The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - - - 5

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J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON. JOHN FARRINGTON.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 61 Canal street,
m6 New Orleans.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st Division, L. M.
New Orleans, March 1st 1845.
GENERAL ORDER No. 2.
1. An election will be held on Saturday, the 29th day of March instant, for a Brigadier General for the Second Brigade First Division L. M. vice Brigadier General R. B. Trist, whose commission has expired.
2. The polls will be opened at Donaldsonville, from 10 o'clock A M to 4 o'clock P M under the superintendence of Lieutenant Colonel W W Pugh, of the 7th Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel V Armant, commanding the 31 Battalion 6th Regiment.
3. Should it happen that any regiment, battalion, or separate corps within the brigade be not organized, the commanding officer will issue the necessary orders for the election of company officers, who, when elected, shall be mustered by him for the election of field officers.
By order of John L Lewis, Major General commanding 1st military division of the State of La.
SIX. COLOMBE DAVIS.
Aid-de-Camp

HEAD QUARTERS,
New Orleans, January 28, 1845
GENERAL ORDER, No 11.
An election will be held on the first Saturday in May next, 3d Division, L. M. for the purpose of electing a Major General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major General E Bossier.
The polls will be opened from 10 to 12 o'clock, A.M. at such places as designated in each Brigade, viz:
4th. Brigade ....at........Vermillionville
11th do ....at........Alexandria.
5th do ....at........Natchitoches.
6th do ....at........Monroe.
10th do ....at........Vidalia.
By order of the Commander in Chief.
J. A. ARMANT, Adj and Insp General

MANDEVILLE COLLEGE—NOTICE.
PERSONS who may desire information respecting the College, are respectfully informed that the undersigned is at present in the city and will remain until Friday the 17th inst. He may be found daily at the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. at the Veranda Hotel.
LOUIS ELKIN, President.

MANDEVILLE COLLEGE.
IN the establishment of this Institution, an attempt has been made to form a Northern College adapted to a Southern population. We will briefly state what means we have at our disposal, and in what manner we intend to employ them.
Situated within a short distance of the South Western Metropolis, on a spot entirely exempt from all epidemic diseases, and offering the convenience for bathing in the salubrious waters of Lake Pontchartrain, we believe the location of the College to be unsurpassed within the limits of our State.
In conformity with our plan, the instruction of the students is confided to northern professors, (gentlemen selected in the northern Colleges—the professors of the French and Spanish only excepted.
LEWIS ELKIN, President.
The following gentlemen, having their sons in the Institution, will give all desired information:—
Hon. Wm. Freret.
Hon. Edward Simon, of the Supreme Court.
Hon. Manuel White
Hon. Judge Jones, Covington.
F B Lebeau, Esq. R J Palfrey, Esq.
Thomas Toby, Esq. Richard M. Carter, Esq.
Gustavus Schmidt, Esq. Louis Livaudais, Esq.
Richard Charles, Esq. John Martin, Esq
Théophile Fortier, Esq. J P Whitney, Esq.
Alexander Philips, Esq. Joachim Kohn, Esq.
J A Barelli J B Leeds, Esq.
Théodore Nunés, Esq. Daniel Frederick, Esq.
A P Lanaux, Esq. Thomas Fellows, Esq.
Philip Guesnon, Esq., is the Agent of the College.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH JACONETS, CAMBRICS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, LACE MUSLINS AND STRIPED AND PLAIDED BATISTES, BAREGES AND BALZORINES, just opened, of French importation, at very low prices.
C. M. SIMPSON, 33 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse st., has just received from Europe and New York a large and splendid assortment of New Spring Goods, mentioned above to which he invites the attention of purchasers. Among his stock will be found the newest styles of Spring Goods which will be sold at the lowest possible prices, viz:
One case yard wide French lawns, fast colors, 25 cts
One case do do jaconets, do,
One case do do do
One case do do do very rich,
One case embroidered organdie lawns at
One case embroidered organdies, $4 per robe.
Rich French muslins, warranted fast colors and yard wide from $1 50, $2 50 and $3 00 per robe.
Two cases Bareges and Balzorines, from 44 to 5 cts.
Two cases extra rich at 62 and 75 cts, cash as sell for $1 per metre at Paris
Five cases heavy dish linen for family use,
Three cases linen cambric hdkfs, from 16 cts to $5 00 each
Three cases cotton and linen musquito netting.
Five cases cotton hose, comprising white hose and half hose, mixed, blue and grey, and black cotton and silk do.
Also, selling off—a large assortment of calicoes from 8 cts to 15½ cts per yard, warranted colors and handsome styles; together with a full assortment of Family and Plantation Dry Goods m1—10t cod

LETTER PAPER—French letter paper, very fine vellum, for European postage, in boxes of 25 reams for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON,
m1 24 Tchoupitoulas

SEGARS—of various brands and descriptions, a very large and assorted stock, imported from Havana, on hand and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON,
m1 24 Tchoupitoulas

FRESH SEEDS.
MR. LELIEVRE has the honor of informing his customers that he has just received per ship Champlain, a fine assortment of flower and vegetable seeds of the crop of 1844. j14 1m

COAL at five bits per barrels delivered—4000 barrels 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 E & R MURPHY,
j28 132 Old Basin

NEW AND FASHIONABLE SPRING GOOD FOR LADIES DRESSES.
C. M. SIMPSON, 33 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse, has just received by the recent arrivals from France and New York, the following new goods:
1 case Balzorines, low priced;
1 do rich and medium price;
1 do extra rich, entirely new designs;
1 do new plaid French lawns;
1 do new jaconets, very low;
Several cartons barege scarfs and fancy handkerchiefs.
1 case new and rich silks for dresses, which will be sold at very low prices;
2 cases parasols, new styles;
Several cases of calicoes at all prices;
Also—selling off at less than cost, a large quantity of Cashmeres de laines, crapes, chusans, &c. together with a full and complete assortment of dry goods suited to family use. f 13

LATE PUBLICATIONS.
TAYLOR'S Manual of History, Ancient and Modern. edited by Professor C S Henry.
Stanley's Life and Correspondence of Dr. Thos. Arnold
Recent Improvements, being a Supplement to Dr. Ure's Great Dictionary.
Bishop Southgate's Reply to the Missionaries at Constantinople.
Bishop Onderdonk's Trial—Also, his Statement of Facts, connected with the Trial.
The Two Apprentices, a Tale for Youth, by Mary Howitt
Just received and for sale by
J B STEEL, 14 Camp street,
f27 Successor to Norman, Steel & Co.

NAUTICAL BOOKS.
BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATION, 14th edition, 1844.
NAUTICAL ALMANACS for 1845 and '46.
BLUNT'S AMERICAN COAST PILOT, 14th edition, improved.
SHIP MASTER'S ASSISTANT and Commercial Digest, first edition.
MERCHANTS' AND SEAMENS' EXPEDITIOUS MEASURER, 1844.
Just received and for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & Co,
Law Booksellers and Stationers,
f27 cor Camp and Gravier

SUPERFINE CORDIALS, fruit juice, preserves, fruits in brandy and in syrup, from Messrs Bodin Bros, of Paris. The undersigned have received and offer for sale:—40 cases cherries in brandy, 10 do preserves; 25 do ... in flasks and halves; 12 do Marasquino; 10 do Dantzick; 6 do cream of tea; 10 do ... ; 6 do ... ; 10 do china flasks; 5 do gooseberry syrup; 5 do gooseberry and raspberry juice. LORRILHE & Co,
f22 corner Royal and Customhouse

THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms, the following articles—1000 barrels Superior St. Louis flour; 210 barrels Mess, M O and Prime Pork; 160 barrels Prime and M O Beef; 200 barrels No 3 North and South Mackerel; 63 barrels No 3 Nova Scotia do; 400 kegs Old Colony iron 4d. Nails; 40 bales fresh cut Beans; Hops; 500 large Gunny Bags; 150 ... fresh Smyrna Figs; 150 boxes New Bedford sperm Candles; 125 painted Pails; 25 barrels No 1 Castor Oil; 40 000 ... Principe Segars; 10 casks fresh Boston Schnapps; ... Manilla bale Rope; 100 bags Laguyra Coffee; 20 half chests Souchong and Young Hyson Teas; 9 patent platform Scales.
f26—1w PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

SUNDRIES for sale by the subscriber—200 boxes white, yellow and brown Havana sugar; 1000 bags Havana, Rio, Java and St. Domingo coffee; 100 bales tobacco, Vuelta de Abajo; 200 do Cuba wrappers and fillers; 10,000 lbs gum Regalias, &c., different brands, fine ... indigo good quality; 20 bbls arrow root and starch.
f26 FRANCIS LAMPRE, 57 Old Levee

MACKEREL—No 3 mackerel in bbls and half bbls, for sale by J W STANTON & Co,
f20 corner of Magazine and Lafayette

RIO COFFEE—3000 bags prime Rio coffee, put up in double linen and single twilled bags, rec'd by brigs Herald and Warsaw, from Rio de Janeiro, for sale by
J W STANTON & Co,
f25 corner of Magazine and Lafayette sts

SPERM OIL—5000 gallons winter strained bleached and unbleached sperm oil, & fine article and warranted to stand cold weather, for sale by
J W STANTON & Co,
f23 corner Magazine and Lafayette

SPERM CANDLES—500 boxes assorted New Bedford sperm candles, for sale by
J W STANTON & Co,
f26 corner Magazine and Lafayette

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.
Official Journal of the State.
NEW-ORLEANS.
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH, 7, 1845.

THE CONVENTION.

Mr Dunn spoke emphatically in favor of the compromise offered by Mr Benjamin. Every one must yield something for the sake of harmony. It was the only mode of coming to an understanding. He was particularly anxious that the opponents of the city should unite in this compromise, for if New Orleans should vote in mass against the new constitution, it would certainly not be ratified. He thought it wise policy to embrace the proposition put forth by Mr Benjamin.

Mr Benjamin considered it natural that great diversity of opinion should exist on a subject of so much importance. Interest often made men disregard principles. But it was not only expedient but useful and politic to act with moderation. By yielding something ourselves, we may obtain concessions from others. If every one persisted in adhering obstinately to his opinion, we would never obtain any definite result, a similar spirit of compromise and conciliation had presided at the formation of the Constitution of the United States.

He believed there was a large majority of the Convention disposed to limit the representation of the city. He was thoroughly convinced of this, and he was willing to admit that it would not accord with the interests of the State, to give the city a preponderating influence in the Legislature. He was still of opinion that the compactness of representation was a fact to be taken into consideration. At all events this was the conclusion of the country members. Could we hope to see them entirely abandon this conviction? In fact, no Constitution would be formed without mutual conciliation, and he was disposed to make the first advances, to obtain this desired object.

With this view he had proposed as a middle ground, representation based upon the entire population, but with the condition that this basis should be equitably applied. In this manner, no principle would be deserted, and yet the Constitution would contain no improper restriction. The plan proposed by Mr Downs embraced a restriction which would wound the susceptibility of the city, and would most certainly cause the constitution to be rejected.

Mr Benjamin concluded by arguing that his compromise ought to satisfy all parties, and by appealing to the members to give it their united and earnest support.

Mr Miles Taylor moved to take up the project of Mr Scott of Baton Rouge, which proposes to remove the Seat of Government from New Orleans.

He did so, because if this subject were determined, representation would be more easily and equitably apportioned.

Mr Grymes approved of Mr Benjamin's project in every respect. He was not in favor of the city governing the State, but at the same time he was anxious that New Orleans should be suitably protected. It was a matter of perfect indifference to him whether the Seat of Government be removed from New Orleans or not, and he would willingly consent to its transportation elsewhere, provided the city be allowed her just share of representation. He trusted that a compromise would be effected, and that Mr Benjamin's project would be adopted, with whatever amendments might be deemed necessary.

After considerable discussion on a point of order, the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

The proposition to remove the Seat of Government from New Orleans was then considered.

Mr Porter was unwilling to fix the Seat of Government by the Constitution. It would be a germ of discord in the Constitution, and would cause the Constitution to be rejected when submitted to the people.

Mr Grymes said that if the question came up as an isolated one, he would vote against it, but he believed it to be a part of the proposed compromise.

A motion to postpone further discussion on the subject was, after much debate, rejected by a large majority.

Mr Chinn proposed Baton Rouge as the Seat of Government.

Mr Winder proposed to leave the selection to the Legislature, provided the Seat of Government were fixed at least sixty miles from the City of New Orleans.

Mr Dunn spoke as if the giving up the right to the Seat of Government was an acknowledged concession by the New Orleans delegation.

Mr Conrad declared that Mr Grymes had spoken for himself and not the entire City delegation. He saw no necessity for discussing it, as it more properly belonged to the Legislature to decide. No one could be ignorant that the Legislature had always had the right to remove the Seat of Government. Many times had the attempt been made to exercise this right, and it had invariably failed, not through the strength of the Orleans delegation, which had always been in a feeble minority, but by the vote of the country itself. Once, and once only had the attempt succeeded. The Legislature had gone to Donaldsonville, had spent $50,000, and had then returned to the City the next year.

Mr Benjamin concurred with his colleague. The removal of the Seat of Government had nothing to do with the proposed compromise.

Mr Voorhies proposed that the Legislature be required to select at its first session after the adoption of the Constitution, the Seat of Government, and that it should not be changed before the year 1870, and every 20 years thereafter.

The previous question was moved and carried. A motion to lay Mr Scott's proposition on the table was lost—yeas 23, nays 40.

Mr Wadsworth opposed the project of removing the seat of Government from New Orleans. If the Legislature neglected to take the necessary steps for this purpose; if they failed to select the Seat of Government at the proper time, what would be the consequence? Let the matter be left to the General Assembly to which it properly belongs.

Moreover experience had shown that after all New Orleans was the most suitable place for the Seat of Government. Here every facility was furnished for the investigation of all subjects connected with legislation.

A proposition to carry the proposed change into effect in 1849, was lost—25 yeas; 37 nays.

The year 1848 was then selected by a vote of 36 to 27.

The Convention adjourned.

THE MAJORITY of the Convention, now that they have the power, seem disposed to exercise it in defiance of all justice, reason and sound principles; and more especially with a blind and inveterate hatred toward the city of New Orleans. First, they seek to deprive her utterly of her right to adequate representation, treating her in debate as a perfect monster, a dangerous hydra-headed creature which must be crushed. Now they wish to go yet a step further, and incorporate as a solemn principle in the organic law, that the seat of government shall not be fixed at New Orleans. It may be established in the Florida pine woods, in the swamps of Catahoula, in the bayous and Prairies of the western district, any where but in ostracised New Orleans. It really seems to us that the Convention, in thus deliberately depriving the Legislature of its time honored and undisputed privilege of selecting the seat of government, expressly for the purpose of excluding New Orleans from all possible chance of being chosen, are acting precisely as if they were anxious that when their work is submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection, it may be spurned by every one of the immense constituency of the city. Such is the inevitable tendency of the tyrannical conduct of the majority of the Convention. We entreat them to pause in their precipitate and thoughtless career, if they wish to save the new constitution from being indignantly repudiated, or desire—what is far more momentous—to preserve the harmony and good feeling which should distinguish the people of one section of the State towards their fellow citizens of another.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE UNDER THE ASHBURTON TREATY.—Wm. Baird, formerly a servant in the family of F. S. Blake, Esq., of Boston, has been arrested at St Johns, N. B., on a charge of burglary and robbery of Mr. Blake's house. The stolen goods were found upon him. The American Consul claimed the prisoner and made the necessary requisition for his delivery under the treaty.

☞ We learn with much regret that the Hon. Kenneth Rayner positively declines being a candidate for re-election as a Representative in Congress from the State of North Carolina. His place may be supplied, and we hope will be, but if by a gentleman of as sound ability and as effective eloquence, North Carolina may well be proud of such sons.

MARYLAND.—The House of Delegates of Maryland, by a vote of 43 to 24, have passed a resolution, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State, to oppose the passage of the resolutions now pending in the United States Senate, for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

☞ The New York *Herald* says that De Begnis is making preparations to get up the Italian opera on a grand scale in that city. Pico and Valtellina are already engaged.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Yesterday, being the day fixed for the hearing of argument on the plea of *autre fois acquit*, filed in the case of L. C. Hornsby, for manslaughter, P. Soulé, Esq., appeared in court as counsel for Hornsby, and after a few remarks in favor of the plea, which was briefly responded to by the Attorney General, it was agreed upon, to submit the case on briefs, on Saturday week, for the consideration of the Court.

The Grand Jury found a true bill of indictment against Amos Rank, charged with a second offence, in contravening the laws to prevent gaming.

A new bill of indictment was found by the Jury against Dr. Samuel Kennedy, for murder. This step was thought proper by the Attorney General, in consequence of their being some slight omissions in the wording of the previous one.

A true bill for manslaughter was found against Joseph Bruneau, charged with the killing of P. Trepagnier. On motion of Mr. Latour, the Court fixed the amount to be required as bail, at $10,000.

The Court then adjourned until Monday next.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The second representation of *I Puritani* was far more successful and satisfactory than the first. Artists, orchestra and chorus—all seemed to out vie each other in their efforts to render adequate justice to this noble inspiration of the immortal BELLINI. M'lle BORGHESE, who only pleased us at the first representation, charmed and captivated us at the second. Her execution was very brilliant, fascinating and at times exquisitely beautiful—her acting superb. PEROZZI, too, overleaped the limits of his usual pure, chaste and quiet style, and infused life and vigor and tenderness in his vocalisation. TOMASI and CANDI both sang with more power and effect than on the occasion of their debut. The orchestra too, exhibited the result of familiarity with the scene, by more precision, and a bolder and easier style of accompaniment. In short this delicious opera went off with eclat. It is repeated this evening, when we hope to see a house worthy at once the composition and the artists.

CITIZENS' BANK.

The statement of the affairs of this Bank by the Board of Managers, was submitted yesterday to the Senate; at the foot of it is a memorandum showing the receipts of the Bank from the day the State took possession of its its assets to the 4th inst.—they amount to $1,749,911 40

By the same statement, we see that the total amount of interests due on State Bonds during the time embraced in the above period, amounted to : : $875,341 00

Showing a surplus of receipts over their running interests on the Bonds of : : $874,570 40

Still we find that $771,509 87 of these coupons of interest are now under protest. How is it that the State has been suffered thus to be disgraced, when it is shown by its own officers that they have actually received double the amount that would have been required punctually to meet these interests at maturity, had that amount been applied as required by the contract under which the debt was contracted?

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 26th ult., several resolutions of little importance were adopted. The bill for the relief of the State of Michigan, and certain rail road companies was taken up, and ordered for a third reading.—The act making the city of Lafayette a port of delivery, was passed. The bill further to provide for the punishment of offences against the United States, was taken up, discussed some time, and then passed over.

The debate on the Texas question was then resumed. Mr. Miller of New Jersey had the floor, and spoke three hours against the resolutions. The Senate then took a recess till five o'clock.

The papers contain no report of the evening session, but we learn from the *National Intelligencer*, that Mr. Bagby of Ala., made a powerful speech against the joint resolution, on the ground of a defect of constitutional power in Congress to annex foreign States to the Union. Messrs. Upham and Bates followed, both in opposition to the resolutions.

We understand, says the *Intelligencer*, that the question will most probably be taken on the resolution this afternoon. Mr. Archer has the privilege of closing the debate, and he is expected to succeed Mr Crittenden, who has the floor for this morning.

In the HOUSE, the bill to reduce postage was taken up and subjected to several amendments. The most important establishes the rate of postage on single letters for any distance not exceeding 300 miles at five cents; over 300 miles ten cents. The bill was then passed and sent to the Senate. The vote on the final passage stood—yeas 148, nays 74.

The House then went into committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and sat till in the evening without coming to any final conclusion upon it.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Morgan has received the January number of this excellent periodical, being the fac simile edition of L. Scott & Co. The contents are very entertaining. This being the commencement of a new volume, is a good opportunity for subscribing to that sterling magazine.

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL gains upon the *Orleanais* at every representation. The music is exceedingly agreeable, the piece well managed and the dramatic interest high-wrought and sustained. The popularity of the opera may be inferred from the nightly crowds which it attracts.

THE CABINET.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, speculates as follows on this subject:—The selection of a Cabinet every day gives rise to new rumors, few or none of which, however, are well authenticated. When the Senate decides the annexation question you will see a Cabinet very speedily announced. The following are among the probabilities: Mr. Buchanan, for the State Department, Mr. Mason, for the Navy Department, as at present, Mr. Butler, for the War Department, a Secretary of the Treasury from New York, if New York goes for Texas, Mr. Walker for Attorney General and the Postmaster General to be Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, or some one from Tennessee.

The President elect has kept his secrets so far with great skill and wisdom. His best friends declare that they are hardly able to divine his intentions.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—The body of a young and handsome lady, aged about twenty-five years, well dressed, and bearing evidence of having been in the water only a short time, was found yesterday morning floating in the river at Hoboken, near the Elysian Fields. Considerable excitement was at first created by the discovery, but, on examination, no marks of violence were discovered, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "found drowned".

The body was subsequently recognised as that of Mrs. Auld, the wife of Mr. Auld, a machinist, residing in Broome street, who left her residence about 9 o'clock in the morning, in a high state of mental excitement. Mrs. Auld has left two young children to deplore her melancholy end.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

FATAL DUEL.—An affair of honor came off near the Hampton Court, at Augusta, on Thursday, 20th ult., between Major John Partlow, of Abeville District, and John G. Burton, Esq., of Newbury District, S. C. They fought with muskets, at ten paces, and Mr. Burton fell, mortally wounded, at the first fire. He was conveyed to Hubbard's Hotel, Hamburgh, and died ten hours afterwards. Both of these gentlemen had married each other's sisters, and the difficulty which led to this fatal result is said to have originated in private affairs, of which the public should know nothing. The mode of fighting was chosen by Mr. Burton, and to say the least of it, was barbarous and almost unprecedented. A relative of Mr. Burton's, Lieut. Goggin's, of the U. S. A., fell in a similar rencontre, years ago, on which occasion this unusual weapon was used, and we imagine be derived the precedent from that affair.
Columbia South Carolinian, 27th ult.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 6th, 1845.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called 48 members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for the balance of the Session was granted to Mr Deblanc.

Mr Strawther asked the House to take up the act to amend the act of incorporation of the town of Covington. The motion prevailed. Mr Strawther offered a substitute for the bill, which was adopted, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr Watterston, the House took up a bill relative to the Code of Practice, and made it the order of the day for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr Newport, the House took up the bill to appropriate a sum of money to the Louisiana Agricultural Association. The blank in the first section was filled with $600, and the bill was passed.

Mr Kilgore, by consent, introduced a resolution granting leave of absence to R. M. Drew, Parish Judge of the parish of Claiborne. Read twice and passed.

Mr Moore, by leave, introduced an act granting an appropriation for the improvement of Bayou Vermillion.

Mr Lavergne from the Enrolling Committee, reported divers bills and resolutions as duly enrolled.

Mr Perkins moved to take up the bill for the relief of the Medical College of Louisiana. Mr Cruzat called for the ayes and nays. On the motion to suspend the rules, the votes stood—yeas, 34, nays, 9. The motion was lost, not four-fifths having voted in the affirmative.

Mr Campbell moved to take up a bill authorizing the people of St Landry to select the seat of justice by a vote of the citizens. The motion prevailed—yeas, 40; nays, 3.

Mr Texada offered an amendment authorizing the Police Jury to levy a tax not exceeding 100 per cent on the State Tax, for the erection of public buildings, after the decision of the majority of voters shall be made known. A motion to reject was lost, yeas 10; nays 31, and the amendment was adopted. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr Marks, by consent introduced an act to repeal the act of incorporation of the town of St Francisville. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Fluker, in behalf of one of the Orleans Delegation, asked the House to take up the bill authorizing Dr. Macaulay's bill. Leave was refused.

Mr Cruzat moved to take a resolution relative to the appointment of commissioners to survey the Levee at Carrollton. Lost.

Order of the Day.

Local bills and resolutions came up as the order of the day.

A resolution calling the attention of the State Engineer to a resolution passed at a previous session, relative to the improvement of Little River came up. Mr Winchester moved to lay it on the table subject to call, on the ground that the little time yet remaining, should be devoted to more important objects. The resolution was, however, adopted.

The resolution of Mr Cruzat, providing for the appointment of a board of commissioners to survey the Levee at Carrollton, and report at the next legislature the best method of protecting the city of new Orleans from inundation was adopted.

The resolution requiring the State Engineer to survey the lands on the east bank on Red River and report the cost of a Levee, was adopted.

The act to re-annex a certain portion of the territory of Catahoula was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr Laiser the House took up an act to create an additional inspector of tobacco for the city of Lafayette, and adopted the same. The bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr Benjamin, the House took up the bill, providing for the relief of the tax payers in the parish of Tensas.

There being no quorum present, a call of the House was ordered, whereupon 30 persons answered to their names—In the course of a few minutes, a quorum was present.

Mr Perham explained that the object of the bill was merely to give the tax payers of Tensas an extension of time, so that they may not pay two taxes out of the crop of 1844, as they had suffered severely from the inundation last year.—The bill was taken up, adopted, read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr Cormey, the House took up a bill granting the privilege of a toll bridge to Joshua Baker and others, on Bayou Black, in the parish of Terrebonne, and adopted the same with amendments. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr Winchester, from the Judiciary Committee, on the claim of J Bayon, reported that the claim must be regulated by the terms of his contract, for the publication of judicial advertisements. The report was adopted.

Mr Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an act authorizing the purchase of a certain digest of the decisions of the Supreme Court from 1830 to 1843. The bill was read twice.

Mr Ray explained that the digest in question was a continuation of Benjamin and Slidell's digest and was highly necessary and useful.

Mr Marks contended that the expense could not be consistently borne at this period. That we had the reports in question, though not the digest in a compact form.

Mr Taylor suggested that there was no necessity for the purchase.

Mr Winchester said that certain volumes of the decisions of the Supreme Court did not exist in the State Library, and were not to be had, so that they could not be distributed to the new parish. This digest of 14 or 16 volumes in one of 600 pages, was comprehensive and convenient.

Mr. Ray said the bill was for the benefit of Courts of Justice, not for attorneys. The latter would have to purchase their library, whether the State took copies or not. This digest was a condensed summary of decisions which would save Courts of Justice immense time and trouble.

The bill failed to pass in Committee of the Whole, and was therefore lost.

Mr. Fluker asked a suspension of the rules, in behalf of the people of Louisiana, to take up the bill making an appropriation for the Convention. On the motion to dispense the yeas and nays were called for, and stood—yeas 26, nays 16. The motion was lost.

Mr Gavarra, in behalf of the New Orleans delegation, on the charges against Judge Préval, begged to submit an unanimous report. The report contains most of the charges, and leaves the decision to the House whether Judge Préval be impeached or addressed out of office.

The report was laid on the table subject to call.

The bill providing for Free schools in the town of Natchitoches was, on motion of Mr Taylor, taken up. The first section was adopted.

The second section appropriates a sum of money to the town under certain conditions, for the maintenance of free schools, the amount in no case to exceed $1500. Adopted in committee of the whole.

Mr. Texada offered an additional section, extending the provisions of the act to all the incorporated towns in the State, except those already provided for.

A sort of desultory conversation followed. Many amendments were offered. Mr Fluker thought the bill an excellent one, and should be so framed as to obviate all the objections urged against it.

When it again came before the House, Mr Pike moved to strike out the words limiting the amount to be paid out of the Treasury to $1500.

Mr Texada moved that the State should pay an amount equal to that raised by the town, instead of double.

Mr Taylor contended that the principle was recognized by the State of paying a sum equal to that raised by any parish for the purposes of public education.

Mr May moved to lay the bill on the table. If those free schools were placed in villages, they would exercise jealousy in the surrounding parish. He wished a general system, applicable to the whole state, and impartial in its operation.

The motion prevailed—yeas 24, nays 14.

Mr Newport voted yes, because he was opposed to partial legislation.

The bill to provide for the loan of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad, reported yesterday by a Select Committee, came up as the special order of the day.

Mr Fluker asked for an explanation respecting the bill.—It had been passed once but it came in consequence of the near approach of the adjournment.

Mr Marks moved to amend the first section so as to provide for the payment of the lessee annually instead of semi-annually. It would be impossible to pay semi-annually as the first year—they were required to pay semi-annually, were known to every citizen of the parish, as the bond payable annually would be all that could be reasonably expected.

Mr Fluker thought it his duty to his constituents to make some remarks upon the merits of the bill and amendment. To show that the passage of the bill would be ruinous to the parish which he represented, and injurious to the State. It would be necessary to revert back to the history. The Rail Road. The project of the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road was started some years ago, and was connected with a bank—the well known Clinton and Port Hudson bank. The fund for the road were raised by a joint stock and party on loans, and the building of the road was commenced. He knew something about it, for he had been unfortunately one of the directors, and was now a commissioner for the liquidation of the same. After some five or six miles of the road had been finished, the parties interested could not procure the sale of bonds, and applied to the Legislature to pledge the faith of the State for $500 000 in their favor. That was done—a bill for the purpose was passed—passed over the Governor's veto, and by the sale of these bonds, the road was at length finished. It cost upwards of $500 000. When the State issued these bonds she took a mortgage on the road to secure herself, and when the company failed to pay the coupons of interest as due, the State proceeded against them, seized the road, and by a bill passed last year, had placed the road in the hands of commissioners who were now endeavoring to liquidate its concerns, and procure money to refund back to the State. Mr Fluker here read the act providing for the sale of the Port Hudson and Clinton Rail Road. He said that the act had passed by a nearly unanimous vote. The Nashville and Mexican Gulf Rail Roads had been sold by virtue of similar acts, and why was not the sale of the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road effected? Simply because certain privileged claims existed upon the road, and the holders of these claims had enjoined the sale, and proceedings were still pending. The debt proper of the State which had passed the Legislature at the present session, provision was made for settling these claims, and the State Treasurer could now sell the road and carry out the settled policy of the State—cutting herself loose from all connection with corporations of any kind.

There was yet another point of view under which the question should be considered. The road had built up a large and flourishing village. If it be destroyed, that village would go down, and the people inhabiting it would be impoverished. The bill providing for the sale of the road required that the purchaser should keep it up ten years—That was exactly what we want, as a private purchaser was certain to manage it, infinitely better than a lessee. If a plantation be leased out, does not every one know that the lessee is are not kept up from the plough horse not taken care of, and the various implements of agriculture not maintained in proper order. With a purchaser it is a different thing—His own interest stimulates him to attend to all the necessary duties. Hence it was better to sell the road than to lease it.

The bill before the House provided for the lease of the road for a period not less than ten years, at $3000 per annum. This was instead of as a great speculation. Now he did not know the exact value of the road, but this he knew, that it had been appraised at $250,000. The leasing of it at $3000 proved at a level to that it was worth $100,000, for five per cent per annum was a fair interest on property in these times.

He objected to the provision in the first section requiring annual payments by the lessee. They should be made to pay monthly or quarterly. It was a dangerous provision. At the end of the year the lessees may not pay, and though the securities were there, we all knew what securities to the State were worth. When was ever any thing got out of defaulting sheriffs or other officers? He trusted that this principle would not prevail, and that the bill itself would not pass. At all events, he wished it to be perfectly understood that he rose to oppose it in defence of the town of Clinton and the people of Clinton.

He would not throw suspicion on the motives of Mr Marks, but it was well known that if the railroad was destroyed, and such would be the inevitable effect of leasing it, the town of Bayou Sara would get most of the cotton now taken to Port Hudson. The railroad was extremely unpopular in West Feliciana, because it had diverted the course of trade from Bayou Sara to Port Hudson. He repeated that he did not suspect Mr M's motives, but he had a right to detail the effects which would follow the passage of the bill, let the motives of its author be ever so pure.

Mr Pike asked Mr Fluker what were the yearly receipts of the road.

Mr Fluker could not say exactly. The road was of course not well managed now; but he supposed it realized from $1,000 to $7,000 clear profit. If placed in the hands of private owners, he did not doubt its profits would reach $18,000.

Mr Marks would briefly reply to the uncharitable suggestions and ungenerous insinuations of his colleague, whose zeal and warmth seemed to have run away with his reason. He never had any motive in relation to the bill at all connected with those alluded to by Mr Fluker. But he contended that the measure as brought forward by him, and advocated by the gentleman's colleague (Dr Perkins) was the very one calculated to keep up the road. The simple enquiry was which was best for the State. The bill passed last year proposed to sell the Railroad, the State having a mortgage on the negroes and other property, and allowing a credit of one and two years for the payment.—His bill proposed to lease the Railroad, exclusive of the slaves, appurtenances &c., for $5 000 or equally good security, for ten years. Which was the wisest of the two propositions?

He did not presume to attack the motives of Mr Fluker in opposing the bill so vehemently. He believed that gentleman acted conscientiously; but in the name of justice, he should claim credit for the same disinterestedness. The gentleman had given us a long and interesting history of the origin and progress of the Railroad, but this had nothing whatever to do with the question before the House. He had likewise cited the examples of the Mexican Gulf Railroad and said it had been sold advantageously. How did this matter stand? The Mexican Gulf Railroad had been sold for a mere song and purchased by some speculators, who had come before the legislature this year, and obtained a continuation of the charter. What security had we that if the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad were sold, the purchasers would not apply for and obtain a revival of the charter, securing them a monopoly for an unlimited period. He contended that it was sound and safe policy to lease the road. The lessees were respectable and responsible men, who would furnish abundant security, and whose honor and character would be involved in the redemption of their bonds.

On the adoption of Mr Marks' amendment, Mr Fluker called for the yeas and nays. He wished his track to be clearly marked, and his votes and opinions to be well understood.

Mr Marks' amendment was adopted.

Mr Gardere moved an amendment, limiting the lease to five years. Adopted.

Mr Marks then moved to lay the bill on the table.—Lost.

A motion to reconsider the vote of Mr Gardere's proposition being made, Mr Fluker hoped the motion would not prevail, and then went into an argument against the bill and in favor of the sale of the road. He cited the case of the Mexican Gulf Railroad which was now in the hands of private individuals and which it was exceedingly probable, would now be continued on a prosperous foundation; and contended that if the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road were sold instead of being leased, a similar effect would follow.

The reconsideration prevailed, and the amendment was rejected.

The first section was adopted with some amendments.

Mr Fluker objected to a section which provided that the branch to Jackson should be torn up. He looked upon it as unjust in the extreme.

Mr Marks contended that the road had long ceased to be used, and the people of Jackson cared nothing about it.

Mr Fluker said that as the gentleman seemed to know more about his constituents than himself, he supposed he must say nothing.

The remaining sections of the bill were then adopted, with the exception of the last, pending the discussion of which, the House adjourned.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY, March 3d, 1845.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Slidell reported back the bill authorizing the Governor to appoint pilots for the Sabine river. The committee would suggest amendments when the bill came up for discussion.

Mr. Slidell inquired if the special committee, to whom were referred two sections of the act providing for the adjustment of the debt proper of the State, were prepared to make their report.

Mr. Bernard, on behalf of the committee, stated that as the Senate had remained in session until a very late hour on Saturday, and that the committee had been unable to meet and to obtain the necessary information to make their report this morning.

The bill, on motion of Mr. Slidell, was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the act granting to Alexander Gordon and others the privilege of incorporation for the Mexican Gulf Rail-road Company.

Mr Slidell had moved to amend the first section by inserting the proviso in the said act of incorporation to be subject to amendment or repeal by two-third's of each branch of any future legislature.

Mr Harmanson had moved to strike out two-third's and to require a simple majority of the Legislature to make the amendments or repeal the charter.

Mr Harmanson said, that he could not sanction the amendment of the gentleman from New Orleans. It did not go far enough, and he thought it infinitely preferable to leave the section as it was, than to introduce a practical abandonment of the true principle. This two-third rule was equivalent to nothing at all. It was synonimous with leaving the company entirely uncontrolled and the community at their mercy. He could not consent to that. He was astonished it could receive the assent of the gentleman (Mr Slidell) and he seriously proposed by him when that gentleman had invariably in every case of a religious corporation insisted upon the principle as a sine qua non: but now when an association of individuals—a mass of congregated wealth comes before us and asks extraordinary and exclusive privileges, the gentleman forgets all his apprehensions and concedes to them without a scruple. He could (I think unnecessarily required from church corporations) (for I cannot conceive any danger in the former, whereas there is great and pregnant evil in the latter. He is willing to compound the matter and to satisfy his scruples, he does not in as many words give up the principle, but what is the substance of his amendment? That the charter shall not be touched by less than two thirds of each branch of the Legislature. Tantamount and worse than tantamount to leaving the section as it is—because it attempts to bind the action of a future legislature, whereas without his amendment the question is passed over. The section does not assert that the charter shall be subject to the control or revision of the Legislature, but it does not assert the contrary—whereas his amendment says directly and distinctly that unless two-thirds shall concur, and two-third of that of each House, the charter shall not be touched. I consider this as a positive prohibition. There must be two-thirds of each House. Two thirds of one House will not suffice, nor can any amendments be carried at there be but one member less than is required by the rigid rule. Our hands are tied up, and the company may go on and do what they please—construe their powers as they choose, in perfect safety that under this amendment they are beyond the legislative control. I strenuously object to this amendment. It is a bad precedent, and I am sorry the gentleman has offered it—for I am convinced if it prevail it will be much worse than to remain as it was upon the point. I would ask the gentleman why this difference between this particular incorporation and other incorporations? The gentleman thought that a simple majority should have the power in every case of an incorporation—and carried his principle so far as to apply it even to churches. I was astonished at his extreme carefulness and I was pleased with it, although for myself if I made an exception, it would be in favor of religious institutions—I considered, however, it was better to lean towards a strict application of the principle, than to lean on the other side—that severity was better than laxity where so important a principle was concerned, and, besides, being a new member I felt some hesitancy in suggesting that, perhaps, we ought not to be so strict in reference to church incorporations—when from the character of these institutions, and the small amount of their revenue—revenue, applied too to charitable purposes, there was no danger of any great abuse.—Little did I think that when the principle was really worth contending for, that the gentleman would yield it, and not only yield it, but impose a prohibition on a future legislation and establish in so many words what I consider a dangerous and fatal precedent.

I am for maintaining the true democratic principle—the only reasonable and safe principle, and that is, that incorporations should if created at all—when monopolies are concerned be subject to the revision and control of a majority of the Legislature at all times. That the power that made them under the plea of public utility should retain the power to unmake them whenever it conceived that the object was not accomplished, or that the public was required a repeal of the charter. I trust that my amendment will prevail, but in no event will I sanction the two-third principle of the Senator from New Orleans.

Mr Slidell said he considered the principle of legislative control over corporations to be essential, and he could be the last one to abandon that principle. The Senator from Rapides (Mr Harmanson) was very much mistaken in reference to his, (Mr Slidell's) position, for there was no inconsistency in his proposition to amend this charter and the amendment he had proposed to a bill of incorporation. The Senator would perceive, however, that there was some difference in the circumstances between the charter and the charter for a church incorporation. This charter contemplated the accomplishment of a very important and desirable work of internal improvement, which required an enterprise and means, and it was necessary that there should exist some guarantee to protect the company's capital. He had been strongly urged by a large portion of his constituents to support this bill. They were very anxious that the work this undertaking should be completed, and they were anxious that this provision should be inserted in the act of incorporation to repeal the charter that it might operate to eventually and prevent the company from going into operation. But he thought it his duty to the State and the Senate particularly to consider the evils growing out of chartered companies where there was not a provision respecting their charters to repeal for abuse, or violations of their privileges; and although he was ready on all proper occasions to respond to the wishes of his constituents, he would never do so at the expense of principle. He would maintain his amendment, because he considered it to be politic and expedient. It guaranteed the rights of the State and at the same time it was such a one as he could reasonably go in obviating the objection that was raised that capitalists would not suffer their money to be invested to the great amount of very large investments that this company suddenly, and expose them to a loss. He thought this concession was all that his constituents could require from him, while he maintained the principle in its integrity of legislative control. The Legislature would repeal the charter if there were any abuses or violations, and the company would have the assurance that nothing would be done hastily or inconsiderately to withdraw their privileges, without just and sufficient cause. The memorial that had been sent to him numerously signed by prominent citizens of the first and third Municipalities, of both political parties, expressed the utmost interest in the success of the application for the charter. He thought the undertaking was an important and useful one, and he was ready to give it his support, if the principle of direct responsibility to the Legislature were maintained. He would call for the reading of the memorial.

Mr. Slidell moved to change the phraseology of his amendment, and in place of saying "repeal the charter," substitute the words "order into immediate liquidation." The meaning was precisely the same.

Mr Harmanson objected.

Mr Slidell would be glad to hear the gentleman (Mr Harmanson) explain what was the essential difference between the expressions order into liquidation and to repeal. To his mind they were tantamount.

Mr. Harmanson called for the ayes and nays upon his amendment—6 ayes; 3 nays.

The question then recurred on the adoption of Mr Slidell's amendment.

Mr Harmanson considered it to be a departure from principle. He repeated it was synonimous with leaving the company entirely unchecked. He would call for the ayes and nays.

Mr Slidell said he would take this occasion to explain his views. He regretted exceedingly the probability that his amendment should fail. From his standing and position at the bar, he was entirely persuaded that the legislature in every act of incorporation were governed by the principle that the charter was subject to modification or repeal—for according to the tenor of our judicial decisions, the inviolability of acts of incorporations had received the force of things adjudged. The highest tribunals had so decided the question. Mr Slidell referred to the decision in the case of the Trustees of Dartmouth College vs. Woodward in the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision was concurred in by Chief Justice Marshal, Judges Story, Washington and Johnson of South Carolina. They decided that a charter once granted could not be amended, and carried the doctrine so far, as to declare that the act of incorporation, granted to this institution in 1769 by the Crown of Great Britain, was not divested by the subsequent revolution and establishment, nor was the charter subject to amendment, and that the act of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, amending it in some slight particular without the assent of the corporation, impaired the obligation of contracts and was therefore null and void.

From the current then of judicial decisions, it was evident we ought to act with great circumspection where charters of incorporations were concerned, and by a direct and positive enactment in the acts themselves retain the right to change, modify or abolish them as exigencies might require. In this particular act of incorporation, in view of the importance of the work and of the wishes of his constituents residing in the 1st and 3d municipalities, he had made all the concessions he could make consistent with the principles involved which he held to be essential. If the principle of responsibility was not maintained, and the effort proved unsuccessful to embody it in the act, he would feel it to be his imperative duty to oppose the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and the amendment was not adopted—6 nays; 3 ayes.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the first section.

Mr Harmanson called for the ayes and nays—6 ayes 3 nays.

Mr Harmanson then moved an amendment that the amount of stock to be held by Mr Gordon be diminished. This matter, said Mr H., if not settled may create a great deal of confusion. The proprietor of the railroad, as the act stood, might make himself the company. He might fix the value of the property at as many shares, and keep them all to himself. It might give rise to a great discussion, and the object of the charter might be defeated, or else it might be monopolized by a single individual.

Mr Kenner said he did not understand this amendment, and therefore could not vote for it. The principle might be a good one, but he was in doubt as to its practical meaning. If there was any monopoly any where in the bill, and the gentleman would point it out to him he would vote in favor of striking it out. He could not see any thing wrong in the charter. It proposed to effect an important work—to open a channel of speedy communication with Lake Borgne and to afford facilities for business and pleasure. He doubted much whether Mr Gordon would make any thing by this undertaking. Railroad companies were not profitable investments in this country, but that was the business of those that chose to embark in them, not ours.—The charter was a simple act of incorporation for certain individuals—the undertaking is a private one, and the State has no responsibility in the premises. The people of the locality desire that the charter be granted, and what reasonable pretext have we for refusing to grant it? He could not consent to place riders upon the bill for the purpose of defeating it.

Mr Harmanson said he concurred with the gentleman from Acadia in all that he had said. It was not his (Mr Harmanson's) intention to destroy or to defeat the bill. He did not wish to cripple it. He wished the road to be built, but he wished to guard the public interests. Corporations were unprincipled, and they should be held to their engagements by positive enactments. That was all he designed. Mr Gordon would realize about $45,000 by the amount of stock that he was willing to allow him, and that ought to be sufficient. The community should not be left to the avarice of a monopoly.

Mr Kenner would request the gentleman to point out the section conferring a monopoly.

Mr. Harmanson—The gentleman will find it in the tenth section, at the 46th line. It says that no other roads shall be made in the route through which this road passes except for private use." That I consider exclusive.

Mr Kenner moved to strike out the words "except for private use," which motion prevailed.

Mr Downs said that he did not see the necessity for the amendment of the Senator from Rapides (Mr Harmanson) limiting the amount of stock to be taken by Mr Gordon. That Senator had said it was to protect the public interests—Now for his (Mr Downs') part, he did not know what Mr Gordon would want, but he was unwilling to legislate in reference to that point. This was a matter for the parties themselves, and they were competent to take care of their own interests.

Mr. Harmanson said he was astonished to hear the Senator from Ouachita express so much indifference as to the public interests. That Senator is willing to confer a dangerous act of incorporation, and although he knows there is danger in it, he is ready to let the community take their chances in the face of this act, and expose them to imposition and loss. That is not my doctrine, said Mr Harmanson, I am for protecting the public, holding out to them no false appearances and leaving them to protect themselves when they are not admonished of the danger. The Senator from Ouachita is not as clear sighted as I once knew him. He is willing to let the people—the poor blind fools go to the devil without warning them of their danger.

Mr Downs said that the gentleman from Rapides had so often cried out wolf! wolf! when there was no wolf, had predicted so many dangers which really had no existence, that like the boy in the fable when the wolf actually appeared no one would give credit to his admonitions. When there was really danger it was proper to be upon one's guard. But he could see no danger in this simple act of incorporation. When he was in want of lessons, he would apply to the Senator from Rapides.

Mr Harmanson rose to reply;

When the President directed the rule to be read, that no member be permitted to address the Senate more than once upon the same subject, without the leave of the Senate.

The 9th section was taken up.

Mr. Harmanson moved to amend the foregoing section by striking out after the words: "such instalment shall have been called in shall be forfeited to the Company" from and including the words: "and the President and Directors or a majority of them" to and including the words "the payment of the same with interest," and called for the ayes and days on said amendment—yeas 1; nays 7.

Mr Harmanson moved that 10 per cent of the profits be paid over by the Company, to be appropriated to public education. Lost.

Mr. Harmanson said that he would propose a provision which he considered indispensably necessary. In the event of this road being completed, he knew it was contemplated by its originators that it would carry the mail, and in all probability it would be preferred for that purpose because it offered the greatest facilities. The business of the city commercial wants and mercantile interests should be consulted and some stipulations to prevent exactions on the part of the Company be inserted in the bill. In the Northern cities some inconvenience had arisen on account of the Railroad Companies refusing to carry the mail, unless they received an exorbitant compensation.

Mr. Bernard said that he did not understand how the Legislature could prescribe any rule upon the subject.—They had no power to compel the General Government to carry the mail in a particular way. Perhaps the gentleman meant that the State should act as the umpire in case of disagreement between the Company and the Government as to carrying the mail.

Mr. Harmanson said it was the design that the State should stipulate for the power of acting as umpire.

Mr. Harmanson then presented his section, and it was carried by the casting vote of the President pro tem.

Mr. Bernard called up the bill relative to the Louisiana Penitentiary. It was taken up and passed.

Whereupon the Senate adjourned.

LATEST DATES.

BOSTON	FEB 26	LONDON	FEB 3
NEW YORK	FEB 26	LIVERPOOL	FEB 4
PHILADELPHIA	FEB 26	PARIS	FEB 1
WASHINGTON	FEB 27	HAVRE	FEB 1
BALTIMORE	FEB 27	MEXICO	FEB 1
CHARLESTON	MAR 1	TAMPICO	DEC 18
CINCINNATI	FEB 26	VERA CRUZ	FEB 14
LOUISVILLE	FEB 26	HOUSTON	FEB 26
HAVANA	FEB 26	GALVESTON	FEB 27

COMMERCIAL.

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

The sales of Cotton to-day reached 3,500 bales at very steady prices. There is not much offering.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.		TENNESSEE AND N. ALA.	
Inferior	4 @ 4½	Trash and Inferior,	
Ord. to Good Ord.	4½ @ 5	Ordinary	
Middling	5 @ 5½	Middling	
Good Middling	5½ @ 6	Good Middling	
Middling Fair	6 @ 6½	Middling Fair	
Fair	6½ @ 6¾	Fair	
Good Fair	7 @ 00	Good Fair	
Good & Fine	0 @ 00	Good and Fine	

Exchange continues in good demand at former rates—We quote London 8½@9 per cent premium. Paris 5f 36@5f. 33½. New York 60 days 1½@2 per cent discount; Checks par @½ per cent discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, March 1st, 1845.

Cotton—We stated in our report of Saturday morning last, that for several successive days the operations in Upland had been rather limited, as holders would not yield to the demands of purchasers; but particularly throughout Friday was this feature most strongly developed, and although nothing, comparatively speaking, was done in the article, the market closed on that evening very firm. The demand on Saturday last was limited, owing in part to the stand taken by sellers, but more particularly to the withdrawal of European buyers, who were awaiting the arrival of advices from the other side, and the day's business may be put down at 800 bales. On Monday the Hibernia's advices came to hand, informing us that prices in Liverpool, at the latest date, had undergone no change, while in Havre they had an upward tendency, but from some cause or other only about 600 bales were sold, on which former prices were sustained; on Tuesday, however, a number of buyers made their appearance, which produced some excitement in the market, resulting in the sale of fully 3,000 bales, and as holders did not obtain a positive advance, they certainly got very full prices, and with the continuance of the demand, the market was firm. On Wednesday and Thursday, on both of which days the operations were also heavy; yesterday, however, the demand fell off, owing to the difficulty of making freight engagements, but there was no material change in prices, and the market closed at the following quotations, viz: inferior and ordinary 4½@5¼; middling to middling fair 5½@6½; fair and fully fair 6½@6¾; choice 7. A very large portion of the business of the week has been done for foreign account. The receipts since our last are 13,414 bales, and the sales in the same time 14,400 bales.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday Night, Feb. 1845.

There was a little more buoyancy in the Stock Market this morning. Pennsylvania Fives advanced ½; Illinois Bonds ½; Morris Canal ½; Farmers' Loan ½; Mohawk and Hudson ½; Harlem Rail Road ½; Long Island Rail Road ½; Stonington Rail Road ½; Norwich & Worcester Rail Road ½; East Boston Co. ½ and Canton Co. of Baltimore 1 per cent.

Foreign Exchange is in better demand, but as the supply of bills has improved no advance has taken place in rates.

Southern Exchange remains inactive.

We notice a little more activity in the Money Market.—Loans are now effected at 6@6 per cent annum.

Cotton—The market has been active during the last three days, and 7,000 bales have been sold, principally for export. Prices are firm, and the ordinary and middling qualities which have been most in demand have improved ⅛ cent. ... 3000 bales Upland and Florida—ordinary to good ordinary 5¾@... middling to good middling ...; middling fair to fair ...; fully fair to good fair ...; 1000 bales Mobile and New Orleans—ordinary to good ordinary ... cents middling to good middling ...; middling fair to fair ...; full fair to good fair ... cents.

Flour—Western Canal Flour has not undergone any alteration this week; sales of common brands are made at $4 37½@4 50. Southern kinds are in limited request.

The sales of Corn within the last few days have been extensive, say 40 000 bushels at 45@46 cents for northern, and 44@46 cents for Jersey.

50 tierces of Clover Seed sold at 6¼@7 cents. Timothy is dull at $11 00.

Provisions are in moderate demand at last week's prices. Old Ohio Pork is to 12@00 for Mess and Prime; sales of new Prime have been made at $9 50. Beef is at $7 00 for ... $7 00 or Mess $9 50@10 00 for Prime. Lard is scarce and wanted at 7 cents—only rendered commands 8 cents.

Sugars are firm and in request. 300 hhds New Orleans were taken at 5@6 cents, and 100 boxes Brown Havana at 6½ cents.

100 hhds New Orleans Molasses brought 24 cents and 500 bbls do 24@26 cents. A part of the cargo of new crop Porto Rico, per Alberton, has been sold at 26 cents.

The sales of Coffee for the last three days comprise 800 bags Rio, at 6@6½ cents, 300 bags Laguyra at 6 cents, 4 months; 400 do St Domingo at 5½ cents cash, and 1900 bags Rio (for the Philadelphia market) on private terms.

☞ We make no vain boasting of infallible cures by articles which have no virtue, and have not consented to act as general agents for any medicine until we have been fully satisfied of its virtues, and with this full understanding we sell the Pink syrup for coughs and colds and pains and tightness about the chest, which has given abundant satisfaction in all such cases, and any one who uses it and are not satisfied, are requested to return and get their money back.
COMSTOCK & RUMSEY, 57 Poydras

☞ NOTICE—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of MONOD & DAVOCK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. E. DAVOCK will continue the business upon his own account at No 35, Chartres st.
New Orleans, March 1st, 1845.
G. MONOD,
m7 3t M. E. DAVOCK

☞ The ship CLIFTON, Capt. Ingersoll, from Liverpool, is now discharging, opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores
m7 LEVI H GALE, 93 Common

☞ Consignees per ship Madison will call at the office of Thomas N Carnean & Gordon Plummer, Average, Adjusters 35 Camp street, and sign of the average bond.
m7 10t A T BURNLEY, 69 Camp

☞ A wonderful and most perfect French AUTOMATON imported from the last Exhibition of Paris, can now be seen every day from 10 to 1 P M, and from 3 to 10 P M, at the corner of Conde street, Eagle Coffee House, up stairs. Price of admittance, 50 cents. m7

☞ CAUTION—We will in future pay no drayage on merchandise, &c, except to persons having our written order. K W MILLBANK & Co,
m7 96 Tchoupitoulas

☞ Neither the Captain or Consignees of the French ship BELLE CREOLE, Cap. Tesslin, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.
BLANCHARD, KIMER & Co,
m7 24 Bienville

☞ NOTICE—The packet ship LOUISVILLE, Hunt, master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee
m7 HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 69 Camp

TO MERCHANTS—The subscribers offer for sale, a complete assortment of the New Orleans Price Current Intelligencer and Merchant's Transcript, neatly bound in 15 books, from the year 1827 to 1844, with care, and the only sett to be had in the city. To cotton factors, tobacco houses and produce dealers, they will be found invaluable.
J B STEEL, 14 Camp
m7 (Successors to Norman, Steel & Co)

FOR SALE—600 boxes lemons; 100 do Smyrna figs; 8 cases manna; 5 do almonds; 8 half bbls olive oil; 50 bbls Sardines; 3500 baskets assorted; 40 chairs; 40 dozen brooms; 50 bales oakum; 900 Venetian tiles—landing from Austrian barque Amelia, from Messina and for sale by
m7 WM MURE, 23 Royal street.

SPERM OIL AND CANDLES—Winter strained and bleached sperm oil, a pure article and warranted, bleached winter whale oil, and assorted New Bedford sperm candles for sale by J W STANTON & Co,
m7 corner Magazine and Lafayette

OLIVE OIL—300 baskets of 12 and 24 half bottles, best brands, for sale by LOREILHE & Co,
m7 Corner Royal and Customhouse

BACON—10 casks Cincinnati smoked shoulders; 20 tcs extra sugar cured hams in bags, a superior article, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
m7 44 Poydras

CHAMPAGNE—100 baskets, landing from ship Caledonia from Havre, Key brand, directly from the proprietor the Count of Taloy, for sale by
m7 LOREILHE & Co; cor Royal & Customhouse

FLOUR—261 bbls Union Mills, St Louis; 100 do Eagle do; 300 do various Missouri and Illinois brands, for sale by NEAILLE, TOURNE & Co,
m7 158 Tchoupitoulas

BACON—66 hhds bacon shoulders; 47 do sides, 12 do do hams; 10 tierces extra hams, now landing from steam boat St Louis and for sale by
m7 PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

FLOUR—283 bbls Providence Mills, 250 do Edwardsville Mills, in splendid shipping order, now landing from steamer Independence, and for sale by
m7 PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

CORDAGE & DUCK—Patent Manilla rope and hawsers—English and Russia duck for sale by
J W STANTON & Co,
m7 Cor Camp and Lafayette

TEAS—Fine imperial gunpowder teas, in chests and caddies; superfine Souchong, Pouchong and young Hyson, for sale by J W STANTON & Co
m7 Cor Magazine and Lafayette

BEEF AND PORK—300 bbls mess and prime pork, 300 do prime and M O beef in inspection and for sale by
m7 PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

LINSEED OIL—20 bbls in store and for sale by
NEVILLE, TOURNE & Co,
m7 158 Tchoupitoulas st

BOSTON NAILS—400 kegs Old Colony Iron Co. nails, in store and for sale by
m7 PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras.

ORANGE FLOWER WATER—100 cases, for sale by
LOREILHE & Co,
m7 corner of Royal and Customhouse

STARCH—100 bxs Schulenberg's brand, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,
m7 92 Tchoupitoulas

BALE ROPE—114 coils superior quality, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,
m7 92 Tchoupitoulas street.

WINES—400 casks Bordeaux wine; 50 half do. do; 25 casks Marseilles wine; 200 half casks white wine; 500 cases red wine, St Julien, for sale by
m4 ST VON BARRETT, 56 Old Levee

50,000
DEATHS by CONSUMPTION,
Would perhaps be a small estimate for the ravages of this dreadful disease in a single year; then add the fearful catalogue of those cut off by inflammation of the lungs hemorrhage, asthma, coughs, influenza, bronchitis and other diseases of THE LUNGS AND LIVER, And the list would present an appalling proof of the fatality of these two classes of diseases.
But it is important to know that nearly all of this dread waste of human life might have been prevented by a timely use of
Dr. STILLMAN'S BALM OF ICELAND MOSS.
The greatest remedy ever discovered by man for all diseases of the pulmonary organs, produced by cold and changeable climates. Scores of cases have come to our knowledge where the patient had been given up to die by consumption, as beyond the reach of medical aid, but who, by the use of this Balm of Iceland Moss, have been speedily restored to complete health. A sister of a well known clergyman, recently left the school she was attending, being advised that she must die of consumption, to return to her home, wishing to spend her few remaining days with her friends. By some means she was induced to take Dr. Stillman's Balm of Iceland Moss, by which she was entirely cured in a short time, and returned to her school with a light heart and invigorated in health. By application to the office, further particulars of this and other remarkable cures will be cheerfully given. Many of the most distinguished physicians of this city give this Balm their unqualified approval. Why should they not?—it is hailed every where as
NATURE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION!
The best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint and the first stages of CONSUMPTION.
A THOUSAND CURES in cases deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from the most extracts.
☞ SIGNED OVER To an endless eternity, by all who witnessed the the pale and ghastly object, caused by spitting blood and a most violent cough, with night sweats, a hoarseness and sound of the voice, indicating an alarming state of disease: my clergyman was plain with me, and stated that I had but a few days to live; my sister who was my anxious care-taker, made inquiry where she would be most likely to obtain the most certain relief, she was told of Dr Stillman's Balm of Iceland Moss, a medicine in general use throughout the United States, for the cure of coughs, cold, consumption, spitting of blood, influenza, palpitation of the heart, whooping cough, tickling or rising sensation in the throat, bronchitis, asthma, weakness of the nervous system, or impaired constitution from any cause, and to prevent persons from falling into a decline. She was informed if this medicine failed to the cure, my life was hopeless. Dr Stillman's Balm of Iceland Moss was then procured, and the first bottle gave relief, and by the time I had commenced the fifth bottle, I was able to take the fresh air, and in a short time I entirely recovered my former health. For a corroboration of the truth of the above statement, you can call on my sister, who lives in Royal street. 3 d.
THERE IS HOPE for the consumptive, for those who are afflicted with asthma, however much and long they may have suffered, for those who are laboring under long continued and tedious coughs, shortness or difficulty of breathing, pain in the breast or side, bleeding of the lungs and other precursors of fatal pulmonary disease.
Dr. Stillman's Balm of Iceland Moss IS A SPEEDY AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY—It has been tested in hundreds of cases, and by more than twenty years' experience. It has been submitted to the faculty, and has been used and approved by them—and it is offered with the greatest confidence to all who may be afflicted, and who need its healing properties.
DAVID HANSONSON was reduced very low by a tedious cough and raising of blood. He had tried various remedies offered without benefit, and deemed himself beyond the hope of relief. Although he had a hectic fever and night sweats, one bottle of this great remedy restored his entirely to health
☞ REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION—Pronounced incurable by several eminent physicians of this city. This is to certify that some months since I was attacked with severe pains in back, shoulders and legs, accompanied with the most distressing night sweats; my dannels were a complete saffron color. At this stage of the disease I applied to Dr Nelson whose medicines relieved for a short time, but the complaint returned with redoubled fury—I then called on Dr Cousman, who pronounced my case incurable; that I had consumption, and that there was not the slightest use in expending my money. As a last resource I paid a visit to Dr Tharp, and used his medicines with out any beneficial effect. A friend of mine then induced me to use Dr Stillman's, No. 86 Customhouse street. I did so, and in one week from the time I placed myself under his care, all pain had entirely subsided, and I was no more troubled with that distressing expectoration.
PETER FULLMAN.
Still further evidence that the Balm of Iceland Moss, is the most effective remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, &c., is a fact which cannot be controverted. Repeated mention of their surprising success in alleviating and curing these distressing disorders have already been placed before the public eye, well attested, and their authenticity established by those who have inquired for themselves. Again we present new triumphs obtained by their administration—sufficient, it is presumed, to convince those lingering under distemper of the lungs, that the Balm of Iceland Moss are the only medicines that can be relied upon to effect a perfect cure. Now for the facts!
A CURE OF CONSUMPTION.
Dr. Stillman—I am very happy to give you my certificate for curing me of consumption. I know there are a thousand in New Orleans who would give any amount to be cured, if they only knew they could be cured of this dreadful disease, consumption. I had five of the most eminent physicians in this country attending me, but relief I could not get. I was growing weaker, I have been afflicted with diseased lungs for three years. I raised, I suppose, every other day, a quart of yellow matter, and some days my pillow would be very frothy. I spit blood very often. I change my under clothes every night on account of the night sweats, I would be so very wet. Sometimes I would cough for hours before I could raise any matter. Dr Briggs attended me last, he told me I was too far gone to do me any good. He recommended me to send for Dr Stillman and try him, which I did, he examined my lungs, and said they were diseased, but he thought he could cure me. The first bottle he gave me was like a mixture and before I used it six times I felt like a ... After two days after I had taken it, I expectorated I suppose two quarts of blood and matter. I continued on with his medicine according to directions and he cured me perfectly sound.
m7 1m Your friend, CHARLES WHITE.

FLOUR—50 bbls superfine flour for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,
m7 92 Tchoupitoulas

CANDLES—60 boxes, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,
m7 92 Tchoupitoulas

SOAP—25 boxes Oleine, a new article, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,
m7 92 Tchoupitoulas

BAGGING—100 pieces for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
m7 92 Tchoupitoulas.

BEEF—Mess and prime 'Dominack's' packing, in bbls and half bbls, for sale by
m7 K W MILLBANK & Co, 96 Tchoupitoulas

COTTON LOWELLS—10 bales 4-4 & 7-8 Canton Lowells, landing from ship Martha, for sale by
WM FROST & Co 28 Old Levee

ELEPHANT OIL—45 bbls winter bleached Elephant oil, for sale by WM FROST & Co,
m7 28 Old Levee

SPERM OIL—10,000 gallons bleached winter and fall sperm oil, for sale by WM FROST & Co,
28 Old Levee.

WHALE OIL—50 bbls and casks winter bleached Good whale oil, for sale by WM FROST & Co,
m7 28 Old Levee

CANDLES—500 boxes New Bedford, Boston and Nantucket sperm candles, for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

NAILS—assorted cut nails, Fall river manufactory for sale by J W STANTON & Co,
m7 Cor Magazine and Lafayette

MACKEREL—In bbls and half bbls for sale by
J W STANTON & Co,
m7 Cor Camp and Lafayette

COAST WINES—60 casks wine of the Bethford, Rinse Beaux and Anselly brothers brands, for sale by
m6 J F BERCIER & Co, 54 Old Levee

MUSCATEL—60 cases Muscatel wine, different brands in store and for sale by
m6 J F BERCIER & Co, 54 Old Levee

RED WINE IN BOXES—300 cases St. Julien Medoc, for sale by AUGT. MOLIER,
m6 No 90 St Louis st

HAVANA SEGARS—Of all kinds and qualities, in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO,
m6 32 Old Levee.

PRINCIPE SEGARS—Superior genuine Principe segars of brand of Villegas and Ramirez, in store, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

LEAF TOBACCO—Best quality Vuelta de Abajo, in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO,
m6 32 Old Levee

BRANDY—4th proof, J J Rousse brand, entitled to debenture, for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC,
m6 34 Old Levee

CHAMPAGNE—300 baskets Anchor and Star brand of Thomas & fils of Epernay for sale by
m6 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee

SEGARS—Just received per steamship Alabama different brands Regalias, Millars, &c, for sale by
RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS—145 cases landing from ships Megunticook and Martha for sale by
m6 E G HOBBS 12 Customhouse

TEAS—200 Fine Young Hyson, 30 half chests Gunpowder; 200 pkgs Old Hyson and Souchong, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—10 boxes best Chewing Tobacco, for sale by FOSDICK & BRO.
74 Camp street.

HAY—9 bales North River hay, landing this day from ship Pensacola, from New York, for sale by
m6 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

LIME—1000 casks fresh Thomaston Lime, cargo of bark Gen Greene, for sale by
m6 J F WHITNEY & Co, 72 Camp

TIN PLATES—300 boxes, a superior brand, in store and for sale by SMITH BRYAN,
m6 30 Customhouse

NORTHERN HAY—60 bales North River hay just arrived ex brig Pensacola and for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE—2000 pieces and coils and 50 bales twine, for sale by
m6 G & R BUCHANAN & Co

WHISKEY—25 bbls landing ex steamer Nathan Hale, for sale by
G & R BUCHANAN & Co

OLIVES—200 jars fresh olives, now landing from bark Alma Thornton, and for sale by
L H GALE 93 Common

FLORETE PAPER—Suitable for the Mexican market—A small quantity, just received and for sale by
f1 REYNAUD & FALLON, 24 Tchoupitoulas

HAVANA SEGARS—124,000 assorted qualities, landing from steam ship Alabama, for sale by
m6 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

LEATHER—Sole leather, country made, excellent quality, in store and for sale by
m1 REYNAUD & FALLON, 24 Tchoupitoulas

HONEY—10 casks landing per steamship Alabama, from Havana, for sale by
E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

SUGAR—64 boxes landing ex steamship Alabama from Havana and for sale by E TROISGROS,
m6 26 Old Levee

TOBACCO—100 bales Cuba and 56 bales Vuelta de Abajo, wrappers and fillers, in store, for sale by
m6 E TROISGROS 26 Old Levee

THREAD—A few cases superior Leeds linen thread, assorted Nos and colors, in store, and for sale by
f13 SMITH BRYAN, 30 Customhouse

SARDINES IN OIL—600 boxes and half boxes sardines in oil, of the well known mark S Guillous, for sale at moderate prices by AUGT. MOLIER,
m6 90 St Louis

BRANDY, GIN AND WINE—5 half pipes Dunoon 4th proof brandy; 12 do Dupuy do; 16 qr do mixed do; 6 half pipes Cognac; 25 pipes Meder Swan Gin; 30 qr casks ... Oporto Port wine; 7 do Madeira wine; 4 half pipes do; for sale low to close consignments by
m6 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

AUCTION NOTICES.

DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 53 Chartres street, New Orleans.
☞ Particular attention given to shelf and package sales of dry goods.
☞ Liberal advances will be made upon all goods deposited for sale.

BY SYKES & HYDE.
A. DEVALL, Auctioneer.
THIS AFTERNOON, Friday 7th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the Levee in front of the Custom House, landing from steamer Ambassador—
12 bbls Flour.
16 casks Bacon, 1 bbl Hams, damaged on board Sultana, Cho Pedrick, master, on her voyage from Cincinnati, shipped on steamer Ambassador, and landed at this port. Sold by order and under the inspection of the Port Warden, for account of whom it may concern.
Terms—cash. m7

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.
Office No 30 Toulouse street.
ON Saturday next, 8th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, will be sold:
A Lot of Ground in Ursulines street, between Claiborne and Derbigny, measuring 32 feet 7 inches front on Ursuline by 126 feet 6 inches in depth, American measure.
Terms—cash.
Act of sale before A. Ducatel, notary public, at cost of purchaser. m7

BY DORSEY, VINCENT & Co,
53 Chartres street.
WM. BEHONE, Auctioneer
WILL be sold THIS DAY, March 7th, at 10 o'clock, an extensive variety of seasonable DRY GOODS
Two cases extra quality ... suspenders, Irish linens; linen cambric hdkfs; white jaconet netting, white linen drills; patent thread; Britannia hdkfs, &c. m7

BY L. A. GARRIDE.
Handsome Country Residence
Will be sold at the City Exchange, on the 10th March next, the handsome property known under the name of "Widow Duverge's Country Seat," now occupied by Mr Charles Claiborne, situated on the right bank of the river, at a little below the Ferry of the First Municipality.
The property has 180 feet, more or less, fronting the public road, by thirty arpents, more or less, in depth. Possession to be given on the 1st July.
TEN LOTS OF GROUND in the town of Deverge, ... situated in the ... between the navy yard of Mr Robertson and that of Mr Joseph Roy, Said to be ... suitable for the erection of warehouses.
A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Navy Suburb, having 64 feet front on Amour street, by 150 feet in depth, and lot numbered 11, in the square 5, between St Mary and St Andrew streets, the property of ... which will be sold on the day of sale.
Terms—One-fourth cash, and the balance at 6, 18 and 24 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and special mortgage until final payment.
The act of sale before L T Caire, notary public, at the expense of purchasers. m7—1t

BY SYKES & HYDE.
A. DEVALL, Auctioneer.
New York FURNITURE—Without Reserve.
ON FRIDAY 7th inst. at half past 10 o'clock, will be sold, at store No 42 Royal street, without reserve, a handsome assortment of New York made FURNITURE, comprising Armoirs, Secretaries and Book Cases, ornamented back Sofas, Piano Stools, Marble Top Serpentine Front Dressing Bureaus, Serpentine Rosewood Centre Tables, Marble Top ... Rocking Chairs, Plain and Hair Cloth seats; half French Mahogany Chairs; three-fourths do; Mahogany Bedsteads, French Bureaus, Mahogany Bedsteads, Sewing Chairs, Hair Mattresses, &c.
Terms—cash. m6

BY J. A. BEARD & Co,
J. A. Beard, Auctioneer.
Damaged Coffee, for account of whom it may concern.
WILL be sold at auction on Friday 7th inst., at ... 10 o'clock, at No 56 ... by order and under the inspection of the port warden:
125 bags more or less ... damaged on board ship Mount Vernon, on her voyage from ... Rio de Janeiro to this port.
Terms—cash

☞ W. W. VREDENBURGH & Co. No. 3 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on sugar, molasses, &c, consigned to Benjamin H Field, Esq. New York, or to M Field Foster, Esq. Boston

☞ Ship MEGUNTICOOK, Capt. Mayo, from Boston, will commence discharging this morning, opposite the Orleans Press Cotton. Consignees, please attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.
m4 J P WHITNEY & Co.

DIRECT IMPORTATION—Received by ship ... Caroline, from Havre, 2000 pieces French pattern and pieces of 20 yds, Printed Muslins, in ... Muslins, white and colored, Batistes and Ginghams, a fine assortment of cambric ... shawls, wheat or other with articles which will be sold ... with a fine assortment of summer cravats, and ... will be sold very low by m6 FERRET, 59 Toulouse

LOOK AT THIS!
BEEF HAM AND SMOKED BEEF—The inquiry intended for family use are put up ... quality by Robt Marshall of Cincinnati. Shopkeepers will find it to their advantage to try it. We will warrant it to keep twelve months, for sale by
m6 CURTIS & BURTENDORFF, 7 New Levee
☞ The above article can also be had of Robt Marshall in quantities to suit ... at stand No 86 Beef Market ... Municipality.

LEECHES—Received ... arrivals from France, a fine assortment of Leeches, first quality, for ... at the new Book No 71 St Ann, between Royal and Tchoupitoulas, at 6, 12½, 20 and 25 cents. Leeches applied for $3 per dozen m5

GEOLOGY! GEOLOGY!
LYELL'S Principles of Geology, new ed, 2 vols, 12 mo
Dr Mantell's Wonders of Geology, 2 vols, 12 mo, London ed.
Buckland's Geology, 2 vols, 8 vo.
De la Beche's Geological Manual, 1 vol 8 vo.
Dr Bower's Treatise on Geology, 1 vol, 8 vo, London ed.
Geological Essays, by Horace H Hayden, 1 vol, 8 vo.
Geology and Mineralogy and Geology, 1st vol, 8 vo
Conversations on Geology, with engravings, 1 vol, 12 mo, London ed.
Elements of Geology, by ... Lee, 1 vol.
Treatise on Geology, by Professor Phillips, 1 vol, 12 mo, Edinburgh ed.
The above on hand and for sale by
WM McKEAN, Bookseller and Stationer,
Cor Camp and Common

MINERALOGY! MINERALOGY!
MOORE'S A ... Mineralogy, 1 vol. 12 mo.
Elements of Mineralogy, by Professor Jameson, 1 vol 12 mo, Edinburgh ed.
Phillips' Introduction to Mineralogy, by Allan, 1 vol, 12 mo, London ed.
History and Description of Fossil Fuel, the Collieries and coal Trade, one vol, 8 vo
Physical Geography, by Professor Reid, 1 vol, 12 mo Edinburgh ed.
The above on hand and for sale by
WM McKEAN, Bookseller and Stationer,
Cor Camp and Common

HAVANA SEGARS—Landing ex steam ship Alabama, 700,000 superior Havana segars of the following brands: ... Regalia, ... Victoria Regalias; do Media ...; Imperiales; do ...; Imperiale do Dama; Exquisite Regalia do; do Imperiale do; m6 E JOHNS, 110 Poydras

THE CULTIVATOR—The Cultivator for 1845, a monthly paper devoted to agricultural and rural affairs, January number, just received and ready for delivery to subscribers by WM McKEAN, Bookseller and Stationer, Corner Camp and Common

TWO GENTLEMEN and their Wives, or a Club of six or eight Gentlemen, can be accommodated with Board and Rooms at very reasonable terms at 96 Customhouse street, corner of Bourbon m5—3t

CITY BANK.
New Orleans, March 1, 1845.
THE Board of Directors of this Institution, have this day, declared a dividend of three & 1/2 per share payable to the Stockholders or their representatives on or after Monday, the 10th instant.
m3 R J PALFREY, Cashier.

☞ The firm of DITTRICH & SHANNON, has been dissolved this day. Mr. R Dittrich takes all the assets and assumes all the liabilities of the concern, and will carry on the business under his name at 16 Poydras street.
R DITTRICH
F C SHANNON
New Orleans, 31st December, 1844. j1—3m

NOTICE—We have associated with us from this date Messrs J. G. STOUSE & SEBASTIAN OSER, ... in this city.
1st September, 1844. CHARLES ... GODIER & Co.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS—Captains of vessels will always find a steamboat in readiness to move their vessels above the harbor, or to tow them up or down the coast, for the purpose of loading at the different plantations at moderate rates, by applying to the First Municipality Steam Ferry, opposite the Public Square. j8 3m

TO LET—A store next to the Bank Hotel Coffee House, in Tchoupitoulas street, corner of St Mary street, Lafayette. Apply to
EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 & 19 St Louis

TO RENT—The ... story STORE, No 40 Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets. For terms, apply on the premises. f8

TO LET—Immediate possession given—The fine story house No ... street, between Bourbon and Royal ... apply on the premises, from 9 to 6 o'clock. f 25

HOUSE WANTED.
For a small family. Apply at the office of the Bee. f8 3t

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD—Ranaway from the subscriber's plantation about thirty three miles below the city on Sunday, the ... two negro men, GAMMISON, about 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion; NATHAN, about 25 years old, about 5 feet ... inches high, dark brown, ... and pants, and silk ... The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of the said negroes, or ... lodged in any jail in the state, or $20 for the delivery of either one of them to the subscriber or to Mr James Larose, No 71 Old Levee.
New Orleans, Feb 10 1845. WM ESKINE
f30 2w

FRED BONIS & LOUVRIER, 23 Chartres street, Have just received and offer for sale the following French goods, of their own importation.
Several cases of new style organdy muslins;
Do do azure gauze and balzorine;
Do do fancy plaid Batiste d'Ecosse;
A good assortment of fancy bonnets, 5-4 and 7-4;
Do do of imitation laces;
A variety of Swiss and Scotch muslins;
Black kid mits and gloves;
... hose, silk and cotton for ladies and misses;
... do superior ... and sorts;
Several do Gentlemen's muslin ... shirts;
3 cases silk drillings, new patterns for pants;
6 cases best mock Madras hdkfs;
3 cases silk umbrellas, assorted sizes
150 doz hemstitched hdkfs, also worked ones;
A great assortment of hosiery;
Perfumery such as soaps, Cologne water, cream de Perse, &c, together with a number of other desirable French articles, which will be sold at a very small advance at wholesale. FRED. BONIS & LOUVRIER, 23 Chartres.
☞ Merchants are requested to call and look at our stock before they purchase elsewhere.
☞ Just landed, an invoice of Leghorn hats for men and youths m5

P. A. HEBRARD, No. 19 ... street, under the Planters' Hotel, offer for sale at very reduced prices for cash, the following articles, viz:
A large assortment of Irish linens, warranted pure linen and manufactured expressly for family use; white and brown linen musquito netting, cotton do; Bretagnes linen sheeting; linen damask, diaper and towels, superior quality; linen and cotton towels, brown linen table cloths; fancy colored drillings for pantaloons, percaline, plaided linen checks do do; suspenders, buttons, tapes, thread, superior black French merino, black bombazines, colored and black merino, ... and black ... crape; worsted gloves, silk do, black sewing silk, an assortment of hosiery for children, men and ladies, children's brown cotton half hose, ladies' white cotton extra sizes do, blue and colored cotton handkerchiefs; linen tapes, cotton cord; an assortment of blue and colored prints, brown and bleached domestics, heavy 3-4 and 4-4 Lowells, heavy Georgia cottons, cotton bagging for plantations use, and many other articles too long to enumerate.
m5—6w

MADEIRA WINE—Reserve—Of a superior quality imported by J Albert brand ... Madeira ... in demijohns, for sale by
LOREILHE & Co,
m5 Corner Royal and Customhouse

PIANINOS from Pleyel, of a new model, for sale at low price, on account of departure by
LOREILHE & Co,
Corner Royal and Customhouse