrence to them; but this idea of letting each parish adopt its distinct plan was wrong, and could not lead to harmony.

Again, the second section provided for the employment of certain officers called overseers. Was there any salary provided for them? What too was to be done with the Civil Engineer—his duties were to be taken way and transferred to these overseers. He could not approve this project, and though in favor of of the general objects of the bill, could not give it his sanction. It was proposed to divide the slaves into four sets, each consisting of 16 or 20 hands. What could be done by them with an appropriation of $2,000 to each? He must vote against the bill.

Mr. Benjamin had expected a different conclusion from the preliminary remarks of his colleague. If the bill proposed to adopt a permanent system, he would go with him in opposing it and devising a broader and more comprehensive system. He was always of opinion that extremes in legislation were pernicious, and he feared that we were going too far in breaking up entirely the system of improvements. Every improvement which brought the planter nearer the city lightened the bonds which bound them together. He did not believe the project to be futile. He believed that the division of the slaves in bands to be employed in the various parishes would effect a vast amount of good. The project was doubtless not perfect, but it could be amended; and notwithstanding the present impoverished condition of the State, he would be willing to appropriate a much larger sum toward the objects of internal improvement, and would feel that he was thereby enriching the State. He thought the sum asked for was a small one, and was but a drop in the bucket compared with the debt of the State, and there could be no sufficient motive to refuse it. If the friends of internal improvement were willing to suffer the public lands to go to the extinction of the public debt, and were willing to sacrifice one-half of the amount usually appropriated, he apprehended that the compromise was a fair one and should be accepted. He should vote for the bill and against the motion to reject.

Mr. Hunt had not felt the force of the reply. His argument was that we were not sent here to delegate our powers to the different parishes—It was our province to appropriate moneys for internal improvements, and not surrender this power to the parishes. He had further argued that there would be a want of harmony in the action of the different parishes. These arguments, it seemed to him, his colleague had not met.

The motion to reject the bill was lost—yeas 18; nays 29.

The House adjourned till 9 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

LUDLOW & SMITH, Managers.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.

Last night of Mr. MACREADY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 21st, 1844,

Shakspeare's comedy of the

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shylock, (the Jew)............Mr. Macready.

To conclude with the

HOODED BRIDEGROOM,

☞ The St. Charles will close on Saturday evening next, for the season.

INTERESTING, Rational, and Extremely Popular Exhibition.—HANNINGTON'S Grand Moving Dioramas, and Extraordinary Mechanical Figures, as exhibited in the City Saloon, New York, the principal cities in the Union, and at the Orleans Ball Room in 1839—will remain open on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY, in a well regulated hall corner of Camp and Poydras streets, opposite the American Theatre.

Admission, 50 cents—Children half price.

Doors open at half past 7. To commence at 8 precisely.

☞ Seats can be secured during the day, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. m21

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

(By particular desire!)

W. BARTH will lecture twice more, on Wednesday and Thursday nights, on the above highly important subject; and prove its utility to the human family.

Mr. W. B. hopes that all who are sceptical, and wish to investigate will attend, as experiments will be performed of such a character as will satisfy ALL open to conviction, of the truth of the science.

The Lectures will be delivered at the HALL OF PERSEVERANCE FIRE Co. Perdido st, near St. Charles st.

To commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents. m21—2

GEN. TOM THUMB.—The General begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City that he will receive visitors at No. 36 St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, for two days more, only; his engagements are such in Mobile that his stay cannot be protracted.

Prices of admission reduced to 25 cents; Children half price. m20

ARMORY HALL.

GRAND DRESS, FANCY, AND MASQUERADE SOCIETY BALL,

Complimentary Ball to Mr. J. DEVOTI.

Extracts from the Minutes of Resolutions passed by the Board of Managers to the Heads of Families' Ball.

On motion Resolved, That a list of subscription to a Society Ball to be given by Bachelors and Heads of Families for the benefit of M. Devoti on Thursday the 28th inst. be opened by the Secretary, and that he be authorized to select a committee of twenty managers, composed of ten Heads of Families and ten Bachelors.

On motion Resolved, That no invitation to said Ball, shall be issued to any Gentleman, under any circumstances.

On motion Resolved, That before being entered into the list of subscription, the names of Gentlemen shall be submitted to the Committee of Invitation, who shall have the right to admit or reject them.

On motion Resolved, That subscribers will have the privilege of inviting any number of Ladies, provided they be approved of, by the Committee of Invitation.

A true copy G. CALCATERRA, Sec'y.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Mr. J W Behan,	Mr. Charles H Sheafe,
" A B Bein,	" Alexr Hill,
" H G Stetson,	" Joseph W Burke,
" H English,	" John M Burke,
" John Quirk,	" D A Bickel,
" Sumpter Turner,	" A Dubois,
" John G Davidson,	" J R Beard,
" Allen Hill,	" B F Simms,
" Joseph Landis,	" A Converse,
" J C Pooley,	" John M Lee.

m18 G CALCATERRA, Sec'y.

DAUPHIN STREET AMPHITHEATRE.

MR. W. DAY, celebrated vaulter; Mr. W. MULLIGAN, the aerial phenomenon; and Mr. CHESNUT, the celebrated Ethiopian Singer—have been engaged, in compliance with public request, for one week. The famous Equestrian, Mr. LETORT, & Master WALTER AYMAR, continue to astonish the public by the boldness and beauty of their performances. The managers of this establishment, desirous of meriting still further the patronage of the public, will neglect nothing to secure it.

They continue to give representations every day.

m16 2w M STICKNEY, Manager.

Washington Ball-Room.

ST. PHILLIP STREET, BETWEEN BOURBON AND ROYAL.

A FINAL ARRANGEMENT having been entered into, the Manager would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that the Grand Dress and Masquerade BALLS at this establishment will take place on SUNDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, until further notice.

Admission—Gentlemen..........$1,00

Ladies.................00

☞ No weapons are allowed in the Ball room.

jy29 JAMES O'CONNELL, Manager.

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.

(On Orleans Street, between Royal and Bourbon Sts.)

The Manager informs the Public that this room has been thoroughly repaired and splendidly decorated by the best artists, and is now pronounced the finest establishment in the country.

These Balls take place every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday during the season.

☞ The choicest Liquors always kept in the Bar; and an efficient Police constantly in attendance.

☞ An excellent Band of Music has been engaged for the season.

☞ Doors open at 8 o'clock.

☞ No Weapons allowed in the room, by order of the Council. F. A. DUBORD,

n11 Old Manager of the "Washington."

RICHARD OF YORK, by Star, out of a Skylock mare—This celebrated racing Stallion will stand the ensuing season at Kenner's Plantation, 16 miles above New Orleans, at the moderate charge of $30 for the season and 50 cents to the groom. His performances on the turf are too well known to this section of the country to need any comment.

As there are no accommodations on the premises for pasturage, mares will be grain fed at $4 per week. No liability for accidents or escapes m14—1m

BIRDS AND LEECHES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has just received per ship Latona, from Havre, a large assortment of Malay and Egyptian fowls; also an assortment of Chinese and European pheasants, Canary birds and Swans; likewise 15,000 Hungary and 2,000 Swedish mammoth leeches, which will be sold at moderate prices.

f2 J B RUSCONI, 167 Chartres st.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $4 50 per barrel (in specie) according to the Tariff, bakers will give 30 ounces of bread for ten cents, during the ensuing week commencing on Monday 18th March, 1844.

The loaves of second quality, or three for 10 cents, must weigh 25 per cent more, say 40 ounces.

New Orleans, 15th March, 1844.

m16 (signed) W. FRERET, Mayor.

RECEIVED by the undersigned and for sale wholesale and retail—received by ship Levant, from Havre:

Plain red furniture calicoes, satined chamois for do; new style balzorines and colored bareges; black filet, 6 4; thread gloves; black crape.

By the Mississippi, from New York—25 cases light colored prints, jaconets, 8-4 and 4-4; English mourning ginghams, apron checks; low priced Madras hdkfs. Paris and Irish linens, single and double width, bleached and unbleached cottons; Lowell cottons, Nos 1 and 2; mattress ticking; Kepka cottonades; Hamilton do, white jeans, plain and checked; black lasting; needles; hooks and eyes; patent black and blue thread, &c.

Expected from Havre and Liverpool, soon—10 cases jaconets, new style; 6 do woolen balzorines; 6 do cotton do; Drapery Muslins; 4 do thread drills; 3 do Scotch ginghams; 4 do very fine linen checks; 6 bales bleached and unbleached drilling.

m15 FORCADE & Co, 12 Canal.

NOTICE—A United States Treasury Certificate, issued under the late convention with Mexico, to Dennis Gahagan, for five hundred dollars, number 1292, and dated February 28th, 1842, was lost or stolen in this city in August 1842, of which public notice was then given; and public notice is now given that the payment of said certificate is stopped, and that application is making to the Treasury Department for a renewal of said certificate to Dennis Gahagan. m8—3awfw

GARDEN SEED—Mr LELIEVRE informs his customers that he has just received per ship Levant his assortment of Spring Seeds.

FEATHERS—20 bags in store and for sale by

m6 HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS—101 cases—landing from ship Kentucky, for sale by

m6 R G HOBBS, 12 Customhouse.

SWEET CHOCOLATE—20 cases sweet Spanish Chocolate, in store, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine

HATS—One case of Glazed and three cases of Tarpaulin Hats in store, and for sale by

m9 AARON COHEN, 80 Common.

PEACH BRANDY—A small lot of very superior old Peach Brandy, in store and for sale by

m9 ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine.

TALLOW—14 brls tallow, landing from steamer Mary Tompkins and for sale by

m15 CEO & ROBT BUCHANAN & Co, 81 Tchoupitoulas

SOAP AND STARCH—Winchester's ... 48 and 75lb boxes, and Colgate's starch, for sale by

m14 J W STANTON & Co. cor Magazine and Lafayette

BACON Sides, Shoulders and Hams, Cincinnati smoked for sale by WORSLEY & FORMAN,

m13 1w 5 Tchoupitoulas

PINE APPLE CHEESE—8 bxs pine apple cheese, a superior article, in store, for sale by

m18 W J BRYAN & Co. 26 Commerce

BUTTER—50 kegs western butter, good quality, in store and for sale by

m18 PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

RUSSIA SHEETINGS—30 bales Russia sheetings in store and for sale by

m14 TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier

DOMESTICS—20 cases Lowell cottonades; 21 bales Hamilton stripes; 10 cases 4-4 bleached sheetings; 12 bales Augusta Osnaburgs, for sale by

m14 TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier

WHISKEY—100 brls Cincinnati rectified, good proof landing from steamer Queen City, and for sale on the Levee, by SAML BROADWELL & Co,

m11 104 Tchoupitoulas st

WHISKEY—21 brls rectified whiskey landing from steamboat American Eagle and for sale on the Levee by GEO & ROBT BUCHANAN & Co,

m11 82 Tchoupitoulas st

SALERATUS, in casks and brls, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

m16 E & E DAVIS, 100 Camp

SEGARS—A small invoice of Havana segars, of very superior tobacco, for sale by

m16 E & E DAVIS, 100 Camp

COMMON WHISKEY—80 brls high proof, in store and for sale by CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co,

m7 48 Tchoupitoulas

OSNABURGS—Virginia cotton Osnaburgs, in store, and for sale by A T BURNLEY & Co,

m18 91 Magazine

SEGARS—A large assortment of the most favorite brands imported from Havana and Principe, always on hand and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON,

m19 34 Tchoupitoulas

ROPE—127 coils Bale Rope, landing from steamboat Macedonian, for sale by

m19 MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 46 Old Levee

TOBACCO—Superior Havana leaf tobacco, Vuelta Abajo, in store and for sale by

m19 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

SUGAR—Havana box sugars, brown, white and yellow in store, and for sale by

m19 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

PRIME BEEF—200 barrels prime and 40 half bbls mess at Bozant's inspection, for sale by

CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co,

m19 48 Tchoupitoulas.

PORK—150 bbls mess, M O and rumps, for sale by

CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co,

m19 48 Tchoupitoulas

FLOUR—2400 bbls superfine flour, for sale by

SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,

m19 26 Poydras st

LARD—60 kegs prime leaf, in store and for sale by

HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,

m19 44 Poydras

FAMILY HAMS—50 brls sugar cured in store for sale by

CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co.

m19 48 Tchoupitoulas

FRENCH TWINE—5000 lbs French twine superior quality, received by late arrivals from Bordeaux, for sale by wholesale and retail by

m19 J E TYRO, 175 Chartres

HOLLAND GIN—Steamboat, Orange and Stag brand Holland Gin, of superior quality, for sale by

m6 SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville

FLOUR—160 brls superfine flour, "Gregoire," landing ex steamer Admiral and for sale by

MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 46 Old Levee

CANDLES—60 boxes candles, Cincinnati tallow, for sale from store at

DITTRICH & Co, 141 Magazine

SPERM OIL—600 gallons winter and fall sperm oil, for store and for sale by LINDLEY & RUSSELL,

m14 80 Tchoupitoulas

PEPPER—for sale by O M MESSEGARS,

m11 24 Old Levee

PASTE BLACKING—10 cases Bonley's celebrated ... Albert's paste blacking, for sale by

ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine

U. S. Marshal's Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Eastern District of Louisiana—No. 465—In the Bankruptcy of Thomas Jones Martin; E A Bradford, Assignee.

By virtue of an order issued from the Honorable the District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, I will expose at public sale on Thursday the 21st day of March, 1844, at 12 o'clock M, at Banks' Arcade, in Magazine street, the following described property, to wit:

All the right, title and interest, surrendered by the bankrupt and vesting in the assignee, in and to the following assets:

1st—6 shares of the capital stock of the Firemen's Insurance Co. of Louisville, Kentucky; $25 per share paid.

2nd—One lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, situated in Grand Gulf, Mississippi.

3rd—All the notes, accounts, &c. set forth in the schedule of the Bankrupt, on file in the U. S. District Court.

Terms—cash.

f28 A SIDNEY ROBERTSON, U. S. Marshal

TO THE SUGAR PLANTERS OF LOUISIANA.

RILLIEUX'S PATENT FOR MAKING SUGAR.—The undersigned having been appointed agents of Messrs. Merrick and Towne, proprietors of the Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia, and assignees of the Patentee, hereby give notice that they are prepared to contract for the apparatus to be delivered and set up in time for the ensuing crop.—The various sizes are as follows, viz:

No. 1,	capable of boiling	6	hhds in	24	hours.
2,	do	do	12	do	do
3,	do	do	18	do	do
4,	do	do	24	do	do

The sugar produced by this process is increased at least 20 per cent. in weight and 25 per cent. in value over that obtained by the usual process. The molasses decreases 50 per cent., but is of a very superior quality. The sugar is made white by the use of coarse bone black, without any playing moulds or liquoring. The saving of fuel is another important consideration. The bagasse or refuse cane, if properly preserved is sufficient to make the crop of sugar—and if bagasse is not used, one cord of wood per hogshead is alone sufficient—the only fire used being in the furnace of the steam engine. This new method of sugar making is no longer an experiment, as may be seen by reference to the letter of T J Packwood, Esq., published in the Bee of Feb'y 19th, and in the Bulletin, Tropic, Picayune and New Orleans Price Current of 17th Feb'y, on whose plantation it has been erected, and proved to his entire satisfaction.

For terms, conditions, &c. apply to

m20 W H ROBERTSON & Co. 57 Magazine

BY virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana—In the bankruptcy of Kohn, Daran & Co, under the direction of H C Cammack, assignee, will be sold on Thursday, the 4th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, on Common street between Camp and Magazine—the following stock and debts—

1st—630 shares of the capital stock of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad and Banking Co., on which $50 per share have been paid.

2d—110 do do, $60 per share paid.

3d—70 do do, $60 per share paid.

4th—200 do do, $50 per share paid.

5th—8 do do, $100 per share paid.

6th—50 do do. $40 per share paid.

7th—An open account against Lelong, Rivas & Co, of Mexico, of $56.97. This account is in the hands, for collection, of Messrs Adone, Fibres, of Mexico, who have some claim on it, particulars of which can be ascertained by application to the marshal.

8th—A judgment against Jones Marsh, of Attakapas, for $2507 82 100.

9th—A judgment against the syndic of John F Miller, for $4298 07-100.

Terms—cash.

The stock will be sold in lots of not less than 20 shares except as follows—the 200 shares are pledged to the Bank for a stock Loan of $2561, and interest, and will be sold in lots of 50 shares, and the purchasers to assume in part payment of his bid, so much of the debt to the Carrollton Bank as the amount of the shares purchased bears to the whole number of 200 and the residue to be paid to the assignee.

The 50 shares are claimed to be pledged, according to its charter to the Mississippi Marine & Fire Insurance Co., to secure unpaid instalments on eight shares in said Insurance Co., which stock has been paid as far as calls for instalments have been made. These 50 shares will be sold subject to said claim of pledge, the validity of which is not to be considered as admitted by the assignee.

A SIDNEY ROBERTSON, U S Marshal

m20 3t

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—W W Frazier & C Adams Jr, Receivers vs Elliott W Gregory—No 5922—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, I shall offer at public sale at the St. Louis Exchange, St. Louis-street, between Royal and Chartres sts, city of New Orleans, on Thursday the 11th April next, at twelve o'clock M, the following mortgaged and described property to wit:

First—A certain square of ground situate in the suburb of Lafayette, parish of Jefferson, designated as No forty one on the original plot of said suburb, drawn by Joseph Pilie, city surveyor, on the second day of March, 1833, (eighteen hundred and twenty-four) and deposited in the office of Carlile Pollock, one of the notaries public in New Orleans, said square having in French measure, four hundred feet front on Jackson street, three hundred feet front on Prytania street, four hundred feet front on Philippe street, and three hundred feet front on Nayades street, together with all the improvements thereon; said square being the same that the said mortgagor acquired from Lucile Vivant, widow of Louis Liotau & c., by act of purchase passed on the fourteenth day of February eighteen hundred & thirty two (1832) before Carlile Pollock, notary public.

Second—An undivided half part of the one half part or moiety of a certain square of ground No twenty six, situate in the same suburb, and parish, measuring one hundred and fifty feet front on Jackson street, by three hundred feet deep on a line parallel to Magazine street, and until the fifty feet front on Josephine street, thence one hundred and fifty feet front on Josephine street, until it intersects Poplar street, thence three hundred feet on that street to the place of beginning on Jackson street, all French measure, together with all the improvements thereon, said undivided half part of the one half square of ground being the property of said E W Gregory, having been acquired by him jointly with Philander Banga Penny (now deceased) from David Adams, per act passed before William Y. Lewis, notary public of New Orleans, on the eighteenth day of February eighteen hundred and thirty two.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.

According to a written agreement signed by the mortgagees on the 23d February, 1844, the above described property will be sold on the following terms to wit: One fourth cash, and the balance payable in six, twelve and eighteen months credit. MANUEL J GARCIA

Sheriff of the parish of Jefferson

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. THREE

Sitting of 16th March, 1844

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to have published in the official papers of this Municipality that the following persons have been appointed by this Council to superintend the elections to take place on the first Monday of next month, viz:

1st Ward—At the Coffeehouse situated at the corner of Levee and Elysian Fields streets. Fergus Gardère and B. Guttault, Inspectors, and P Comotte, Secretary.

2nd Ward—At the Frachino Hall, kept by L. A. Coldwell, corner of Elysian Fields and Victory streets. J. War, and Aime Guillet, Inspectors, and Lange Crais, Jr, Secretary.

3rd Ward—At the Free Port Coffeehouse, kept by Jenkins. J. W. Onpuel and J. B. Wassicut, Inspectors, and P. Mumiet, Secretary.

4th Ward—At the Repeal Coffeehouse, kept by Cardillac, corner of Touts and Bayou Road. Edmond Chatlot and S. Andler, Inspectors, and Pierre Caronne, Secretary.

Resolved, That if any of the persons above mentioned should refuse to serve, the Mayor is hereby authorized to replace them.

[signed] A. VIAVANT, Recorder.

Approved 19th March, 1844

WM. FRERET, Mayor.

A true copy H. BIER, Secretary.

Agreeably to the foregoing resolutions, notice is hereby given that an election for Mayor of the City of New Orleans, Recorder and Members of the General Council, &c. &c., No. Three, and Members to the General Council of the City of New Orleans will take place according to law, in the Third Municipality, on Monday 1st April next, between the hours of 8 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. at the places above mentioned and under the superintendence of the persons above mentioned. WM FRERET, Mayor

New Orleans, 20th March, 1844.

TO THE LADIES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully invite the Ladies to call and examine their stock of new and cheap Dry Goods consisting in part of:

New style of Balzorine Cameleons, Jaconet Muslins & rivere.

Calicoes new pattern, for spring, Irish Linen direct from the manufacturers warranted pure flax, 10-4 Linen Sheet.

Large of superior make and quality.

Linen Marquito Netting plain and plaid.

Damask cloths and Napkins.

Platillas and Brittanias.

Linen Check.

Fancy Linen Drilling.

Drap d'Eté for pantaloons and coats.

Drapery Muslins real Swiss, an excellent article very cheap. Red, Buff and Blue Muslins for curtains.

Swiss Muslins of every quality.

White and Brown Domestics.

Black and French and Italian Hosiery of all kinds, &c.

These goods have all been purchased for cash and will be sold at very low prices, less in fact than the same quality has heretofore been sold for.

No abatement from first prices

MUNOD & DAVOC, 66 Condé,

between Dumaine & St. Philip.

AT WHOLESALE—NEW STOCK OF SILK GOODS FROM NEW YORK.—

WEST & OLIVER (of No 156 Pearl street, New York,) have opened a BRANCH of their SILK GOODS, JOBBING & IMPORTING HOUSE, at No. 38 Chartres street, where they have just received and offer for sale at wholesale only, a complete assortment of new and fashionable silk goods, consisting of—

SHAWLS—Broche, Cashmere, satinet, kabyle, Mousseline de Laine, Merino, and silk shawls.

SILKS—fet, blue, black and figured rich Poult de Soie, Mysotienne and Gros de Naple silks and satins.

GROS DE RHIN AND ITALIAN LUSTRINGS—All qualities.

GLOVES—Men's Buck and Kid. & and Ladies' Kid, Silk and Filet.

RICH PRINTED CASHMERES & BALZORINES.

RIBBONS—Taffeta, satin and Gros de Naple Ribbons, Gents' Suspenders, Cravats and Neck Scarfs, Ladies' Scarfs, Cardinals and Mantillas, Filet Mits, Crêpe and Mousseline de Laine, Embroideries, Linen Cambric Hdkfs., Pocket Hdkfs., Plush and Velvet Points, Crapes, Love Hdkfs, and Veils, Silk Hosiery, Green Bareges, Colored Florences, Twist and Sewing, &c., &c.; together with an extensive assortment of LACE GOODS.

This stock was all purchased lately at the present reduced prices at New York auction sales, also of the latest importations, and will be offered for sale, AT WHOLESALE, ONLY, at small advances from cost. Wishing to close this stock as early as possible, great inducements will be offered to city and country buyers.

f29 1m WEST OLIVER, 38 Chartres st

GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas street, offers for sale the following goods, in store and landing from ships Arkansas, Huntsville, Sharon, Mayflower, Hermione and brig Ohio:

300 firkins strictly prime Goshen butter;

100 bxs ... cheese;

200 half pipe New York brandy, first proof;

40 qr casks " " in imitation casks;

50 qr casks " " fourth proof do;

50 eights " " 1st and 4th proof;

100 brls New York double anchor gin;

25 " " Crown brand gin;

300 packages Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Pouchong tea;

20 brls No 1 salmon;

40 bxs New Bedford sperm candles; 4's, 5's and 6's;

20 brls of Beveredge & Co's New Bedford cream ale;

100 " strictly prime Newark cider;

14 " Boston Cider;

18 half pipes Sicily Madeira wine;

16 qr. casks Teneriffe wine;

10 " " Madeira wine;

16 " " Imitation port wine;

25 " " pure juice do;

15 bxs old peach brandy;

150 bxs olive oil, 24 oz bottles, Posel brand;

60 bxs Virginia and Kentucky tobacco;

10 pipes Holland gin, Steamboat and Swan brand;

1 puncheon pure Irish Cork whiskey;

2 " Irish whisk y, 6th proof, Cork distillery;

12 half pipes Cognac brandy, J J Dupuy;

100 brls cider vinegar.

m3

OPENING OF NEW SPRING GOODS.

LOENE & FROIS, 21 Chartres street, inform the Ladies and the Public, that on Monday next, 4th inst, they will open a large assortment of summer goods, consisting in part of—

Late style donarière and renaissance Parasols,

Rich orange and fancy colours Balzorines,

Rich Victorine Jaconets, assorted;

Rich Plaid, shaded and striped;

Rich Organdis, different styles;

Plain and embroidered Swiss Muslins;

Mourning and second mourning Jaconet;

De do Balzorine;

Fancy Cravats and Handkerchiefs;

Plain Riviera and other Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;

Black and color'd Mantelets;

Assorted Silks and kid Gloves;

Black and white Net Veils;

Black and color'd silks, assorted;

Drillings and other Pantaloon Goods;

Drap D'été and Merino, for gentlemen's coats;

Black and white Tulle, plain and figur'd;

Cotton and silk Hose and half Hose;

Together with a large assortment of French, American and English Goods. LOENE & FROIS,

m2 21 Chartres st

THE subscribers have for sale—1800 bbls pork, all qualities, at Bozant's and McKeever's inspection; 350 brls lard, in kegs do; 101 tierces rice; 20 bbls castor oil; 25 tierces Amelung's sugar cured hams; 30 casks hams, sides and shoulders; 900 bxs tinplate, Pontypool brand; 30 cases sheathing paper; 90 ingots English block tin; 100 cases and boxes Virginia manufactured tobacco, of approved brands, Myers, Thomas, Kerr, Anderson, Binford and others.

Woodhouse, Brothers, Sicily Madeira wine.

m18 A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez st

IRISH LINEN.—The subscribers offer for sale by the package, a full assortment of 4-4 wide Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, low priced to extra fine; 6, 7, 8, and 10-4 diaper 7, 8 and 10-4 damask cloths, 7-8 to 8-4 brown and damask napkins; bird's-eye diaper; 5-4 brown Holland; Brittania's, and 6-4 pomette Linen handkerchiefs.

W M FREEN & Co. 86 Customhouse.

TO LET

FOR RENT—A very desirable Dwelling House in Condé street, corner of Esplanade square, containing a large Parlour and Dining Room with eight sleeping apartments, gallery in front and a garden, also suitable out offices—the whole in complete order, and will be rented on moderate terms. Apply to

A. GORDON, WYLIE & Co.

7th March, 1844. 24, Bienville street.

FOR SALE—A cabaret having a good custom situated on Old Levee, between Jefferson and St Peter streets. Apply to

m1 DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 & 13 St Louis

TO RENT—The second story of the United States Exchange, corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets. The subscriber will also sell cheap for cash two fine mahogany billiard tables. Apply to

f27 DAMIEN CAZAS, on the premises

HOUSES TO LET.

Two very convenient two stories high dwelling houses, having two yards and spacious back buildings, with hydrant, situated in Victory street, between Champs Elysées and Marigny streets.

One spacious and very convenient three stories high dwelling house on Marigny street, near the Levee, with back buildings and hydrant, very suitable for a large family.

The above houses will be rented low to a good tenant.

For terms, apply to J ALBERT,

f6 23 St Louis

TO BE LET—A new and convenient one story frame house situated on Gravier, next to the corner of St. Paul street. Immediate possession given; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to

f6 E & E DAVIS, 100 Camp

TO BE LET—One new and convenient two story dwelling house situated on Gravier street next to the corner of St John street. Immediate possession given; rent low, to a good tenant. Apply to

j29 E & E DAVIS, 100 Camp st

TO RENT—Two two story brick dwelling houses situated in Fouché street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets. Immediate possession given—Apply to WM EMERSON & Co.

f1 145 Tchoupitoulas

TO BE LET—One new and convenient two story dwelling house situated at the corner of Gravier and St. John streets. Immediate possession given; rent low, to a good tenant. Apply to

j27 E & E DAVIS, 100 Camp

STORES TO RENT.—The store adjoining the Mississippi Cotton Press, in Tchoupitoulas street, and known as the Branch Press, well adapted either for the storage of cotton, tobacco, or any Western produce.

Also, the store adjoining the Water Works, fronting Tchoupitoulas and the river, and known as the Shell Tobacco Warehouse.

The above stores are substantially built of brick and well slated, and to good tenants would be rented on moderate terms to the 30th September next.

j12f J B BYRNE & Co, 80 Canal st

Who also offer for Rent—

A neat and comfortable Office in Carondelet street, adjoining Canal st.

HOUSES TO RENT—One story house, with a store in St. Louis street, between Royal and Bourbon.

One do, corner Greatmen and Enghein,

Two do in Frenchmen street;

One do in St. Louis near Claiborne;

One do in Claiborne, near St. Louis;

One do in St. Ann, near Claiborne;

One do in Claiborne, near St. Ann.

For terms, which will be advantageous, apply to

CORDEVIOLLE & LACROIX,

j5 No 121 Chartres, between St. Louis and Conti

TO LET—The frame House corner of Tchoupitoulas and Celeste streets. Apply to

d30 PETERS & MILLARD, 34 Old Levee

COUNTING ROOMS TO LET—One splendid counting room, commanding a fine view of the river, situated at the corner of Julia and Commerce streets (Eagle warehouse.)

One, do do, in the same building, at the corner of Notre Dame and Common streets.

One do do, on the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Notre Dame streets, (Union warehouse.) For terms, apply to

n30 WM EMERSON & Co, 145 Tchoupitoulas st

TO LET—The warehouse No 127 New Levee, apply to PETERS & MILLARD,

n27 34 Old Levee

TO RENT—Two one story houses situated on the bayou road, a few minutes walk from Rampart st, each house contains four rooms, two cabinets, gallery, large yard &c, a two story kitchen of four rooms. Two houses in Marais street, between Enghien and bayou road, each one contains three rooms, cabinet and gallery, with large yards, kitchen, cisterns &c. The above houses will be rented very low to a good tenants.

o21 W E & R MURPHY, No 3 Old Basin

BATTURE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT. That fine Property now occupied as a Brick Yard by Mr. Livaudais, and situated a little above the Brick Yard of Mr. Delachaise, on the City side of the river will be SOLD or RENTED on very favorable terms.

Apply at the Ocean Insurance Office, No 46 Camp street.

o22 CHAS. BRIGGS, Sec.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Real Estate in the City of St. Louis, Missouri.

A VALUABLE, improved, productive, Real Estate, situate in the centre of business in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, the title indisputable—to which the purchaser money may remain on interest six or eight years if desired. The property is under rent and will sold at a price yielding the purchaser 10 per cent interest on this invest ment, if applied for early.

Or the proprietor would exchange it for improved property in this city. For particulars apply to

f 1—1m J SMITH HOMANS, 35 Camp.

At the Agency St Louis Perpetual Insurance Company.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

Cape Girardeau, Mo.

THIS College, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Missouri, in 1843, with all powers and privileges granted to Colleges and Universities in the United States, is located in one of the most ... places on the river Mississippi, forty miles above the mouth of the river Ohio, and surrounded by a beautiful view on either side. There are forty acres of land for the use of the College, and a country house has also been provided a mile and a half from the town, where the pupils may spend their days of recreation.

The plan of education is designed to prepare young men for a professional or commercial state of life.

Though this institution is directed by Catholic Clergymen, young persons of all denominations, however, are admitted.

Terms—The annual pension is $150 for tuition, board and lodging, washing, mending linen and stockings, and Doctor's fees, payable six months in advance.

The following branches are extra charges: the German, Italian and Spanish languages, Music and drawing.

If the pupils spend their vacations at the College suitable recreations will be procured without any additional expense or extra charge.

Pocket money belonging to pupils will be deposited in the hands of the Treasurer of the institution.

For further information apply to

J. ADOLPHE ROZIER, Esq.

Attorney at Law, agent, No. 24 Exchange Place, or to

H. PICARD, President.

f16—3m At the Bishop's, Chartres st

CANAL STREET INFIRMARY,

OR MAISON DE SANTE'

Corner of Canal and Claiborne streets.

THIS institution, under the direction of Doctors Stone, Kennedy and Carpenter has been completely reorganized and is ready for the reception of patients. The building is spacious and airy, and has undergone complete repairs. The wards are arranged in such a manner as to render them equally pleasant and comfortable at every season. The terms of admission are as follows:

Private rooms—first floor, per day	$5 00
Wards on second floor	3 00
Ordinary Wards on the third floor	2 00
Nursing	1 00

These charges include all medical attendance, nursing &c. All capital surgical operations charged for extra. Competent nurses, both male and female, will be constantly in the service of the Infirmary.

Medical gentlemen sending patients to the Maison de Santé, will be at liberty to continue their attendance; such attendance, however, not to interfere with the regular charges of the institution.

Sick of the Infirmary—All persons in admission are required, for security, to give satisfactory city reference; or to deposit as follows:

Those on the first floor	$50 00
On the second floor	30 00
On the third floor	20 00

For admission apply at the Infirmary, or to

Dr. WARREN STONE, No 126 Canal street.

Dr W. E. KENNEDY, corner of Carondelet and Hevia sts.

Dr. W M CARPENTER, No 3 Carondelet street.

Out door patients prescribed for, between the hours of 12 and 3. P. M. jan3-ly

BELLANGER INSTITUTION

FROM and after the 1st March, this Institute will be conducted by Mr. Louis Bret.

Mr. Bellanger tenders his sincere thanks to the families of New Orleans for the confidence extended to him during a period of forty years, a confidence which he trusts still more to merit by having selected for his successor Mr. Louis Bret, known for the last seven years in Louisiana.

The studies in the Institution will not be subject to any change or interruption. m1—1m

TO SUGAR PLANTERS—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.—For sale, ... miles below the city, on the left bank of the river and near the Plantation of Mr. Lesseps.

A most desirable location for a Sugar Plantation, measuring 49 arpents front by 40 arpents deep, with a certainty of purchasing at a reduced price about 4 arpents more adjoining. The land is of the richest quality, heavy timbered, with a fine natural Levee, and never subject to overflow—forming an angle of the river well suited for the supply of wood to steamboats. On the property is a frame dwelling and various out houses, cabins, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO—A very delightful and desirable Cotton Plantation, in a pleasant and healthy portion of Louisiana—with a splendid dwelling, cotton gin house, and all other ... requisite to make it a comfortable home and a profitable investment. The only reason for selling ... the owners leaving the State. Both the plantations will be sold on accommodating terms. For further particulars apply to, (if by letter, post paid,) J. A BEARD & RICHARDSON,

Camp street Mart.

STEAM FERRY OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.

☞ Fare reduced to Five Cents ☜

A Large number of the inhabitants residing on both sides of the river, having expressed a wish to see the fare of this Ferry reduced to Five Cents, and the proprietor wishing to accommodate the public as far as he can consistently, has reduced the price of passage to five cents for the coming spring and summer months, which will be continued thereafter if he finds the public will support him in so doing, reserving to himself the right of reinstating his former tariff. m9—1m ROBERT MURPHY.

NOTICE.

A. T. BURNLEY AND J G FUNES, have entered into a Copartnership, under the firm of A T BURNLEY & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission business in the City of New Orleans. They are prepared to make liberal cash advances on all produce or merchandise consigned to them for sale in this market, or for shipment to their friends in London, Liverpool, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Richmond, Va., St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati. Office, No 91 Magazine st.

m17

Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, 17th February, 1844.

THE following resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors of this institution, viz:

Resolved, That the Cashier give notice that the Union Bank of Louisiana will, from this day, discontinue receiving deposites, and that all depositors be requested to withdraw their funds from this institution; also that all foreign institutions or individuals for which this Bank may have had collection accounts, be notified forthwith that the Union Bank will decline any further business of that nature, and as soon as it is practicable to transfer them to some other institution.

By order of the Board

f18 FRED FREY, Cashier.

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS

THE undersigned offers for sale, by the case, an assortment of the newest styles of goods suitable for this and the Mexican markets, which are just received ex ships Atlas, Luconia, Rappahannock and Kirby, from Liverpool.

They consist principally of Printed Lawns, Balzarines (new style) Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, Lusetras, Orleans Lustres, Linen Checks, Drills and Vestings. Several cases of Irish Linens Creas, Platillas, &c, to be sold low. Samples may be seen at the office of

m7 WM. MURE, 39 Camp.

SUNDRIES—1,500 brls flour, landing and in store; 500 pcs bagging, 500 coils rope; 500 reels packing yarn; 2000 lbs twine; 20 brls and 1,000 kegs lard; 11 brls tallow; 16 brls ... 30 casks bacon hams, sides and shoulders; 1 ton water rotted hemp; 4 brls white beans; 30 brls cider; 12 brls raw whiskey; 200 lbs skirting leather, for sale by

SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,

m13 26 Poydras

FLOUR—400 brls of the celebrated brand of Eagle mills, St. Louis; 200 do Eagle mills, Quincy, Ill.; 400 do Washington mills, St. Louis; 300 do D. D. Page, St. Louis; 150 brls Hall's mills, Missouri; 500 do Grove mills, Ind; 200 do different brands, in store and for sale by

m13 NEVILLE & Co, 146 Tchoupitoulas

RICH'S SAFES—The subscriber has now in store, a supply of Rich's improved Salamander BOOK SAFES, embracing nine sizes and a variety of patterns.

Persons wishing to purchase, will be referred to many houses in this city who are using Rich's Safes, all of whom admit that the article is superior in every respect to any other description of Safes invented.

Orders for Rich's safes of any size will be promptly and faithfully executed on application to

m16 ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine st

DIGEST LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES—A Digest of the Laws of the United States, including the Treaties with Foreign Powers, and an abstract of the Judicial Decisions relating to the Constitutional and Statutory Law, by EF Greene. Just received and for sale by

m14 WM McKEAN, corner Camp and Common

IMPORTATIONS from France—Cognac brandy of J. J. Dupuy; Letter Paper; Claret wine in casks and boxes; White Wine in barrels; White Wine Vinegar; Champagne, real cordials and liquors; oil in bottles; sweet oil and vermicelli, mustard and green peas, for sale by

m16 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

FOREIGN PORTS.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, 1200 tons and 440 horse power each.

Under contract with the Lords of the Admiralty.

HIBERNIA,	C. H. E. Judkins, Commander	
BRITANNIA,	J Hewitt,	do.
CALEDONIA,	E. G. Lott,	do.
ACADIA,	Alex'r Ryrie,	do.

Will sail from Liverpool and Boston, via Halifax, as follows:

	Leave Liverpool.	Leave Boston.
Britannia	January 4	February 1.
Caledonia	February 4	March 1.
Acadia	March 4	April 1.

Passage Money—From Boston to Liverpool..........$120

From Boston to Halifax..........20

These ships carry experienced Surgeons. No berth secured until paid for.

Note—All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post Office. Apply to JARVIS & ANDREWS,

j5 No. 7 Canal street Row New Orleans.

For England.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 British ship SARAPHINE, Capt Affleck, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch for the above port. For freight of 200 bales cotton apply to

m12 WM FREEN & Co, 86 Customhouse

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 fast sailing ship ARRAGON, Captain Knight, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight of 300 bales cotton or passage, apply to

m21 L H GALE, 93 Common

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1, fast sailing ship SHEFFIELD Capt. Smith, will have quick despatch. For freight of 200 bales cotton, or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

m19 S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 and fast sailing fir barque CHAMPION, Capt. Cochran, having part of her cargo engaged, will receive immediate despatch. For freight of 300 bales, or passage, apply to

m15 LEVI H GALE, 93 Common

PASSAGE TO HULL.—The fine British barque LADY CONSTABLE, Capt Garbutt, having good accommodations for a few passengers will leave shortly as above. For passage apply on board below the Levee Cotton Press, or to

m14 A GORDON, WYLIE & Co, 24 Bienville

FOR LIVERPOOL—The fine A 1 fast sailing ship CLYDE, Capt Bickford, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch. For freight of 150 bales cotton or passage, apply to

m7 L H GALE, 93 Common st

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 and very fast sailing ship FRANCE, Capt. Marshall, will receive immediate despatch. For freight of 800 bales cotton or passage, apply to

m6 L H GALE, 93 Common

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 British ship ANN JEFFREY, having part of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For freight or passage apply to

f24 A L ADDISON & Co. 31 Natchez

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 American ship HARKAWAY, is now ready to receive cargo. For freight apply to

f21 A L ADDISON & Co. 31 Natchez

FOR LIVERPOOL—The new A 1 ship LOUISIANA, T R Patten, master, is now loading for the above ports. For freight of 800 bales cotton, apply to the master on board, or to

f19 S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 superior ship ENGLAND, Johnson master, is now loading for the above port, and will have quick despatch. For freight of 480 brls provisions or 800 bales cotton, apply to the captain on board, or to

f16 S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 British ship INDEPENDENCE, Captain McColm, will have quick despatch for the above port. For freight of cotton apply to f15 WILLIAM MURE

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 British barque OLINDA Capt M Bruce, will have quick despatch for the above port. For freight of cotton and 300 to 600 tons apply to WM MURE 39

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 British ship GERTRUDE, Capt Duggan, will have quick despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to

m14 WM MURE 39 Camp st

FOR LIVERPOOL—The fine A 1 fast sailing British ship LAMPORT, Capt Armstrong, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight of 100 bales cotton or passage, having fine accommodations apply to

m12 LEVI H GALE, 93 Common

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 British ship JOHN BOLTON, Capt. Sameson, will have quick despatch for the above port. For freight of few bales to complete cargo, apply to m11 WM. MURE, 39 Camp

For France.

FOR HAVRE—The A 1 fast sailing ship STATESMAN, Captain Leventellier, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight of 200 bales cotton, or passage, apply to

m11 L H GALE, 93 Common

FOR HAVRE—The French ship LOUIS AND JULES, Legueroue, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board or to

m20 CHS DUFOUR, 11 Conti

FOR HAVRE—The A 1 fast sailing ship LUCY, Capt. Grant, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight of 250 bales cotton or passage, apply to

m15 L H GALE, 93 Common

FOR HAVRE—Regular Trader—The A 1 fast sailing ship COLUMBIANA, Capt Barker, will receive immediate despatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight of 300 bales cotton or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to

m8 L H GALE, 93 Common

FOR HAVRE—The American A No 1 ship ALSTRELITZ, Capt. Ro. Brown, having part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to

f27 R. PRERET, 8 Toulouse

FOR TRIESTE—The fast sailing Brig ERIN, Capt. Cook, ready ... For freight of which apply to

m4 WM. FREEN & CO, 86 Customhouse

FOR MARSEILLES—The A 1 fast sailing ship EMPIRE, ... having part of her cargo on board and will have quick despatch. For freight of 100 bales cotton or passage, apply to the captain on board or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co,

m15 73 Camp

FOR BREMEN—The fast sailing Bremen barque LEONTINE, H Roelfjer, master, will meet with immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to SCHMIDT & Co,

m7 86 Bienville st

FOR BREMEN—The fine Bremen ship EVERHARD, Haske, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above port. For balance of freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to the captain on board or to

m20 SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville

FOR VERA CRUZ—The fast packet schooner CREOLE, Capt. A. Tinner, having nearly all her cargo engaged will sail for the above port on the 3rd inst. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the captain on board or to

m13 W F VIGERS, 93 Bienville

FOR HAVANA—The steamship ALABAMA, H Windle, master, will sail for the above port on Saturday, 23d, the 23d inst, at 8 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to MERLE, BEYLLE & Co,

m19 46 Old Levee

A CARD.

MR. LESSEY, PROFESSOR OF DANCING, has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans that his DANCING ACADEMY will be opened at No 3 Carondelet street, between Canal and Common streets on the 1st of November next, and on the same day he will commence giving lessons in the Academies of Madame Gourjon, 14 Rampart street, Madame Boutin, 32 Rampart street, Madame Montgomery, 12 Apollo street, Mrs Prescott, 201 Camp street, and at the Institution of J F Buffet, 55 Bourbon street.

A class for Gentlemen will be opened from 8 till 10 o'clock in the evening. o30—tm

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

(Three miles from the Public Square)

Directed by Mr. J. CHANUT.

Graduate in Letters of the University of France,

FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN THE COLLEGE OF HENRY IV. AT PARIS;

EX-VICE PRESIDENT AND EX PROFESSOR OF LITERATURE GREEK, LATIN, AND PHILOSOPHY, AT THE COLLEGE OF JEFFERSON (La.)

MR. CHANUT has lately purchased, with the intention of establishing a College for Classical and Special studies, the handsome and spacious house, with a large garden, lately appertaining to the plantation of Pendery—Being situated only one mile below the Ursuline Convent and strictly exempt from the yellow fever, it unites all the advantages of city and country. The various arrangements required for the commodity of the establishment are finish ed, and it will be opened on the 15th instant.

The course of studies destined for pupils who desire to complete a thorough system of instruction, will embrace the following branches:

Greek,	*History,
Latin,	*Geography,
*English,	*Mathematics,
*French,	Logic,
*Spanish,	Moral Philosophy,
Italian,	*Book Keeping,
*Rhetoric,	Natural Philosophy,
General Literature,	Chemistry

The special course, intended for those who are destined to business and commercial pursuits, and who consequently will have fewer years to devote to their studies, will embrace only those branches which are marked with an asterisk [*]

Mr. Chanut has explained in his prospectus, which may be found at the several book-stores, his views of instruction and the method which he deems most favorable to rapid and solid progress. He believes that in addressing himself to the cherished interest and enlightened solicitude of families, there is no necessity for the parade of pompous promises. His residence has been fixed in Louisiana for five years. He is ardently desirous of establishing an institution that will be useful to the country, and therefore he can appeal with some confidence to his experience of twenty years in the business of tuition, as well as to the testimony of families and a long list of pupils, with whom he has been connected.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Judge BULLARD,	WM. FRERET, Mayor,
Hon. Judge E. SIMON,	J. A. MERLE, Esq.,
L. T. PRESTON, Att'y Gen.	A. HENNEN, Esq.
P. SOULE, Esq.,	M. M. COHEN, Esq.,
G KUSTIS, Esq.,	J. A. MAYBIN, Esq.,
E. BOISBLANC, Esq.,	Rev. Mr. CLAPP,
THE CONSUL of FRANCE,	Dr. PINTON,
L. LYMA, Esq.	Dr. MEUX.

f16—1m 3aw.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CONCORDANCE OF THE CODES

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16 half pipes 4th proof Cognac brandy, Castillon brand;

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100 baskets fine anisette;

30 cases Holland Curaçao;

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20 barrels white wine vinegar;

30 do white wine, old sauterne;

80,000 corks and 30 baskets empty bottles;

60 boxes macaroni and vermicelli.

f29 EDOUARD LARRONDE, 88 St. Louis

SUNDRIES—For sale by FOSDICK & BRO—100 half chests, 300 pkges teas—Young Hyson, Hyson, Old Hyson, Souchong, Pouchong and Gunpowder; 100 brls sweet and pure Newark cider; 30 brls Albany cream ale; 10 bbls pipes A Seignette 4th proof brandy; 100 boxes No. 1 soap; 70 bxs sperm candles; 30 wooden clocks; 200 reams letter and cap paper, Amer. Goodwin and Foster's; 10 brls copal varnish; 10 pipes Holland gin, 40 baskets Champagne; 10 cases prints, assorted colors; 40 cases verdegris; 4 cases boots and shoes, assorted for ladies and gentlemen; 15 packages spices; 1 box saddles; 3 casks stone blocks. m8

BACON—75 casks hams, sides and shoulders, Cincinnati cured, landing, for sale by

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" LOUISA,	" ...
" ARKANSAS,	" ...
" PANTHEA,	" ...
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The above ships are of the first class, copper fastened and coppered, were built in New York expressly for this trade, are of light draught of water, and can at all times cross the Bar without detention. These packets are commanded by captains well experienced in the trade, and will always exert themselves to accommodate. They will be towed up and down the river, and will ... as advertised.

They have handsome furnished accommodations for passengers of the first quality, and always be furnished ... every attention paid to the comfort and social ... of passengers.

Neither the owners nor captains of these ships will be responsible for jewelry, bullion, precious stones, silver, plated ware, or for any letters, parcels or packages, sent by or put on board of them, unless regular bills of lading are taken for the same, and the value therein expressed.—For freight or passage, apply to

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FOR NEW YORK—The Louisiana and New York Line of Packets. This line is composed of the following ships:

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" LOUISVILLE, "	Hunt,
" GASTON, "	Latham,
" HUNTSVILLE, "	Hunt,
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" NASHVILLE, "	Dickinson
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These ships were all built in the city of New York, expressly for packets, are of light draught of water, have recently been newly coppered, and put in splendid order, with accommodations for passengers unequalled for comfort. They are commanded by experienced masters, who will make every exertion to give general satisfaction. They will at all times be towed up and down the Mississippi by steamboats.

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FOR PHILADELPHIA—New Line. This line is composed of the following vessels:

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Ship ST LOUIS, ... Myrick,

Barque RENOWN, ... Watson

Ship ...

These ships are of the first class of ... and adapted to the trade, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They are commanded by captains of experience, who will always exert themselves to accommodate. They will be towed up and down the river, and will sail promptly as advertised.

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WANTED—A vessel to load for New York ... packet line. Immediate despatch given.

m13 TOBY, ... & BOGERT, 74 Common

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A CAPDEVIELLE & CULLET,

m9 71 Gravier

FOR SAVANNAH—The A 1 schooner ... Nickerson, Master, will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board or to

S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

FOR NEW YORK—The A 1 fast sailing ship NIAGARA, Captain Cole, will have early despatch. For freight or passage having fine accommodations, apply to the Captain on board or to

S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

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FOR NEW YORK—The fast sailing packet ship THAMES, Capt. Beers, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For passage apply to

m19 TOBY & BOGERT, 74 Common

FOR NEW YORK—Louisiana Line—The packet ship WABASH, Captain Wardle, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Vegetable Market, or to

m19 J W STANTON & Co. cor Magazine and Lafayette

FOR NEW YORK—Louisiana Line—The fast sailing packet ship ... Captain Freeman, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will sail this week. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board opposite the Vegetable market, or to

m19 HULLIN & WOODRUFF 80 Common

FOR NEW YORK—The A 1 ... brig MISSISSIPPI, Capt. ..., having ... part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to

m21 LEVI H GALE, 93 Common

FOR NEW YORK—The fast sailing ship McLELLAN, ... having the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, apply to

L H GALE, 93 Common

FOR NEW YORK—Louisiana and New York Line—The fast sailing packet ship ... Capt. ..., will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board opposite the Vegetable Market, or to

m14 HULLIN & WOODRUFF 80 Common

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FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER—The A 1 ... Capt. ... Loading ... —About to the Westward ... apply to

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m19 L H GALE, 93 Common

[To sail on Saturday the 23d inst]

FOR BOSTON—New Orleans and Boston Packet Line—The A 1 packet ship WASHINGTON, Capt. ..., having the most of her cargo engaged, will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to

m20 JOHN A MERRILL & Co, 21 ...

FOR BOSTON—New Orleans and Boston Line—The A 1 ship JOHN HOLLAND, ..., master, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board or to

m20 A MERRILL & Co, ...

S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

FOR BALTIMORE—The fast sailing barque ..., Capt. Nichols, having most of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

m16 S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

Advances made on consignments by the ... travel to the address, Messrs. ...

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FOR NEW YORK—Holmes' Line—The regular packet ship LOUISA, ..., having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, opposite the Vegetable market, or to AARON COHEN, 80 Common

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Union Line—The A 1 ... brig ..., having ... of her cargo engaged, ... will meet with very despatch. For freight of 100 bales cotton, or passage, apply to the master on board or to

TOBY & BOGERT, 74 Common

FOR PHILADELPHIA—The A 1 fast sailing barque MANDEVIN, Captain ..., having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For balance of freight or passage having fine accommodations, apply to

m6 L H GALE, 93 Common

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Regular Packet. The ... ship ..., Capt ..., having her cargo engaged, will sail as above. For freight ... having fine accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, opposite the Vegetable market, or to AARON COHEN, 80 Common

FOR PHILADELPHIA—The A 1 brig GIBRALTAR, will have ... For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co,

m 2

FOR PHILADELPHIA—The A 1 ship LANCASTER, Capt. ..., having a large portion of her cargo on board and will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

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☞ Advances made on consignments by the ... Stephen Baldwin, Esq, Philadelphia.

FOR BOSTON—The superior A 1 ship CAROLINA, F Brown, master, will have despatch. For freight or passage having fine accommodations apply to the captain on board or to

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FOR BOSTON—The ship ... A 1 ... DAN, Capt Chase, has most of her cargo engaged, and will have despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the master on board, or S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

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The same Depot has received per ship ... thousand Swedish Leeches, which ... at very low prices. J. B. RUSCONI.

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A Fine assortment of Spanish, Hungarian and Swedish leeches received by the ... from ... ship Cairo from ..., ... warranted, at the General Depot, ... street, ... between Condé and Old Levee, near the Mint.

Apothecaries, planters and country dealers supplied at 20 per cent lower.

COGNAC BRANDY, &c.—30 qr pipes J. J. Dupuy, Castillon; 20 cases genuine ... Absynthe; ... Haut Sauterne White Wine; 20 brls White Wine; ... Red Wine; 10 doz French Calf skins, prepared for boot makers, for sale by

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P... —50 baskets assorted pickles, in half, qr. and eighth gallon jars, in store and for sale by ... LINDLEY & RUSSELL, 80 Tchoupitoulas

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