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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE, GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.

Monday Morning March 8, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Election Monday, 22d March.

FOR MAYOR
A. D. Crossman.

FOR TREASURER
Wm. H. Garland.

FOR COMPTROLLER
O. DeBuys.

FOR SURVEYOR
L. A. Pilie.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER
James Jolles.

FOR RECORDERS
1st District T. H. Shields?
2d " J. J. Fabre?
4th " [illegible]

FOR ALDERMEN
1st District Geo. W. Allen?, L. N. Marks, W. P. Converse, James Stockton, W. C. Tompkins.
2d District Cyprien Dufour, [illegible], [illegible], P. Pecquet.
3d District John Laidlaw, R. Gaddy?
4th District [illegible]

THE WHIG NOMINATIONS.

The Whig City Convention completed its labors on Saturday evening, after a long and arduous session, which was, however, marked by almost unbroken harmony and good feeling. The result of its proceedings may be known by reference to the names placed at the head of our columns. The duties confided to the Convention were of a peculiarly delicate and responsible character. Amid the multitude of able and faithful Whigs whose claims were to be duly weighed and considered, it was no easy task to select for each office the best man, and at the same time to avoid as much as possible the imputation of sectional preferences. Yet the Convention seems in every instance to have chosen well and wisely, and we believe that the ticket which it submits to the Whig party is the strongest that could have been selected, and only needs cordial, energetic and united support to be triumphant.

Most of the nominees are gentlemen so well known to the citizens of New Orleans, that it is hardly necessary to do more than briefly refer to them. Who is not acquainted with our excellent and kind hearted Mayor, A. D. Crossman? A better Whig, a truer gentleman, a more honest, frank and open spirit does not breathe. Reared as a mechanic, he has risen by his own resolution and perseverance from the humble walks of life to the Chief Magistracy of our city. Yet in the midst of prosperity he has never waxed proud. He has always sympathized with his brother artizans and been ready to [illegible] and aid them in distress. A. D. Crossman is [illegible] and justly popular, and the citizens of New Orleans will testify their appreciation of his worth by re-electing him to that office which he has for some years so ably administered.

The Whig candidate for Treasurer, Wm. H. Garland, is a gentleman of very decided talents and [illegible] the office he solicits is one which he [illegible] in the Second Municipality with [illegible] ability. Of his services and devotion to the Whig party it were superfluous to speak. He is emphatically one of the working men of the party, grudging neither time, his means, nor his personal exertions in behalf of the cause. Mr. Garland never dodges, nor turns. We always know where and when to find him. He is in all respects worthy the active and enthusiastic support of the Whigs of Orleans.

Mr. DeBuys is the nominee for Comptroller. His name is a guarantee of his principles. He comes of the best Whig stock in Louisiana, and is withal a highly intelligent and competent gentleman. Mr. DeBuys is at present Comptroller of the First Municipality, and performs the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the community.

Everybody knows Pilie, the Whig nominee for Surveyor, the prince of good fellows, and a most skillful and able officer. He is one of the candidates whose election may be regarded as certain. The Street Commissioner, Mr. Jolles, belongs to our newly acquired [illegible], formerly called Lafayette, and now the Fourth District of New Orleans. We understand that he is admirably qualified for the office—a first rate Whig, and a popular gentleman.

These are the candidates who are to be voted for by the whole city. We shall speak hereafter of the District nominees. In the meanwhile, we have only to remark that the election is near at hand, that success is important, nay indispensable in a party point of view. *The party that carries the city now, will, in all probability carry it and the State in November.* At all events the possession of the city secures a powerful advantage to the successful party. Let the Whigs think of this and if there be [illegible] among them [illegible] and disaffected, let [illegible] the importance of political fealty, and remember that it is not a question of men, but of principles, which we are called upon to maintain.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.—There has been an interruption in the publication of the official reports of the Debates in the House in consequence of the accidental omission of the clerk of a steamboat to hand them to us. By this delay we were compelled to suspend their publication in the regular order, and [illegible] resumed. We trust they will be hereafter continued without further impediment.

MR. CYPRIEN DUFOUR.—We understand that it is very doubtful whether Mr. Cyprien Dufour will agree to run as a candidate for the Board of Aldermen. He had requested one of the Delegates to state, in case his name should be proposed, that it was out of his power to act in that capacity. If Mr. Dufour insists on his refusal, the whigs will have to make immediately another nomination.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 26th ult. Mr. Rhett made a speech in reply to Mr Clemens of Ala. The discussion between them assumed a highly personal character. Abuse was bandied freely between them. The discussion occupied the entire sitting.

In the House Mr. Bowie, of Md., moved to postpone the special order, the consideration of the bounty land bill, which led to considerable discussion as to the proper course to be pursued under the rules, when finally on the question being put for deferring the further consideration of the bill to Monday next, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was lost; yeas 7?, nays 99.

The main question as to the passage of the bill then came up for the decision of the House, when a motion was made to lay it on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered. The motion was carried, ayes 110, nays 84, and the bill was laid on the table accordingly. After which the usual motion to reconsider and lay on the table was carried, and the bill is therefore finally disposed of.

Mr Bayley, of Va., stated that there was a resolution laying on the Speaker's table, extending the time prescribed for settling claims under the convention with Brazil, which expires during the present week. He said several claims still remained undecided, and as the Act provides for the payment of the Commissioner, it was desirable that the power to adjudicate should be extended to that period.

The joint resolution of the Senate was then read and passed, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar, Mr. Chandler, of Pa., in the Chair, when two or three bills of a private nature were disposed of, and the committee rose.

It was then agreed that when the House rise it stands adjourned till Monday next, after which a motion to adjourn prevailed.

In the Senate on the 29th, after numerous petitions had been presented, Mr. Mallory reported a bill to provide for the establishment of a naval depot at Key West.

Mr. Clemens concluded his remarks of yesterday in defence of his course upon the compromise measures and was followed by Mr Rhett in reply, after which, on motion of Mr. Gwin, the further consideration of the Compromise resolution was postponed until March 10th.

☞ The census of 1851 makes the resident population of Paris within the walls, 947,221. The foreigners and floating population would keep the number continually above a million. Of that million 160,000 earn more than they [illegible]; [illegible] can well use; and 840,000 earn less than they need. The average length of life among the latter is 2? years. 150,000 are in the hospitals or receive aid from the city, and benevolent societies at home. In the third ward there is one indigent person out of every 27, and in the twelfth, (Latin quarter) [illegible] there is one to every 5¾. The average indigent population in the whole city is one to every 13. There are 320,000 workmen, and 80,000 servants in Paris. Half of the latter lay aside something each year for deposit in the Savings Bank.

☞ We perceive by a notice in the Mobile *Advertiser*, that Mr Langdon the able editor of that journal, has been ill for several days, but we are gratified to learn that he is now improving, and in a fair way of recovery.

INDIANA AND DELAWARE.—The Whig delegates of these States to the National Convention, vote for Gen. Scott.

CITIZENS BANK BILL.

We take occasion to remind those members of the Legislature friendly to this bill, who may be in our city, that the consideration of the Executive veto is fixed for Wednesday next, the [illegible] inst. Every absent vote is counted against the bill. It is important therefore that both branches of the Legislature should be as nearly complete as possible, in order that the Governor's veto may be overruled.

We tender our acknowledgements to Senator Clemens, and to the Hon L. D. Campbell, for interesting public documents.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON.—The attendance at Armory Hall, last evening, was in strict keeping with that of the former evening. The Wizard of the North has so entranced the denizens of New Orleans, that scarcely any building in the Crescent City seems capacious enough to contain his daily increasing votaries. The entertainment promised for this day embraces new scenes, which will astound such as have not as yet seen Professor Anderson's extraordinary performances.

MADAM ANNA BISHOP AND MR BOCHSA.—We were delighted to see so large an audience in the Lyceum Hall, on Saturday evening, at the Grand Lyric Concert of Madam Bishop. The entertainment was novel and interesting, and may be considered one of the best ever given in the city. Madam Bishop excelled herself. The pitch of the Hall seemed to suit exactly her rich soprano voice, which now awoke the slumbering passions with its electric tone, then gently soothed, with its exquisite sweetness, the excitement which it had but just aroused.

The performances, too, of Mr. Bochsa, the justly celebrated *harpist and pianist*, were highly entertaining, and enthusiastically received.

We will not omit to mention, also, the beautiful [illegible] of Mr. Sieff?, the remarkable *flutist*, which almost rivalled the warbling of the cantatrice. Those who neglected this opportunity to witness so rare a combination of talent and musical skill should not fail to attend her fifth concert.

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the sale of Bohemian, Venetian, Dresden and French FANCY GOODS, which will be continued THIS DAY, Monday, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, at 17 Camp street, under the City Hotel, by MORPHY & NEVIUS.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.
Battle with the Mexicans.

By an arrival from Brazos St. Jago, we have received files of Brownsville papers to the 25th ult. The only intelligence of interest they contain relates to a severe fight between a portion of the revolutionary party, under Cols. Wheat and Johnson, and a large body of Mexicans. The engagement took place near Camargo. The insurgents numbered 240, and the Mexicans about 500, but at an early stage of the action a large number of the former were seized with a panic and fled or skulked, so that the contest was maintained by little more than fifty men. The Mexicans were badly whipped, and routed. Col. Johnson's dispatch to Carvajal, says:

"We have to deplore the loss of ten of our men killed and twenty three wounded, including myself. We had, as I have already stated, [illegible] only two hundred and forty four men. Of these, the Mexican squadron was acting as videttes, and was not in the action at all. The [illegible] spies were in the commencement of the fight, but speedily ran away or skulked. About seventy of the 2d battalion and four of the first, ran away entirely in the action, thirty two were killed or wounded, and a considerable number were secreted in the chapparal under the river bank. The number of men actually engaged in the fight, and by whom the victory was gained, very little exceeded fifty. The number of the enemy, from the most authentic information I could obtain, and upon which I fully rely, was about seven hundred men, 500 of them being cavalry and lancers, and the remainder being infantry, riflemen, and artillery, with four pieces of cannon. The average of the enemy's cannon shots was six to our one. It is believed that about three hundred and fifty cannon shots were fired on the field by both sides. The battle lasted from 2 in the afternoon till half past 4, when the enemy broke and fled, after spiking two of our guns. He did not halt an instant in the city of Camargo, but rushed through the town, and [illegible] that I am assured that some twenty five or thirty of his cavalry were drowned in the San Juan as they plunged into escape us. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was considerably over a hundred, and amongst the number were eight or ten officers of rank in the army."

After the battle, when night came on, Colonel Johnson says that another panic seized the patriots. They refused to advance upon the town of Camargo, and ran away, leaving but twenty two men. Under these circumstances no alternative was left, save to cross the Rio Grande, which was done in safety.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer [illegible] No. 2, for late Cincinnati papers.

MR. WEBSTER.—A Washington letter writer to the Philadelphia American says:

Mr. Webster's address before the Historical Society in New York, has called out a sentiment of universal admiration here, among all parties, and the noble peroration, in which he so happily applies the great instruction to the example furnished by Washington's life, and to the American Union, will stand side by side with those colossal efforts of other days, which loom up against the intellectual horizon as great national promontories, marking, as it were, eras in the progress and grandeur of the human mind. Mr. Webster is expected to resume his duties in the Department of State on Saturday, *maugre* the absurd publications to the contrary in some of the northern papers. Should the time arrive when this illustrious statesman may deem it due to his own position, or to the opinions of his friends, that he should resign his present office, it will not be done by stealth, or by any subterfuge, but openly and in the face of noonday, so that all parties may understand and appreciate the reasons which operate upon his determination.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Official Report of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—8? members present.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House then took up for a second reading the Senate bill entitled, an act for the relief of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana.

The first section being read, Mr. Munday offered the following amendment:

"Provided that said restoration and privileges granted by this act are not in violation of the Constitution of this State."

Mr. Rivers moved to lay this amendment on the table, whereupon

Mr. Selby rose and said, that he had not the vanity to suppose that he could influence a vote against the bill. But as it was a measure involving at least a large amount of money, he wished to state some of his reasons for voting against it.

This bill from the Senate, has not been printed by the House, and laid upon the members' desks as required by the rules. The only information he had been enabled to obtain respecting it, was the old charter of the bank, and the printed pamphlet handed to us containing the names of the subscribers to stock, and the amount of the subscriptions, this bill, and the speech of a Senator, to which he had listened with great attention. The House had had bills from the Senate, in his opinion, of much less importance which had been committed by this House, and very laboriously scrutinized by the Judiciary Committee. Was there, or has there been a more important bill in the House than this? Then why were we to proceed with this so hastily?

This Bank will be a monster, Mr. Selby continued—greater, than all the rest of the Banks in the State; put it into operation, and as Aaron's rod, amongst the rods of the magicians of Egypt, it will soon swallow up all the other Banks, and the wealth of the State also.

I am opposed to the bill because I feel satisfied that, it is not constitutional. Have we a constitution, and must we not obey it as we have sworn to do? I am a democrat of the Old Jeffersonian school, and believe in a strict construction of the constitution and laws. When the courts, in their decisions, violate the common or popular meaning of the laws, to ascertain what they consider their spirit and intention; and the legislature, give a latitudinarian construction to the constitution, the government is, in my opinion, worse than a despotism; for the people are subtlely cheated of their rights in a manner, not to be well understood by them; and something too sacred for the subject of common and public investigation and condemnation is conceived to reside in the ermine of a court.

This bill provides "that, the Citizens Bank of Louisiana be, and the same is hereby relieved from the decree of forfeiture rendered against it, at the suit of the State," Oct. 18, 1842.

The constitution says that "No body corporate shall be hereafter created, renewed or extended with banking or discounting privileges."

This bank has both banking and discounting privileges, and judgment of forfeiture was decreed against it, Oct. 18, 1842, more than nine years ago, before the constitution which, now prohibit its renewal or extension was in existence.

If the bank had privileges, of which she has been deprived, by a court of competent jurisdiction, and she is now again restored to these privileges, what is that but a renewal? It would seem that, that was one of the cases which the constitution intends to prohibit!

Although the laws upon this judgment of forfeiture was pronounced more than nine years ago, and has been since often, the subject of the closest and best legal scrutiny, it is only within the last two years that its correctness has been doubted.

Admitting, which is really not so, that the laws under which this forfeiture was pronounced, was a violation of the vested rights of the bank, how can the Legislature under this new constitution say so? What right has the Legislature of the State, only here to make laws in obedience to the constitution, to try an issue between the constitution and the bill?

If the citizens Bank, by laws, made and executed, under the old constitution has been deprived of vested rights, and since then, a new government and new constitution has come into existence, recognizing the old laws, how can the Legislature decide against the new constitution?

The present, is truly a progressive age in Louisiana, in the interpretation of the laws, and the constitution; and in the convention, at the time, this prohibition was framed, the members, would not have been a little astonished, to have heard the interpretation put upon this provision which is now put upon it by this bill.

By Section 8, amendatory to the charter of January 30th, 1836 "No person or persons, who are not free white citizens of the United States, and domiciled in the State of Louisiana, shall be either, directly or indirectly, owners of any part of the capital stock of said banking company."

Sec. 3 of this bill, "It shall be lawful for any holder of the bonds issued to said bank, whether a citizen of the State or not, to become a stockholder in said bank; &c.

By this bill any person in the world, white, yellow or black, may now "mingle" in the stock.

Is it not dangerous to trust this money monster in the hands of strangers, aliens, and foreigners, residing abroad? If you do it, your government may before long be prostrated by and subject to those who have never walked over your soil.

I do not think it proper or politic to trust the administration of our State banks in the hands of people living in Europe. May not these foreigners have their agents here to control and administer the affairs of this bank? and holding the money power in New Orleans, what may they not do in our elections? I would ask those who have canvassed much in the city to reflect upon this.

Mr Selby continued his argument in opposition to the revival of the bank at great length, and endeavored to illustrate in conclusion that the State, so far from being a gainer by its recharter, might be involved in heavy and ruinous loss.

Mr Rivers had no intention to say anything on the subject; there was little to be gained and much to be lost by entering into any discussion at present. But

"There was a chiel among ye taking notes
And faith he'd print them."

And he did not wish to see the friends of the bill placed in a false position. A week ago already, the time had been fixed for taking up this matter, and assuredly the gentleman who had just spoken, must have had ample leisure to examine all the points, defects, and imperfections of the bill. Either the gentleman had been remiss in preparing himself for the occasion, or the declaration he made at the time of his avowed hostility to the bank, and his purpose to place the unconstitutionality of its revival clearly before the House had been premature. He had asked why the decree of forfeiture had been pronounced against the institution. Why the gentleman was a lawyer and most certainly be familiar with the history of one of the most important questions that had ever arisen in this State, or if his memory was defective, all that he need do was to have had recourse to the State library. He thought that the House had given the gentleman ample time for preparation.

Mr Peck would ask whether there was a single member in the House, who had not already made up his mind in relation to the matter now up for consideration. During the last two years the question had been examined, discussed, debated, commented on, and criticised to an extent, such as to afford every possible opportunity for the people of the State to fully understand and appreciate its merits, and if after all these repeated explanations, there existed a member who did not comprehend the subject, he could [illegible] that he belonged to that class of individuals who

"When convinced against their will,
Were of the same opinion still."

If the House refused to pass this bill, ruin and desolation would overtake more than seven hundred families, and the State would be saddled with a debt of $7,000,000.

Mr. Selby would ask the gentleman from Concordia, who appeared to be so familiar with the bill, to explain the operation of the fifth section.

Mr. Rivers would leave that question to be answered by the gentleman from Sabine or his friends.

Mr. Selby thought so. He had few friends to stand by him on the present occasion, but if on the other side, he would doubtless have found plenty of listeners. As regarded the remarks of the gentleman from Jefferson in relation to the seven hundred poor families who were to be ruined in case the Citizens Bank was not revived, he found on reference to the book, containing the enumeration of the various stock holders, that they embraced many of the richest and most influential families in the State.

The yeas and nays being called for on the motion to lay on the table the substitute offered by Mr. Munday, it appeared that fifty eight members voted in the affirmative and twenty in the negative. Consequently the motion was carried.

On the motion to adopt the first section, Mr Selby called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Moise suggested, that it would be better to test the question on the engrossment of the bill. He was opposed to its passage, but the friends of the measure were in a large majority on this floor, and he deemed it useless therefore to consume the time of this House with offering amendments, when it was well understood in advance, that they were to be voted down. He admitted that the friends of the bill had acted courteously in yielding all the time required and all that he now asked of the House was the permission to explain his position on the subject.

Mr. Selby thereupon consented to withdraw his call for the yeas and nays, after which, the bill was adopted section by section on its second reading. On the question of engrossment, Mr Moise rose and asked the indulgence of the House in order to afford him an opportunity of explaining the position which he occupied on the subject now under consideration.

He was reluctant to trespass on the time of the House, and that reluctance was increased from the fact that he was suffering from indisposition and hence feared that he might not render himself as intelligible as he desired. Premising that he would confine himself strictly to the matter at issue, he went on to say that if the question now before the House involved the charter of a property Bank, he would unhesitatingly record his vote against any such proposition, but that if no constitutional objections existed in his mind on the question of the revival of the Citizens' Bank, he would vote for it. Situated as the Bank was with a debt of $6,000,000 for which the State was responsible, insolvent and unable to meet this amount, it would become necessary at some future day to raise the sum by taxation. The latter mode was so repugnant to every citizen of the State that it would not be listened to until the whole means of the Stockholders had been exhausted, thus entailing ruin and desolation on a large and influential number of worthy and estimable citizens. Standing in this position, if no constitutional provisions existed to the revival of the Citizens Bank he would vote for it but in doing so he would vote for the institution to go into active operation. He did not believe that the bank could be [illegible] revived under this bill, so as not only to protect the interest of the Stockholders, but also that of the public at large. If it was desired to benefit both there should be a thorough reconstruction of the institution. As this bill now stood the Bank would go into operation without one solitary dollar of cash capital. It provided that the Act should not take effect until the Bank had raised by contribution from its Stockholders, independently of its present means, additional *assets* for at least $600,000. But the mode and manner of receiving this contribution was not pointed out in the Bill. The Bank could evidently raise this amount on such terms and in such way as the commissioners to be named under the bill might choose. Instead of receiving cash they might take notes on bills of exchange or other evidences of debt, and thus present the singular anomaly of a Bank being called into existence without one dollar of cash. He should certainly have offered an amendment to this as he considered most objectionable feature of the bill, but believing it the intention of the friends of the measure to vote down all amendments and to pass the Act as it came from the Senate, he had thought it a mere waste of the time of the House to introduce any amendment at this stage. There were the most material objections in his mind to the passage of this bill on grounds of expediency and profit. There were other minor but scarcely less important objections that he might cite. He considered it doubtful whether under the provisions of this bill the Board of Currency would be enabled to exercise that salutary control over the institution, which was so needful to the safety of the public, the Stockholders and of the Bank itself. He thought the supervision to which the Banks of this State were subject by the Board of Currency, to be the safest and surest guarantee for the community. It constituted according to his opinion and the experience of intelligent bankers and merchants the very best protection that could possibly be engrafted on the banking system of the country.

Mr. Moise would now proceed to evolve briefly the constitutional difficulties of the question. The bill provided that under certain conditions the Bank was to be relieved from the decree of forfeiture rendered against it. The Bank had to be relieved from something and what was that something or forfeiture that had been pronounced against it. To determine what the Bank had forfeited it would be necessary to go back to the Legislation of 1842 and 1843. Under the provisions of the Act of 1842 it was set forth that in case there should be a decree of forfeiture against any of the property banks, that decree should not carry with it a dissolution of the corporation, though it would exclude the Bank from the enjoyment of its other franchises. Such was in substance the language of the Act. He admitted that the phraseology of the 28th and 29th Sections of the Act of 1842 was *coarse*, loose and unsatisfactory. But fortunately to relieve us from any embarrassment on that score, there was another Act explanatory of the Act of 1842, an Act reported from a committee by a gentleman of high merit and great talent and deservedly esteemed and honored by his party.

The 8th Section of this Act says: "That the "29th Section of the Act providing for the liquidation of the Banks, approved 14th March "1842 be and the same is hereby modified and "explained, so that the powers, rights and duties "of the managers of the consolidated Bank "and of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana "shall be the same, and they shall be "subject to the same responsibilities as those "defined by law with regard to the President "and Directors of these institution before their "being brought into liquidation, so far as "not inconsistent with the provisions of this "Act, with the only exception that the managers of the said Bank in liquidation *shall not "under any pretext whatsoever issue notes or "bonds* bearing the appearance of or for the purpose of circulation; the said managers being "also liable to the said fines and restrictions "established by the laws now in force in relation to the property Banks in liquidation; and whereas now gentlemen would mark the precise and clear language of the statute—"whereas these Banks are in liquidation and *have "no longer the power to issue their notes or "bonds for circulation*, that all the fundamental rules contained in said penalties inflicted "by the first Section of the Act approved 5th "February 1842, entitled "an Act to revive the "charters of the several Banks located in the "city of New Orleans and for other purposes "in relation to the "dead weight", and the movement of the Banks, shall no longer apply to "these Banks, the same being hereby repealed."

The first Section of the Act of 1842 referred to, contained the provisions relative to the dead weight and movement of the Banks, the latter as applicable to their circulation, and as the Act of 1843 just cited, repealed this first Section so far as the Citizens Bank was concerned, because in the language of the statute the Bank had no longer the power to issue notes for circulation, it followed that when the Acts of 1842 and 1843 were compared, it would become clearly apparent what had been forfeited. The only legitimate construction to his mind was that the Bank though not forfeiting its corporate existence, had unmistakeably forfeited the power to issue notes. The decree of forfeiture would have dissolved the corporation, as well as deprived it of the power to issue notes—but that the Act of 1842—saved the dissolution of the corporation itself.

And now having arrived at the point of what had been forfeited, the question arose as to whether the Legislature had the right to repeal this forfeiture and to grant to the Bank the power to issue notes.—Art. 122 of the Constitution provided that "no corporate body shall be hereafter created, renewed or extended, with banking on discounting privileges", and Art. 123 said: "Corporations shall not be created in this State by special laws except for political on municipal purposes, but the Legislature shall provide by general laws for the organization of all other corporations, except corporations with banking or discounting privileges, the creation of which is prohibited." Art. 122 as gentlemen would perceive distinctly stated that "no corporate body shall be hereafter created, renewed &c.", and the friends of the measure now under consideration insisted that the prohibition in the Constitution was against a new corporation and not to an existing corporation. There was no better rule for the interpretation of a statute than that every word meant something. Now if this interpretation of the friends of the bill was the correct interpretation, then it followed that all the remaining portion of the article was mere surplusage, and the article should have simply read: "No corporate body shall be hereafter created." The true meaning of the Constitution was that no banking or discounting privileges should be given to a particular corporation, the argument was clear and the conclusion irresistible. Gentlemen said that this article in the Constitution did not mean that no corporate body in actual existence should not be created or renewed with banking and discounting privileges. They contended that you did not violate this article for the simple reason that the Citizens Bank was a corporation virtually in existence. But if such was the case did not insurance and other companies now exist, and could not the same privilege which gentlemen now sought to obtain for the Citizens Bank, be with the same propriety engrafted on these companies? If the constitutional inhibition was to be thus summarily disposed of, it would throw open the privilege of banking and discounting, and with it the power to issue notes, to every existing corporation and company in the State.

In conclusion, he would ask gentlemen to carry back their memories to the times of the convention which framed the present constitution, and to state frankly whether the full meaning and intent of that prohibitory clause in the constitution, was not to prevent for ever hereafter the formation and renewal of corporate institutions with banking and discounting privileges. No member on this floor could deny that such was the true and legitimate meaning of the framers of the constitution, and that it truly reflected moreover the sense and opinions of the people. He regretted that this prohibitory clause extended to the Citizens Bank, but as it did exist he must vote against the bill. He cordially thanked the House for the attention and courtesy, which it had bestowed on his remarks.

Thereupon, Mr. Sever rose and said that he had not intended to say one word except to [illegible] upon the final passage of this bill, and he did not know whether he would be doing justice to himself and to this House to answer the remarks of the gentleman from Plaquemines who had with his accustomed plausibility, subtlety and ingenuity, urged his objections to the bill. But he had been admonished that it was his duty to expose the sophistry with which the Honorable member had endeavored to enforce his peculiar views upon the consideration of the House. With the gentleman's characteristic plausibility he had stated the constitutional and legal argument as he alleged of the friends of this bill in favor of its passage, and he admitted there was a sort of charm about that plausibility which won upon the attention and consideration of the members. And having thus won our confidence he plays off his sharp artillery for the purpose of taking, by his adroitness, the citadel of our reason.

It did not seem to him necessary to be a lawyer, learned in constitutional law, to understand this question. The clear, discriminating common sense by which all common sense men [illegible] practical and judicious conclusions, was all that was necessary to enable every citizen of the State to understand and comprehend the legitimate meaning of the constitution, the authority of which is rested upon all. The constitution was made to be understood by every citizen and to carry out its letter & best it provided that every citizen should be capable of enjoying all the privileges conferred by its provisions [illegible].

The gentleman from Plaquemines [illegible] his construction of the 122 article [illegible] by the friends of the bill to this article of the constitution [illegible] could not be correct, since it was inconsistent with the 125 article of the constitution. Mr. Speaker, herein consisted the learned gentleman's subtlety, making the interpretation given by the friends of the bill to the 122 article [illegible], when the provision of the 125 article clearly prohibited the creation by special laws of any corporation such as indicated in the 122 article. He thought the [illegible] of the gentleman was one of the [illegible] shaken in the face and rattled in the ears of the members of this House, to frighten them with the phantom and bugbear he had set up.

Article 122 of the constitution provided that no corporate body should be hereafter created, renewed or extended, with banking or discounting privileges. The proposition contained in this article was, that after the adoption of this constitution, no bank should be created. That no bank whose charter might expire after the adoption of the constitution should be renewed or extended under it. The meaning of this article was in plain words, that the Legislature should not have the power of creating a new bank. This was the letter, the constitutional [illegible] to be given to the 122 article of the constitution.

The 125 article which provided that no corporations shall be created in this State by special laws, conflicted in no way with the interpretation given to the preceding article by the friends of the bill. It was a mere recapitulation of the proposition contained in the 122 article made for the express purpose of declaring that corporations for political and municipal purposes might be created by the Legislature and not for the purpose of declaring that no corporation in the State should be created by special laws. The framers of that constitution employed plain and perspicuous language for the purpose of declaring the organic law which was to be understood by, and its authority to rest upon every citizen. And it was not necessary to make a pilgrimage to a lawyer's shop to comprehend and understand its legitimate import and meaning. The constitution intended to restrict the Legislature in regard to banks within the limits laid down in the 122 article.

But in the 125 article it was intended to provide that the Legislature should, by general laws, provide for corporations of a political and municipal character. The sophistry and subtlety of the gentleman from Plaquemines consisted in the construction which he had given to these two articles of the Constitution. Let the diamond point of truth cut the web and dissipate the mist which the gentleman had thrown around this constitutional question. It seemed to him that the construction which he Mr. S. had given to these two articles of the Constitution, was the legitimate and common sense interpretation.

The gentleman from Plaquemines said that we proposed to renew and revive the charter of the Citizens Bank. He denied it. If that was the purpose of the bill before the House he would unhesitatingly vote no to the bill. He proclaimed himself an uncompromising anti-bank man, upon the principles upon which banks in this country upon the old plan had been created. United States Bank and all. This was no new born zeal against banks, these had been his sentiments ever since he had been old enough to form and entertain intelligent opinions on the subject, and he had uniformly acted in public and in private upon this conviction. He would not detain the House with a recapitulation of the consequences which would flow from the failure of the measure before the House, which consequences had been in so eloquent and masterly a manner portrayed in the other branch of the Legislature, by the Hon. Senator from New Orleans, who had recently been elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States. He referred gentlemen to that truthful and unanswerable statement of facts given by the gifted Senator, which was listened to by most of the members of this House.

In his remarks Mr. S. would confine himself to the local and constitutional argument of the gentleman from Plaquemines. The gentleman said we were called upon to relieve the Citizens Bank from the forfeiture which had by a judgment of the Court, been decreed against it, and asked from what were we called upon to relieve the bank, and triumphantly answered the interrogatory—from the forfeiture of its franchises. If the franchises of the bank were forfeited by the decree, Mr S. would like to know what was left of the institution? The banking house, its records, papers and personal effects would remain, but the institution as a bank, as a corporation would be extinct. Its franchises consisted its very existence as a banking institution.

The Law of 1842 in its sweeping destruction fell not upon the franchises of the citizens Bank. The destroying angel passed as he passed the portals of that institution, whose lintels were sprinkled with the redeeming clemency of the State. That law said that the Bank should cease to issue paper for the time being, but that all its franchises and corporate privileges should remain intact as secured by the charter. The law of 1843 provided that notwithstanding a forfeiture by the judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction under the law of 1842, yet that such judgment should not operate as a destruction of its corporate franchises and banking privileges. That they should still remain in full force and virtue. This law of 1843 came up to the consideration of members to relieve their minds from any constitutional or legal scruples which the subtilty and ingenuity of the gentleman from Plaquemines may have created.

These laws of 1842 and 1843 having preserved and reserved to the citizens Bank all its corporate franchises and privileges, notwithstanding the judgment of forfeiture that had been pronounced, it was perfectly competent and free from all constitutional scruples and difficulties for this House to grant the relief sought for by the Citizens Bank in the provisions of the bill under consideration. He would illustrate the object sought to be accomplished by the bill by a plain and homely figure. The Bank was in the condition of a Rail Road car which was stopped in its progress by some impediment or obstacle upon the Rail track, for the removal of which the engineer or tender alighted from the car, and with his hands and physical force removed the obstruction, by which removal the car moved on its course—nothing was erected, renewed or pertaining to the car but only the obstacle impeding its further progress was removed. The car and all its apparatus remained the same. So with the Citizens Bank. By the bill before the House, we were called upon to remove the obstacles in the way of the exercise of its franchises, which had been expressly reserved to it by the law of 1843. In doing this, we encountered no more constitutional, or legal difficulty, than the Engineer of the Rail Road car encountered in removing the impediment to the onward course of the same.

Mr. Augustin conceived that article 122, of the Constitution applied exclusively to charters that were extinct or had run out their time. That was evidently the object and intent of the clause. No one would pretend to assert that before the act of 1842, the Citizens Bank had ceased to be in existence. The First District Court did on the application of the State based upon the 29th section of the act of 1842 issue a decree of forfeiture depriving the Bank of certain faculties which it had enjoyed. But in order to ascertain what was petitioned for by the State, it would be necessary to refer to the records of the case, from which it will be perceived that certain franchises as prescribed in the 29th section of the Statute referred to, were taken away from the Institution. But as the action of a Bank was not limited to these peculiar franchises, but embraced also other important privileges, those opposed to this bill could not possibly argue the constitutionality of the question unless they asserted that the Citizens Bank was a nonentity at present. But admitting for argument's sake that the Constitution militated against the revival of the Citizens Bank, there was another paramount consideration why this provision should be disregarded. Could the convention of 1845 impair existing contracts in violation of the 10th article of the Constitution of the United States? Most assuredly not. And here, observed Mr A., was a solemn contract, a contract on the strength of which the European capitalists Hope & Co. in view of the privileges accorded by the charter, advanced their money and their means. In conclusion, Mr Augustin contended that the hostility of the convention of 1845, towards Banks and Corporations, as evidenced in articles 113 to 124, was the result of a diseased state of public opinion. Some aliment was required for popular prejudice to feed upon, and the Banks were taken hold of as the most available and acceptable offering. But the sober second thought of the people came up to its requiring that this monument of prejudice should be destroyed and as a fitting commencement of reform he should vote for the bill now under consideration.

Mr. Cole desired to explain his position on this momentous question, one that was paramount with him in importance over all other measures that might come up before this honorable body for consideration. Previous to his election as one of the members from East Feliciana, he had openly stated to his constituents that if honored with a voice in the councils of the State, he should vote for the revival of the Citizens Bank, provided he found the institution to be in a solvent condition. He had had the honor of being placed on the committee to examine this bank, and after a most minute investigation of its condition, he was happy to state that all doubts which had previously existed in his mind as to the solvency of the corporation had been entirely removed. He had found that the institution possessed assets equivalent to a cash capital of nearly thirteen millions of dollars. Much of the most valuable property in the State of Louisiana extending from the Arkansas line to the Gulf of Mexico, stood pledged to this bank for some thirteen millions of dollars and the eight hundred stockholders interested in the institution were among the most [illegible] of our citizens. In regard to the constitutionality of the question, he entertained no conscientious scruples [illegible] that in his humble opinion the bank had not [illegible] its charter in any manner whatsoever and that therefore he should cheerfully cast his vote for the restoration of the Citizens Bank.

Mr. Meeker took occasion to remark, that when he entered the house this measure it was his intention to vote for this bill but he was now free to confess that he owed a great debt of gratitude to the honorable member from Plaquemines, who, by his logical discourse and forcible argument had opened his eyes in regard to the unconstitutionality of the measure. Having taken an oath to support the constitution he could not after hearing this convincing [illegible] vote for the bill.

The question being then taken on the final passage of the bill the yeas [illegible] in the affirmative and [illegible] in the negative; consequently said bill was passed as follows:

AN ACT.

For the relief of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

Whereas, the State of Louisiana is now responsible for bonds issued in favor of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana for a sum exceeding six millions of dollars, together with accruing interest thereon and whereas the present condition of said bank is such as to expose the State to loss from the inability of said bank to meet the payment of said bonds and interest, if the liquidation of the bank be continued on the system now established by law; and

Whereas, the managers appointed by the State to said Bank have represented that the stockholders will be enabled to secure the State from the said risk of loss, if they be restored to the control and administration of the affairs of said bank, with the rights, privileges and immunities possessed by said bank at the time of the decree of forfeiture rendered against it in the First District Court of New Orleans, now the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, on the 18th day of October 1842, now therefore

Sec. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the said Citizens Bank of Louisiana be and the same is hereby relieved from the decree of forfeiture rendered against it at the suit of the State in the First District Court of New Orleans, now the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, on the 18th day of October, 1842, and the administration and conduct of the affairs of said bank, shall be restored to the stockholders thereof in the same manner, with the same rights and privileges, to the same extent and with the same restrictions, as if said decree of forfeiture had never been rendered.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That this act shall not take effect until the said Citizens Bank of Louisiana shall have restored to the Governor of the State bonds of the State to the amount of $600,000, and shall have raised by contribution from its stockholders, independently of its present means, additional assets for at least $600,000.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c., That for the purpose of making the new arrangements contemplated with the conditions of the preceding section, a meeting of the stockholders shall be called by the Board of Managers, by notice published for thirty days in the newspapers in New Orleans for the election of three Commissioners who shall be [illegible] stockholders of the bank at the date of the [illegible] election and who shall serve without compensation until said conditions shall have been fulfilled.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, &c., That the said commissioners shall have the power of negotiating with the bondholders for the surrender of the whole or any part of their bonds, on such terms, conditions and stipulations as may be agreed upon between said bondholders and commissioners; and commissioners to be also authorized to extend any part of the principal of the debt maturing between this and the 1st day of August, 1855, inclusive; provided, said extension shall not be for more than five years and that the said commissioners shall have the power of calling on the stockholders for contributions on their stock, in order fully to supply the deficiency now existing in the assets of said bank, and to form an additional security for the circulation which contributions shall not exceed $12 twelve dollars per share including the instalment already called in, and shall be payable in such sums at such times and on such conditions as shall be determined by said commissioners the instalments of said contribution to bear 8 per cent. per annum from the time they shall be made payable and the payment of the same to be enforced by executory process, as in case of confession of judgment.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, &c., That it shall be lawful for any holder of the bonds issued to said bank, whether a citizen of the State or not to become a stockholder in said bank, by surrendering the bonds of the State to be cancelled, and receiving in exchange therefor bonds of the bank or certificates of stock paid in. The stocks to be received by said bond holders to bear the same proportion to the whole amount of the stock of the bank, as the bonds surrendered by him bear to the whole amount of the outstanding bonds of the State, and the stock received by such bond holders, shall be transferred to him out of the stock held either by the bank or by any stock holder whose mortgage for stock shall thereupon be cancelled to an amount equal to that of the stock transferred by him, leaving, however, the same property subject to mortgage for any debt due by him for loan on the stock.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, &c., That this act shall not take effect until it shall have been accepted by the written vote of a majority of the stockholders in number and amount.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, &c., That when this act shall take effect on a compliance with all its provisions, an election of directors shall be held according to its charter for five directors, one of whom to be elected by the stockholders, who shall have exchanged their bonds for stock for at least $600,000, as aforesaid, and four by the remaining stockholders; and two directors shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if then in session, and the seven directors thus chosen shall form the Board of Directors of said bank, into whose possession the said bank shall then pass, to be administered and conducted according to its charter and under the same obligations and restrictions imposed by law upon all banks in this State.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, &c., That in all suits or contestations which may arise under the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty both of the inferior and appellate courts to grant a summary trial, and to as short a delay as may be consistent with the proper administration of justice in the cause.

THIRD READINGS.

The House took up the bill entitled,

An act concerning the emancipation of slaves in this State.

An act giving attorneys and counsellors at law a lien and privilege upon judgment, for their fees.

An act to provide for the location of a State Seminary of learning.

On motion, the above bills were passed with their respective titles.

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate thereto.

MESSAGES OF THE SENATE.

FIRST READINGS.

The House then took up the following bills of the Senate.

An act for the relief of Mrs White Delahoussaye, widow of Pelletier Delahoussaye, a veteran of 1814 and 1815.

An act for the relief of William Micine, D. B. Ramsey and G. W. Ramsey, of the Parish of Ouachita.

An act to regulate the tuition of Students of the Masonic Institute, Pleasant Hill, La.

An act for the relief of Elizabeth Yarborough, widow of Gideon Yarborough, a veteran of 1814 and 1815.

An act for the relief of Pierre Dwerney, of the Parish of Jefferson, a veteran of 1814 and 1815.

Joint Resolution requiring the State Engineer to perform certain duties.

An act to prevent the selling and giving of spirituous and intoxicating liquors to slaves.

An act to repeal all laws now in force in the State of Louisiana, requiring of physicians, surgeons and midwifes, the obtainment of a license to practice and pursue their respective avocations.

In connection with the last named bill, Mr. Vaughn remarked that he was in favor of it, because of all pursuits there were people who had qualified themselves by study as much as those who had prepared themselves for practice at a College or Medical Institute.

Mr. Day desired to make an explanation which would satisfy probably the objections of the gentleman. The bill passed yesterday provided that if a person had prepared himself by private study, he could go before any Parish Medical Society or College, and obtain a diploma, after having undergone the necessary examination.

Mr Chaplin remarked that there was a great difference between the two bills. The one from the Senate threw open the practice of medicine to every one, whilst the House bill contained a provision which restricted the practice to those who had obtained a diploma.

Mr. Augustin was decidedly in favor of the Senate bill, inasmuch as it embodied the true popular principle. He could not perceive the propriety of prosecuting a man criminally who perchance might have saved the lives of hundreds by some remedy peculiarly his own. The progress of the times required a more liberal course of policy.

The bill was finally committed to a select committee of five, of which Dr. Alexander was appointed chairman.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House then took up the bill entitled,

An act forming a Levee District to be composed of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Catahoula, for the better protection of the same from inundation.

On the 26th section being read, Mr. Parham moved to lay the same on the table, which was carried.

Mr Blockson offered the following as an additional section, to be numbered 26.

Be it further enacted, &c. That the Parish of Catahoula be and is hereby exempted from the provisions of the bill as contained in the preceding section.

In presenting this substitute Mr Blockson desired to be understood that he did not wish to throw any impediments in the way of constructing levees in the Parishes of Madison and Carroll, but that from the instructions he had received from his constituents, he felt compelled to oppose the including of Catahoula in the aforesaid District, unless the Parishes of Tensas and Concordia were also included.

In consequence of repeated overflows, his Parish was now compelled to go to work and to protect herself, and with the view of enabling her to do so, he had introduced a bill granting to the Parish of Catahoula full power to construct levees within her limits. The resources of the Parish would hence be required to carry out the provisions of that bill, and if his constituents were taxed to build levees in Carroll and Madison, and at the same time were compelled to build levees in their own Parish, they had better emigrate at once.

Mr. Rainey hoped that the bill would be passed over, as it was his intention to bring forward a measure embracing a general system of protection, the basis of which would be the public lands donated by Congress, to be so divided and classified as to confer equal benefits on every portion of the community. He would prepare the bill as speedily as possible.

Mr. Parham, of Madison, stated that the simple object of the bill was the privilege to tax ourselves. That was all we wanted, and we required nothing more. He had no objection to the introduction of the bill by the gentleman from New Orleans but inasmuch as that measure might fail, he should not like to see this bill placed in a similar category.

Mr. Blockson rose to repeat that the citizens of his Parish were willing to assist in the construction of these levees provided Concordia and Tensas were included in the District, and inasmuch as the benefits of protection were to result to those two Parishes, as well as to Catahoula, such a provision would be obviously just [illegible] the expense of the improvement would be divided among all the parties interested. [illegible]

Mr. Selby duly appreciated the position of the gentleman from Catahoula. The [illegible] District proposed, and embraced only the Parishes of Carroll and Madison, when the members from Catahoula came forward in committee and desired to be admitted. He asked if this statement was not correct.

Mr. Blockson replied in the affirmative, and said the gentleman doubtless remembered that [illegible] he had at the time expressed a wish to leave the [illegible] of his constituents.

[illegible] Mr. Blockson was laid on the table, and the bill was passed.

The House then took up the bill providing for the sale of a portion of the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the State by act of Congress.

A motion being made to lay the same on the table subject to call so that the whole subject of these lands might come up for action at the same time, Mr. Richardson expressed a hope that this motion would not prevail. The bill had already been up twice, and embodied the views of the members composing the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr Rainey remarked that the lands donated by act of Congress had been given expressly for the purpose of aiding in the reclamation and improvement of the overflowed and swamp lands in the State. It was his purpose to bring forward a bill to cover this whole subject, and he trusted therefore, that the bill now before the House would be laid on the table subject to call.

The motion was carried.

BILLS INTRODUCED—1ST AND 2D READINGS.

Mr Moore.—An act concerning vagrants.

Mr Carr.—One to amend the 11th section of an act to provide for carrying into effect the judiciary system approved 29th March 1850.

Mr Sever.—On behalf of the committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled

An act to authorize the sheriff of the parish of Orleans to serve process of subpoena and to [illegible] persons residing in the parish of Jefferson.

Reported by substitute under the following title

An act to authorize the sheriffs of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson to serve certain process of subpoena and notices in said parishes accordingly.

On motion the rules being dispensed with, said bill underwent its several readings, and was passed with its title.

Mr Campbell.—An act to establish a board of health, and to secure the city and port of New Orleans from the introduction of contagious infections and malignant diseases.

Referred to the delegations of Orleans and Jefferson.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr Harang.—On behalf of the committee on claims to whom was referred the petition of Robt Spedden, reported by bill, under the following title

An act for the relief of Robt Spedden.

Mr Fleming.—On behalf of the committee of propositions and grievances, to whom was referred the bill entitled

An act for the relief of Wm Shaw of Caddo Parish.

Reported the same back, without amendment.

The same member, on behalf of the same committee to whom was referred the petition of certain citizens of Caddo parish, reported by bill under the following title

An act for the relief of Benjamin R. Stephens and Thomas Rotran, of Caddo parish.

Mr Campbell.—On behalf of the committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the joint resolution on the subject of the mail route between Mobile and New Orleans—Reported the same back without amendment.

On motion, the rules being dispensed with, said resolutions were adopted.

Mr Price.—On behalf of the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled, An act to amend the 2??th article of the Code of Practice.

Reported by substitute under the following title

"An act to amend article 259 of the Code of Practice."

Mr Carr.—On behalf of the committee on parochial affairs, to whom was referred the bill entitled

"An act relative to runaway slaves, committed to jail in the parish of West Feliciana."

Reported the same back to the House without amendment.

Mr Fleming.—On behalf of the committee on propositions and grievances, to whom was referred the petition of botanical physicians asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which was ordered.

Mr Parham.—On behalf of the committee on finance, to whom was referred the following bills and petitions.

An act to appropriate five hundred dollars to each of the Louisiana commissioners to the London Exhibition.

An act for the relief of the citizens of the 6th, 7th and 8th jury wards of the parish of Ascension.

Petition of Benjamin Parker.—Reported unfavorably on them.

The same member, on behalf of the same committee to whom was referred the Senate bill entitled, 'an act for the relief of James Cotton,' reported the same back with amendments.

The same member, on behalf of the same committee to whom was referred the bill entitled, 'an act to refund to the heirs of the late Eugene Fortier, deceased, a certain sum of money by them paid for State duty on sales of property belonging to said succession,' reported the same back without amendments.

Mr Curry, on behalf of the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled, 'an act to create additional Justices of the Peace, in the parish of Jefferson,' reported by bills, under the following titles:

'An act to provide for an additional Justice of the Peace in the Parish of Jefferson,' and

'An act to provide for an additional Constable in the parish of Jefferson.'

Said bills underwent their several readings, and were passed with their titles.

Mr Munday, on behalf of the special committee on Homestead bills, reported by bill under the following title, 'an act to exempt the homestead of a householder from seizure and sale on execution, and also to exempt from execution from seizure for rent, and from being garnished, certain personal property and effects, and the wages of labor and compensation for professional and other services.'

On motion, the above was made the special order of the day for Tuesday, March 1.

Mr Pugh offered the following resolution:

'Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to inform this House by Monday next, the amount of the mill and poll tax separately assessed and collected in each parish for the years 1850 and 1851.' On motion, the same was adopted.

PETITIONS.

Mr Cole; 'Petition of Bernard Delle Piane.'
Mr Grayson; 'Petition of William Hampton.'
Mr Williamson; 'Resolutions of the Police Jury of De Soto Parish.'
Mr Thompson, of Jackson; 'Petition of the citizens, of the Corporation of the town of Vernon?'
Mr. Selby, 'Petition of Richard S. Key, and also of Dorsey F. Sperlock.'

Mr McCutchen, on behalf of the select committee on 'Temperance,' to whom was referred the bill of the Senate, entitled, 'an act concerning the licensing of Drinking Houses, and the sale of intoxicating liquor in this State.' Reported the same back without amendment.

On motion, the rules being dispensed with, said bill underwent its several readings, and was concurred in.

Mr Smart introduced the following resolution:

'Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives, requested to use their best endeavors to have a mail route established from the mouth of Red River to Burr's Ferry, on the Sabine river, to be carried in four horse coaches, by the way of Cheneyville, Hineston and Anacoco Prairie.'

On motion, the rules being dispensed with, said resolution underwent its several readings and was passed with its title.

BILLS—1st and 2d READINGS.

Mr Pahan, 'an act more effectually to suppress trade and barter with slaves.'

Mr Day, 'an act to amend the several acts relative to the police and government of the town of Franklin, in the Parish St Mary.'

Mr Price, 'an act to exempt from taxation, the Odd Fellows Hall, and the Ground on which the same is erected in the city of New Orleans.'

The House then took up the bill entitled, 'an act to authorize the construction of a Rail Road from Red River to Grand Point on Bayou Pierre River.' On motion, the rules being suspended, said bill underwent its several readings, and was passed with its title.

On motion, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock, to morrow morning.

City Intelligence.

COUNTERFEITERS.—Leonard and Moses Whitcomb, the two notorious Lafayette Counterfeiters [illegible] committed for trial before the [illegible] District Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—[illegible]

[illegible] ASSAULT.—[illegible]

[illegible]

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—This institution for the past week shows—Admissions 2??, discharges [illegible], patients remaining 5?0.

[illegible]

THE GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—Capt. Tompkins [illegible] Saturday morning [illegible] Capt. Tompkins, it should [illegible] the Medical Faculty [illegible] the muscles of his legs.

DIED.

Last evening at ? o'clock, at the age of ?? years, [illegible] LEFEBVRE [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

[illegible]

COTTON [illegible]

TOBACCO [illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES [illegible]

FLOUR [illegible]

CORN AND OATS [illegible]

PORK—Sales 100 bbls mess at $15 ?? [illegible]

LARD [illegible]

BACON [illegible]

COFFEE [illegible]

SALT—A cargo of 2500 sacks Liverpool Coarse sold at 6?c ₽ sack.

WHISKEY—Sales 1?0 bbls Rectified, at 17½ a 17¾ c ₽ gallon.

CANDLES—230 boxes Star sold at 26c ₽ lb.

EXCHANGE—Demand moderate at previous figures.

FREIGHTS—An American ship taken for Liverpool at 5/8d for Cotton, and 3s for Flour.

Whig Central Executive Committee.

The members of this Committee are requested to assemble on Tuesday the 9th instant at [illegible] o'clock at their room for the transaction of important business.

[illegible], Secretaries. [illegible], President.

SUNDRIES.

MESS BEEF.—[illegible] family Mess in bbls and half do, for sale by SECCOMB, VOORHIES & CO., 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

LINSEED OIL—[illegible] for sale by SECCOMB, VOORHIES & CO., 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

RICE.—Choice Charleston Rice, in whole and half tierces, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 37 Common st.

NOTICE.—I am authorized by the Council of Municipality No. Three to give 5 per cent discount up to the 20th instant, to all those who will come to my office and pay their taxes for the year 1851 in specie. F. DAUBERT, Collector of Municipality No. 3.

SUGAR.—Brown, yellow, and common white Havana, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 37 Common st.

NEW HAMS.—Schooley & Hough's, Shay & Co's and other brands extra sugar cured, for sale by SECCOMB, VOORHIES & CO., No. 15 Tchoupitoulas street.

MACKEREL, CODFISH, ETC.—500 packages mackerel, 100 boxes codfish, 50 kegs tongues and rounds, for sale by SECCOMB, VOORHIES & CO., No. 15 Tchoupitoulas Street.

STAR CANDLES—200 boxes Phillips brand for sale by SECCOMB, VOORHIES & Co., 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

CLARET in casks and cases—[illegible] casks claret Chateau Pegrilhade, [illegible] do do Margaux, [illegible] do do St Julien [illegible] do do do do Montferrand [illegible] do do Chateau Margaux, [illegible] Chateau Latour, Chateau Leoville, Chateau Lafitte, Beychville, Batailley, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St Louis st.

WHITE WINE.—25 cases White Wine, from Bricon, 30 do do Chateau D'Yquem, 25 do do Haut Sauterne, 4 casks do do; for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St Louis st.

COGNAC.—50 cases Cognac first quality for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St Louis st.

HAVANA STARCH.—In tins, a superior article, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

PICADURA and Paper Cigars.—Genuine "Martinez Ybor," "La Grand Antilla," [illegible] on hand and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

TOBACCO SEED.—Direct from Vuelta Abajo, Havana, for sale in bottles, by LABORDE & XIQUES, 37 Common st.

ALMONDS.—Soft shell Almonds, put up in boxes, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES.

HAVANA SUGAR.—White, Yellow and brown, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA COFFEE.—Prime green, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA & CUBA LEAF TOBACCO.—Of superior quality, for wrappers and fillers, constantly on hand, and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

60 CAMP STREET 60

NEW LAW BOOKS.
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS, [illegible] by E. H. Bennett and Chauncey Smith, [illegible]
PUTNAM'S United States Digest, [illegible]
KENT'S Commentaries, new edition.
SCHMIDT'S Spanish and Mexican Law.
ROCKWELL'S Spanish and Mexican Law.
JOHNSON'S Chancery Reports, [illegible]

ALSO
[illegible]

FRENCH LAW BOOKS—CIVIL LAW.
[illegible]
J. B. STEEL, 60 Camp street.

Cologne Water.
12 Cases for sale by A. STURZENEGGER & ETERNOD, Agents of J. Maria Farina, 44 Bienville st.

DOCTOR LAGRANGE has removed his residence from the Faubourg St Bernard to 17 Conti street.

FERROS BROS.—247 & 249 [illegible] Importers [illegible]

P. H. MONSSEAUX, Marble Dealer, [illegible] St Louis and Robertson streets, opposite the Catholic Cemetery No. 2. Tombs, Monuments, Grave Stones, Marble Works of every description.

Intelligence Office and General Agency.
M. G. POWELL [illegible] General Agency [illegible] 24 Hospital street [illegible]

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.—[illegible] for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE.

LANDING from ship [illegible] from Bordeaux [illegible] JOHN CLAUZURE, 28 Toulouse st.

MARINE PRESERVES.—The subscribers offer for sale at reduced prices to close an invoice—25 boxes summer pudding, 10 do poultry jelly, 20 do boxes mixed [illegible], 172 do jelly broth, 20 do Paterson soup, 172 do jelly broth. O. VALETON & CO., 23 Tchoupitoulas st.

LAFAYETTE GUYOL.—Stock Note & Exchange Broker, No. 44 Exchange Alley, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

LANDING from ship Maine, arrived from Rotterdam [illegible] Rhine Wine, [illegible] for sale by J. N. CURIEN, Corner Dumaine and Conde.

CLARET.—130 cases St Julien Medoc, landing ex ship Ocean Star, for sale by N. LAMBERT, 62 Magazine st.

SPANISH WINE.—[illegible] for sale by Y. QUADRAS & CO., 16 Customhouse st.

SODA ASH.—[illegible] for sale by WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA, 30½ Poydras st.

GLUE of all kinds in store now landing and for sale by P. H. BONNABEL?

30 BBLS white wine, Haut Sauterne, [illegible] casks claret, Montferrand, for sale by J. ROUMIEUX, 20 St Louis.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—At wholesale or retail, a Bakery established, situated at [illegible] Apply on the premises.

MOLASSES BARRELS.—1000, warranted good, for sale, delivered on the coast above or below the city, by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 24 Customhouse st.

Spanish Matting.
WE have recently received a few setts of choice Spanish matting, woven in the piece to suit rooms of 18, 20, 21 and 24 feet. This article is entirely new and very beautiful, and never before found in this market. We have rugs also to match.
100 pieces coarse Spanish matting for halls, counting houses, &c.
CHITTENDEN & DAMERON, 26 Chartres st.

New Spring Goods.
LANDING from steamship Empire City, ships Clinton and Clifton, many desirable spring goods suited to the city and country trade consisting in part of new style Spring Print [illegible] Silks, Ribbons, French Merinos, [illegible] variety of Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, [illegible] and every description of staple [illegible] at greatly reduced prices.
JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO.

IN store and for sale by the undersigned: [illegible] black silk cravats [illegible] Eau de Cologne, [illegible] 50 Flagons do Rose, different qualities; Orris root, Arabic gum, [illegible] fruits in brandy; 100 casks claret.
LANATA, GONDOLFO & CO., 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

A. HERNANDEZ,
No. 132 *Royal Street, below the St. Louis Hotel.*
HAS at present on hand, and is receiving every day the finest assortment of Havana segars. His splendid stock enables him to satisfy the most fastidious taste, and the segars imported by him have the greatest reputation, the smokers of good tobacco.
Also an extensive assortment of Havana cigarettes of the most celebrated brands. Tobacco in twists, &c.
A. HERNANDEZ, St. Louis Hotel.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—Now on hand, 2000 cases, comprising a fresh, well selected, and complete assortment. Country merchants would do well to examine the stock before making their purchases.
G. W. DUNBAR, 5 Magazine st.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Now landing, per ship Fannie, a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses and Children's fine goods, from the most celebrated manufacturers in Philadelphia, and suitable for the season, for sale by
G. W. DUNBAR, 5 Magazine st.

LANDING ex ship Adriatic from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned: 40 casks claret St Julien, [illegible] do white wine Barsac, [illegible] casks claret St Estephe, 100 boxes cherries in brandy first choice. LANATA, GONDALFO & Co., 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

LATELY received and for sale by the undersigned, 20 tierces new Hams, John Shay & Co's brand, 40,000 common Segars, 20,000 imitation Regalia.
J. N. CURIEN, corner Conde and Dumaine sts.

LANDING ex ship Adriatic, from Bordeaux and for sale by the undersigned: 67 casks claret, St Estephe, 1849; 25 do Vieux Margaux; 100 boxes claret, old Chateau Bel Air. JOS. LANATA, 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse st.

PORT AND MADEIRA.—55 qr casks Port and Madeira, for sale by JOS. LANATA, 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse st.

THE undersigned offers for sale, a COFFEE HOUSE, doing good business, with the lease of the house for two years, with privilege to renew the same at the expiration, for two years more. Said Coffee House is situated at Algiers, opposite the Dry Dock No. 2. Apply to PAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse st.

PORT WINE.—150 barrels sweet Port Wine, in store, for sale by N. LAMBERT, 62 Magazine st.

AMONTILLADO.—20 cases, for sale low, by WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA, 30½ Poydras st.

TOBACCO LEAF.—Wrappers and Fillers landing ex ship Fairy, and for sale by QUADRAS & CO., 16 Customhouse st.

FOR sale by Y. Quadras & Co. Aguardiente Cana. Per casks for sale by Y. Q. & Co., No. 16, Custom House st.

LINSEED OIL.—30 bbls, for sale by SECCOMB, VOORHIES & CO., 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

TRUFFLES, Peas and Mushrooms, in boxes and half boxes, for sale by WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA, 30½ Poydras street.

RECEIVED from Quincy, Illinois—3000 pounds Pork Sausages; 1500 do Dryed Beef. For sale by HENRY LOCK, 116 St. Peter st.

LARD—600 kegs [illegible] bbls prime for sale by SECCOMB, VOORHIES & CO., 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

GRUYERE CHEESE—[illegible] boxes 1st quality, for sale by [illegible]

CIGARS—[illegible] fine brands, landing per brig P. Soule and for sale by [illegible] 8 de VIRGIN & Co. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MANDEVILLE, 4th March, 1852.
PROPOSALS will be received at Mayor's office in Mandeville for building the Wharf at said place according to a plan which can be seen by applying to E. Cagolane?, at Mandeville.
E. LAYTON, Mayor.

Treasurer's Office,
Municipality No. One.
NOTICE is hereby given that there are twenty five thousand dollars in the Sinking Fund created for the redemption of Bonds issued under the act of the Legislature approved 4th May 1847, entitled an act to provide for the payment of the debts of the Municipalities of New Orleans, that can be applied to the redemption at the same and that sealed proposals will be received to me till 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday 27th March 1852, at which hour I shall proceed to open the same in presence of the Committee of Finance, for the said sum to purchase of said Bonds and those offers at the lowest discount will be purchased to that extent.
The proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for sale of Bonds of First Municipality."
J. A. DURELL, Treasurer.
New Orleans, 27th Jan., 1852.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted for State Taxes for the year 1851, in the parish of Orleans, left bank of the river, are requested to call and make payment at the office of Mr. John Brunet, Collector for State Taxes, within twenty days from this notice.
The office is situated in Patterson street, near the Dry Dock of Messrs. Salter & Marcy. Office hours from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN BRUNET, Collector of State Taxes.

WANTS, LOST ETC.

Situation Wanted.
A YOUNG LADY, who can furnish the best references, wishes to find a situation as a governess, teaching in the city or in the country, [illegible] She can teach the French, German [illegible] Apply at the Bookstore of Mr. Morel, 13 [illegible]

To Apothecaries.
WANTED—A good Apothecary [illegible] in French and English [illegible] experience required. Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—A good TINSMITH. Apply at [illegible] Castandience? street.

Pure Bermuda Arrow Root.
A VERY superior article imported expressly for the undersigned, and put up in boxes and [illegible]
E. J. HART & CO., 73 Tchoupitoulas st.

Glass Ware, at Factory Price!
75 PACKAGES [illegible] Tumblers, [illegible] Lamp [illegible] and [illegible] Factory Prices by [illegible] Madison.

Paul Pesquier,
[illegible]

Louisiana Association of Veterans of 1814 and 1815.
THE members of this Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of [illegible]
ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Secretary.

Spring Fashions.
44 Camp street, upstairs.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the city and country ladies that he has just received a [illegible]
Straw Hats, for Ladies.
Straw Hats, for Children.
Ribbons.
Artificial Flowers,
Garnishment, &c.
[illegible]
ISAAC SALWIN, 44 Camp street upstairs.

Sale on Account of Liquidation.
THE [illegible]

11,000 ACRES of Texas Land for Sale. [illegible]

S. BARNETT Jr. & BRO.

F. FRYER.
[illegible]

HAVANA SEGARS.—[illegible] Regalias, Cabanas, Miller, Media Regalia, Trabucos, Panetelas, Globes and Londres, just received by the Adriana, in store and for sale by D. BORNIO, 14 Gravier st.

SWISS CHEESE.—25 boxes Swiss Cheese, 1,200 do Sardines in eighth, half and qr boxes, for sale by A. STURZENEGGER & ETERNOD, 44 Bienville st., corner Chartres.

THE undersigned have resumed business permanently, and they offer for sale on liberal terms, an extensive and choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. They will also, as heretofore, always have on hand, Plantation Goods of every description.
MALARD & ARMISTEAD, 50 Gravier st.

EMPTY BOTTLES—100 baskets of empty bottles of 22 ounces, for sale by A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st.

WINE IN HALF CASKS—25 half casks Claret, [illegible] for sale by A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st.

RED WINE—20 boxes Claret, Chateau Lafitte, of 24 half bottles each, for sale by A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st.

SAPSEGO CHEESE.—2 boxes, containing each 100 pounds of Sapsego cheese, for sale by A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville street.

SARDINES IN OIL.—An invoice of sardines from Nantz, in whole, quarter and half boxes, for sale by A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st.

PORTO WINE.—[illegible] cases old Porto, (London stock) for sale by A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st.

WINE—[illegible] cases [illegible] Claret, [illegible] St. Julien Medoc, in store and for sale by N. LAMBERT, 62 Magazine st.

WINE.—90 casks old family claret, sundry brands, in store and for sale by N. LAMBERT, 62 Magazine st.

WINE—[illegible] cask good claret wine, of late importation, in store and for sale by N. LAMBERT, No. 62, Magazine Street.

SPANISH CHOCOLATE—For sale by Y. QUADRAS & CO., No. 16 Customhouse st.

ITALIAN LINSEED—8 half hogsheads, for sale by JOSEPH LANATA, 11 Jefferson, and 12 Toulouse st.

SOAPS AND BRUSHES—A lot of English soaps and brushes, from the celebrated manufactory of Gosnell & Co, London, in store and for sale by WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA, 30½ Poydras st.

WHITE WINE—18 half casks superior quality, landing ex ship Adriatic, from Bordeaux, for sale by CAVELIER & MAXENT, 109 Royal street.

LANDING ex ship [illegible], from Marseilles—[illegible] casks Beaume? Wine, for sale by CHARLES CAVAROC, 20 Bienville st.

ABSYNTHE—150 boxes Absynthe, [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &C.

Placide's Varieties.

Monday Evening, March 8,
☞ Will be presented the comedy of [illegible]
A Roland for an Oliver.
To be followed by a
Grand Concert.
After which the farce of
When the Cat's away the Mice will Play.
To conclude with the dance of
Vivandiere.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Boxes and Parquette, 75c.; Upper Boxes and Gallery [illegible]
☞ Doors open at half past 6—performance to commence at 7 o'clock.

ARMORY HALL.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S
Astounding Wonders of Natural Magic [illegible] evening [illegible]
[illegible]
A grand day performance every Saturday [illegible]
PROFESSOR ANDERSON [illegible]
[illegible]
The Bible.
The Suspension Mesmeric.
The Magic Scrap Book.
The Prolific Hat and
Mysterious Disappearance.
☞ Ticket office open at 10 o'clock.
☞ Professor Anderson's Book of Magic, explaining 2 tricks with cards [illegible] Price 25 cents, to be had at the Hall.

Public School Examinations.
THE Public Schools of Municipality No. One will be examined [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ALBERT FABRE, Superintendent.

Public Schools—Lancaster? Drawing.
PUBLIC notice is hereby given that [illegible] the first of March [illegible] St Philip street [illegible]
A. FABRE, Superintendent.

MANDEVILLE ACADEMY.
CONDE STREET, No. 153, between Hospital and Barracks streets, New Orleans.
FELIX McMANUS, Principal.
[illegible]
[illegible] Accomplishments [illegible]
For particulars apply to the Principal at the Academy.

New Arrangement—36 Canal Street.
[illegible] daily [illegible] Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 4 to 5 P. M. Ladies [illegible] Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] RIVES? DOUBEAR? [illegible]

FOR SALE.—[illegible] Apply at the [illegible]

OLYMPE.
34 Chartres street, corner Customhouse.
[illegible]
The above [illegible] MONDAY [illegible]

PONTALBA BUILDINGS,
15 CONDE STREET.
P. MASSIP begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he [illegible]
[illegible]
P. MASSIP.

THE undersigned are constantly on hand [illegible] extensive stock of the very best [illegible] brands of Havana manufacture, of all description. [illegible] Principe [illegible]
J. M. CABALLERO, Importer, No. 36, Old Levee, between Custom House and Bienville streets.
His establishment at No. 32, St Charles street, between Common and Gravier, and at No. [illegible] corner of Royal and Custom House, are also constantly supplied with the choicest cigars, paper ditto, chewing tobacco, &c., &c.

Reduction—Reduction—Reduction.
Notice to Builders.
THE undersigned beg leave to inform the builders, their friends, and the public in general, that from and after the 5th of March instant, they will sell their dove-tailed flooring planks, planed weather boards and their cedar boards at the prices [illegible] the other [illegible] at the New Canal [illegible] This article is far superior to [illegible] that time. They hope that they will obtain the patronage of the community on account of the good quality of their materials over others, which they are prepared to furnish at the lowest prices [illegible]
[illegible] & GAUNET, Old Basin.

New and Foreign Plants.
MR. ODDOUX
GARDENER, florist and nursery gardener, [illegible] of Montreuil, near Paris and member of the national societies of France, Belgium and Algeria, begs leave to inform the public that he has arrived in the city with a splendid collection of Fruit and Flower Plants, of the latest discoveries of the Horticultural Society, such as [illegible] roses, superb camelias, [illegible] anemones, dahlias, also pear, apple, peach, plums, apricot and cherry trees, [illegible] perpetual raspberry, [illegible] 20 different kinds of vines, all sorts of fruits and vegetable seeds, also African asparagus [illegible]
Catalogues can be seen at the store, No. 120 Chartres street.
Mr. Oddoux has just received a large assortment of Plants, which he offers for sale very low, on account of departure.

A. Sturzenegger & Eternod
44 Bienville street, corner of Chartres street.
RECEIVED by the last arrivals, 20 cases glasses [illegible]; 6 cases French jaconets, 4 cases French muslins, 6 cases printed Swiss muslins, 4 do. French batiste [illegible]; 7 do Bayonne and Madras hdkfs; [illegible] plain and figured white and colored muslins [illegible] damask and zaccard muslins [illegible] cases stockings and gloves, 2 cases lawn and black silk ribbons; 6 cases silk parasols and umbrellas, [illegible] cravats, rich 2 cases black silk goods and silk cravats. 4 cases fancy silk goods, the above at manufactory prices.

Stagg & Shay's and C. Duffield & Co's American Westphalia Hams.
THE Subscribers have on hand and will receive during the season ample supplies of the above very superior hams [illegible] expressly for their trade, which they can offer with entire confidence at unprecedented low prices.
CONVERSE & CO., 37 Tchoupitoulas street.

Carpeting at Reduced Prices for Cash.
WE wish to reduce our entire stock of Velvet and Brussels Tapestry, Brussels three ply, Ingrain and other Carpets, and offer the most [illegible] We have on hand a large assortment of Floor Oil Cloths, of various widths and qualities; also, window shades, white and colored mattresses, at the lowest market prices.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 23 Chartres st.

LANDING ex brig Stenzio? from Genoa—A cargo of Toulouse, extra solid, done in the Carrara quarry, for sale at a moderate price.
P. H. MONSSEAUX, Corner St Louis and Robertson sts.

SUNDRIES.—25 casks old Claret, Margaux, St Julien; 100 boxes do, Chateau Bel Air; 25 do. Maraschino, Joseph Firnet; 15 octagonal Orange Flower Water, 40 boxes Castile Soap; 100 decanters Essence of Rose, superior, 25 boxes Sardines in oil, 4 boxes [illegible] of Olives, 100 do Capers, 200 lbs best Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli, for sale by
JOSEPH LANATA, 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse street.

BOURBON WHISKEY—40 bbls Old Bourbon Whisky, for sale by O. VALETON & CO., 23 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship Lexington, from Havre—[illegible] boxes Absynthe, E. Pernod; 20 do Kirsch, do [illegible] Absynthe, Yersel? & Lecoultre; 30 do Kirsch, do [illegible] Absynthe, Berger; 4 do Absynthe, white, E. Pernod; 4 tons genuine Gruyere Cheese; 1 do do do do Schabziger, for sale by N. CURIEN, cor. Dumaine and Conde.

WHITE VINEGAR—50 bbls this vinegar of the well known mark Achille Potts, for sale by A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st.

ITALIAN STRAW HATS—3 cases single, double, French and English styles, for sale by JOSEPH LANATA, 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse st.

SEWING SILK—150 pounds blue and black superior, for sale by JOS. LANATA, 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse.

SLATES—8,000 squares of slates, for sale by JOS. LANATA, 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse.

HAMS—Stagg & Shay, and Duffield Hams, constantly on hand and for sale by E. J. HART & CO, 73 Tchoupitoulas st.

SWEETMEATS, Jelly and Paste, in half bbls, from the manufactory "La Dominica," Havana, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee st.

TOBACCO.—Havana leaf Tobacco, for sale by [illegible] 8, de VIRGIN & CO., [illegible]

BRANDIES—422 qr pipes Pb Gabard Brandy, [illegible] half do Lagrange, 1825, do; 20 qr do do; 17 octave do do, Thail do do, 1839, do; 18 qr do do do; 20 octave do do do, 10 qr pipes Bunker Hill, 1815, do, 10 octave do do do; 4 qr pipes and 4 octave do, 1825, do, 12 qr do Jas Hennessy do; 3 half do Martell & Co do, [illegible] do Pinet, Castillon & Co do; 11 qr do J. Reau & co do; 14 do Lafontaine do; 50 do A Camus do do, [illegible] do J Dupuy do; [illegible] do do L. De Luze & co do, [illegible] do Lompuy do; 123 do do C. Marquet do; [illegible] half pipes [illegible] Castillon, 1825, do, 4 octaves do do. [illegible] do. The above are under Custombouse keys, and for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 St Louis st.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY—the negro CHEROKEE?, about 30 years, middle sized, bad teeth, belonging formerly to Mr. Larosis? [illegible] employed on board the steamboats. He will probably try to find employment as deck hand or engineer. The above reward will be paid to any one who will lodge said Slave in any one of the police jails of the City or at his Masters.
269 Rampart Street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS—[illegible] cases landing from ship Norfolk, barks Brilliant, Georgia and schooner Fannie; also 3,000 cases in store, comprising a general and complete assortment suitable for City and country trade, for sale low by [illegible], successors to R. G. Hobbs, No. 12 Custom House Street.

CURTAIN GOODS.—Embroidered lace and muslin Curtains; painted Window Shades, buff and white Holland, for do, rich silk Brocatelle of assorted colors; rich silk and wool & [illegible] damask, tassels, gimps, worsted fringes, cornices, curtain pins, table and piano covers, worsted and cotton table covering, by the yard, furniture chintz, etc.
CHITTENDEN & DAMERON, 26 Chartres st.

HAVANA CIGARS—[illegible] genuine Havana Cigars, assorted qualities, of the most favorite brands of imperials, vegueros, regalias, media regalias, trabucos, cabilleros, cabanas, prensados, cilindrados, londres, panetelas, galanes and millares, in store and for sale on reasonable terms, by
DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee st., between Customhouse and Bienville.

New Style Spanish Matting.
WE have received a few sets of entirely new and very beautiful Matting, to suit rooms of the following sizes: 16x18, 17x20, 18x21, 20x24, all in one piece, with Rugs to match.
4 4, 5 4, 6 4 Canton Matting, white and colored.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
from 3 to 24 feet wide, cut to suit any hall or room, of the best quality and choicest patterns.
CHITTENDEN & DAMERON, 26 Chartres st.

CIGARS—A fine and large stock of the most celebrated brands of Havana Cigars constantly on hand and for sale at low prices, by
LABORDE & XIQUES, 37 Common st.

COFFEE—Prime green Havana, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 37 Common st.

LARD—1,000 kegs, 200 bbls No. 1, for sale by SECCOMB, VOORHIES & CO., 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

Whig Rangers.
A Meeting of the old Frelinghuysen and Fillmore Rangers will be held at the Pearl, 30 St. Charles street, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.
By order of Col. HUNTER.

SHELLED ALMONDS.—In boxes of 25 lbs, in fine order, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.