SALES AT AUCTION.

Acts of sa e at the expense of the purchasers, before f. Caire, not. pub. 3m-stpw-till 17th after, evy, day

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Generator of the State of Louisians.
Twelve Judge of the Furneh of St. hornard, and to all whom
twelve Judge of the Furneh of St. hornard, and to all whom
twelve Judge of the Furneh of St. hornard, and to all whom
of the Renard of Representatives, that the seat of targetry
Byras, returned as E-presentative of the partsh of St. Bermard to represent and partsh in the House of Representations of the Presentation of the Presentative of the Presentation of the Pr

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, L. S. (at New Orleans, th. at twenty-fifth day of February, righteen hundred and forty-one, and in the year of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixty

A. B. ROMAN.

By Ser James Level 19 and 19 a JAMES ERWIN.

SALES AT AUCTION

Splendid Parings Number for sale, on account of the departure of Mad. Lefebre.
Will be sold at auction on Tuesday, the 9th Instant, at haif past ten o'clock, at the corner of Genti and Royal attrects, the estim and

creditors. Committing primaryally of brandy and other ors in easts, anked pork, beef, and fish, wine in bare casks, the wing and instrubence, white and other pen-rue, flour, somp, onion; bets in harrels, and sundr

RACHEL, a negro woman, about 50 years old, CAROLINE, da girl, do 11 do.

BY J. A. BEARD & C.

lot Not, and 20 lett, 5 inches and 4 lines, more or less, on the rent.

Lot 4 has 2: fast, 11 inches, 2 lines for at on Gravier street, 10 feet, 6 inches and 5 lines deep on line of No. 3, 80 feet, 6 inches and 5 lines deep on line of No. 3, 80 feet, 10 lines in the lines of No. 3, and abset 20 feet, 11 inches and 2 lines in the rest of No. 11 inches and 2 lines in the rest, 10 lett doep and frost on Gravier street, 100 feet doep and frost on Green street, about 25 feet 11 inches 2.5 lines in the rent, 10 gates with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

To me, are lith cash—balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, for notes endessed to the estimated to the syndic, and bearing mertages until final pay seat. Notes and pad at meturity to lear interest at the rate of 10 per cent.

Acts of sale before D. S. McKay, Eag, at the expose of purchaser.

about to come voig use on merce, as a support of a support of the ments.
The acts of sale, certificates and recording of mortgage
at the expense of the purchasers.
Farish of St. John the Baptist, Feb'y 26th, 1841.
m4-d T. LE BLANC, Judge.

T. LE BLANC, Judge.

T. LE BLANC, Judge.

T. LE BLANC, Judge.

W. & W. R. EICHARDSON,

Extensive Umbrells Mansafacturen—No. 6 Seath Third

D. ESPECTFULL Street, Philadelphie.

The continue of the continue of the continue of the superior section of the continue of the co

ilething.

ag gowns, at \$6. YR. BECAUX,

§6 Chartres street, quener of Cont.

OFFICIAL.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA. PIRST SECTION -FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE. JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

SATURDAY, February 27th, 1811. iet agreeably to adjournment. ient-Mesam, Felix Garcia, President

Menhors present—Messat, retax uarcia, pressure, Somier Dupré, Downs, Davidsun, Hoa, Lacoste, leot, of Baton Rouge; Scott of Feticiana; Sparrow, Phibodeaux and Welker.

Mr. Thibodeaux, of the committee of enrolment,

T. G. Hunt, late Die

lended, he committee to whom was referred the resolution of the Legi-latures of the States of Connecticut, New York and Kentucky relative to the Public Lands, and Mr. Calhoun's project for ceding the Public Lands to the States in which they are n certain conditions, with instructions to report a joint resolution for the dislegation from this State in Congress, of such a character as the

The subject of the Public Lands is one of the most interesting important and deed. No question more fully illustrates than this the character of our Institutions and we that it is based in many respects not on abstract right but on concession and com-

At the declaration of Independence some of the States had large tracts of unoccur d land; others had little or none.

The confederation, or the collective body of the States, demanded, this Public Donain as a common fund for the general Treasury and to defray the general charges of the Revolution. Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, New York and other States claimng the largest portions of this Public Domain, denied, and at first resisted this demand of the mass. Maryland and some other States refused to sign the articles of confederation without this con-session. Delays and discussions and the events of the Revolution followed. That question of right never was decided, it never could have been decided, but it was fartunately, patriotically, gloriously compromised, and the property hecame the common fund for the whole United States.

One great object to be attained by this cession to the general Government was to reasons advanced against the cession at the time, apart, from the question of right, but o doubt one of the strongest was the danger to State sovereignty from the Unied ment of a great object, and the more readily no doubt because it was believed that it would be temporary, inasmuch as the lands would soon be sold out and become the property of individuals.

ational debt has been paid, while the evil that was arged against it so far from dimin shing or proving of temporary duration, has by the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida some it is even urged that it is injurious to other great interests and ought by all means now in full agitation and ought to be settled as soon as possible

On another point it may be now said that all agree; that the Public lands or he proceeds of them are a common fund of the general Government to be appropriat

1st. A separation of the proceeds of the public lands from the general revenue and requal distribution thereof among the several States according to their usual and resession of Congress and approved by the Legislatures of Connecticut, New York and Kentucky in the resolutions they have sent us.

Nentucky in the resolutions they have sent us.

2d. A permanent prospective pre-comption law with a clause gradually reducing the price of the Public Lands that have remained longest in market and finally ceding those refused lands that remain insold after being offered at the lowest price to the States in which they are situated. This is Mr. Benton's pre-emption and graduation bill approved in most of its principles by President Van Buren in his annual message. by long since advocated by the great body of the democratic party and delega-ni Congress from the new States, and now finally just sunctioned by a majorny Senate of the United States. 3d. Mr. Calhoun's bill or amendment is, "that all the Public Lands within the States

ions :

First. That the said States shall severally pass acts, to be irrevocable, that they

tions:

First. That the said States shall severally pass acts, to be irrevocable, that they will annually pay to the United States sixty-five per cent on the gross amount of the sales of such lands, on or before the first day of I chruary of each succeeding year, including under grants and donations by the States, estimating the lands at the selling price at the time of the grant or donation.

Secondly. That the minimum price, as now fixed by law, shall remain unchanged until the thirtieth day of June aforesaid: but after that period, the price may be reduced by the States respectively, according to the following scale: All lands heretofore offered at public sale, and then remaining unsold states to a price not less than one dollar per acre; and all lands that may have been offered at public sale, and remaining unsold fifteen years or upward, preceding the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, may thereafter be reduced by said States to a price not less than fifty cents per acre; and all lands that may have been offered at public sale, and remaining unsold twenty years or upward, preceding the thirtieth day of June eighteen hundred and fifty-two, may then be reduced by said States to a price not less than fifty cents per acre, and all lands that may have been offered at public sale, and remaining unsold thirty years or upward, preceding the thirtieth day of June eighteen hundred and sifty-seven, may thereafter be reduced by said States, to a price not less than fifty cents per acre; and all lands that may have been offered at public sale, and remaining unsold thirty years or upward, preceding the thirtieth day of June eighteen hundred and sixty-two, may thereafter be reduced by said States, to a price not less than according unsold thirty years or upward, preceding the thirtieth day of June eighteen hundred and sixty-two, may thereafter be reduced by said States to twelve and a half cents per acre; and all lands that shall be been offered at public sale, and remaining unsold thirty years or u which shall remain unsold, after having been offered at public sale for ten years, and which do not come under the above provisions, shall be subject to the provisions of graduation and cession aforesaid, at the respective periods of ten, filteen, twenty, twentyfive, thirty and thirty five years, after said sale, commencing from the expiration of ten years after the same had been offered at public sale."

As both the second and third of these projects though differing in details are predicted.

cated on a liberal policy to the new States and their inhabitants, and as they both contain the permanent pre-emption and graduation principles, they may be considered together as the antagonist principle to Mr. Clay's distribution bill recommended by the esolutions of the Legislatures of the three States that have been referred to your com-

resolutions of the Legislatures of the three states that have been referred to your committee.

Before considering the leading proposition that runs through all these three sets of resolutions, a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands to all the States, the committee propose to call the attention of the Senate to some of the minor positions that grow out of and are necessary consequences of this one: so objectionable and unjust to the new States as to be manswerable arguments against the whole system if there were no others. The New York Legislature "Resolved that we protest against the were no others. The vew total negatiation are price below the present minimum as a virtual violotion of the trust and pledge under which they were received, as wasting the common fund and by inducing exhausting emigration from and diminishing the value

And Connecticut, "Resolved, that this Assembly earnestly protest against any reduction in the price of the Public Lands as now fixed by law, regarding such a

measure as unnecessary and unjust."

Here we have an insight into the whole policy, and a proof of the manner in which it will operate. All high and liberal considerations of a general nature are laid aside, it is made a matter exclusively of finance, of dollars and cents, and what is still aside, it is made a made a mana of preventing configuration to, and the growth and prosperity of the New States. Once pass the distribution bill, and than there must be no more reduction in the price of land, and of consequence no more premption laws, for they are viewed as a mode of reduction. Nay; if it be unjust to reduce the price, may it not soon also become equally unjust not to increase it. If it is already so just to discourage emigration, may it not soon become equally just to pro-

already so just to discourage emigration, may it not soon become equany just hibit it altogether.

But this contracted view of the land system is as unjust and as injurious to the New States as it is inconsistent with the whole history of the settlement and appropriation of the Public Lands in America, either by European or Local Governments. The leading objects in all the Governments have been to settle the new countries as fast as possible, not to make the most money out of them. Indeed, except with the Government of the United States, and that for a special and temporary purpose, they have never been considered asource of revenue. Notonly did Spain, France and England, not derive a revenue from the Public Domain in the colonies, but they actually on many occasions devoted large sums of money to aid in their settlements as may now be seen in the archivesof our own land offices. How were all the lands acquired in Louisiana, from the Spanish and French Governments. Was it paid for? Look at the grants and other titles; and they will tell you no. Look too at the large grants to Maison Rouge, De Bastrop, Winter and others, and it will be found that not only was the land appropriated gratis to Winter and others, and it will be found that not only was the land appropriated gratisto settlers, but that the Governments actually agreed with the grantees to supply the omi-

"An set granting to Albi C. Hosser the right of building anotherping a toll bridge across the river Falia, in the parish of St. Tammany."

Said bill was read for the second time, it was arended in the body and title, the rules were dispensed with, it underwent its third reading, and was altofted as atsended.

Said bill was read for the second time, it was purished in the holy and title, the rules were dispensed with, it underwent its third reading, and was altofted as atsended.

Said bill was read for the rules were dispensed with, it underwent its third reading, and was and other now con arries in America.

Surely our brethreh of the out States will not maste on applying a more rigid rose of us than was applied by England, France and Spain to their colonies. Heretofore, we have not murmured that the price of the Public Lands was kept up, because their proceeds were dedicated to a sacred purpose, to pay the price of our Independence, the debt of the Revolution. That great object is accomplished, not only is the debt of the Revolution, but the whole national debt paid. Can we then any longer; can

tate on this subject. In his last annual message, he said, "The loss which the payment of the bonds will cause us, will be repaired, I hope, be congress prusing a law for distributing to the States a part of the Public Lands, and the proceeds of those sold by the Federal Government. This measure, which is due: abandom her vacant hads to the General Government, while the original States kept those situated within their limits, has strong grounds for ipsisting on some compensation. All we me to recommend the adoption of resolutions urging to our Senators and Repre-diction in Comments.

contisions than the conditional cosmon to the state of Mr. Calbour. Mr. Clay's original distribution bill, gave 12 142 pc and of Mr. Calbour. Mr. Clay's original distribution bill, gave 12 142 pc

years as in the other case, would be \$63,750 per annum, or during 50 years which would

years as in the other case, would be \$63,750 per annum, or during 50 years which would more probably be the case, would be \$127,500 per annum, which considering the earlier period at which it would be paid, would greatly increase the relative amount as compared with other calculations. As a question of finance then, Louisiana sa State is greatly interested in having the principle for the cession of the Public Lands to the New States preferred to that of a distribution to all the States.

It in opposition to this argument, it should in other quarters of the Union, (the committee feel persuaded that it will not here,) be suggested that this would be giving tool much to the New States, and therefore be unjust to the old ones; it would be a sufficient reply to say that his is a great national question to be settled as many others have, not by an exact scale of abstract right but by compromise and concession; that this would not be the only case nor the strongest case in which the general government had been unequally felt in its benefits or its burdens. That this would be but an inadequate compensation to the West for the best blood of her sons which she expended so freely in the late war, when she had not a sailor to be impressed or a ship to be plundered, or a on the late war, when she had not a sailor to be impressed or a ship to be plundered, or a fort-to-be assailed; that it would not be more unequal than the millions that have been for to be assured; that it want not is made integrated to support the government but to protect northern manufactures. That it would not be more unjust than the millions of the common fund appropriated to the support of the navy in which interior States have little interest; or the construction of forts, light-houses and the improvement of have little interest; or the construction of forts, light-houses and the improvement of harbors on the coast, and other large expenditures in which the west has had but little interest. That in all those matters the west—the New States—have never stepped to calculate the cost or to balance accounts with their eastern brethren when a great national effort was wainting: That even now every son of the west that can bear a musket or a rifle is anxiously looking tewards Maine their most distant sister, in her troubles with a powerful and overbearing foreign nation, and ready to fly to her assistiance the moment the first alarm gan is fired, without calculating for a moment the disastrons effect it would have on all her interest at home; that acting on all occasions nationally, liberally, generously, magnanimously to the rest of the Union herself, it ought not to be considered that she is importunate or unreasonable in carnestly insisting on the only important local broads to be largely as a very asked of the nation.

considered that she is importunate or unreasonable in earnestly misisting on the only important local benefit she has ever asked of the nation.

But whether the committee are right or wrong in the opinion they have advanced, that the cession of land to the New States on certain conditions is not unjust or unreasonable, but fair and reasonable, still it is hoped and believed that the Senate will unanimously concur in opinion with them, that the distribution bill would be highly unjust and injurious to the New States, and Louisiana in particular, for these among other reasons in addition to those already advanced.

Ist. Because it would so much increase the direct and immediate interests of the Old States, in having the public lands sold for the highest possible price, that it would prevent in future not only the adoption of the permanent pre-emption law and the gra-

prevent in future not only the adoption of the permanent pre-emption law and the graduation bill, but also all the ordinary pre-emption laws whatever.

2d. Because it would be dangerous if not fatal to the independence and sovereignty Jacob form is about the graduation to both the New and the Old States—the former because so large a portion of their now logical actions as the same of the first production of the

duation bill, but also all the ordinary pre-emption laws whatever.

2d. Because it would be dangerous if not fatal to the independence and sovereignty
of both the New and the Old States—the former because so large a portion of their now
territory would remain under the national jurisdiction and not their own, and because

territory would remain under the national jurisdiction and not their own, and because they could not encourage emigration to their own borders, or even permit it without the consent of those whose wowed interest it would be to prevent it—and the latter because it would make them stipendiaries and dependants of the national government.

3d. Because occupation of the Public Lands would be demanded and encouraged by one part of the Union and would usually take place, and would be opposed and resisted on the other, and this would lead to sectional animosity and ill blood that would constantly increase until it should end in a dissolution of the Union: It is deeply to be deplored that the party politics of the day have been brought to bear on this delicate subject. But the fact can now no longer be denied. During the last twelve years—during the administration of Presidents Jackson and Van Euren, there have been passed and carried into offer three or four presention laws—greater in number and and carried into effect three or four p.e-emption laws—greater in number and greater in the extent of the benefits conferred than all that had previously passed ingreater in the extent of the benefits conferred than all that had previously passed in determined the principle of a permanent prospective pre-emption law giving the settler at once his home is safety and without danger of disturbance from any quarter and the principle of gradually reducing the price of the lands that have remained unsold over a certain time, have been twice sanctioned by democratic have remained unsold over a certain time, have been twice sanctioned by democratic have remained unsold over a certain time, have been twice sanctioned by democratic have remained unsold over a certain time, have been twice sanctioned by democratic have remained unsold over a certain time, have been twice sanctioned by democratic his feared at the present session of Congress, and were once or more formally recommended by President Van Buren. But they have always heretofore been defeated, and it is feared at the present session of Congress will be again defeated by the antagonist it is feared at the present session of Congress will be again defeated by the antagonist since 1832 with all the eloquence, ability and party influence of that distinguished statesman, both of those important measures so desirable and so just to the west would long since have been adopted—It is feared that has pust taken place in the United States. Sent of the pre-emption bill, which was in different stages considered in every possible shape in which the question could be presented—the best abilities of several of the most distinguished members of both political parties were employed. And on what side of that question do they stand ranged? Left the yeas and nays on the 1st February and the published debates show.

The following are the year and mays on the distribution scheme of Mr. Clay, and co

nd decided in the negative. Ayes 22, nays 23, as follows: Your, Messrs. Bates Bayard, Buchanan, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon

luntington, Ker, Knight, M. ngam, Morrick, Phelps, Preutiss, Ruggies, Smith of Indiana, anthard, Storgeon, Tal mage, Webster and White—22.
Nays, Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Calbosin, Clay of Alabams, Fulton, Henderson,

orier, Peterson, Rives, Roan, Robisone, Sevier, Smath of Connecticut, Walker, Wall

rgon, Hutbard, King, Linn, Lempkin, Monton, Nicholson, Nivell, Pierte, Porter, tobinson, Sevier, Smith of Coincettent, Smith of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tailmage, Tappan, Valker, Wall, Webster, White, Whitams, Wright and Young—31.

Nays, Masses, Bayard, Cadoom, Clay of Kenrajky, Clayton, Crittenden, Disco.

iraham, Hunington, Kei, Kuight, Mangam, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, tonne, Ruggles and Southard—19."

So the bill was passed and polered to be sent to the House for, concurrence.

It will be seen from these that only one democrat voted for Mr. Clay's bill and only

emption laws for the next four years.

To show how much respect and gratitude the whigs feel for the support the West gave them in the late secure in, the shiowing extract from the late speeches of Mr. Clay and Mr. Preston on the pre-emption bili are submitted. They should—they will make a ucep and lasting impression. The hardy sons of the West may be ted into error for the control of the cont

have got four out of the time Land States! The more traps you set, the fewer States you will catch."

The Committee, for the reasons above stated, cannot recommend a concurrence of the Legislature of Louisiana in the opinion expressed by the Legislatures of New York, Kentucky and Connecticut, and present the fellowing resolutions, and recom-S. W. DOWNS, Chairma

tives in Congress, with a represt that they be sib a tred to their respective Houses quives in soughts, and a conject and time of some that to their respective. He uses in that they be inserted a circuit representation of the principles of those resolutions carried into effect.

property of the interdeted "Gornas P. Brigge, and "SECRFT BOR BALE." The nutseritar, sole possessor of a specific age in the piles, soil who, doining a correy years resoluted in New Oil and Quies, and who, doining a correy years resoluted in New Oil and Quies and the interded in the control withing at his advanced age, the Year Section of the incursal white indices the control of the means. It will consider the processor that by its means to his means, it will consider the purchaser that by its means to his means, the will consider the purchaser that by its means to his actual fully for persons in New terteams, of whom No have pentiated him to use their news.

He is no cortem of the efficacy of his remody, that the patient is not required to pay until after he in cared, example price with a medium greated with in advance.

He may be housed doily, it can like 2, in Coult street, aven the source of Euchange Passage and St. Louis streets, average and the source of Euchange Passage and St. Louis streets, by the on New, 27 and 49, in the turnshed tooms of Mile. Tolo-sine Lange, in the second entery.

TTALIAN MARBILE—The wherefiles overage given find y

NOTICE—The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he will continue the auction and commission continues as a the old stand, corner of Main and respectively. It is not that the patential to the continues to the continues of the continu

Constructed and to consignous in all cases.

Refer to WIGGINS & DAVEN - New Orleans
FIRT, J.K. ROBINS - S
CRAB A. LACOSTE. | Natcher.
WM. R. HENNY - New Orleans
Natcher. Feb. 184 - New Construction of the C

ciples of those resolutions carried into effect.

Mr. Downs affered the following resolution, which was read and adepted:

'Resolved that the secretary of state be directed to cause the Journal of the Convention that formed the State Constitution to be printed, and published, and distributed in the same manner se the Journals of the Legislature annually ser; and that the necessary expenses of the same be paid on the warrant of the secretary of state, ont of any mener in the treasures manned the secretary of state, ont of any mener in the treasures made and third readings and passed.

On motion, the senate sat with closed doors, on executive business.

The dose being eponed,
On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the senate took up the bill entitled, 'An act to the relief of Preston On metion of Mr. Sparrow, the senate took up the bill entitled, 'An act is find readings and passed.

On metion of Mr. Sparrow, the senate took up the bill entitled, 'An act is find readings and passed.

On metion of Mr. Sparrow, the senate took up the bill entitled, 'An act is find reading and passed.

On the property of the intended of Mr. Sparrow, the senate took up the bill entitled, 'An act pairs of Avoy-lefts, was laif in the table subject to call.

On fortice, the security on the bond of his circular, so the frederick A Brigge.'

Sall bill underwent its second reading; on motion the relief of the relief of the sall passed.

An act is a find of the security on the bond of his circular, so the security on the bond of his circular, and passed the subject of the calculation of the relief of the sall passed.

On metion of Mr. Walker, the bill entitled, 'An act fail to the circular and passed.

On metion of Mr. Walker, the bill entitled, 'An act for the relief of Preston On metion of Mr. Walker, the bill entitled, 'An act for the relief of Preston On metion of Mr. Walker, the bill entitled, 'An act for the relief of Preston On metion of Mr. Walker, the bill entitled, 'An act for the relief of Preston On metion of Mr. Walker, the bill entitled, '

A P. Nord b.T. Drappiet, gives notice to the public, M. that he has taken obeyed the former drog above of sources, othered as the error of Bounday, and Gartonshouse streets, now closed on account of repairs, but a high will be recognised by the related by the left and 15th ray. But a like the state of the left and 15th ray. DIANOE, P. ALENE TUBER and 15th int. m718;
DIANOE, P. ALENE TUBER and repairs pisson. A
Liong practice has made him acquainted wine filther
therefore, and improvement mode in that instrument, and
crashes him to regulate and repair shy action, impaired 15
the or the variations in the atmosphere, whatever may be
the denomination of it. Apply at breman history, No
1.7. Charters

J. TARDOS, 330 Royal at (2) APU-EFNIN, RANDIC house received an ap-A ARID-EFNIN, RANDIC house received an ap-pointers a nect oreer, respectfully informs that to make placing presently, that he has pound his off-tioned a place of the presently, that is the pound his off-tioned and the present treat, where he may be found at any positiving the dell. Particular attention paid to sales of every "concription— and will be ready as all times to make advances on me-