The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 27. VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1845. VOL XVIII.—WHOLE NO 4777

TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - 5

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ADVERTISEMENTS not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat brokers, &c. $[illegible]
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, $[illegible]

To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and three changes per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged for separately and at the ordinary rates.

All notices of Candidates for political offices; all notices or articles of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

☞ LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—In compliance with an invitation from gentlemen in this city, Prof. SILLIMAN is expected here, in a few days, to deliver a course of lectures on the structure of the earth. This important subject, replete with practical applications will be rendered both intelligible and interesting by numerous illustrations—graphic and pictorial.

A free introductory will present a distinct outline and sketch of the plan, and the terms for subsequent lectures will be made known in due time.

Reference may be made to Messrs. Alex. Gordon, L. C. Duncan, V. Roselius, Prof. Riddell, Dr. Cenas, L. Janin, J. P. Benjamin.

☞ LECTURES ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—This course having been earnestly desired, by many gentlemen in New Orleans the lectures on that subject will be given by Mr. B. SILLIMAN, Jr. It being impossible that within a reasonable time the courses should be given in a satisfactory manner by the same individual, therefore—it is also to avoid interference—it is proposed to give the chemical lectures by sunlight, on days alternating with the evenings of the lectures on geology, so that all who will not interfere with sunny engagements or with those of business. Reference as above. 17

LOST

ON MONDAY night at or in returning home in a carriage from the Menagerie, a LADIES CAMEO or BREAST PIN, representing Hebe and an Eagle. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 2 Front Levee. 17—2t

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans 3 Feb. 1845

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.

By order of the Board.
12 2w WM E LEVERICH Cashier

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A fine plantation situated about four miles above the English Turn, in the Parish of Plaquemines, on which there is a high house with 4 apartments and four cabinets. Proposals will be received for the cutting of timber on five arpents fronting the river. For terms apply to

MRS. F. PROYER,
17 corner of Royal and Toulouse streets.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of St James—Probate Sale of the Household furniture, moveables, sugar and molasses, belonging to the succession of the late Michel Bernard Cantrelle.

On Monday, the 17th day of February instant, at 10 o'clock A M. on the premises, where Michel Bernard Cantrelle resided during his life time and where he died in the parish of St James, will then and there be offered at public sale and auction, by the undersigned Parish Judge ex-officio Judge of Probates and Public Auctioneer in and for said parish of St James, all the moveables not attached to and not employed upon the Sugar Plantation of deceased in said parish, appertaining to his succession and consisting of, to wit:—

All the Household furniture and all such other moveables as are not dedicated to the use of said Sugar Plantation—about forty sheep, several milch cows, an old barouche and new riding saddle with its bridle, the sugar crop, consisting of two hundred and eighty hogsheads of sugar, [illegible] of molasses, to be sold separate, which said sugar crop is assured until the 31st of March next coming.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The purchase money payable cash.

Parish of St James, 5th February, 1845.

JEAN JACQUES ROMAN,
Parish Judge ex-officio Judge of Probates and Public Auctioneer in and for the parish of St James.
f 7 3t8da

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Collector of State Licenses on Pedlars and Hawkers, hereby gives notice to all persons liable to pay any of the State Taxes, the collection of which is by law entrusted to the said Collector that he will from and after this day, proceed to the collection of all said Taxes due and payable in advance for the year ending 31st December 1845.

His Office is at the [illegible] corner, upstairs, opposite the Senate Hall, and will be open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 o'clock A M to 3 P M.

ALEXANDER DERBES, Collector.
New Orleans Feb. 1st, 1845. f 4—3t

WANTED.

A LADY who is well qualified to attend in a Dry Goods & Millinery Store, good wages will be given to one who is [illegible] and a permanent situation. [illegible] 17

Hunting Guns and Pistols.

L. [illegible], successor to Bridoht, gunsmith and cutler, informs hunters, and the public in general, that he has just arrived from France with [illegible] assortment of articles [illegible] single and double barrelled; revolving pistols, [illegible] knives, [illegible] &c. All of the above articles are from the best manufactures, and will be sold at low prices, and warranted, at his store, No 36 Conde street, between Main and Madison streets. j31—6

LEECHES!

THE subscriber has lately received from Europe a large assortment of HUNGARIAN & SWEDISH LEECHES which he offers to sell at very moderate prices, and being the sole importer [illegible] good, fresh and genuine article. Also on hand, a large supply of French and American Pictures, Canary Birds, Looking Glasses, &c.

j31 J B RUSCONI, 187 Chartres

HORSE FOR SALE—A fine Pacing Horse, eight years old—with a patent English saddle bridle, martingale, &c. for sale. Apply to
j31 NORTH & BROTHERS, Corner Magazine and Common

NOTICE.

The undersigned has for sale at the most reduced prices, in his Garden House, 14 St Charles st, a large and valuable collection of most fine, Flemish pinks, camelias, azaleas, [illegible] palms [illegible] and a great variety of other greenhouse plants and exotics. He has over one hundred, more beautiful new roses. Orders promptly executed and sent gratis to the steamboats.

f 1 4m JOHN M BACH

NOTICE—The undersigned, administrator of the succession of the late Michel Bernard Cantrelle, of the parish of St James, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said succession, to make known to him the nature and amount thereof and the titles upon which the same are grounded.

Those persons who reside in New Orleans, may apply to Mr. Martin Blache, Attorney at Law, St Louis Exchange Alley, between Conti and Bienville streets.

Parish of St James, January 30th, 1845.
f 1—8—10ts J.X. CANTRELLE.

NOTICE—The Legal advertisements in the parish of Orleans in accordance with an act, entitled, "An act relative to Public advertisements in the parish of Orleans," approved March 16th, 1842, will be published in the Louisiana Courier, edited by Mr. Jerome Bayon, the contractor, at the rate of two cents per hundred words in each language.

New Orleans, 31st January, 1845.
ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, Secretary of State.
31—18ts WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.

FRESH SEEDS.

MR. LELIEVRE has the honor of informing his customers that he has just received per ship [illegible] a fine assortment of flower and vegetable seeds of the crop of 1844. [illegible] 1m

COAL at five bits per barrel delivered—4000 barrels of superior Pittsburgh coal, all screened and in large pieces, for sale by the cart load and delivered free of cartage at five bits per bbl. W S & R MURPHY,
j31 192 Old Basin

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. ONE.
Sitting of January 13, 1845.

Resolved, That public notice in French and English be given by the Mayor, in two of the newspapers of this city of the council's intention of opening and extending Exchange Alley up to Customhouse street, and that the attorney of this Municipality be requested to fulfil all the formalities necessary for carrying into effect the contemplated improvement.

(Signed) JOS. GENOIS, Recorder.
Approved, January 14th, 1845.
(Signed) E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.
A true copy:
T. THEARD, Secretary.

In compliance with the foregoing resolution, and with the provisions of the first and second sections of the statute of April, 1832, entitled "An act to regulate the opening, laying out and improving streets and public places in the city of New Orleans and its suburbs, incorporated and unincorporated," &c.—Notice is hereby given that the intention of the Council of Municipality No. One is to cause Exchange Alley to be opened and extended, of the same width and in a line with the alley as it now exists, from Bienville to Customhouse streets.

j30 14t E MONTEGUT, Mayor

THE undersigned has just received by late arrivals from [illegible] and France a large assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, which he will sell at moderate prices:

1 case mousseline laine, imitation cashmere at 25cts per yd
1 do do do do at 37½ do
1 do do do do at 25 do
1 do do do do at 20 do
1 do do do do at 30 do
1 do French calicoes, extra fine, at 25 do
1 do do do at 20 do

And a large assortment of silks, Swiss muslin, organdi, white jaconets, white and colored percales, black silk and cotton velvet, barege neckerchiefs, Scotch Florence do, elastic suspenders of A [illegible] American do, Cashmere handkerchiefs, very rich, at $2 50 to $12 50 per piece; [illegible] French Madras [illegible] new styles, plain linen do, [illegible] and [illegible] pure thread; a large assortment of hooks and eyes, French perfumery, &c. The whole for sale at moderate prices.

E. DAVID, 71 Canal
j22 between Royal and Bourbon

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber has in store and landing, the following goods, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, by the package, viz:

Linen, [illegible] white, assorted qualities in pieces and demi do
Do Sheeting assorted qualities and widths;
Do Long lawns; Breast linen and French fronts [illegible];
Do Cambric hdkfs plain, hemstitched & printed corners;
Do Damask cloths and napkins, assorted sizes;
Do Birdseye diaper; do Platillas and Brittanias,
Do [illegible] check [illegible], assorted;
Do White and fancy drilling;
Do Musquito netting (white), plain and checked;
Do do (brown) do;
Do Planters, Osnaburgs and Plantation Drilling;
Do White and brown Hollands, blues and drabs;
Do Toweling, tailors' and shoemakers', assorted;
Do Tapes, assorted.

Muslins and cotton goods; Bishop and Victoria lawns, India and Swiss book; soft and swiss mulls; Swiss stripes; tape and cord [illegible]; jaconets, cambric hdkfs; Madras do; [illegible] collars, edgings, inserting; white and fancy [illegible]; apron checks, &c

j24—2m SMITH BRYAN, 30 Customhouse

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 7 1845.

☞ The NORTHERN mail failed from beyond Montgomery.

EXPRESS MAIL.

A communication was received on Wednesday from the Post Office Department at Washington, announcing the important and gratifying intelligence, that arrangements had been made by which letters and slips of newspapers between New Orleans and the Northern and Eastern cities, are expedited 24 hours in advance of the regular mail. The time is gained between Covington, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and the arrangements are similar to those by which our contemporaries of the *Crescent City* have been enabled for some time to outstrip the regular mail, whenever it does not fail beyond Charleston. Letters, &c. will hereafter be forwarded, if desired, under the new arrangement, which we understand, is as follows:

All letters sent by express are to be so marked, and the customary postage paid in advance. Editors and publishers of newspapers are allowed to send slips of news (but not their entire paper) to their exchange correspondents, also marked Express." Such slips must be enveloped in light wrappers, with the ends projecting, in order that their character may be clearly ascertained. We yesterday, profited by the new arrangement, and despatched slips to our principal exchange papers, so that in the course of a few days, we shall, in common with the City press, be regularly supplied with intelligence one day or more in advance of the mail.

THE CONVENTION.

The President *pro tem.* Hon. T. W. CHINN announced the following as the composition of the committee to which was referred the 8th section on the subject of representation:

First District.—Messrs. Benjamin, Grymes and Wadsworth.

Second District.—Messrs Beatty, Preston and Roman.

Third District.—Messrs. Ratliff, Saunders and Scott of Baton Rouge.

Fourth District.—Messrs. Downs. T. H. Lewis and Porter.

The additional section presented by Mr. Claiborne, and requiring that the two years residence of naturalized citizen's shall date from the period of their naturalization, was taken up for discussion.

Mr. Guion submitted an amendment similar in its object, though differing in phraseology. Mr Claiborne accepted the amendment.

Mr. Eustis combatted the amendment. He feared that the Convention was about to commit a serious error under the influence of momentary passion. As for himself, he did not believe the provision necessary. It did not exist in the old constitution, and never to his knowledge had the want of it been felt. Besides, this provision prevailed in no other constitution, although the abuses complained of and which it is the object of the amendment to remedy, have been as prominent elsewhere as here. It would be neither politic nor prudent to establish a distinction which would be considered, whether rightly or wrongly, odious by the parties interested. With respect to the frauds of which so much had been said, they were rather the fault of the judge than the law which is wholesome and sound. What we needed was an effective and honest judiciary. This was more important than universal suffrage, which was a mere humbug.—An honest judiciary offered safer guarantees than popular intelligence which was a delusion. That which we stood most in need of, was good institutions.

Besides a law might be passed prohibiting judges from naturalizing individuals six months before an election. Or what was still better, State Judges might be prohibited altogether from passing acts of naturalization—a measure he would heartily vote for if he were in the Legislature. For it was worthy of remark that in our State, no charge of fraud had been alleged against the federal courts.

Mr Claiborne maintained the necessity of the provision to guard against fraud, and declared that its object was simply to place the naturalized citizen on the same as the native footing, from whom a residence of two years was required before exercising the right of voting.

Mr. Marigny, opposed the additional section and amendment as tending to diminish the importance of New Orleans. He warmly defended naturalized citizens.

Mr. Soulé also combatted the additional section which he maintained was untenable in principle. He considered this section only as the result of a transient irritation occasioned by frauds recently committed, and he was of opinion that we should not insert in the Constitution provisions of an accidental and transitory character. If we are instigated by motives of a secondary order our labors will be interminable. If we are to be guided by principles solely, let us examine their nature and avoid all desertion of them.

Who would say that this provision had a foundation in principle? Who could affirm that it was one of the objects in view when the Convention was called? In the old constitution the distinction proposed had no existence, and no complaint had ever arisen at its absence. The naturalized citizen was placed upon a footing of perfect equality with the native, and during thirty two years, we had had no cause to repent of it.

As for the frauds which he deplored as much as any member on the floor, they might furnish good ground for changing the naturalization laws, but not for incorporating this distinction in the constitution—And while speaking of these abuses he would ask which were the most culpable, the native leaders and intriguers, or the unfortunate instruments of their frauds?

It was an undeniable principle that established rights could not be violated. When once a citizen has acquired the rights of citizenship, he can no longer be deprived of them. Without this guarantee, such a right would be a contemptible form. Moreover, this provision would destroy equality, and without equality there can be no justice. So well is this principle of equality understood that we are, told, the provision is entirely equitable, inasmuch as it requires from the naturalized citizen as from the native, two years residence *as a citizen.* But this pretended equality is illusory. Two years are necessary, we are told, to enable the citizen of other states to comprehend our laws and institutions. Very well, but two years more are required from the naturalized citizen. There was no equality in this.

Mr Downs was of opinion that the naturalization laws would be soon modified. He even desired it.—This circumstance should induce the Convention to reject the section.

The section was amended so as to extend to the future only, and was then adopted 42 to 32.

The resolution to hold Evening Sittings was rescinded 42 to 31, after which the Convention adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the SENATE on the 28th ult., the credentials of Dixon H. Lewis were presented as Senator elect, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. King, Minister to France. Mr. Lewis appeared and took the oath to support the Constitution.

The business before the Senate was of minor interest. Mr. Foster of Tenn. offered a resolution in relation to the proposed Naval Depot at Memphis, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The Senate then took up Mr. Foster's Post Office bill, and discussed the same during the remainder of the sitting.

In the House, Mr. Houston reported a bill to grant to the State of Alabama, the public lands within her limits for purposes of education.

A resolution was offered by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, requesting the President of the U. States to open a correspondence with the British Government, with the view of obtaining the liberation of the American prisoners at Van Diemen's Land.

Mr. Burke of N. H. called upon the President for certain information relative to one Zabriskie of N. J., who had had some contracts with the Navy Department in which, it is rumored, that gross corruption had been discovered. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution calling upon the President to transmit to the House copies of all communications received from the British Government since 1841, relative to our title to the Oregon territory. Also, copies of all the correspondence between the two governments, in reference to that territory. After some discussion, the resolution was adopted—yeas 166;—nays 44.

A bill was introduced in respect to claims of the people of the United States on Mexico. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES adopted yesterday the various sections of a bill changing materially the election laws of the State. The two principal features of the bill are, first—The transfer from the Legislature to the Police Juries of the several parishes, of the right to establish, change or abolish election precincts under certain restrictions; and second—A provision for holding elections throughout the State during *one day only.* The bill will probably pass both Houses, and become a law.

OLE BULL gave a concert at Louisville on the 30th ult., while on his way to this city.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LAST CONCERT OF MAD. HAMMARSKOLD.—This sweet songstress and admirable musician gives her farewell concert this evening at the Washington Armory Hall. Among the pieces selected for the occasion are a cavatina from Robert the Devil, several touching and plaintive Swedish melodies, and one or two choice morceaux for the piano. Every amateur of good music skillfully played and charmingly sung, will patronize Mad. Hammarskold this evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Chaos is come Again and the Middy Ashore, are the pieces selected for this evening. The celebrated "Ethiopian Serenaders" who drew such tremendous audiences during their performances at the Armory Hall, will make their first appearance and sing a number of their favorite melodies.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—This evening's entertainments are set apart for the benefit of the Congo Serenaders, on which occasion the distinguished American tragedian, Mr. A. A. Adams, who has volunteered his services, will make his first appearance at this Theatre in the character of Hamlet.

During the evening the Serenaders will appear and sing some of their popular melodies.

☞ An historical drama on the subject of Napoleon, is about to be produced at the American Theatre, entitled *The Death of Napoleon.* The period of this great man's captivity is well calculated to excite deep interest and create warm sympathy for the illustrious Frenchman, subjected to the insolence and oppression of Sir Hudson Lowe, who so basely availed himself of a "little brief authority" to insult and trample upon fallen greatness. Historical truth has been strictly observed in the present drama. Napoleon's fierce and bitter retorts on the British Governor have been literally adhered to and display in a striking point of view the violent irritation of a noble spirit goaded past endurance.

This drama will be produced at the above establishment, to morrow evening, on the occasion of Mr. C. Mason's benefit, who will personate the character of Napoleon. Mr. M's striking personal resemblance, when costumed as the great original, has been generally remarked, and cannot fail to enhance the interest of the drama.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—Thomas Duncan, alias Benja'n Fuller, arrested for cutting the pocket of Sam'l Patch, and stealing therefrom a five dollar gold piece, and fifty cents of silver, was remanded for further examination.

J. B. Phillipson, arrested on a charge of assault and battery, was required to furnish bail for his appearance before the Criminal Court for trial.

The examination of Auguste Harrison, charged with the murder of J. Bonnedeau, will take place this afternoon at half past four o'clock.

☞ We regret to state that Mr. Wm. A. Jackson, who was stabbed by Mr. F. H. Hatch, at the St. Louis Ball Room, on Tuesday night, died from the effects of the wounds, yesterday morning, at one o'clock. During the morning the body was removed from the Saint Louis Hotel where he died, to the residence of his uncle, at the corner of Bagatelle and Peace streets, where an inquest was held upon it by Coroner Ramos. During the autopsy, it appeared that the deceased had received five different wounds, three of which were mortal.

The deceased, we understand, was a native of New York, and aged 24 years. He has left a wife and infant child to deplore his loss.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—The examination of George W. Hanna, for swindling and forgery, was postponed until Saturday next.

Peter Shests, charged with swindling Mrs. Margaret Furst, out of a dollar and a half, was sent to the Criminal Court for trial.

James Shedd, arrested under the vagrant law, was committed for thirty days to the Workhouse.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

We bespeak attention to the report of the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives, published in our paper this morning. It is an important document, and emanates, we presume, from the pen of the able and well informed chairman of the committee, FRANCIS GARDERE, Esq.

☞ The Washington papers contain a notice of Mr Berrien's bill to amend the Naturalization laws. It does not extend the term of probation, as has been recommended. It adopts the suggestion of Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson, and requires positive proof of a previous registration of the name of the applicant and of his declaration of an intention to become a citizen, made five years before the application for admission to citizenship. The name of the alien is first to be recorded, at his request, by the Collector of Customs, with a description of his person, &c. Two years afterwards he may file his declaration in the Clerk's office of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States, and three years after this, that is, five years from the date of the original record, he may obtain admission to the privilege of citizenship. The bill is so framed as to guard against abuses.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The bill from the Senate, suspending the payment of domestic creditors, ($100,000,) passed the House of Representatives on Saturday afternoon, 25th ult., by a vote of 78 to 16, and was subsequently passed by the Senate. This leaves in the hands of the State Treasurer the sum of $1,000,[illegible] 99, of which but $2[illegible] 89 is under appropriation. The interest on the funded debt due on the 1st February is $873,516 06.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Governor and Council of Maine have fixed upon the first Monday in February for another trial to elect a Representative to the next Congress in the First (York) District. This, and the Ninth District of Massachusetts, are now the only vacant districts in the States where elections for the next Congress have been held. Of the 139 members elected, 51 are Whigs, 6 American Republicans, and 82 Democrats. There are yet to be elected, 84, viz: 4 in New Hampshire, 4 in Connecticut, 2 in Rhode Island, 6 in Maryland, 15 in Virginia, 9 in North Carolina, 7 in Alabama, 4 in Mississippi, 11 in Tennessee, 10 in Kentucky, 10 in Indiana, 1 (vacancy) in Maine, and 1 (vacancy) in Massachusetts. Total, 223.

New Hampshire elects her members in March next, Connecticut and Virginia in April, Maryland in October, Mississippi in November; all the rest (except the vacancies) in August.—*Journal of Commerce.*

☞ We copy the following from the Franklin (Attakapas) *Banner* of the 1st inst:

FLORRY, under sentence of death for having shot Cameron, is still in the jail of this place. There is some mismanagement in this matter. The poor creature has been chained by the legs to a ring in the floor of a miserable little cell, in our wretched jail, ever since his sentence. He has not been allowed to take any exercise whatever! He has suffered a thousand deaths since his incarceration. If he is to be choked to death, is not that punishment enough, without allowing him to suffer as he does in his present situation? We should think so. It would have been far more *humane* to have put an end to his existence at once.

P. S.—We learn that a petition from citizens of this Parish has been sent to the Governor, praying that he would commute the sentence.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, February 6th, 1845

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called, 29 members answered to their names.

Mr. Burthe asked the House to take up the resolution for the election of a State Treasurer on Monday next. The Chair said the motion could not be entertained without the consent of the House.

Mr Stille said the resolution could be taken up at 12 o'clock; after the local business had been gone through with.

The House agreed to take up the resolution which fixes Monday, the 10th inst for the election. The resolution was adopted.

This being the day appointed for the consideration of local business, the House proceeded to act upon those which had been selected by the speaker, agreeably to the wishes of the House.

The bill supplementary to the several acts relative to the Port Wardens and Harbor Master of New Orleans, was taken up. The act empowers the Governor to appoint any number of Branch Pilots who may be declared competent by a Board of Examiners to be composed of the Port Wardens, Harbor Masters, &c. The bill likewise regulates the fees of the Pilots.

The Clerk read the old law, which limits the number of pilots at fifty, prescribes their qualifications, and declares that the Board of Examiners shall consist of three of the Branch Pilots.

Mr Cruzat said the object of his bill was to destroy the monopoly created by the old law. The limitation of the number of pilots was not the only cause of that monopoly, but the second section of the old law which prescribed that the Board of Examiners should be composed of the Pilots themselves. It is hence the interest of these men to have as few pilots as possible, and they are placed in a position in which their interests necessarily conflict with their duties, and lead them to discourage all attempts at proper and salutary competition. By a rule of this House, no member was allowed to vote on a question directly and personally affecting himself. We had as much confidence in the Legislature as in the Branch Pilots, and yet we understand and applied this principle to the Legislature. How much more important was it then to incorporate the same principle in our laws respecting pilotage.

The first section of the old law, limiting the number of Branch Pilots were alone repealed, the evil complained of would not be remedied, because the appointing power would still be left in the hands of the pilots. This was the leading cause of a monopoly which had lasted for seven years, which had excited universal complaint. The bill before the House proposed to apply the axe to the root of the evil.

Mr Cruzat then examined the laws on the subject of pilotage prevailing in New York, Pennsylvania and other states. He showed that in some the Port Wardens and Harbor Masters were constituted the board of examiners, and in others such Board was composed of competent persons appointed by the Governor of the State. The examinations of applicants were conducted in presence of the pilots themselves, if they chose to be there. The committee which had reported the bill, had considered the Port Wardens and Harbor Masters of New Orleans perfectly competent for the proposed Board of Examiners. They were old and experienced mariners and pilots, also another conversant with the duties and knowledge requisite for the business. They united both practical and scientific knowledge and were therefore preferable in every respect, for it was well known that the pilots though they might possess the practical information desirable, were very far from enjoying the requisite scientific knowledge and were not therefore capacitated for making suitable examiners of others.

The section reducing the fees, continued Mr Cruzat would remedy a source of well founded and constant complaint. The fees of pilotage in Louisiana, it was notorious, were higher than in any other State of the Union. He had examined the rates of pilotage allowed in various states, such as Alabama, Pennsylvania, &c., and had invariably found them considerably lower than those of our own state.

Mr Cruzat terminated by declaring that the practical operation of his bill would be to destroy an odious monopoly, and open the service to proper and wholesome competition.

Mr Daviguaud observed that the bill contemplated an increase in the number of pilots. By the old law, the Governor was authorized to appoint the pilots after examination by the Board; but the number was limited to 50. We now had 50 pilots in the service. They were intelligent and competent men, who had gone to great expense in purchasing boats, &c, and the bill would tend to create much competition and injure the pilots. He did not consider it just. He had heard no complaints made, and would therefore oppose the amendments proposed by his colleague.

Mr. Burthe said the gentleman was in error in stating that no complaints had been made. On the contrary, the bill had been introduced in consequence of repeated complaints, remonstrances and petitions, and in particular a petition signed by ship masters and owners.

Mr Cruzat confirmed this statement. The complaints had been urged both at this and at previous sessions, but action on the subject had always been evaded. His colleague had stated that the pilots had gone to great expense in purchasing boats, &c. This was true, but it proved the great profits made by the pilots. Otherwise they would not have undertaken the expense. This was no reason why the Legislature should not increase the number. As well might we undertake to limit the number of steamboats, or vessels that visit our shores. We were not called upon to legislate for the few, but for all. It was our duty to render equal justice to all—to let every one live. Let every man who wishes to become a pilot, be one, provided he shall pass an examination and be found competent. It was strange that we were continually striking at other monopolies, and yet suffered this most gross and palpable one to escape unscathed. Were physicians and lawyers limited by law? After passing their examination, they were freely permitted to exercise their profession. So should it be with pilots.

Mr. Burthe would say but a few words as to the nature of the complaints against the existing system of pilotage.—The complaint was not that 50 pilots were insufficient, but that the pilots were so sure that no vessel could possibly be piloted without their interference, that they gave themselves no trouble whatever to hunt for vessels, but waited comfortably at their houses, until some one knocked at their door and claimed their services. Why was this?—Simply because under the existing laws the pilotage must be paid. If, however, the pilots were afraid of competition they would bestir themselves and perform their duties with alacrity and spirit.

The first section of the bill was adopted.

Mr. Winchester did not profess to be very familiar with the subject, but for some years he had been aware of the gross impositions practised under the present system of pilotage. By the laws now in force the number of Branch Pilots was limited to 50, who must be examined by a Board which was composed of pilots themselves, prior to their appointment by the Governor. It was evident enough that it was the interest of the pilots to keep the number down and prevent competition. This was radically wrong. The fact was notorious that the cost of pilotage in Louisiana exceeded that of any other city in the Union, and was less effectual, while the dangers of our coast navigation rendered good pilotage more necessary, and required that the system should be sound and stable. He well remembered that in New York the pilots at one time had a monopoly of the service, and a difficulty arose between them and the pilots of New Jersey, on the other side of the river. It was contended by the New York pilots that they had a right to pilot vessels to their own city. On the other hand, the New Jersey pilots argued that the waters were open to all. The question was ultimately determined by the legal tribunals in favor of the New Jersey pilots. The consequence has been that an active competition exists, which has brought down the rates of pilotage and sensibly benefitted commerce. For 30, 40 or 50 miles beyond the city, the pilot boats may be seen strumming across the Atlantic like so many gulls, and struggling which shall first board the vessel needing pilotage. This was the result of competition, and it was our duty to create it, and reduce the rates as low as possible.

The object of the bill before the House was to place the examination of pilots in the hands of experienced port wardens and harbor masters. He had heard captains of vessels complain that they lay off the Balize in anxiety and fear waiting for pilots hour after hour, and the first thing that happened, was that they were taken in tow by a steamboat, and when they reached the bar, one lazy fellow of a pilot jumped aboard and passed the bar in twenty minutes, leaving the whole of the real danger to the steamboat. For these reasons he approved the bill and would support it.

Mr. Newport could confirm these remarks in every respect. Many complaints had been made to him on the subject by citizens and ship owners, and enquiries had been made as to the probable repeal of the monopoly. The commerce of New Orleans was absolutely shackled, and it was high time to put a stop to it. He would vote to carry out the features of the bill. He believed the object to be excellent. The Committee had examined the subject fully and the majority felt satisfied of the necessity of reform.

Mr. Gaudet as a member of the Committee which had reported the bill, observed that it had undergone an examination [illegible] in discussion, and had been generally approved. The first section left pilotage open to competition, the second provided for the mode of appointment, and the third regulated the rates and charges. He made this explanation to satisfy the House.

Mr. Marks observed that the member from Plaquemine Mr. Wadsworth, who was greatly interested in the bill, was not in the House. He therefore moved to make the bill the order of the day for Thursday next. This motion prevailed and the bill was consequently postponed.

Mr Winchester asked a dispensation of the rules to report the bill relative to the [illegible] property of the State. The motion prevailed, and the bill was laid for tomorrow, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr Ray, from a special committee, reported [illegible] amendment, the bill to confer the power on the Police Jury of the Parish of Rapides, to levy a special tax.

The act to amend the act relative to fines and levees in the Parish of Ascension, was adopted with the sundry amendments, read a third time and passed.

The bill to apportion [illegible] land tax between the Parishes of Ouachita and Morehouse was adopted, read a third time and passed.

The bill to establish additional election precincts in the Parish of St. Landry was read a second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Newport, the House took up the act relative to holding elections in the Parish of East Baton Rouge.

Mr Cruzat offered as a substitute a bill of a general character giving the power to the Police Juries of the several parishes to create election precincts.

Mr Stille said the substitute was totally different from the bill before the House, being a bill of a general nature. [illegible] and moved to lay it on the table indefinitely.

Mr Cruzat denied that the bill was intended to kill the other. He contended for the right of the city delegation to propose general laws, and declared that the Parish of Orleans was as much interested as the rest of the country; and that without assuming too much he could say, [illegible].

Mr Purcam briefly defended the substitute, remonstrating against the effort to keep it off [illegible]. He, for instance, wished [illegible] his parish. He wished the elections to be held but one day in his parish.

Mr Wade had no objection to the last section of the substitute, making the election but one day through the State, but he objected to conferring power on the Police Juries to form election precincts. One year the Jury would be Whig, the next year democratic, and they would be eternally changing the district.

Mr Stille moved to lay the first section of the substitute on the table.

Mr Taylor had found in the unfinished business several bills on this subject. This matter of election precincts was a crying evil, leading to delay and increase of expense to the Legislature. This subject of parochial legislation, also should be left to the parish authorities. The Legislature could know nothing about these party precincts. He was in favor of the bill, [it] would save much trouble and expense to the State. He did not fear any influence from party spirit—any attempt of this sort would be frowned upon by its author. [illegible] ever, that it would not occur. At all events we must try it [illegible].

Mr Newport corroborated these remarks.

Mr Stille said it was within his knowledge in his own parish, that an attempt had been made to seek every precinct in the parish. The democratic commissioners were appointed at every poll. Such things had existed and might exist again. He therefore moved an amendment that no election precinct should be made or removed without the consent of two-thirds of the members.

Mr Texada said the case cited by Mr Stille was an isolated one. In the upper parishes it is customary for the Police Juries to appoint a majority of their commissioners, according to [illegible] party predilections.

Mr May was in favor of giving to the Police Jury the right to form election precincts. He thought a general law ought to be passed, because the Police Juries knew best the wants of their respective parishes. He had a better opinion of human nature than to suppose Police Juries capable of altering or amending precincts for party purposes.

Mr Glaze moved an amendment empowering the juries to abolish any precincts they may deem unnecessary.

Mr Stille offered a proviso requiring a vote of two thirds of the members present to alter or abolish precincts.

A motion was made to reject the proviso. After some discussion, this motion prevailed. Yeas 2[illegible]—nays 19.

Mr Glaze withdrew his amendment, and Mr Cruzat moved an amendment providing that no precinct should be changed, save by a majority of the members elect. Adopted.

The remaining sections of the bill were adopted with various amendments.

On motion of Mr Campbell, the House took up the Mexican Gulf Rail Road Bill, and made it the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

The House then took up the bill to provide for the sale of the 16th section of public lands, whereupon,

The House adjourned.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1845.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr Marshall presented a petition relative to the seat of justice for the Parish of Sabine, and on his motion, it was referred to a special committee of three. The President appointed Messrs Marshall, Downs and Harmanson said committee.

Order of the Day.

Mr Slidell moved for the adoption of the first section.

Mr Harmanson suggested whether it would not be better to lay this bill over until the meeting of the next Legislature. The Convention to remodel the Constitution were now in session; there was a great diversity of opinion among the people in relation to the granting of charters, and he believed the majority were invincibly opposed to them. The Convention would, without doubt, make some provisions in the New Constitution relative to incorporations. If this bill was of an every day character, he would not oppose it. But as it was much a conferred doubtful powers, to say the least of it, he thought out of deference to the people who were now assembled in convention, we should defer action upon it.

Mr Slidell said he would not detain the Senate by any further remarks. He had entered so fully on a former occasion into the principle of the bill that he deemed it to be useless. He saw no necessity to delay action upon it, inasmuch as there was a provision subjecting the charter to revision or abrogation, and if the Convention settle any principle contrary to the bill, which it is proper for us to suppose, the next Legislature would be able to conform this or any other charter that may be at variance with the principle laid down in the New Convention.

Mr Harmanson moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.—Lost.

Mr Slidell moved for the adoption of the first section of the bill, but at the suggestion of Mr Harmanson, consented that the first section should be laid upon the table and that the second section be taken up.

Mr Harmanson opposed the second section on the ground that it granted exclusive privileges to certain individuals, and that the public were not allowed to participate except in the contribution of the premiums. He desired to have some further explanation from the Senator from New Orleans as to the details of the bill.

Mr Slidell replied, and entered into an explanation of the principle of mutual insurance.

The question was taken on the adoption of the section, and Mr Harmanson called for the ayes and nays—ayes 11, nays 1.

The third section was taken up.

Mr Harmanson opposed its adoption. He considered it a very complicated affair. It was a medley concern. It embraced every thing, but it was so [illegible] as to determine the people. It [illegible] the insurance of everything—of notes of hand—of [illegible] of bills of exchange. That its true character might be presented to the community, he would propose to amend the section, and to expunge its name giving the company the power to insure everything, and to do what ever is pleased, for in point of fact it had that power. To this was conceded by a very intricate and complex piece of machinery.

Mr Downs confessed that he gave to this section the same construction as the Senator from Rapides. He conceived that the power, not only to insure notes of hand, and "other evidences of debt" were given to the proposed company, but that they also were invested with the privilege of guaranteeing their payment. He would confess too, that he had listened with great attention to the debate and yet his mind was not satisfied. He hesitated as to the necessity for this incorporation. He was not advised that the business of the city required it. He had never heard any complaints about the inadequacies of the present Insurance Companies, or that losses were not promptly paid by them. Besides, the Mutual Insurance principle had been extended to one or more of the Insurance Companies under operation in the city, and that principle made one company as good as twenty under the former plan; for the whole community might become guarantors of each other, in insuring their property. So far from any complaint having reached him of the inadequacy or insufficiency of the Insurance Companies, he was aware that when a large amount of cotton was destroyed in one of the cotton presses in the city by fire, the losses guaranteed by insurance were immediately covered.

Another consideration operated upon his mind. The mutual insurance principle had been extended to the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and it was intimated to him, that this company designed to merge itself into the present one, if it were chartered. He was opposed to this. If the charter of the company was defective, why do not the stockholders ask amendments from the legislature, or greater privileges, if those accorded are deemed insufficient.

He was opposed to this charter on another ground. Its capital was not to be paid up. It was true that it was to be secured in a certain way, but what was the extent of that security—mortgage? Of all securities, mortgages in this State, under existing circumstances, was the least certain. In the first place, almost all property was mortgaged to the banks, or there was a tacit mortgage in favor of minors or married women. A large amount of property might be offered to the company, which if sold, would not pay off the original mortgages, and would produce not one dollar to the company.

In addition to these reasons, he had another arising from the fact that the Convention were now in session: he was not aware that the sovereignty of the State would take any action upon, and incorporate a principle in relation to chartered companies, but it was a matter of notoriety that many persons desired some such a principle in the new constitution. In the possibility that something might be done, we ought not to take a snap judgment upon the will of the people. He would therefore vote with great reluctance for this charter.

Mr. Kenner said, the reasons alleged by the Senator from Ouachita, which will induce him to vote against the bill are in the main the very ones that will induce me to vote in its favor.

The gentleman says he sees no necessity for incorporating this company. How would the gentleman ascertain that necessity? Would it be by going to the Insurance companies already created? As a matter of course they would reply pretty much in the gentleman's own language. There's no necessity. Do we not readily pay up the losses that we incur. It may be very true that the companies in existence are managed in [illegible]; but I want no better evidence of the necessity for another company than the application which has been made to us for the present charter. If the individuals who ask for the incorporation, did not know it to be necessary—if they did not expect to make a profitable investment, they would not have taken the trouble to come before us. This consideration is satisfactory to my mind. Suppose, for example, that there was a rail road between this city and Red river, which was very profitable to the stockholders, and some other persons encouraged by the prospect of making money were to come to us and ask us for a charter to establish another rail road to the same place, running parallel with or otherwise with the first, would we consult the first company as to the necessity for another. If we did, we might well anticipate the answer. It would be the argument of the gentleman—that it was not necessary? Don't we transport freight and passengers regularly—is there any complaint of a want of convenience to the public? And are we to refuse to charter the present company on the plea of a want of necessity. If the business of mutual insurance was a monopoly, this argument would not be employed.

But, it is urged that the present company are vested with the power of insuring notes of hand and other evidences of debt? What of it. Is there any harm in this, if the company choose to do it, and think it may be to them a source of profit.

I am in favor, said Mr Kenner, of mutual insurance companies because they destroy monopolies in insurance, and if it is established among us they will have the effect of keeping a heavy amount of premiums which the foreign companies carry away. The gentleman from Rapides thinks he sees lurking beneath the [illegible] dispositions of this bill some banking monopoly. His fear was visionary. There is no cause for his alarm, if there was I certainly would be the last one to sustain it.

Mr Stille said he would not detain the Senate by repeating all that he had said in reply to the objections that had been urged; but with a view of testing the sense of the Senate, he would beg that the motion would be made which would be decisive of the fate of the bill.

Mr Downs moved that it be indefinitely laid on the table. The motion was lost. Nays 10—ayes 2.

Mr Slidell then moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed, and that it be made the order of the day for to-morrow after the reading of the Journal.

Mr Downs presented a resolution providing for the purchase of a file of the Louisiana Gazette from 1806 to 1826.

Whereupon, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY February 5, 1845

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Order of the Day.

Act to incorporate the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the foregoing bill.

Mr Stille moved to amend the bill, so that three-fourths of the directors be citizens of the United States.

Mr [illegible] One of the principal arguments in favor of this incorporation was that it would supersede the necessity for foreign insurance companies in the city. He was in favor of leaving the direction as it was, requiring the direction to be composed altogether of American citizens.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr Harmanson opposed the adoption of the section. He considered that the bill was intended for nothing more nor less than the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. If this company were to be organized upon correct principles, he would ask, was not the capital to be paid up in gold and silver. Suppose a loss actually occurs, how are the company to meet it? Are the notes of hand to be seized and sold? And what are they worth? Nothing. The company has no real capital—nothing but premiums to pay. This project reminded him of the Mississippi scheme [illegible]. He was opposed to this hermaphrodite creation.

Mr Stille offered a substitute for the section, which substitute was adopted.

The bill also was ordered an additional section, at the suggestion of the Senator from Rapides, for the benefit of planters whose crops might be insured in this company.

When, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 6th, 1845.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr Dupre, the Senate took up the act for the relief of John Lyons, Sedler.

The rules were dispensed with and it passed.

On motion of the same senator, the Senate took up the bill authorising J. B. Isabel to adopt [illegible] Isabel.

The rules were dispensed and it was taken up on the second reading.

The first section was adopted.

Mr Slidell presented an additional section changing the name of three minor children.

Said additional section was adopted, and the bill was read its third reading and passed.

Mr Harmanson stated, that on looking over the Bee of this morning, he found the report of the proceedings of Tuesday published in English. He would like to know from the Senate, if the State Printer was not bound to publish the Reports at the same time in both languages. Upon a former occasion, when the debates were published upon the very same question, of the incorporation of the Mutual Insurance Company, they were so mixed and jumbled together, that the Senator from New Orleans had himself appeared to be both for and against the incorporation, the arguments being mixed together. If these omissions were to occur again, he would rather dispense with the necessity of bringing the matter before the Senate.

On motion of Mr Labauve, the Senate took up the act to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Parish of West Baton Rouge.

The same was amended and passed.

On motion of Mr Labauve, the Senate went into Executive Session.

The doors being opened they took up the special order of the day being the act to incorporate the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

The Senator from New Orleans had offered a proviso in the 9th section when the bill was postponed yesterday.

Mr Harmanson moved to amend the proviso so as to make it binding on the merchant to insure for the benefit of the planter. He said Mr. Harmanson, the section [illegible] as it is, it will be of little benefit, for many planters will not be aware of the stipulation.

Mr White said it would be rather difficult for the merchant to know whether the planter desired it or not. In some instances planters did not desire their crops to be insured. If they desired it, it would be easy for them to insure their crops themselves.

Mr. Harmanson replied, and insisted that the amendment was nothing more than right.

Mr Downs would insist on this amendment. The principle of mutual insurance was designed to extend to the parties who insured. If the merchant who would not insure to pay one cent, or the premium was to be paid by the planter, was to have all the benefits of the investment, and the planter none, it would not be fair. It would be a mutual insurance all on one side.

Mr White said that his object was not to deprive the planter of one cent. He was apprehensive that if the amendment prevailed, it would put the merchant to great inconvenience, and hence he opposed it.

The ayes and nays were called for upon the adoption of the amendment—9 ayes—5 nays.

The adoption of the section was then called for.

Mr Bernard was apprehensive that the expense would be immense upon each insurance for the separate certificate if every shipment of cotton or other produce were insured. He would ask for some information upon that point.

Mr White presumed that each shipment would have to be covered by a special policy.

Mr Downs—If the dispositions of the section be impracticable, we might as well abandon the whole design.

Mr Slidell said, with due deference to the gentleman from the First District, (Mr White) he thought there was really no difficulty in this matter. It was the practice for merchants to have an open policy of insurance, and at stated periods to submit the produce subject to the insurance.—At the end of the year, the factor would present his list with the names of the several owners, and the certificates would issue in proportion to the amount of premiums paid by each. He presumed there could be no charge for the certificate; at least he saw nothing in the act to [illegible] it. The expense for the policy itself in other companies was $1 50.

The section was adopted.

Pending the further consideration of the bill, on motion the Senate adjourned.

The Finance Committee after having carefully examined the various documents referred to them, will first proceed to lay before this House the result of their investigation of the Finances of the State.

It affords them great satisfaction to have it in their power to say, that bringing into juxta-position the reports of the State Treasurer for 1843 and 1844, the expectations held out therein have been fully verified, and that but for the liabilities of the State on account of the Property Banks, its finances might on this day be reported as being on a sure and speedy way to a sound condition.

A reference to statements B. & C., appended to the last report above cited will show that the debt proper of the State was, on the 31st December last, as follows, to wit:

Appropriations for sundry purposes		$85 3[illegible] 46
Interests due		313,465 8[illegible]
Bonds and promissory notes issued by the State viz:		
Bonds in favor of Bank of Louisiana, due 1st July 1841,	$600,000	
Do. due 1st July, 1849,	600,000	$1,200,000 00
Do. for Mechanics & Traders' B'k, 9th May, 1853		150,000 00
Do N. O. Draining Co., 1st Nov., 18[illegible]		50,000 00
Do. Charity Hospital, 20th March, 1872		120,000 00
Do. do 1st May 1846,		100,000 00
Do. Clinton & Pt Hudson R R Co, 1st July, 1849,	$166,000	
Do. do 1st do 1859,	166,000	
Do. do 1st do 1869,	166,000	498,000 00
Do Mexican Gulf R.R. Co, due 19th Dec'r, 1869,	30,000	
Do. do 11th March 1870,	50,000	
Do. do 23d May, 1870,	20,000	100,000 00
Do. Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, due 1st June, 1867,		250,000 00
Do. Consolidated Ass'n B'k due 29th Dec'r. 1844	$34,770 62	
Do. do 1st June, 1848,	150,000 00	184,770 62
Do. Union Bank of La., due 1st May, 1844,	838,000	
Do. do 1st May, 1847,	[illegible]	
Do. do 1st May, 1852,	[illegible]	
Do. do 1st May, 1857,	87,000	[illegible]
Promissory notes in favor of Bank of Louisiana, receivable every [illegible] day of [illegible] Feb'y, 1844,		200,000 00
Louisiana State Bank, do. do. do.	36,000 00	
N. O. Canal & B'k'ng Co., do. do.	50,000 00	3,2[illegible],770 62
Total debt proper of the State, (exclusive of amount received from Vacant Estates ($13,3[illegible]) and proportion of surplus revenue of the United States, ($477,919 14) which will probably never be claimed,)		$4,157,404 92
It will be perceived that of the above amount there is actually due only		$1,360,864 38
And that the balance matures only in a series of years from 1847 to 1872, to wit		2,796,000 87
		$4,157,404 92
Statement E, of the same reports shows the assets of the State, which can be applied to the extinguishment of the above debt, to be valued at		$4,9[illegible],136 86

Under ordinary circumstances it would probably have been the interest of the State to have provided only for the payment of its matured debt and of running interest on the balance, leaving its $2,000,000 of stock in the Bank of Louisiana to clear themselves by the working of the sinking fund created for that purpose in that institution. Other assets also might have been benefitted by holding them a little longer. But the fair name of Louisiana had received a severe blow, and every citizen has seen with pride during the session of 1844, the efforts that were made to stop at nothing short of a complete liquidation of the debt proper.

In accordance with the suggestions contained in the Governor's Message of last year, and in furtherance of the views set forth by the Treasurer, in his annual report for the year 1843, an act was passed providing for the immediate liquidation of the debt proper. But this act had been made dependent upon the will of the creditor banks, and those institutions deemed it their interest to withhold their assent to the arrangements contemplated. Otherwise the State might have ere this, liquidated the whole of its matured debt proper, and even a considerable portion of its unmatured obligations, leaving it perfectly free of protested liabilities, save those incurred through the Citizens' Bank and Consolidated Association.

Another year has elapsed and the Governor and State Treasurer both give it as their opinion that some slight amendments to the laws passed on this subject would allow the accomplishment of the ends in view. A bill amendatory of the law above referred to, is now pending before the House. It having been reported by another Committee, who has no doubt framed it with all the attention and care due to its importance, Your Committee would not now refer to it, were it not necessary to go into its contemplated working in order to be able to show what will be the condition of the Treasury in the course of the present year, provided it can be carried into execution.

The Bill provides:

1st. For the sale or exchange of $1,200,000 of stock in the Bank of Louisiana, to meet an equal amount of State Bonds issued in favor of said Bank, and due 1st July, 1844, and 1st July, 1849		$1,200,000 00
Second—For the payment of a debt of $4[illegible] and interest thereon, to the Bank of Louisiana, (out of the Sinking Fund of the State in that institution, amounting on 5th August, 1844 to $3[illegible],430 34) say		40,000 00
Third—For the exchange or sale at par of a portion of 1000 shares of Louisiana State Bank Stock as may be required to meet a debt to that Bank of $40,000, (with interest) say		40,000 00
Fourth—For the sale or exchange of 5,000 shares of the Stock of the Bank of Louisiana at par, and Real Estate to meet the following debts, viz:		
1—Interest due	$313,465 82	
2—Bonds to Consolidated Association due 29th December, 1844,	34,770 62	
3—do. to Union Bank of Louisiana, 1st May, 1844	80,000 00	
4th—Bonds to Union Bank, due 1852 and 18[illegible]	[illegible]	
5th—Bonds to Port Hudson and Clinton Railroad Co., due 1849	166,000 00	
6th—Bonds to Citizens' Bank, 1867	250,000 00	
7th—Part of Bonds to Consolidated Association, due in 1848	[illegible]	
8th—Bonds to Charity Hospital, due 1846	100,000 00	1,[illegible] 41
(Per Report of State Treasurer, pages 1, 2 and 3, it will be seen that of the Real Estate and Public Lands in progress of selling, under the act of last year, [illegible] there has been already realized in short paper or otherwise	$128,911 00	
To which add 8000 shares of Bank of Louisiana, at par	[illegible]	
And the balance of the sinking fund, after paying the amount due the Bank of Louisiana as above	60,000 00	

[illegible] portion of the Real Estate and a very large portion of the Public Lands appropriated to the payment of the above said debts of the State has as yet been disposed of. Out of 458,633 acres of land, only 19,360 had been sold on 31st December last, producing net $[illegible] 19. The sale was to have been resumed on [illegible] ultimo.)

[illegible] the sale or exchange of 5000 shares of Stock of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, which together with certain other pledges granted to that Bank will enable the State to take up the Bonds issued in favor of that institution, due 9th May, 1853, together with interests due thereon, amounting to $[illegible] 00

[illegible] For the payment of amount due to New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, [illegible]

[illegible]

Statement A, appended to the report of the Treasury, shows that the balance on hand, 1st January, 1845, [illegible]

[illegible] on 31st Dec. 1844, [illegible] in Bank of Louisiana $155,869 41
Notes [illegible] 1845 chiefly received for property sold to [illegible] debt proper 16,545 00
Bonds and notes [illegible] provided 38,279 92
$205,697 33

The Treasurer suggests the propriety of appropriating $100,000 of surplus revenue to the payment of the debt proper. Your committee recommend that a provision to that effect be added to the bill now pending before the House, respecting said debt.

In the estimate of the ordinary receipts and expenditures for the present year, the expectation is held out by that officer that in all probability there will be a surplus at the close of that year of $65,350. Should the arrangements contemplated for the adjustment of the debt proper be carried to a successful issue this year, that surplus may reach $130 or $140,000.

Your committee will not dwell upon several other valuable suggestions in the last annual report from the Treasury Department, their object being embraced in the several bills to be submitted for action during the present session.

Your committee, to whom has been referred the memorial of Messrs Hope & Co, of Amsterdam, and others, holders of State bonds issued in favor of the Citizens' Bank, have bestowed on the subject the consideration which its importance demands, and will proceed to submit the result of their investigation and reflection.

The Citizens' Bank of Louisiana having failed to make provision in Europe for the interest due on the bonds issued by the State in its favor since the 1st of February, 1842, the coupons of interest on said bonds, as matured, have been duly protested, and said protests have been regularly served upon the State and said Citizens' Bank.

The Statement A, furnished by the Citizens' Bank, to 11th January, 1845, hereto appended, shows:

1st—That the bonds issued by the State, in behalf of the Citizens' Bank amounted, when the institution was put into liquidation, and placed under the direction of a board of managers, to	$7,138,888 89
2d—That there has been redeemed by said Citizens' Bank, of the above bonds up to the 11th ult.	403,107 08
Leaving still outstanding	$6,735,781 81
That to this amount must be added, coupons of interest protested	606,153 08
	$7,391,934 89
Being an increase of the responsibility of the State, on account of the Citizens' Bank, since the State has taken possession of the assets of said institution and the management of its affairs, of	$2[illegible],046 00

The above figures show that while the principal of the debt maturing only from the year 1850 to the year 1886, and which could eventually have formed, but at a distant period, a claim upon the State, has been discharged to the amount of more than $400,000—the matured debt on running interest has been accumulating to a still larger sum.

This considerable increase in the present responsibility of the State has been the necessary consequence of the act of April 5, 1843, "entitled, An act to facilitate the liquidation of the property banks of this State." For it is obvious that had the debts in payment of which the unmatured bonds were received, been collected in coupons of interest, the present liability of the State would have been diminished to that amount.

Regarding this law which had then been in operation only one year, the able Chairman of the Finance Committee, during the session of last year, thus expressed himself in his report to this House:—

"By the law of this State in relation to Banks in liquidation, the debtors of the institutions alluded to are authorized to pay a large proportion of their debts in State Bonds not yet matured. These bonds are greatly depreciated, and may be now purchased at a large discount in the market, chiefly owing to the fact that the interest on them is not paid.

"It is evident that as long as this is permitted by law, depreciated Bonds not due will constitute almost the only medium of payment to these Banks. It is preposterous under such circumstances to expect that any payment of interest by these Banks can be made.

"If the law be changed in this respect and the institutions spoken of, prohibited from receiving State Bonds or their own obligations not yet arrived at maturity, in payment of the debts due to them, and if the Commissioners of Managers of these Institutions be directed to apply any funds they may at any time have on hand, to the payment of the interest on the State Bonds, the great end in view will be attained.

"Whilst justice to the public creditor is the foundation of a measure so simple and proper in itself as this now proposed, your Committee deem that to suggest it is sufficient to secure its adoption. They accordingly recommend the adoption of the accompanying bill which they have drawn up on the subject."

"Such a condition of things (observes the same report) must not be permitted to exist. It is not enough that the State is ultimately protected from loss; her honor and her credit must be preserved, unstained; the nonpayment of the interests on the bonds of the State had thrown a shade upon her reputation, but she will not suffer it to darken into dishonor. The rights of her creditors, the bondholders must be upheld."

The bill referred to by the Hon. Chairman of the Finance Committee in the remarks above quoted, was passed in the House at the close of its session, but reached the other House too late for action.

The annexed statements A and B show that from the 29th October, 1842 (when the State took possession of the said Bank) to 11th January, 1845, the actual excess of collections on stock dues over interests accrued on State Bonds during the above period has been $336,924 33

It therefore appears that had the collections received from the stockholders and arising altogether from the stock losses been strictly applied to the payment of running interests on the bonds of the State, these interests would have been fully met leaving an excess as above shown of $336,924 33

The collections on stock dues having been indiscriminately received in all the evidences of debt of the Bank, its ordinarily banking liabilities have been thereby considerably reduced. At no distant period they will be wholly paid off, when the excess of collections on stock dues over running interests on State bonds may then be equitably employed in the redemption of the bonds themselves.

The State on issuing its bonds on behalf of the Citizens' Bank required mortgages on real estate, which together with the faith of the State were transferred to the holders of the bonds thus issued.

It seems it is but justice that the securities thus given in exchange should be diverted to no other channel, as long as the interests on the bonds remain unpaid and the Legislature should have in view to put it in the power of that Institution to meet its pledges to third parties as secured by the original Charter.

The State after having taken the management of the affairs of that Bank under its exclusive control should have directed both legislation and the administration of that Institution towards the redemption of its matured or fast maturing debt. The law, the repeal of which is now recommended, has been and is still leading to a result directly opposite. By said law, a distant responsibility of $7,138,888 89 has been placed on the footing of a matured debt and the result has been that $403,107 08 which could not have been claimed before the years 1850, 59, 68, 77 and 1886 have been forced upon the Bank, whilst $606,153 08 of matured coupons of interest have been protested. Under its practical operation (if not repealed) unmatured bonds must necessarily continue to constitute a large portion of the receipts of the Bank, to the exclusion of maturing coupons, swelling thereby the amount of claims against the State.

It may be said in extenuation of that law, that it was passed in a moment of great agitation, when credit both public and private after a struggle of several years, had reached the extreme of prostration. But its errors were soon discovered and before the closing of the Legislature which passed it, its very framers were seen among the first to urge its repeal. These errors have now become more glaring.

Nor has it been of any avail to such stockholders of the Citizens' Bank as were thought at the time to be most likely to be benefitted by it. By referring to statement hereto annexed, it will be perceived that on 31st January, 1843, arrears instalments and interests on stock loans amounted to $302,832 92

Whilst on 11th January, 1845 they amounted to 307,662 26

Being an increase on the amount of instalments and interests in arrear of $4,829 34

Your committee has expressed above the opinion that with the rapid improvement that has taken place in our financial condition, should the provisions of the act for the liquidation and adjustment of the debt proper be carried into effect, its amount shall be so far reduced as to enable Louisiana almost to foretell the day when without additional taxation, but by its annual surplus revenue alone, the whole of the debt will be discharged. Nothing appears now to be in the way to a speedy redemption of the pledged faith of the State, save the Property Banks. The most important end that remains to be attained is, that through wise legislation they should be enabled to contend against their own difficulties.

The main evil is known, to wit: the law of the 5th April, 1843, the remedy therefore is within the power of the Legislature.

From the above it should not be inferred as the opinion of your committee that the mere repeal of that law will accomplish all that can be desired: Their object besides has been to bring about a gradual improvement in the relative position of the State and the Citizens' Bank.

It was with these ends in view that your committee prepared the bill now submitted as part of this report, and they trust that this house will feel the urgency of some action on this vital subject before the closing of the present session.

The obligations issued by the State in favor of the Property Banks, originally amounted (see last Treasurer's report, amount D.,) to $19,380,000 00

On 31st December, 1844, they amounted to $14,945,226 00

As follows, to-wit:

Bonds to the Union Bank of Louisiana,	$5,250,000
Do. Citizens Bank of La.,	6,790,226
Do. Consolidated Ass'n,	2,905,000
	$14,945,226

The Union Bank has always met punctually the interests on the bonds issued in its behalf. The State holds $8,800,000 of mortgages furnished to guarantee $7,000,000 of bonds originally granted.

Of this amount the bank has redeemed $1,750,000, due on the 1st November last, whilst its securities have been largely increased by its accumulated profits. This responsibility of the state may be therefore considered as almost nominal.

[illegible]

FERGUS GARDERE, Chairman.

Statement A.

Amount of bonds issued by the State in favor of the Citizens' Bank and negotiated,		$7,138,888 89
Less amount redeemed by the Bank,		403,107 08
Still outstanding,		$6,735,781 81
Add amount of coupons of interest protested from 29th October, 1842, to 11th January, 1845,	$705,876 [illegible]	
Less amount redeemed during the same period,	99,723 74	606,153 08
Amount of State liabilities on Jan. 11, '45,		$7,391,934 89

G. TOURNADE, Bookeeper.

Statement B.

Collections of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana arising from stock loans from 29th October, 1842, to 11th January, 1845, to wit—

Instalments,	$735,568 18	
Interest,	656,132 97	
		$1,391,701 15

About $300,000 to be deducted, being entries made for property seized from arrested stockholders and settlements made for arrears on stock dues—leaving an amount actually collected on stock dues of about $1,091,701 15.

G. TOURNADE, Bookeeper.

Statement.

Amount of arrears interests and instalments on stock notes due to Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, on the 31st January, 1843,	$302,832 92
Amount in arrear on the 11th Jan., 1845,	307,662 26
Increase of the amount of instalments and interest on arrear,	$4,829 34

G TOURNADE, Bookeeper.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Jan 26	London	Jan 6
New York	Jan 27	Liverpool	Jan 4
Philadelphia	Jan 27	Paris	Jan 2
Washington	Jan 26	Havre	Dec 31
Baltimore	Jan 26	Mexico	Dec 28
Charleston	Jan 30	Tampico	Dec 12
Cincinnati	Jan 27	Vera Cruz	Jan [illegible]
Louisville	Jan 25	Houston	Jan [illegible]
Havana	Jan 21	Galveston	Jan [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY NIGHT,
February 6, 1845.

The Cotton market opened this morning with a very animated demand, which resulted before the close of the day in sales to the extent of fully 7,800 bales. Prices are very firm indeed, and there is not much offering.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.		TENNESSEE AND N. ALA.	
Inferior	[illegible]	Trash and Inferior,	[illegible]
Ord. to Good Ord.	[illegible]	Ordinary	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	Middling	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	Good Middling	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	Middling Fair	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	Fair	[illegible]
Good Fair	[illegible]	Good Fair	[illegible]
Good & Fine	[illegible]	Good and Fine	[illegible]

There is a good demand for Exchange at former rates. We quote London at 8½a9½ percent premium. Paris 5f.[illegible] a 5f. 30. New York 60 days 1½a1¾ per cent dis; Checks par a ½ per cent discount.

DIED—On Thursday, 6th February, at one o'clock, A. M. WILLIAM A. JACKSON, aged 24 years, only son of Charles A. Jackson, of New York.

His funeral will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Judge Jackson, on Bagatelle street, between Peace and Great Men streets, without further notice.

☞ We beg leave to call the attention of Planters and others to the valuable Family Medicines, kept by [illegible] and Rumsey, at 59 Poydras street, which are highly approved with plain and [illegible] directions for the use; and in almost all cases obviate the necessity and expense of calling on a Physician, and in many cases curing where Physicians [illegible] fail. Hays Acoustic Oil for Deafness; the remedy for Asthma; Health Elixir for Fever and Cold and affections of the stomach, bowels, &c. f 7

☞ A CARD.—For Louisville and Cincinnati—The new and fast running steamer EMPRESS, Captain J. Ellis, will leave for the above and intermediate ports (This Day.) For freight or passage apply on board or to
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
f 7 44 Poydras

SUNDRIES—French wines—claret, in [illegible] cases and [illegible] brands in casks and half casks, do in cases [illegible] of various marks and in [illegible]; cognac brandy—J J Dupuy and other brands in half casks; [illegible] Pomerol, Sauterne, Haut Sauterne, Grave; cordials, [illegible] for sale by
REYNAUD & FALLON,
f 7 36 Tchoupitoulas

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—10 boxes Ramsey's [illegible] brand, for sale by FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. B. PETITPAIN.

THIS DAY, 7th February, will be sold at 10 o'clock, at his Auction Room, No 1[illegible] Chartres street,

A select assortment of seasonable goods, such as printed fancy cassimeres, vestings, ticking, brown [illegible], [illegible] d'ecu, merinos, ginghams, &c. f 7

BY DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.
No. 63 Chartres st.
WM BERGER, Auctioneer

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, white and brown linen sheetings, superior cassimeres, cottonades, [illegible] French ginghams cambric muslins, jaconet [illegible], Swiss mulls, [illegible] linen and [illegible] &c.

☞ Goods for examination [illegible] morning [illegible] f 7

BY J A BEARD & CO.
J A Beard [illegible], Auctioneer.
Second Municipality Real Estate.

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday, 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade—

7 Lots of Ground in square bounded by Apollo, Euterpe, Bacchus and Polymnia streets, to wit:

Lots No 1, 2 and 3 measure 26 feet 5 inches and 5 lines front on Apollo street, by a depth of [illegible].

Lot No. 4, same front and depth, with building thereon.

Lot 5, measures 26 feet, 8 inches and 1 line on Apollo street, by 96 feet deep and front on Polymnia street; including the corner.

Lots No 6 and 7, measures 23 feet 11 inches and [illegible] lines front on Polymnia street by 127 feet 10 inches and 6 lines deep, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, as per plan exhibited at sale.

Terms—One-third cash, balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, for approved paper without endorsers and bearing mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before Mazureau, Esq., at the expense of the purchaser. f 7

BY J. A. BEARD & Co.
J. A. BONNEVAL, (Auctioneer.)
Desirable Lot of Ground in 3d Municipality.
Without Reserve.

WILL BE SOLD at auction on Saturday, 8th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade—

A certain Lot of Ground forming the corner of St. Louis and Villere sts, measuring 35 feet [illegible] front [illegible] feet deep [illegible] Villere st.

Terms—[illegible] cash, balance [illegible] 6, 12 and 18 months credit for Notes with approved endorsers and bearing mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before D J Ricardo, Not. Pub., at the expense of purchaser. f 6

DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No 63 Chartres street, New Orleans.

☞ Particular attention given to small and package sales of dry goods.

☞ Liberal advances will be made upon all goods deposited for sale. j24

BY ABAT & DONIBOON.
Sale to close a concern.

ON Tuesday, 18th February, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be sold in Chartres street, No. 61, between Bienville and Customhouse streets,

THE STORE OF MR [illegible] COUDER

Consisting in Dry Goods, and sundry articles too numerous to be described.

Terms—cash f 6

BY FERNANDEZ & SAUCIER.
Corner Chartres and St Louis streets.

MONDAY next, the 10th inst. at 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold by order of the French Consul, and for account of whom it may concern,

1100 iron Kettles damaged on board of ship Descalsion, Capt. Allen, from Havre to this port.

Terms, Cash. f6

BY J A BEARD & Co.
J A BONNEVAL, Auctioneer.
Real Estate in the First, Second and Third Municipalities
For account of former purchasers

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday, 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, for account and risk of former purchasers who failed to comply with the terms of sale made to them on the 13th January last, viz:

For account of Mr Francis [illegible]

1 lot of ground in faubourg Annunciation, designated as lot No 23, measures 31 feet 11 inches 4 lines front on Magazine street, by 130 feet 10 inches 5 lines deep, between Felicity and St John the Baptist streets. The lot is filled up and in good order and paid for.

For account of Mr Julianus Roy.

3 lots of ground in faubourg Tremé, bounded by Claiborne, Derbigny, Conti and St Louis streets, designated as Nos 20, 21 and 22.

2 lots of ground in same faubourg, designated as Nos 5 and 6 in square bounded by Conti, Robertson, Roman, Prieur and Bienville streets.

25 lots of ground in square No 2[illegible], bounded by Gaiennie, St John the Baptist, Girod and Bertrand streets, designated as Nos 1 to 25 inclusive.

17 lots of ground in square No 3[illegible], bounded by John the Baptist, Girod, Monroe and Gravier, designated as Nos 11 to 28 inclusive.

25 lots of ground in square No 34, bounded by Hancock, Monroe, St. John the Baptist and Gravier streets, designated from Nos 1 to 25 inclusive.

For account of B Campbell

11 lots of ground in faubourg Washington, in square No 38, bounded by Monroe, St. John the Baptist, [illegible], as per plan made by Saurin, surveyor, and approved by J. Pilié on the 11th of January [illegible].

None of the above property [illegible] at Banks' Arcade previous to sale.

Terms—One fourth cash, balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit for notes with two endorsers, bearing mortgage until final payment, and dated the 13th of January last. Acts of sale before F Percy, Esq. f 6

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.
Wines, Brandies, Sardines, Preserves, &c.

WILL be sold, positively without reserve, at half past 10 o'clock, on Friday the 7th inst., at the [illegible] Exchange, No 10 Bienville street, the following goods entitled to debenture:

325 boxes St. Julien claret
35 casks claret;
4 qr do [illegible] pale Cognac brandy
3 do old Champagne do
[illegible] boxes Sardines in boxes and half boxes;
3 do Strawberry and Raspberry Preserves;
20 bbls wine vinegar.

Terms, cash. f 6

BY FERNANDEZ & SAUCIER.
A good opportunity to place money advantageously.
Property of value in the square of the City.

WEDNESDAY, 12th February, at noon, at the St Louis Exchange, will be sold positively,

That splendid property situated at the corner of Bourbon and St Peter sts. consisting of a three story brick building, and divided as follows: the ground story is composed of a large store, occupied by Mr. [illegible] and store; [illegible] and two kitchens, and two cisterns. [illegible] The property is entirely [illegible] with an iron balcony all around. This property is [illegible] a lot of ground which measures [illegible] French measure, [illegible] the Mercantile Insurance Company. The yard is paved with [illegible]. That property rented last year at $[illegible] per month, is rented now at $[illegible] a month.

Terms—One third cash, balance at 1, 2 and 3 years credit, for approved endorsed notes, with special mortgage until final payment, and an eventual stipulation of 8 per cent per annum [illegible].

Act of sale before A Ducatel, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

☞ The above property will also be sold at private sale by applying to the above auctioneers. f 6

BY J A BEARD & Co.
J A Bonneval Auctioneer.
Succession of E. Shields.
Valuable Second Municipality Property.

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday, 15th March, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, as follows:—

By and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. Bermudez, Judge of the Court of Probates of the City and Parish of New Orleans, dated the 3d Feb'y, 1845, and under the superintendance of the executors of the late E. Shields, Esq.

A certain lot or parcel of ground, together with the valuable buildings thereon, situated in [illegible] Annunciation street [illegible] and forming the corner, the improvements comprise a good family residence, with all the outbuildings and pieces requisite for a respectable family. The [illegible] is one of the most desirable localities and situations in the parish of Orleans.

Terms—One fourth cash, balance on a credit of one, two and three years, for notes satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage until final payment, [illegible] interest at [illegible] per annum.

Act of sale before J B Marks, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply at the office of J A Beard & Co. 49 Magazine street. f6 [illegible] m12

BY BYRNE & HYDE.
A. DEVALL, Auctioneer.
Ancient Oil Paintings at Auction.

A GRAND COLLECTION of original Italian and Flemish OIL PAINTINGS, by old masters, just imported from Europe, consisting of about eighty pieces of various subjects, viz: Scripture, History, Portrait, Sea, Landscape, Animals, Battles, Flowers, Fishes, &c., containing specimens from the pencils of Rubens, Rosa, Caracci, Guercino, Cortona, Durer, Rembrandt, Baptiste, Bosch, Da Vinci, Snyders, Jordaens, and [illegible] will be sold at Auction [illegible] DAY, February 7th. Sale to commence [illegible] at Banks' Arcade, Magazine street, where they are now to be seen, and are offered at private sale. Amateurs of the Fine Arts wishing to purchase good [illegible] would do well to examine them and attend [illegible]

BY J A BEARD & Co.
J A Bonneval, Auctioneer.
Thirty-nine valuable Slaves [illegible]
For bargain [illegible]

WILL be sold at auction on Wednesday, February 12th, at 12 o'clock, M, at Banks' Arcade.

37 very likely field hands [illegible] Virginia and Maryland, the sale will be made without reserve.

Terms—One half cash, balance payable on the 1st November, for approved city acceptances [illegible] bearing mortgage until final payment.

The paper will have to be approved at the time of sale or the slaves will have to be resold [illegible]

Acts of sale before D. J. Ricardo, notary public, at the expense of purchasers, and are to be completed within three days from date of sale. f 6

BY PETIT [illegible], CENAS & J A BEARD & Co.
Positive Sale of Building lots in the 1st and 2d Municipalities.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 13th February, at twelve o'clock, at Banks' Arcade—

Eighty-three lots of ground, desirably situated in the 1st and 2d Municipalities, viz:

1—Thirty [illegible] lots of ground in square No [illegible] bounded by Gravier, Perdido, [illegible] streets.

2—Thirty [illegible] lots of ground in square No [illegible] bounded by Gravier, Perdido, S. [illegible] and S. Jane streets.

3—[illegible] lots of ground [illegible] bounded by Jackson, Canal, Derbigny and Claiborne streets, [illegible]

The whole of the above property is in the 2d Municipality.

4—Seven lots of ground in square N[illegible] bounded by Canal, Roman, Prieur and Customhouse streets in the [illegible] Municipality, Nos 1, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms—One fifth cash, balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, for approved [illegible] without endorsers [illegible]

Act of sale before D L McKay, at the expense of purchaser.

All [illegible] not complete within ten days from the date of adjudication, will be resold on account of the defaulting [illegible] days publication in two of the city papers [illegible] further notice. Plans can be seen at the office of J A Beard & Co, 49 Magazine st. j6

LEAD PIPE.—The attention of the [illegible] and the community is called to a new and perfect article of [illegible] LEAD PIPE, manufactured by an entire new process [illegible]. Samples [illegible]. Orders for any quantity will be received [illegible]
f 7 FOSDICK & BRO 74 Camp

SUNDRIES FOR DRAWBACK—[illegible] brandy, vintage of 1841, [illegible] claret, [illegible] entitled to debenture [illegible]
f 7 REYNAUD & FALLON, 36 Tchoupitoulas

LANDING ex ship Taimo, from Bordeaux—
2 Half Pipes Cognac Brandy [illegible]
4 Quarter Pipes do [illegible]
14 Cases superior Claret, [illegible]
151 Boxes White Wine [illegible]
DARABY [illegible]
11 and 19 [illegible] Levee street
f 6

SPERM CANDLES—[illegible] boxes [illegible] for sale by FOSDICK & BRO 74 Camp