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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1844.

The length of the President's Message excludes nearly every thing else from our paper.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Both Houses of Congress assembled on Monday the 2nd inst., a quorum of members being present in each branch. In the Senate Mr. Mangum took his seat as President pro. tem., and in the House, Mr. Jones as Speaker. Nothing was done except the usual interchange of messages.

In the Senate on the 3d, the Message was read and ordered to be printed. Mr. White of Indiana, gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to complete the Cumberland Road, in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

The message having been read in the House, Mr. Adams rose and presented a resolution to abolish the rule of the House, known as the 21st of the last Congress, and 25th of the present, excluding the reception of Abolition petitions. Mr. Thompson of Miss. moved to lay the resolution on the table, and called for the yeas and nays. The vote on Mr. T.'s motion stood yeas 81; nays 104. This vote created a marked sensation, as it was altogether unexpected. Mr. Adams' resolution was then adopted: Yeas 109, Nays 77. So Abolition petitions will be in future received.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll of Pa., gave notice that he would shortly introduce a bill to amend the Naturalization Laws. Mr. Davis of Ky., introduced a Joint Resolution proposing the distribution of the Fourth Instalment of the Surplus Revenue withheld from the States. After a brief debate, the resolution was laid on the table by a party vote.

Notice was given of a bill to reduce the rates of postage.

On the 4th in the Senate, Mr. Tuston was re-elected Chaplain.

In the House, Mr Duncan of Ohio, asked leave to bring in a bill to make choice of Electors of President and Vice President of the U. S., on the same day in all the States of the Union. Leave was granted unanimously, and after a short discussion as to the propriety of its reference, was submitted to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Daly was chosen Chaplain of the House on the 3d ballot.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1844.

GENTLEMEN:—You will probably have received the *last epistle* of John, which was delivered yesterday, ere this reaches you, and as you are far more competent to judge of its merits, and able to analyse it than I am, I shall not presume to undertake the task of doing it for your readers. I may say generally, however, that there is something in it to commend, but much to animadvert upon. It is pretty much what was expected; and has made no more impression here than if any other epistle of John had been read in the two Houses of Congress. Scarcely a remark has been made upon it in my hearing by any one, John Tyler being considered of no more consequence now in the political world than if he were a Capuchin Friar. We know him to be in the keeping of Mr. Calhoun, and if he were not—should he escape, he is a harmless animal except so far as he has the power to remove from office better and abler men than himself, which he does occasionally. An instance of his tyrannical exercise of power occurred a few days ago. On the night the Locofoco rabble of this city had a glorification torch-light procession, the programme of the proceedings required that the officers of the government, with the exception of the subordinates of the Army and Navy, should illuminate their houses.—Mr. Williamson, Recorder of the land office, neglected or refused to comply with this insulting and insolent order, and was consequently dismissed the next day, and REUBEN M. WHITNEY, a boon companion of "Omen Amos, and the 'galvanized corpse,'" Blair, appointed in his place. This is *Democracy*, exemplified in strong colors—or rather, I should say this is *one* exemplification of "Democracy," another was, that beautiful *Plaquemine* election, which has made your state famous.

Besides the reading of the Message in the House yesterday, one thing was done worthy of notice; namely, the rescinding or abolishing the 25th (old 21st) Rule, which was done by a resolution offered by Mr. Adams. There was no debate, even the fire-eaters of South Carolina was dumb and made no protests. The ayes and noes were called and stood 108 to 80. So that bone of contention which has done more than any thing else, for the last six years, to keep Abolitionism alive, is at last removed. What the Abolitionists will now find to agitate with, I cannot conceive, and I am induced to believe some of their restless, unprincipled, and demagogical leaders will find that "Othello's occupation's gone."

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll yesterday gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to alter and amend the Naturalization laws. His views do not coincide with those of the Native Americans, but he is willing to extend somewhat, the time of residence prior to naturalization, which his main object is to prevent the gross abuse and disregard of the law, the provisions of which, we all know, have been trampled upon in the most shameless manner. More perjury and crime have been committed in evading the provisions of the naturalization laws, with a view to commit *fraud* in elections, than is committed by all the witnesses who give testimony in our courts—yes, in my opinion, ten times over; and this perjury is committed, in the instances of men who profess to be honest and upright, and who can hold up their heads among men.

But little was done in either house to-day, save electing Chaplains, the old one, Mr. Tustin, being re-elected by the Senate, and a Mr. Daily of Indiana, by the House on the second trial.

Mr. Barr of S. C., gave notice in the House of Representatives, of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Tariff by *repealing* the duty on Cotton Bagging and Gunny Cloth. Mr. Black gave a similar notice of a bill to regulate the pay of the Army, and Mr. Dana of N. Y., to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Duncan obtained leave to introduce a bill to fix the time of holding the election of Electors of President and Vice President in all the states, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Barr's movement is a blow aimed at Kentucky, but the duty upon Cotton Bagging and Gunny Cloth will scarcely be repealed without that on Salt, Iron, Coal, and Sugar following. If the Tariff is to be attacked in detail, its enemies will find that they will get more than they bargained for.

Mr. Dallas is in this city, and is receiving the homage of his party. There is much speculation here as to the probable ascendency of the Northern or Southern portion of Locofocoism; the prevalent opinion at this moment is, that Mr Calhoun will find that the election of Mr. Polk will not accrue to his benefit. This may be so, or it may not. Time alone can tell.

A CALM OBSERVER.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following resolutions in relation to Mr. HOAR, the Commissioner appointed by the State of Massachusetts, to test the constitutionality of the laws of South Carolina excluding free persons of color from her borders, were passed by the Legislature of that State on the 5th inst:—

Resolved, That the right to exclude from their territories, seditious persons or others, whose presence may be dangerous to their peace, is essential to every independent State.

Resolved, That free Negroes and persons of color are not citizens of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution which confers upon the citizens of one State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Resolved, That the emissary sent by the State of Massachusetts to the State of South Carolina, with the avowed purpose of interfering with her institutions and disturbing her peace, is to be regarded in the character he has assumed and to be treated accordingly.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to expel from our Territory the said Agent after due notice to depart, and that the Legislature will sustain the Executive Authority in any measures it may adopt for the purpose aforesaid.

WM. F. DE SAUSSURE,
Dec. 5th, 1844. Chairman.

The resolutions are preceded by an elaborate preamble, setting forth the question at issue and defending the course pursued by South Carolina.

MR. YRAUXES(?), reputed a Pianist of the very highest talent and prodigious skill, has arrived in our city from Paris, and taken lodgings at the St. Louis Hotel. He will probably favor the public with a few concerts.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—By a passenger who came on board the steamer *El Dorado*, at Cairo, we learn that the steamboat *Little Ben* was sunk on the 5th inst., between the mouth and St. Louis. Particulars not known.

MICHIGAN.—*Official.*—The following are the full returns from Michigan:

Mr. Polk	27,703
For Clay	24,237
Polk's majority	3,466
For Birney	3,632

Mr. Polk lacks 166 votes of an absolute majority.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Richmond on the 2d inst. In the Senate, Mr. Scott (L. f.) of Greenville, was re-elected Speaker in the House. Mr. V. W. Southall (w.) of Albemarle, was chosen Speaker by a nearly unanimous vote.

NEW YORK.

HENRY A. FOSTER has been appointed by the Governor of the State of New York a United States Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. WRIGHT; and DANIEL S. DICKINSON to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. TALLMADGE. These vacancies having occurred during the recess of the Legislature, the Executive appointment is only until the State Legislature shall be in session to act upon the subject.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We have continued cause for expressing our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the benefits and blessings which our country, under his kind providence, has enjoyed during the past year. Notwithstanding the exciting scenes through which we have passed, nothing has occurred to disturb the general peace, or to derange the harmony of our political system. The great moral spectacle has been exhibited of a nation, approximating in number to 20,000,000 of people, having performed the high and important function of electing their chief magistrate for the term of four years, without the commission of any acts of violence, or the manifestation of a spirit of insubordination to the laws. The great and inestimable right of suffrage has been exercised by all who were invested with it, under the laws of the different States, in a spirit dictated alone by a desire, in the selection of the agent, to advance the interests of the country, and to place beyond jeopardy the institutions under which it is our happiness to live. That the deepest interest has been manifested by all our countrymen in the result of the election, is not less true than highly creditable to them. Vast multitudes have assembled from time to time at various places, for the purpose of canvassing the merits and pretensions of those who were presented for their suffrages; but no armed soldiery has been necessary to restrain within proper limits the popular zeal, or to prevent violent outbreaks. A principle much more controlling was found in the love of order and obedience to the laws, which, with mere individual exceptions, every where possesses the American mind, and controls with an influence far more powerful than hosts of armed men. We cannot dwell upon this picture without recognizing in it that deep and devoted attachment on the part of the people, to the institutions under which we live, which proclaims their perpetuity. The great objection which has always prevailed against the election, by the people, of their chief executive officer, has been the apprehension of tumults and disorders which might involve in ruin the entire government.

A security against this is found not only in the fact before alluded to, but in the additional fact that we live under a confederacy embracing already twenty-six states—no one of which has power to control the election.—The popular vote in each State is taken at the time appointed by the laws, and such vote is announced by the electoral college, without reference to the decisions of the other States. The right of suffrage, and the mode of conducting the election, are regulated by the laws of each State, and the election is distinctly federative in all its prominent features. Thus it is that unlike what might be the results under a consolidated system, riotous proceedings, should they prevail, could only effect the election in single States, without disturbing, to any dangerous extent, the tranquillity of others. The great experiment of a political confederacy, each member of which is supreme, as to all matters appertaining to its local interests, and its internal peace and happiness, while by a voluntary compact with others, it confides to the united power of all the protection of its citizens in matters not domestic, has been so far crowned with complete success. The world has witnessed its rapid growth in wealth and population; and under the guidance and direction of a superintending Providence, the developments of the past may be regarded but as the shadowing forth of the mighty future.

In the bright prospects of that future, we shall find, as patriots and philanthropists, the highest inducements to cultivate and cherish a love of union and to frown down every measure or effort which may be made to alienate the States, or the People of the States, in sentiment and feeling, from each other. A rigid and close adherence to the terms of our political compact and above all, a sacred observance of the guaranties of the Constitution, will preserve union on a foundation which cannot be shaken; while personal liberty is placed beyond hazard or jeopardy.

The guarantee of religious freedom, of the freedom of the press, of the liberty of speech, of the trial by jury, of the habeas corpus, and of the domestic institutions of each of the States—leaving the private citizen in the full exercise of the high and ennobling attributes of his nature, and to each State the privilege which can only be judiciously exerted by itself, of consulting the means best calculated to advance its own happiness; these are the great and important guarantees of the Constitution, which the lovers of liberty must cherish and the advocates of union must ever cultivate. Preserving, these, and avoiding all interpolations by forced construction, under the guise of an imagined expediency, upon the Constitution, the influence of our political system is destined to be as actively and as beneficially felt on the distant shores of the Pacific, as it is now on those of the Atlantic Ocean. The only formidable impediments in the way of its successful expansion (time and space) are so far in the progress of modification, by the improvements of the age, as to render no longer speculative the ability of Representatives from that remote region to come up to the Capitol, so that their constituents shall participate in all the benefits of Federal legislation.—Thus it is, that in the progress of time, the inestimable principles of civil liberty will be enjoyed by millions yet unborn, and the great benefits of our system of Government be extended to now distant and uninhabited regions. In view of the vast wilderness yet to be reclaimed, we may well invite the lovers of freedom, of every land, to take up their abode among us, and to assist us in the great work of advancing the standard of civilization, and giving a wider spread to the arts and refinements of cultivated life. Our prayers should evermore be offered up to the Father of the Universe for his wisdom to direct us in the path of our duty, so as to enable us to consummate these high purposes.

One of the strongest objections which has been urged against confederacies, by writers on Government, is the liability of the members to be tampered with by foreign Governments, or the people of foreign States, either in their local affairs, or in such as affected the peace of others, or endangered the peace and the safety of the whole confederacy. We cannot hope to be entirely exempt from such attempts on our peace and safety. The United States are becoming too important in population and resources not to attract the observations of other nations. It, therefore, may, in the progress of time, occur that opinions entirely abstract in the States in which they may prevail, and in no degree affecting their domestic institutions, may be artfully, but secretly encouraged with a view to undermine the Union. Such opinions may become the foundations of political parties until at last the conflict of opinion, producing an alienation of friendly feeling among the people of the different States, may involve in one general destruction the happy institutions under which we live. It should ever be borne in mind, that what is true in regard to individuals, is equally so in regard to States. An interference of one in the affairs of another is the fruitful source of family dissension and neighborhood disputes; and the same cause affects the peace, happiness and prosperity of States. It may be most devoutly hoped that the good sense of the American people will ever be ready to repel all such attempts, should they ever be made.

There has been no material change in our foreign relations since my last Annual Message to Congress.—With all the Powers of Europe we continue on the most friendly terms. Indeed it affords me much satisfaction to state that at no former period has the peace of that enlightened and important quarter of the globe ever been apparently more firmly established. The conviction that peace is the true policy of nations, would seem to be growing and becoming deeper among the enlightened everywhere; and there is no people who have a stronger interest in cherishing the sentiments and adopting the means of preserving and giving it permanence, than those of the United States. Amongst these, the first and most effective are, no doubt, the strict observance of justice and the honest and punctual fulfilment of all engagements. But it is not to be forgotten that, in the present state of the world, it is no less necessary to be ready to enforce their observance and fulfilment, in reference to ourselves, than to observe and fulfil them, on our part, in regard to others.

Since the close of your last session, a negotiation has been formally entered upon between the Secretary of State and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary residing at Washington, relative to the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon Territory. That negociation is still pending. Should it, during your session, be brought to a definite conclusion, the result will be promptly communicated to Congress. I would, however, again call your attention to the recommendation contained in previous messages, designed to protect and facilitate emigration to the territory. The establishment of military posts at suitable points upon the extended line of land travel, would enable our citizens to emigrate in comparative safety to the fertile regions below the falls of the Columbia, and make the provision of the existing convention for the joint occupation of the Territory by subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, more available than heretofore to the latter. These posts would constitute places of rest for the weary emigrant, where he would be sheltered securely against the danger of attack from the Indians, and be enabled to recover from the exhaustion of a long line of travel. Legislative enactments should also be made which should spread over him the ægis of our laws, so as to afford protection to his person and property when he shall have reached his distant home. In this latter respect, the British Government has been much more careful of the interests of such of her people as are to be found in that country, than the United States. She has made necessary provision for their security and protection against the acts of the viciously disposed and lawless; and her emigrant reposes in safety under the panoply of her laws. Whatever may be the result of the pending negotiation, such measures are necessary. It will afford me the greatest pleasure to witness a happy and favorable termination to the existing negotiation, upon terms compatible with the public honor; and the best efforts of the Government will continue to be directed to this end.

It would have given me the highest gratification, in this, my last annual communication to Congress, to have been able to announce to you the complete and entire settlement and adjustment of other matters in difference between the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, which were adverted to in a previous message. It is so obviously the interest of both countries, in respect to the large and valuable commerce which exists between them, that all causes of complaint, however inconsiderable, should be, with the greatest promptitude, removed—that it must be regarded as cause of regret, that any unnecessary delays should be permitted to intervene. It is true, that, in a pecuniary point of view, the matters alluded to, are, altogether, insignificant in amount, when compared with the ample resources of that great nation; but they, nevertheless, more particularly that limited class which arise under seizures and detentions of American ships on the coast of Africa, upon the mistaken supposition indulged in at the time the wrong was committed of their being engaged in the slave trade,—deeply affect the sensibilities of this Government and People. Great Britain having recognised her responsibility to repair all such wrongs, by her action in other cases, leaves nothing to be regretted upon this subject, as to all cases prior to the Treaty of Washington, than the delay in making suitable reparation in such of them as fall plainly within the principle of others, which she has long since adjusted. The injury inflicted by delays in the settlement of these claims, falls with severity upon the individual claimants, and makes a strong appeal to her magnanimity and sense of justice for a speedy settlement. Other matters, arising out of the construction of existing treaties, also remain unadjusted, and will continue to be urged upon her attention.

The labors of the joint committee appointed by the two Governments to run the dividing line, established by the treaty of Washington, were, unfortunately, much delayed in the commencement of the season, by the failure of Congress at the last session to make a timely appropriation of funds to meet the expenses of the American party, and by other causes. The United States Commissioner, however, expresses his expectation that, by increased diligence and energy, the party will be able to make up for lost time.

We continue to receive the assurances of the most friendly feelings on the part of the other European powers; with each and all of whom it is so obviously our interest to cultivate the most amicable relations.—Nor can I anticipate the occurrence of any event which would be likely in any degree to disturb those relations. Russia, the great northern power, under the judicious sway of her Emperor, is constantly advancing in the road of science and improvement; while France, guided by the councils of her wise sovereign, pursues a course calculated to consolidate the general peace. Spain has obtained a breathing spell of some duration from the internal convulsions which have through so many years marred her prosperity; while Austria, the Netherlands, Prussia, Belgium, and the other powers of Europe, reap a rich harvest of blessings from the prevailing peace.

I informed the two Houses of Congress in my message of December last, that instructions had been given to Mr. Wheaton, our Minister at Berlin, to negotiate a treaty with the Germanic States, composing the Zoll Verein, if it could be done, stipulating, as far as it was practicable to accomplish it, for a reduction of the heavy and onerous duties levied on our tobacco, and other leading articles of agricultural production, and yielding in return, on our part, a reduction of duties on such articles, the production of their industry, as should not come into competition, or but a limited one, with articles, the product of our manufacturing industry. The Executive, in giving such instructions, considered itself as acting in strict conformity with the wishes of Congress, as made known through several measures which it had adopted; all directed to the accomplishment of this important result. The treaty was, therefore, negotiated; by which essential reductions were secured in the duties levied by the Zoll Verein, on tobacco, rice and lard, accompanied by a stipulation for the admission of raw cotton, free of duty. In exchange for which highly important concessions, a reduction of duties, imposed by the laws of the United States on a variety of articles, most of which were admitted free of duty under the act of Congress, commonly known as the Compromise law, and but few of which were produced in the United States, was stipulated for on our part. This treaty was communicated to the Senate at an early day of its last session, but not acted upon till near its close; when, for the want, as I am bound to presume, of full time to consider it, it was laid upon the table. This procedure had the effect of virtually rejecting it, in consequence of a stipulation contained in the treaty, that its ratifications should be exchanged on or before a day which has already passed. The Executive, acting upon the fair inference that the Senate did not intend its absolute rejection, gave instructions to our Minister at Berlin to reopen the negotiation, so far as to obtain an extension of time for the exchange of ratifications. I regret, however, to say that his efforts in this respect have been unsuccessful. I am, nevertheless, not without hope that the great advantages which were intended to be secured by this treaty, may yet be realized.

I am happy to inform you that Belgium has, by an "arrête royale," issued in July last, assimilated the flag of the United States to her own, so far as the direct trade between the two countries is concerned. This measure will prove of great service to our shipping interest; the trade having heretofore been carried on chiefly in foreign bottoms. I flatter myself that she will speedily resort to a modification of her system relating to the tobacco trade, which would decidedly benefit the agriculture of the United States, and operate to the mutual advantage of both countries.

No definitive intelligence has yet been received from our Minister of the conclusion of a treaty with the Chinese Empire; but enough is known to induce the strongest hopes that the mission will be crowned with success.

With Brazil our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The commercial intercourse between that growing empire and the United States, is becoming daily of greater importance to both; and it is the interest of both that the firmest relations of amity and good will should continue to be cultivated between them.

The Republic of New Grenada still withholds, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts have been employed by our Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Blackford, to produce a different result, indemnity in the case of the brig "Morris." And the Congress of Venezuela, although an arrangement has been effected between our Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, for the payment of $18,000, in discharge of its liabilities in the same case, has altogether neglected to make provision for its payment. It is to be hoped that a sense of justice will soon induce a settlement of these claims.

Our late Minister to Chili, Mr. Pendleton, has returned to the United States, without having effected an adjustment in the second claim of the Macedonian, which is delayed on grounds altogether frivolous and untenable. Mr. Pendleton's successor has been directed to urge the claim in the strongest terms, and, in the event of a failure to obtain a prompt adjustment, to report the fact to the Executive at as early a day as possible, so that the whole matter may be communicated to Congress.

At your last session, I submitted to the attention of Congress the Convention with the Republic of Peru, of the 17th March, 1841, providing for the adjustment of the claims of citizens of the United States against that Republic, but no definitive action was taken upon that subject. I again invite to it your attention and prompt action.

In my last annual message, I felt it to be my duty to make known to Congress, in terms both plain and emphatic, my opinion in regard to the war which has so long existed between Mexico and Texas, which, since the battle of San Jacinto, has consisted altogether of predatory incursions, attended by circumstances revolting to humanity. I repeat now what I then said, that after 8 years of feeble and ineffectual efforts to recover Texas, it was time that the war should have ceased.—The United States had a direct interest in the question. The contiguity of the two nations to our territory was but too well calculated to involve our peace. Unjust suspicions were engendered in the mind of one or the other of the belligerents against us; and, as a necessary consequence, American interests were made to suffer, and our peace became daily endangered. In addition to which, it must have been obvious to all, that the exhaustion produced by the war subjected both Mexico and Texas to the interference of other powers, which, without the interposition of this Government, might eventuate in the most serious injury to the United States. This Government, from time to time, exerted its friendly offices to bring about a termination of hostilities upon terms honorable alike to both the belligerents. Its efforts in this behalf proved unavailing. Mexico seemed, almost without an object, to persevere in the war, and no other alternative was left the Executive but to take advantage of the well known dispositions of Texas, and to invite her to enter into a treaty for annexing her territory to that of the United States.

Since your last session, Mexico has threatened to renew the war, and has either made, or proposes to make, formidable preparations for invading Texas. She has issued decrees and proclamations, preparatory to the commencement of hostilities, full of threats, revolting to humanity; and which, if carried into effect, would arouse the attention of all Christendom. This new demonstration of feeling, there is too much reason to believe, has been produced in consequence of the negotiation of the late treaty of annexation with Texas. The Executive, therefore, could not be indifferent to such proceedings; and it felt it to be due as well to itself as to the honor of the country, that a strong representation should be made to the Mexican Government upon the subject. This was accordingly done; as will be seen by the copy of the accompanying despatch from the Secretary of State to the United States Envoy at Mexico. Mexico has no right to jeopard the peace of the world by urging any longer a useless and fruitless contest. Such a condition of things would not be tolerated on the European continent. Why should it be on this? A war of desolation, such as is now threatened by Mexico cannot be waged without involving our peace and tranquillity. It is idle to believe that such a war would be looked upon with indifference by our own citizens, inhabiting adjoining States; and our neutrality would be violated in despite of all efforts on the part of the Government to prevent it. The country is settled by emigrants from the United States, under invitations held out to them by Spain and Mexico. Those emigrants have left behind them friends and relatives who would not fail to sympathise with them in their difficulties, and who would be led by those sympathies to participate in their struggles, however energetic the action of Government to prevent it. Nor would the numerous and formidable bands of Indians, the most warlike to be found in any land, which occupy the extensive regions contiguous to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and who are in possession of large tracts of country within the limits of Texas, be likely to remain passive. The inclinations of those numerous tribes lead them invariably to war whenever pretexts exist.

Mexico had no just ground of displeasure against this Government or people for negociating the treaty. What interest of hers was affected by the treaty? She was despoiled of nothing, since Texas was forever lost to her. The independence of Texas was recognized by several of the leading powers of the earth. She was free to treat—free to adopt her own line of policy—free to take the course which she believed was best calculated to secure her happiness. Her Government and People decided on annexation to the U. States; and the Executive saw, in the acquisition of such a territory, the means of advancing their permanent happiness and glory.—What principle of good faith was then violated? What rule of political morals trampled under foot? So far as Mexico herself was concerned, the measure should have been regarded by her as highly beneficial. Her inability to reconquer Texas had been exhibited, I repeat by eight—now nine—years of fruitless and ruinous contest. In the meantime, Texas has been growing in population and resources. Emigration has flowed into her territory, from all parts of the world, in a current which continues to increase in strength. Mexico requires a permanent boundary between that young republic and herself. Texas, at no distant day, if she continues separate and detached from the United States, will inevitably seek to consolidate her strength by adding to her domain the contiguous provinces of Mexico. The spirit of revolt from the control of the Central Government has, heretofore manifested itself in some of those provinces; and it is fair to infer that they would be inclined to take the first favorable opportunity to proclaim their independence, and to form close alliances with Texas. The war would thus be endless; or, if cessations of hostilities should occur, they would only endure for a season.

The interests of Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be better consulted than in a peace with her neighbors, which would result in the establishment of a permanent boundary. Upon the ratification of the treaty, the Executive was prepared to treat with her on the most liberal basis. Hence the boundaries of Texas were left undefined by the treaty. The Executive proposed to settle these upon terms that all the world should have pronounced just and reasonable.—No negotiation upon that point could have been undertaken between the United States and Mexico, in advance of the ratification of the treaty. We should have had no right—no power—no authority, to have conducted such a negotiation; and to have undertaken it, would have been an assumption equally revolting to the pride of Mexico and Texas, and subjecting us to the charge of arrogance; while to have proposed in advance of annexation, to satisfy Mexico for any contingent interest she might have in Texas, would have been to have treated Texas, not as an independent power, but as a mere dependency of Mexico. This assumption could not have been acted on by the Executive, without setting at defiance your own solemn declaration that that Republic was an independent State. Mexico had, it is true, threatened war against the United States, in the event the Treaty of Annexation was ratified.—The Executive could not permit itself to be influenced by this threat. It represented in this, the spirit of our people, who are ready to sacrifice much for peace, but nothing to intimidation. A war, under any circumstances is greatly to be deplored, and the United States is the last nation to desire it; but if, as the condition of peace, it be required of us to forego the unquestionable right of treating with an independent power, of our own Continent, upon matters highly interesting to both, and that upon a naked and unsustained pretension of claim by a third power, to control the free-will of the power with whom we treat—devoted as we may be to peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world, the Executive does not hesitate to say, that the People of the United States would be willing to brave all consequences, sooner than submit to such conditions. But no apprehension of war was entertained by the Executive; and I must express frankly the opinion that had the Treaty been ratified by the Senate, it would have been followed by a prompt settlement, to the entire satisfaction of Mexico, of every matter in difference between the two countries. Seeing then that new preparations for hostile invasion of Texas were about to be adopted by Mexico, and that these were brought about because Texas has adopted the suggestions of the Executive upon the subject of Annexation, it could not passively have folded its arms and permitted a war, threatened to be accompanied by every act that could mark a barbarous age, to be waged against her, because she has done so.

Other considerations of a controlling character influenced the course of the Executive. The treaty which had thus been negociated, had failed to receive the ratification of the Senate. One of the chief objections which were urged against it, was found to exist in the fact that the question of annexation had not been submitted to the ordeal of public opinion in the United States. However untenable such an objection was esteemed to be, in view of the unquestionable power of the Executive to negotiate the treaty and the great and lasting interests involved in the question, I felt it to be my duty to submit the whole subject to Congress as the best expounder of popular sentiment. No definitive action having been taken on the subject by Congress, the question referred itself directly to the decision of the States and the People. The great popular election which has just terminated, afforded the best opportunity of ascertaining the will of the States and People upon it. Pending that issue, it became the imperative duty of the Executive to inform Mexico that the question of annexation was still before the American People, and that, until their decision was pronounced, any serious invasion of Texas would be regarded as an attempt to forestall their judgment and could not be looked upon with indifference.

I am most happy to inform you that no such invasion has taken place, and I trust that, whatever your action may be upon it, Mexico will see the importance of deciding the matter by a resort to peaceful expedients, in preference to those of arms. The decision of the people and the States, on this great and interesting subject, has been decisively manifested. The question of annexation has been presented nakedly to their consideration. By the treaty itself, all collateral and incidental issues, which were calculated to divide and distract the public councils, were carefully avoided.

These were left to the wisdom of the future to determine. It presented, I repeat, the isolated question of annexation; and in that form it has been submitted to the ordeal of public sentiment. A controlling majority of the People, and a large majority of the States, have declared in favor of immediate annexation. Instructions have thus come up to both branches of Congress, from their respective constituents, in terms the most emphatic. It is the will of both the People and the States, that Texas shall be annexed to the Union promptly and immediately. It may be hoped that, in carrying into execution the public will, thus declared, all collateral issues may be avoided. Future Legislatures can best decide as to the number of States which should be formed out of the territory, when the time has arrived for deciding that question. So with all others. By the treaty, the United States assumed the payment of the debts of Texas, to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000, to be paid, with the exception of a sum falling short of $400,000, exclusively out of the proceeds of the sales of her public lands. We could not, with honor, take the lands without assuming the full payment of all incumbrances upon them.

Nothing has occurred since your last session to induce a doubt that the dispositions of Texas remain unaltered. No intimation of an altered determination on the part of her government and people has been furnished to the executive. She still desires to throw herself under the protection of our laws, and to partake of the blessings of our federative system; while every American interest would seem to require it. The extension of our coastwise and foreign trade, to an amount almost incalculable—the enlargement of the market for our manufactures—a constantly growing market for our agricultural productions—safety to our frontiers, and additional strength and stability to the Union—these are the results which would rapidly develope themselves, upon the consummation of the measure of annexation. In such event, I will not doubt but that Mexico would find her true interest to consist in meeting the advances of this Government in a spirit of amity.

Nor do I apprehend any serious complaint from any other quarter; no sufficient ground exists for such complaint. We should interfere in no respect with the rights of any other nation. There cannot be gathered from the act any design on our part to do so with their possessions on this continent. We have interposed no impediments in the way of such acquisitions of territory, large and extensive as many of them are, as the leading powers of Europe have made, from time to time, in every part of the world. We seek no conquest made by war. No intrigue will have been resorted to, or acts of diplomacy essayed, to accomplish the annexation of Texas. Free and independent herself she asks to be received into our Union. It is a question for our own decision whether she shall be received or not.

The two Governments having already agreed through their respective organs, on the terms of annexation, I would recommend their adoption by Congress in the form of a joint resolution, or act, to be perfected and made binding on the two countries, when adopted in like manner by the Government of Texas.

In order that the subject may be fully presented in all its bearings, the correspondence which has taken place, in reference to it, since the adjournment of Congress, between the United States, Texas, and Mexico, is herewith transmitted.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the Convention concluded between the United States and Mexico on the 20th of November, 1843, have been transmitted through our Minister, for the concurrence of the Mexican Government; but although urged thereto no action has yet been had on the subject; nor has any answer been given which would authorize a favorable conclusion in the future.

The Decree of September, 1843, in relation to the retail trade, the order for the expulsion of foreigners, and that of a more recent date in regard to passports—all of which are considered as in violation of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two countries, have led to a correspondence of considerable length between the Minister for Foreign Relations and our Representative at Mexico, but without any satisfactory result. They remain still unadjusted, and many and serious inconveniences have already resulted to our citizens in consequence of them.

Questions growing out of the act of disarming a body of Texian troops under the command of Major Snively, by an officer in the service of the United States, acting under the orders of our Government; and the forcible entry into the Custom House at Bryarly's Landing, on Red River, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the Collector of the Customs, as forfeited under the laws of Texas, have been adjusted; so far as the powers of the Executive extend. The correspondence between the two Governments in reference to both subjects, will be found amongst the accompanying documents. It contains a full statement of all the acts and circumstances with the views taken on both sides, and the principles on which the questions have been adjusted. It remains for Congress to make the necessary appropriation to carry the arrangement into effect, which I respectfully recommend.

The greatly improved condition of the treasury, affords a subject for general congratulation. The paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce, and which subjected the Government to the necessity of resorting to loans, and the issue of Treasury notes, to a large amount, has passed away; and after the payment of upwards of $7,000,000, on account of the interest, and in redemption of more than $5,000,000 of the public debt, which falls due on the 1st of January next, and setting apart upwards of $2,000,000 for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and meeting an instalment of the debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia—an estimated surplus of upwards of $7,000,000, over and above the existing appropriations, will remain in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year. Should the treasury notes continue outstanding, as heretofore, that surplus will be considerably augmented. Although all interest has ceased upon them, and the government has invited their return to the Treasury, yet they remain outstanding; affording great facilities to commerce, and establishing the fact that, under a well regulated system of finance the government has resources within itself, which render it independent in time of need, not only of private loans, but also of bank facilities.

The only remaining subject of regret is, that the remaining stocks of the Government do not fall due at an earlier day; since their redemption would be entirely within its control. As it is, it may be well worthy the consideration of Congress, whether the law establishing the sinking fund—under the operation of which the debts of the Revolution and last war with Great Britain were, to a great extent, extinguished—should not, with proper modifications, (so as to prevent an accumulation of surpluses, and limited in amount to a specific sum,) be re-enacted. Such provision, which would authorize the Government to go into the market for a purchase of its own stock, on fair terms, would serve to maintain its credit at the highest point, and prevent, to a great extent, those fluctuations in the price of its securities, which might, under other circumstances, affect its credit. No apprehension of this sort is, at this moment, entertained; since the stocks of the Government which but two years ago were offered for sale to capitalists, at home and abroad, at a depreciation, and could find no purchasers, are now greatly above par in the hands of the holders; but a wise and prudent forecast admonishes us to place beyond the reach of contingency the public credit.

It must also be a matter of unmingled gratification, that, under the existing financial system—resting upon the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816,—the currency of the country has attained a state of perfect soundness; and the rates of exchange between different parts of the Union, which, in 1841, denoted, by their enormous amount, the great depreciation, and in fact worthlessness of the currency in most of the States—are now reduced to little more than the mere expense of transporting specie from place to place, and the risk incidental to the operation. In a new country like that of the United States—where so many inducements are held out for speculation—the depositories of the surplus revenue, consisting of Banks of any description, when it reaches any considerable amount, require the closest vigilance on the part of the Government. All banking institutions, under whatever denomination they may pass, are governed by an almost exclusive regard to the interest of the stockholders. That interest consists in the augmentation of profits, in the form of dividends, and a large surplus revenue entrusted to their custody is but too apt to lead to excessive loans and to extravagantly large issues of paper. As a necessary consequence, prices are nominally increased, and the speculative mania everywhere seizes upon the public mind. A fictitious state of prosperity for a season exists, and, in the language of the day, money becomes plenty. Contracts are entered into by individuals, resting on this unsubstantial state of things, but the delusion speedily passes away, and the country is overrun by an indebtedness so weighty as to overwhelm many, and to visit every department of industry with great and ruinous embarrassment. The greatest vigilance becomes necessary on the part of the Government to guard against this state of things. The depositories must be given distinctly to understand that the favors of the Government will be altogether withdrawn, or substantially diminished, if its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their banking capital, or as the foundation of an enlarged circulation.—The Government, through its revenue has, at all times, an important part to perform in connexion with the currency; and it greatly depends upon its vigilance and care whether the country be involved in embarrassments similar to those which it has had recently to encounter; or, aided by the action of the Treasury, shall be preserved in a sound and healthy condition.

The dangers to be guarded against are greatly augmented by too large a surplus of revenue. When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by a wise and prudent forecast to meet unforeseen contingencies, the Legislature itself may come to be seized with a disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of which may—and most probably would—be found to conflict with the Constitution. A fancied expediency is elevated above Constitutional authority; and a reckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly follows. The important power of taxation, which, when exercised to the most restricted form, is a burden on labor and production, is resorted to, under various pretexts, for purposes having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant, and the extravagance of Government stimulates individual extravagance, until the spirit of a wild and ill-regulated speculation, involves one and all in its unfortunate results. In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an axiom, founded in moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the government; and that whatever exists beyond, should be reduced or modified. This doctrine does in no way conflict with the exercise of a sound discrimination in the selection of the articles to be taxed, which a due regard to the public weal would at all times suggest to the Legislative mind. It leaves the range of selection undefined; and such selection should always be made with an eye to the great interests of the country. Composed as is the Union, of separate and independent States, a patriotic Legislature will not fail in consulting the interests of the parts, to adopt such course as will be best calculated to advance the harmony of the whole; and thus insure that permanency in the policy of Government without which all efforts to advance the public prosperity are vain and fruitless. This great and vitally important task rests with Congress; and the Executive can do no more than recommend the general principles which should govern in its execution.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War, for an exhibition of the condition of the army; and recommend to you, as well worthy your best consideration, many of the suggestions it contains. The Secretary in no degree exaggerates the great importance, of pressing forward, without delay, in the work of erecting and finishing the fortifications, to which he particularly alludes. Much has been done towards placing our cities and roadsteads in a state of security against the hazards of hostile attack, within the last four years; but considering the new elements which have been, of late years, employed in the propelling of ships, and the formidable implements of destruction which have been brought into service, we cannot be too active or vigilant in preparing and perfecting the means of defence. I refer you, also, to his report for a full statement of the condition of the Indian tribes within our jurisdiction. The Executive has abated no effort in carrying into effect the well established policy of the Government, which contemplates a removal of all the tribes residing within the limits of the several States beyond those limits; and it is now enabled to congratulate the country at the prospect of an early consummation of this object. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life, and through the operation of the schools established among them, aided by the efforts of the pious men of various religious denominations—who devote themselves to the task of their improvement—we may fondly hope that the remains of the formidable tribes who were once the masters of this country will, in their transition from the savage state, to a condition of refinement and cultivation, add another bright trophy to adorn the labors of a well-directed philanthropy.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, will explain to you the situation of that branch of the service. The present organization of the Department, imparts to its operations great efficiency, but I concur fully in the propriety of a division of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs into two Bureaus. The subjects, as now arranged, are incongruous, and require to a certain extent, information and qualifications altogether dissimilar.

The operations of the squadron on the coast of Africa have been conducted with all due attention to the object which led to its organization, and I am happy to say that the officers and crews have enjoyed the best possible health, under the system adopted by the officer in command. It is believed that the United States is the only nation which has, by its laws subjected to the punishment of death, as pirates, those who may be engaged in the slave trade. A similar enactment on the part of other nations would not fail to be attended by beneficial results.

In consequence of the difficulties which have existed in the way of securing titles for the necessary grounds, operations have not yet been commenced towards the establishment of the navy yard at Memphis. So soon as the title is perfected, no further delay will be permitted to intervene. It is well worthy of your consideration, whether Congress should not direct the establishment of a rope-walk, in connection with the contemplated Navy Yard, as a measure not only of economy but as highly useful and necessary. The only establishment of the sort now connected with the service is located at Boston, and the advantages of a similar establishment convenient to the hemp growing region, must be apparent to all.

The report of the Secretary presents other matters to your consideration, of an important character in connection with the service.

In referring you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, it affords me continued gratification to be able to advert to the fact, that the affairs of the Department for the last four years, have been so conducted as from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office, a debt of nearly $500,000 existed against the Department, which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The Department, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of its present efficient head, free of debt or embarrassment, which could only have been done by the observance and practice of the greatest vigilance and economy. The laws have contemplated, throughout, that the Department should be self-sustained; but it may become necessary, with the wisest regard to public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the system. There is a strong desire manifested in many quarters, so to alter the tariff of letter postage as to reduce the amount of tax at present imposed.—Should such measures be carried into effect, to the full extent desired, it cannot well be doubted but that for the first years of its operation, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute a charge upon the Treasury. Whether such a result would be desirable, it will be for Congress, in its wisdom to determine. It may in general be asserted, that radical alterations in any system should rather be brought about gradually, than by sudden changes; and by pursuing this prudent policy in the reduction of letter postage, the Department might still sustain itself through the revenue which would accrue by the increase of letters. The state and condition of the public Treasury has, heretofore, been such as to have precluded the recommendation of any material change. The difficulties upon this head have, however, ceased, and a large discretion is now left to the Government.

I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our own waters, for the transportation of the mail. The example of the British government is well worthy of imitation in this respect. The belief is strongly entertained that the emoluments arising from the transportation of mail matter to foreign countries, would operate of itself as an inducement to cause individual enterprise to undertake that branch of the task; and the remuneration of the Government would consist in the addition readily made to our steam navy in case of emergency by the ships so employed. Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the command of experienced officers of the Navy will not escape your observation. The application of steam to the purposes of naval warfare, cogently recommends an extensive steam marine as important in estimating the defences of the country. Fortunately, this may be attained by us to a great extent without incurring any large amount of expenditure. Steam vessels to be engaged in the transportation of the mails on our principal water courses, lakes, and part of our coast, could also be so constructed as to be efficient as war vessels when needed; and would of themselves constitute a formidable force in order to repel attacks from abroad.—We cannot be blind to the fact, that other nations have already added large numbers of steamships to their naval armaments, and this new and powerful agent is destined to revolutionize the condition of the world. It becomes the United States therefore, looking to their security, to adopt a similar policy; and the plan suggested will enable them to do so at a small comparative cost.

I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and untiring industry which has characterized the conduct of the members of the Executive Cabinet. Each, in his appropriate sphere, has rendered me the most efficient aid in carrying on the Government, and it will not, I trust, appear out of place for me to bear this public testimony. The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, are rigidly, and without favor or affection, so to interpret the national will, expressed in the laws, as that injustice should be done to none—justice to all. This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus it is believed that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow-citizens, who from time to time have been drawn to the Seat of Government for the settlement of their transactions with the Government, have gone away dissatisfied. Where the testimony has been perfected, and was esteemed satisfactory, their claims have been promptly audited, and this in the absence of all favoritism or partiality. The Government which is not just to its own people, can neither claim their affection, nor the respect of the world. At the same time the closest attention has been paid to those matters which relate more immediately to the great concerns of the country. Order and efficiency in each branch of the public service, have prevailed, accompanied by an system of the most rigid responsibility on the part of the receiving and disbursing agents. The fact, in illustration of the truth of this remark, deserves to be noticed that the revenues of the Government amounting in the last four years to upwards of $120,000,000, have been collected and disbursed, through the numerous Governmental agents, without the loss, by default, of any amount worthy of serious commentary.

The appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the rivers of the West, and of the harbors on the lakes, are in a course of judicious expenditure under suitable agents; and are destined, it is to be hoped, to realize all the benefits designed to be accomplished by Congress. I cannot, however, sufficiently impress upon Congress, the great importance of withholding appropriations from improvements which are not ascertained, by previous examination and survey, to be necessary for the shelter and protection of trade from the dangers of storms and tempests. Without this precaution, the expenditures are but too apt to enure to the benefit of individuals without reference to the only consideration which can render them constitutional—the public interests and the general good.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the interests of the District, over which, by the Constitution, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. It would be deeply to be regretted should there be, at any time, ground to complain of neglect on the part of a community which, detached as it is from the parental care of the States of Virginia and Maryland, can only expect aid from Congress, as its local Legislature. Amongst the subjects which claim your attention, is the prompt organization of an Asylum for the insane, who may be found, from time to time, sojourning within the District. Such course is also demanded by considerations which apply to branches of the public service. For the necessities in this behalf, I invite your particular attention to the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

I have thus, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you; and matters of no ordinary importance are urged upon your consideration. Shall I not be permitted to congratulate you on the happy auspices under which you have assembled, and at the important change in the condition of things which has occurred in the last three years? During that period questions with foreign powers, of vital importance to the peace of our country, have been settled and adjusted. A desolating and wasting war with savage tribes has been brought to a close. The internal tranquillity of the country threatened by agitating questions has been preserved. The credit of the Government, which had experienced a temporary embarrassment, has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers, which, for a season, were empty, have been replenished. A currency, nearly uniform in its value, has taken the place of one depreciated and almost worthless. Commerce and manufactures, which had suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived; and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and substantial footing, and the rapid growth of our cities, in every direction, bespeaks most strongly the favorable circumstances by which we are surrounded.

My happiness, in the retirement which shortly awaits me, is the ardent hope which I experience, that this state of prosperity is neither deceptive nor destined to be short lived, and that measures which have not yet received its sanction, but which I cannot but regard as closely connected with the honor, the glory, and still more enlarged prosperity of the country, are destined, at an early day, to receive the approval of Congress. Under these circumstances, and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others, more able than myself, the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity. I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying reflection that, as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact that when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified Veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the People, nor weakened in any degree their attachment to that great conservative feature of our Government.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, December, 1844.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—John Bradford alias Fagan, was yesterday brought into Court and arraigned on three several indictments, wherein he is charged with stabbing with intent to kill, and pleaded guilty on each.

John Roach, charged with stealing a horse, was put upon trial and found not guilty.

Joseph Maria, was tried on a charge of manning(?), and found not guilty.

Ellen Curtray, charged with assault and battery was tried and acquitted.

Edward Watts, Thomas Beaty and James McDonald, charged with assault and battery, were put upon trial. The jury not being able to agree upon a verdict, the accused were discharged from custody.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Arthur Matthews, who had been for several months confined in the Parish Prison, the witnesses on the part of the prosecution being absent from the State.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—This evening's entertainments are set apart for the benefit of Mrs. Wallack, on which occasion will be performed the sterling comedy of "Bell's Stratagem," and the fairy extravaganza of "Beauty and the Beast." During the evening several of the prominent members of the Corps de Ballet will appear in a variety of favorite dances. The claims of the fair beneficiary upon the play-going portion of our community are too well known not to be properly rewarded upon an occasion like the present. We anticipate a crowded house.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The fairy spectacle of "Cherry and Fair Star;" the drama of the "Bleeding Nun" and the farce of "Why don't they Marry" are announced for this evening.

LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION JOCKEY CLUB RACES
ECLIPSE COURSE—CARROLLTON.

Sixth Day, Friday, December 13th, 1844—Association Purse, $250—Mile Heats—Best three in five.

Duncan F. Kenner enters ch. m. ADUELLA, by imp. Glencoe, out of Countess by Leviathan, 6 years old.	3 1 1 2 1
A. Lecompte & Co. enters b. m. LAURA LECOMPTE, by [illegible], out of imp. Sarah, by Sarpedon, 4 years old.	1 2 2 1 2
G. Cox enters b. f. VICTORESS, by Grey Eagle, dam by Royal Charlie; 3 years old,	2 3 3 3 3

Time—1.52½; 1.53; 1.54; 1.54; 1.56½.

To-day the Race will be for the Association Purse of $1,000. Four mile heats. The entries are, *Tarantula, Pat Gallwey, Rover* and *Sally Shannon.*

Thomas A. Davis has been nominated for the office of Mayor by the American Republicans of Boston.

ALABAMA.—We learn that DIXON H. LEWIS has been elected by the Legislature of Alabama to the United States Senate for six years, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Wm. R. King.

LATER FROM CHINA.

Arrival of the Treaty concluded by Mr. Cushing.

By the bark Sappho, Crocker, at Boston, we have advices from Canton to August 3d, and from Macao, to the 4th, four days later than received by way of England.

The Sappho has brought home despatches for our government from Mr. Cushing, among which is the treaty that he has concluded with China.

Mr. Cushing was at Macao when the Sappho left, and was to sail in the U. S. brig *Perry* for Mazatlan, on the Mexican coast, on his way homeward, on the 15th of August. Mr. Cushing and the gentlemen attached to the embassy were well.

Capt. Crocker reports that bark Convoy, Capt. Joshua Towne, of Boston, which had sailed from Macao July 24th, for this port, had been attacked by a piratical Chinese junk, which Captain Towne succeeded in capturing, and had taken his prize to Hong Kong.

NAVAL.—At Macao, August 4. United States ships Brandywine, Com. Parker, for West Coast of America, December 1; St. Louis, Capt. Tilton, to sail on a cruise September 1; and brig Perry, Capt. Keith, to sail on a cruise August 15.—*N. Y. Jour. Com. 4th.*

POLICE JURY OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

Sitting of the 11th December, 1844.

Present—The Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge of the Parish, and Messrs. Gaiennié, Vienne, Cruzat, Locke, Duvigneaud, Blossman, Nadaud, Percy, Dana and Dupaty.

Absent—Messrs. Peire, Ramos and Doyle.

The minutes of the last sitting, were read and approved.

The Judge submitted to the Jury a letter from G. Lobrano, praying to be dispensed with paying the proportion of Tax for four months on his Coffeehouse, during which time it was closed.

On motion of Mr. Gaiennié, the above letter was referred to a committee, composed of Messrs. Gaiennié, Nadaud and Duvigneaud.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Gaiennié and adopted.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Parish of Orleans, be and is hereby authorized to pay on the warrant of the Parish Judge, the following claims, for refreshments, &c., furnished to the Judges of Elections, on the 1st July, 4th and 25th November last, viz:—

For the Election of Representatives to the Legislature and Convention.

To A. Faivre, in the 4th ward, Third Municipality,	$12
To Joseph Cafiero, in the 4th ward, Second Municipality,	12

For the Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

To Messrs. Mudge & Waterman, 2nd ward, Second Municipality,	12
To John Kramer, 3d ward, 2d municipality,	12
To Joseph Paturzo, 1st ward, 3d municipality,	12
To N. Faivre, 4th ward, 3d municipality,	12

For the Election of Messrs. Benjamin & Conrad.

To Victor Martin, 2d ward, 1st municipality,	12
To the same, 3d ward, 1st municipality,	12
To the same, 4th ward, 1st municipality,	12
To the same, 5th ward, 1st municipality,	12
To Mudge & Waterman, 1st ward, 1st municipality,	12
To the same, 2d ward, 2d municipality,	12
To P. Rammer, 3d ward, 2d municipality,	12
To A. Faivre, 4th ward, 2d municipality,	12
To Joseph Cafiero, 4th ward, 2d municipality,	12
To J. Juden, for three elections in 1st ward, 1st municipality,	35

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Gaiennié and adopted:—

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay to H. D. Peire, Sheriff, the sum of thirty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents, ($37 25) for sundry articles purchased for the Prison, in virtue of a resolution adopted on the 19th July, 1844.

Mr. Gaiennié, presented two accounts of the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, for election expenses, amounting to $12 50 cents; and on motion, they were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Duvigneaud offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Treasurer is hereby authorised to pay the following accounts:—

Ten dollars to Mr. E. Clermont; twenty-five dollars fifty cents, to Mr. S. Locke; four dollars fifty cents to Mr. St. Cyr, Keeper of the Courthouse, and seven dollars to Mr. Payne.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Duvigneaud, and adopted:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Courts, are hereby authorised to purchase a Carpet from the Court of Probates, and to cause said Courthouse to be whitewashed, and the Treasurer is hereby authorised to appropriate the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for the above mentioned purpose.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Gaiennié, and adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter the Collector of Taxes on Real Estate and Slaves, shall commence the collection of said Taxes, on the 1st January, of every year, and he shall furnish his securities in the month of December, of every year.

The Judge submitted to the Jury a letter from the Finance Committee of Municipality No. One, relative to the rent of the Prison due by the Parish.

On motion, said letter was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Jury then acted upon the petitions for the emancipation of slaves—(See Record of Emancipations.)

On motion, the Jury adjourned sine die.

(Signed) A. CRUZAT, Secretary.

The following petitions were presented to the Police Jury for the emancipation of Slaves.

Petition of Mdme. Carriere for the emancipation of the slave Caroline.

Petition of Mederic Lasquet for the emancipation of the negro girl Hannah.

Petition of Louis Clovis Lefevre for the emancipation of the mulatto woman Maria Antonia Panes and her two children.

Petition of Louis Bravat for the emancipation of the slave Marie Jeanne Amelie(?).

Petition of Juan Y. de Eguna for the emancipation of the slave Marcelite and her two children.

Petition of Bernard Grillet for the emancipation of the slave Mary.

Petition of Joseph Casimir for the emancipation of the slave Azémia(?).

Petition of L. B. Macarty for the emancipation of the slave Jean Baptiste.

Petition of Celeste Bellanger for the emancipation of the slave Marie and her three children.

Petition of Marie Monette Sauve for the emancipation of the slave Pierre.

Petition of Ellen Ford for the emancipation of the slave Louisa Jones.

Petition of Adele Debuys for the emancipation of the slave Jean, a child.

Petition of heirs of Pierre Marion for the emancipation of the slave Joseph.

Petition of Valcour Wiltz for the emancipation of the slaves Marava(?) and Paul.

Petition of J. Pitot for the emancipation of the slave Fanny.

Petition of Denis Prieur for the emancipation of the slave Emeline Elizabeth.

Petition of Charles Martinez for the emancipation of the slave Clara.

Petition of Victoire Champion for the emancipation of the slave Lucien.

Petition of L. B. Macarty for the emancipation of the slave Joseph Figaro.

Petition of Vict. Bonne Hector for the emancipation of the slave Gregoire.

Petition of J. B. Blache for the emancipation of the slave Madeleine.

Petition of Jean Boxant(?) for the emancipation of the slave Louis.

Petition of Nelson D. Saunders for the emancipation of the slave Lewis Banks.

Petition of Lucien Mansion for the emancipation of the slave Lucie.

Petition of Glaude Guichenet for the emancipation of the slave Sarah.

(Signed) A. CRUZAT, Secretary.

It must readily be admitted that Red Hair is not a mark of beauty, and we know from observation that all may just as well have Black, if they will use the East India Hair Dye found at 30 Poydras street. Many ladies and gentlemen in this city have used it regularly for years past, and no person could perceive that their hair was not naturally black. Gentlemen having Red Whiskers, should not let a single day pass, before they procure a bottle of this Dye, which will change light hair to a jet black without the least inconvenience or discoloration of the skin. d14

CARD. For Louisville and Cincinnati—The new and fast running passenger steamer GEN PIKE, Capt Chas Kiss(?) will leave for the above and intermediate ports This Day at 4 o'clock P M. For freight or passage apply on board or to HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, d14 44 Poydras

MANDEVILLE COLLEGE.
THE first Annual Examination will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, and close on Thursday, the 19th instant, with the distribution of Prizes.
BOARD OF EXAMINERS AND VISITORS:
Hon. Judge Simon, of the Supreme Court
William Freret, Esq. C. Roselius, Esq.
G. Schmidt, Esq. R. M. Carter(?), Esq.
The Annual Vacation ends on the 8th of January next, when the regular classes will be resumed.
The body of Professors having been increased, the number of pupils admitted, hitherto confined to sixty, will in future be unlimited. d13

NOTICE—All persons having any claim against the succession of the late Augustin F. Macarty, deceased, are requested to present and make known their claims to the undersigned, sole testamentary executor of the deceased.
New Orleans, December 13, 1844. [illegible]
d14—3t

Succession of Peter Girodeaux.
ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of Peter Girodeaux, will please present them, and all those who are indebted to the same, will please make payment to JAMES B. KEANE(?), Curator, No. 3 Custom-house street.
New Orleans, Dec. 13th, 1844 d14—3t

J. FEATEL(?), Corner Conti street and Chartres.
HAS the honor of informing his friends and the public in general that he has just arrived from the North with a fine assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at moderate prices. The above articles having been made under his own direction, he recommends them particularly. He has also received from France a fine assortment of fine articles for Gifts.
Also—Clock-maker's Furniture. d14—1w

TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.
MERCHANTS doing business in the country will find an extensive assortment of Hats and Caps of our own manufacture at very low prices, and their orders promptly filled. We have also a large supply of low priced fur and wool Hats, suitable for Plantation use.
ANDREW RANKIN & Co., d14 3t Granite Building, Gravier street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
LIFE OF LORD ELDON, by Horace Twiss.
A LIFE OF [illegible]
THE AMERICAN HOUSE CARPENTER, illustrated by more than 300 engravings, by R. G. Hatfield.
PUNCH'S LETTER WRITER
ORACLES FROM THE POETS, by Mrs Gilman.
BUSH ON THE RESURRECTION
KEITH'S LAND OF ISRAEL
PARLEY'S WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT
PARLEY'S WIT BOUGHT.
Also—A few copies of Dickens's Christmas Carol, new edition.
BINGLEY'S TALES ABOUT TRAVELLING, new edition.
PERCY'S TALES OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.
The above together with a large collection of amusing and instructive books for Children, are offered at extremely low prices, by J. B. STEEL,
d14 14 Camp st, successor to Norman, Steel & Co.

RECEIVED by late arrivals and for sale by the undersigned: 6 half pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy 4th proof of 1840, a half and 7 quarter pipes superior old Maglory Brandy 1st and 2d proof of 1835, [illegible] quarter pipes superior Mazetta, 1 puncheon genuine Jamaica Rum 4th proof, 120 cases Claret, St. Julien and St. Estephe, [illegible] St Julien Medoc 1834, 170 [illegible] White Wine, Haut Sauterne & Haut Barsac, [illegible] brown Holland Westphalian Hams, Dutch cheese, fresh salted Herrings in jars, [illegible] Potatoes, Barley, &c., &c. O. MIESEGAES,
d14 64 Old Levee.

FISH AND POTATOES—100 drums cod fish, 100 bbls potatoes, 200 bbls and kegs No 1, 2 and 3 mackerel, 40 bbls tanners' oil, 20 kegs tongues and sounds, on board ship Atlanta, for sale by J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp
d14

SUNDRIES—500 bbls superfine flour, a choice brand from Missouri, 400 kegs prime leaf lard, 200 bbls mess, prime and rump pork; 5 casks beeswax, 8 bbls beans, white and red, a few sacks wheat, for sale by
d14 HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 65 Camp.

BROGANS, BOOTS AND SHOES—Landing from ships Selden and Magnolia, and in store—3,000 cases brogans, boots and shoes, comprising a general assortment, adapted to the season, for sale by
d14 FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

NEW YORK—50 bbls new clear mess and prime, M O and prime, for sale by
d10 SHOLTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 77 Tchoupitoulas street

SOAP—200 boxes extra No 1 Cincinnati soap, Proctor Gamble's brand, for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
d4 44 Poydras

SIDES—25 hhds Cincinnati bacon sides, a superior article, for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
d4 44 Poydras

LIBERAL ADVANCES will be made on Flour, Pork, Lead, Cotton and Tobacco, consigned to our house in New York. HEWITT, HERAN & Co,
d14 65 Camp street.

RIO COFFEE—10,000 bags Rio, the cargoes of ship Cato, Vernon, Maid of Orleans and Hortense, direct from Rio, now landing and in store, for sale by
d14 G GREEN & BRO

BLANKETS—4 point French Blankets, just arrived per Oregon from Marseilles, for sale by
d14 SCHMIDT & CO 80 Bienville st.

HOLLAND GIN—Orange brand, of superior quality for sale by SCHMIDT & CO,
d14 80 Bienville street

BAGGING AND ROPE—500 pieces Kentucky Bagging, and 300 coils Missouri and Kentucky rope, for sale by
d11 HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 65 Camp

GOODS FOR THE MEXICAN MARKET—Silk Hose, Plattillas, Britannias, in store, and for sale by
d14 A GORDON, WYLIE & Co, 52 Bienville

LEATHER—Skirting sole and hog skins, for sale by SHOLTZ, HADDEN & LEACH
d14 77 Tchoupitoulas

JAVA COFFEE—300 bags Old Java, superior quality, just landing, for sale by
d14 GEO GREEN & BRO, 47 Gravier

BLACKING—50 gross Bell's superior paste blacking for sale by
d14 FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

HATS—300 cases Cassimere, Russia, Beaver, other fashionable hats, for sale by
d14 FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

WOOLEN SOCKS—cases country knit woolen socks, for sale by
d14 FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

EXCHANGE on Boston at sight and 60 days for sale by J. P. WHITNEY & Co,
d12 73 Camp st

PEPPER—heavy sumatra entitled to debenture, for sale by E. TROISGROS,
d12 36 Old Levee

COFFEE—300 bags Havana, for sale by E. TROISGROS,
d12 36 Old Levee

SUGAR—50 boxes Havana White, Yellow and Brown, for sale by E. TROISGROS, 36 Old Levee

HEMP 71 bales dew-rotted hemp landing from steamboat Manhattan, for sale by MERLE, BEVILLE & Co, 43 Old Levee

INDIGO—10 Cerons Guatimala, for sale by E. TROISGROS, 36 Old Levee

COCOA—35 bags Guayaquil for sale by E. TROISGROS,
d12 36 Old Levee

ALMONDS—Shelled Almonds for sale by E. TROISGROS,
d12 36 Old Levee

LIVERPOOL SALT—1000 sacks salt, half fine, in store, for sale by J B BLACHE & Co, No 10 Old Levee
d10—1m between Conti and Bienville sts

LEADED PLATES—An excellent article for roofing, received and for sale by A GORDON, WYLIE & Co, 52 Bienville

BRANDY—15 half pipes Otard, Dupuy & Co, A Seignette and J J Dupuy, warranted pure, for sale by
d12 FOS[illegible]ICK & BRO, 74 Camp

BLANKETS—suitable for plantations, for sale by A. GORDON, WYLIE & CO,
d12 52 Bienville street.

BAGGING, ROPE AND PACKING YARN—300 pieces Bower Loom bagging; 1000 coils rope; 300 rolls packing yarn will be sold low to close consignment.
SHOLTZ, HADDEN & LEACH
d12 77 Tchoupitoulas street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ
Successor of L. Vermeersch
ON SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at the City Exchange, St. Louis street
That valuable property in the square between Madison, Conti, Old Levee and Main sts, fronting on Madison and Main streets, with the buildings thereon consisting of two brick houses two stories each, kitchen &c, the houses being No 16 Madison st and 15 Main st.
Terms very liberal, for which, or further particulars see Courier. Sale without any reserve. d13—2t

BY J A BEARD & Co.
J A Bossuyat(?), Auctioneer
Slaves! Slaves!
WILL be sold at public auction on Saturday 14th at 12 o'clock at Banks Arcade—
A gang of valuable Negroes comprising Field Hands, House Servants and Nurses.
Full particulars at sale. d12

BY J A BEARD & Co.
J A Bossuyat(?), Auctioneer
Choice Wines, &c.
To close a concern.
WILL be sold at auction on Tuesday the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, at 10 Canal street R——
The residue of a stock of WINES and SUPERIOR LIQUORS, which will be sold without reserve, to close a concern, comprising Crown and other brands Champagne, Lafitte and Leoville, in quarts and pints, claret, a few cases of Stephen Girard claret, choice Sauterne in quarts and pints, superior Hock, a fine selection, Barsac, Moselle, Old Madeira, Duff Gordon Pale Sherry, Old crusted Port, Madeira in demijohns, Sazerac brandy in lots, in demijohns of various sizes; 1 half pipe of Old Madeira, choice, 1 pipe of superior old port, [illegible], &c.
—ALSO—
To close consignments, positive sale, 100 dozen of very old and choice GOLDEN SHERRY, imported in glass in 1834. The wine will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and is worthy the attention of housekeepers.
Terms—Cash. Forty-eight hours allowed for reclamation.
For further particulars see catalogue. d12

BY SYKES & HYDE
A. DEVALL, Auctioneer
WILL be sold on Saturday, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the St Louis Exchange, the following property situated in the first municipality, viz
Two lots of ground in Bienville street
Lot No 2 measures 30 feet front on Bienville street 30 feet in width in the rear by 139 feet 4 inches and 6 lines in depth on the line dividing it from lot No 1, and 139 feet 4 inches and 3 lines in depth on the line dividing it from lot No 3
Lot No 3 measures 30 feet front on Bienville street and 30 feet in width in the rear by 139 feet 4 inches 3 lines in depth on the line dividing it from lot No 2, and 139 feet 4 inches in depth on the opposite line, all French measure.
Lot No 7 measuring 38 feet 5 inches front on Villere street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by 127 feet 10 inches and 3 lines in depth between parallel lines
A lot on Customhouse street, between Marais and Villere streets, measuring 30 feet front on Customhouse street, by 100 feet in depth between parallel lines all French measure, with the buildings thereon, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house 34 feet front by 40 feet deep, raised on a solid brick foundation 4 feet from the ground built of the best materials; slate roof, having 5 handsome rooms, a good kitchen with a good rooms and gallery on the second story leading into the house; there is a wide passage for a carriage, cistern of 3000 galls, well with a pump, a flower garden in the rear with some excellent fruit trees
Terms—For lot No 2 $417 cash, balance 6 months credit, for approved endorsed note and mortgage on the property until final payment.
Lot 3 $446 20 cash balance same as No. 2.
Lot 7 cash—House and lot on Customhouse street, 6, 12, 18 months credit, for approved endorsed notes and mortgage on the property until final payment d14

BY FERNANDEZ & SAUCIER.
ON SATURDAY, 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the City Exchange, St Louis street—
TWELVE LOTS OF GROUND in suburb Washington, in the square bounded by Girod, [illegible], St Jean Baptiste sts, having 30 feet, 8 inches, English measure, fronting on Dessa(?) street, by 120 feet in depth.
Terms—Cash.
Act of sale by Octave De Armas, notary public at cost of purchaser. d10

BY FERNANDEZ & SAUCIER.
WILL be sold on Saturday, the 14th December 1844, at 12 m, St. Louis Exchange, in this city, at the hour of twelve o'clock M., in obedience to an order from the Probate Court of the Parish, bearing date 15th November, 1844, the following described properties, belonging to the estate of the late Augustin Aury(?) [illegible], to wit:
1. A lot of ground, together with the buildings thereon, situate in the Second Municipality, designated as lot No. 4, on a plan drawn by Pilié, on the 11th of April, 1829, and annexed to an act executed before Octave de Armas, a notary in this city, on the 23d of same month. Said lot measuring, in English measure, 37 feet 1 inches front on Baronne street, between Gravier and Union streets, 91 feet on the line which separates it from the property belonging to John Freret, 97 feet 1 inch on the line which separates it from the property belonging to Widow Freret, and 26 feet 9 inches in the rear.
2. Another lot of ground together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First Municipality, in Dauphine street between Conti and Bienville streets, measuring 30 feet front on Dauphine street, by 100 feet in depth and bounded on one side by the property belonging to N Frank, and on the other by property belonging to Mr T P Hyde.
3. LA VAILLE, a negro man, aged about 45 years, a carpenter
4. JASMIN, a negro man, aged about 40 years, affected with a venereal disease of old standing
5. ANNETTE, a creole negress, aged about 40 years, a washerwoman and ironer
6. AUGUSTE, a creole mulatto boy aged 14 years
Conditions of sale—For the houses and lots one third cash, and the balance at a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months; and for the slaves, one third cash, and the balance at a credit of six and twelve months—the whole for satisfactorily endorsed notes, divided into coupons, secured by mortgage, and bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum from maturity until paid.
Acts of sale before Felix Grima, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. d9—6t

BY JOHN M BACH, Auctioneer.
Office 94 Charles street
WILL BE SOLD on Saturday Dec 14, at 12 o'clock M, at Banks' Arcade, in Magazine street—
One square of Ground in Faubourg Bouligny, to be sold in lots and designated as No [illegible].
Also—17 Lots of Ground in Carrollton in the Square bounded by Avenue Hillary, Hope and Third streets
Terms—One third cash and the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months with mortgage.
Acts before L. T. Caire, N. Pub.
Also—4 Lots in Carrollton, No 3, 4, 5, and 6 in square No. [illegible], as per plan of Thomas Dobbins(?), and fronting on Washington and [illegible] streets
Terms at Sale.
Acts of sale before J R Marks Not Pub

BY FERNANDEZ & SAUCIER
Sale of valuable property.
ON Saturday, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis street will be sold—
A lot of ground measuring 35 feet front on St Peter street between Claiborne and Derbigny, by 95 ft 6 inches, 3 lines in depth. On said lot there are a house bricked between posts, roofed in slate, divided in three apartments, gallery, kitchen, servant's rooms, stables, &c. The insurance is paid up to the month of March.
Terms—6, 12 and 18 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage until final payment.
Act of sale by Felix Percy, notary public. The plan will be exposed at the Exchange on the day of sale d4

LOST—A certificate No 356 for 50 shares of the New Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company. Whoever may find the same will please leave it at the office of this paper, as it is of no use to any person but the owner. d13—3t

L. DUPERRON,
DOCTOR DENTIST,
No. 186 Bourbon street,
Between St Philippe and Dumaine streets.
His office is open from 9 o'clock A M till 2 P M, and from 4 till 6 in the evening d6

CALVIN HUNTINGTON No 56 Bienville street offers for sale the following goods by the package, now landing:
100 bales 4-4 brown shirtings, L M C and other brands,
30 do 4-4 and 3-4 Carolina and Lowell Osnaburgs,
30 do Amoskeag and Suffolk cotton drills,
30 do 6-4 Whitam sheetings, ticks and cottonades,
10 do Lin Dundee Osnaburgs, and 40 inch Burlaps,
10 do 42 inch lin. Russia sheetings, part for debenture,
10 do Russia crash. [illegible],
25 cases bleached cottons, kerseys, linseys, [illegible], cotton hdkfs, Kingston checks. d19 1m

FRED. BONIS & LOUVRIER
29 CHARTRES STREET,
HAVE now received their complete assortment of FRENCH GOODS, IMPORTED DIRECTLY. They offer it for sale at a small advance on cost. It is composed in part of the following articles:
2 cases muslin de laine, and worsted plaid patterns
4 do Calicoes, from the best manufacturers, from Oder(?), Dollfus, &c. &c.
Changeable silks for dresses
Heavy silks for bonnets—assorted styles and colors
Black Italian and Swiss lustrings—[illegible]
Bonnet ribbons of the newest styles
Superfine artificial flowers
Embroidered collars and [illegible]
Cambric hdkfs plain hemstitched and worked
A variety of gentlemen's cravats both black and fancy.
Crape [illegible] colors
1000 doz suspenders of different patterns and prices
100 gross pearl buttons—French, [illegible] and Chinese.
150 pounds sewing silks—all colors
Ornamental pins, buttons, brooches, combs, &c.
All sorts of hosiery—silk, cotton and wool
A large supply of variety goods—tapes, hooks and eyes, combs, fans, &c.
Patent seamless corsets, do French (made up.)
Gloves—silk, do Jouvin's kid, do white lustring
Perfumery—a superior Cologne water, pomatums, &c.
Cotton calicoes—all kinds, red, &c.
FRED. BONIS & LOUVRIER.
Retail Store corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets.
Merchants are requested to call and see d6

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY from the plantation of Mr Alex. Ferry, St James' Parish, the negro man AUGUSTIN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy beard on his chin. He has belonged to Mr St Amant and afterwards to Mr Dulleys. The above reward will be given to whoever will arrest said negro, on application to
d10—4t F. BOULIGNY, Jr. 36 Old Levee

DETAINED at the Jail of the Parish of St John the Baptist, the negro griffe named DAVIS or HUBERT, belonging to Mr Turnbull, in the Second Municipality of New Orleans. The owner is requested to claim said slave agreeably to law.
Parish of St John the Baptist, November 10, 1844.
d4 A. LUMINAIS, Sheriff

HAT MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSE.
HATS! HATS! The subscribers have just opened in the New Granite Buildings, No. 47 Gravier street, a Hat Manufacturers' Warehouse, where they will keep a complete assortment of Hats of their own manufacture, which they will sell at low prices wholesale or retail. They will also keep an abundant supply of men's and boys' Caps of the latest style; Travellers' Trunks, Valises, Clothes Bags, Umbrellas, &c. from other manufacturers.
Country merchants' orders will receive prompt attention and Hats made to order if desired.
ANDREW RANKIN & Co.
Cash paid for all kinds of Furs and Peltries. dec 5—9m

NOTICE—All persons having demands against the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans will present the same for settlement at the office of the Commissioners of said bank, No 20 Natchez street, New Orleans
New Orleans, 14th Sept, 1844 s16—3m—law

EDOUARD LABRONDE offers for sale, landing from ship Columbus, from Bordeaux—30 casks red wine, Medoc, 1 do St Estephe, 3 do St Margaux; 2 half casks do do; 41 half casks white wine, Haut Sauterne, 20 cases of 12 bottles each St Julien red wine, 3 casks salt thread; 6 do of 12 flasks plums of Agen, 3 do of 12 flasks each of do, 5 do of 24 small rolls do, 2 do of 24 transparent boxes do.
d14 49 St Louis street

CHAMPAGNE WINE—100 baskets Champagne Wine of the celebrated brand "Napoleon." 125 baskets do do Clicquot's. Landing from ship Queen Victoria, for sale by MERLE, BEVILLE & CO,
d12 43 Old Levee.

CLOTHING—30 cases Hickory shirts; 15 cases cotton [illegible]; 10 cases cotton shirts, linen bosoms and collars, 14 cases cottonade pants; 2 cases blue Denim frocks, 15 blue drill pants—in store, for sale by TUFTS, HOBART & CO,
d16 59 Gravier street.

WHITE LEAD—1000 kegs pure and No 1, 25 lbs each; [illegible]
In store, for sale by FIELD & Co, 56 Old Levee d4