NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

WHIG NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, JANY. 27, 1840.

The *Courier*, in its recent sudden paroxysm of "democratic" madness, has been making some of the most silly and abortive efforts to prove *General Harrison an abolitionist*, that we have ever witnessed.—Some of the positions assumed by the astute journalist are truly comical: for instance he asserts that Gen. Harrison migrated from a slave state to a free one, and therefore must be affected by that distemper.—Would it not have been more in character with the usual candor of the *Courier*, had it informed its readers that Gen'l Harrison was sent to the north-western territory by Gen'l Washington, to fight the battles of his country, and was continued in office there by him and subsequent presidents from 1792 until the close of the last war? Does the Courier really think that a man must be an abolitionist who enters a free territory as a warrior under the government and resides upon the soil when won by his valor at his sword?

But in Saturday's paper our *vis a vis*'s new found zeal leads him into serious matter, and he extracts the following passage from Gen'l Harrison's writings as proof positive of his abolitionism.

"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the general government can aid the cause of emancipation—I answer that it has long been an object near my heart to see the surplus revenue appropriated to that object."

Now, in this our neighbor has been guilty of regular locofoco duplicity, a fault, we are happy to add, that can seldom be ascribed to him. The above quotation is cited from the Mobile *Chronicle*, a whig paper, but why did the *Courier* stop in the middle of a quotation? Why did he not give the whole paragraph to his readers? Our neighbor was wont to be more ingenuous. We will give the quotation in full:

"*Should I be asked if there is no way by which the general government can aid the cause of emancipation.*—*I answer, that it has long been an object near my heart, to see the whole of the surplus revenue appropriated to that object,*"—"BUT THE DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECT OF EMANCIPATION IN THE NON-SLAVEHOLDING STATES, IS EQUALLY INJURIOUS TO THE SLAVES AND THEIR MASTERS, AND HAS NO SANCTION IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION."

The *Courier* who makes occasional mention of his having been in battle during the last war, might treat a fellow soldier with more fairness, than garble his language so as to make him avow sentiments which he is known not to entertain. When the remarks were made from which the above quotation is taken, the treasury was full to repletion, and the question of abolition was exciting general attention. Gen'l Harrison threw himself into the ranks of the south, as upon former occasions, and exerted himself to put down and crush the spirit of incendiarism. The very occasion of his using the language imputed to him, was one upon which he vindicated the south. In applying the surplus revenue to the object proposed, he said it would not be unconstitutional to do so, "*provided the south wished it*," mark that! and in all matters in which slavery is concerned he has ever declared that propositions must come from the slave states themselves;—that it is against the spirit of the constitution for the question to be mooted or discussed in the non-slaveholding states, and (in his Vincennes speech,) he carried this doctrine so far as to trench, in the opinions of many, upon the liberty of speech. Publish his speeches neighbor; be done with garbled extracts; be candid like your name-sake, the Charleston *Courier*, and confess that you have done the old soldier great and glaring injustice.

But the *Courier* promises us another charge against the hero of Tippecanoe and Thames—that he voted to sell *white men* into bondage. Now we happen to possess the *documents* relative to that charge, and will show, when our neighbor pleases to open the question, that that accusation like the other is the offspring of vile calumny. We promise the *Courier* to publish any document that Gen'l. Harrison has ever written, and every vote he has given upon either question. Will the *Courier* do likewise in respect to his candidate for the presidency? Will he publish Mr. Van Buren's vote against the admission of slave states into the union? Will he publish his vote against the introduction of slaves into the Territory of Florida?—Will he publish his vote bestowing upon negroes the right of suffrage? Or if it is not the *Courier's* policy to enlighten his readers upon these interesting topics, will he, when he quotes from Gen. Harrison, give the whole of sentence, and not stop in the middle as he did on Saturday? If he will promise us this we will be satisfied: for no man in this union, either in the north or south, has done more to put down abolition, or is freer from a taint of that heresy than William Henry Harrison.

☞ A tremendous Harrison meeting was held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 9th;—another at Chillicothe on the 8th,—ditto at Maysville—ditto at Cincinnati—ditto at Wheeling, (Va.)—ditto at Tippecanoe, (Ind.) The whole west is moving as with a single impulse to the standard of the old hero and patriot. Even Hammond of the *Gazette* usually so cool and calculating, has caught the enthusiasm, and shouts "Harrison and Tyler"—down with the spoilsmen and up with the banner of Tippecanoe.

THE OHIO.—The *Cincinnati Gazette* of the 13th, says:—"The river broke up at this point about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and the ice has been running ever since. It rose and fell, in the space of an hour yesterday morning, nearly three feet. At 11 o'clock it was about two feet higher than before breaking up, and still rising."

The locofoco convention at Frankfort (Ky.) have nominated Judge French as their candidate for Governor and Hon. Albert G. Hawes for Lieutenant-Governor.

DANIEL WEBSTER was most enthusiastically received at Boston by the whig members of the legislature. He made one of his most powerful bursts of eloquence and argument in responding to a complimentary address by the speaker of the house. Mr. Webster warmly approves the Harrisburg nomination.

The *Raleigh Register*, (whig,) is the only paper in North Carolina printed as often as twice a week.

The editors of the *Richmond Whig* have associated with them E. C. Davis, esq., to assist them in the conduct of their paper.

The DUTCH in Pennsylvania and Ohio are beginning to be pinched at the low prices of produce. Let their pockets once suffer and their political opinions will soon change. Already do the papers recount several anecdotes illustrative of a sounder state of political feeling on the part of many of the administration farmers and planters in the west. When they find that wheat sells at 33 to 40 cents a bushel, and hogs at two or three dollars instead of five or six, they will begin to enquire into the cause. Let investigation once begin and we fear not the result.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.—Only six mails arrived yesterday from New Orleans. There are only six more due.—*N. Y. Herald.*

APPALLING FIRE.

From the Wilmington Advertiser, extra.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Jan. 17.

With a heavy heart we sit down to the task of making a brief record of one of the most disastrous fires with which our devoted town has ever been visited. At about two o'clock this morning the alarm was sounded and proved to proceed from the store occupied by John Dawson, at the north east corner of the court house. The court house itself was soon on fire as were also the buildings adjoining Mr. Dawson's. The flames progressed thence, with terrific fury in an easterly and northerly direction of the square in which the fire originated, and in a few minutes caught the buildings across Front street, in a westerly direction. The progress of the fire was then in every direction from a common centre. South, however, nothing was burnt but the court house. In other directions indicated, no barriers could be interposed until the two squares immediately N. W. and N. E. of the court house were entirely destroyed, with the exception of the Bank of Cape Fear, and two small houses next north of it, on the former square, and three brick buildings on the N. W. angle of the latter. The whole number of buildings destroyed is one hundred and fifty, including the offices of the Advertiser and Chronicle, the custom-house and the Clarendon and Rexton's Hotels. The following is a list of the sufferers, as accurate as it can be made amid the confusion of the moment:

Stores, offices, &c on Market street.—John Dawson, Thomas W. Brown, G. C. Hotchkiss, G. & C. Bradley, Fannel, (sheriff,) T. C. Miller, Dr. Berry, [illegible] McCollum, Wright & Savage, S. M. West, W. A. Williams, Thomas Howey, West & Howey, W. & Z. Latimer, Owen Holmes [illegible], Mr Ree & Anderson, John Wooster, James Anderson, Samuel Shuter, Brown & DeRosset, Christopher Miller, Kelly & M'Caleb, H. W. Beatty, James A. Finnam, Peter Smith, B. Solomon, [illegible] W. F. C. Hill, (Adv. Office.)

On Water street.—Hathaway & Peckham, A. A. W. Hewlett, W. Giles, W. H. Lippitt, Custom-house, M. McKay, James M Gary, Hose & Stanton, A. M. Lazarus, J. I. Bryan, A. & W. [illegible], H. R. Savage.

On Front street.—J. G. Wright, P. W. Fanning, W. A. Wright, A. A. Brown, (Chronicle Office,) J. F. Miller, J. C. Yopp.

Residences.—Joseph Everett, Mrs. Larkin, Mrs. Harriss, Capt. Davis, Daniel Sherwood, Mrs. [illegible], J. Peterson, Hoosier Burr, Mrs. Costin, J. Peterson, Mrs. Miller, P. Benedict, John Wooster, C. Dudley, Mrs. Jones, Dr. Poisson, Dock Berry, A. Brown, R. F. Parnell, B. [illegible], Peter Larris, B. J. Mitchell, Mrs. Griffith, ——— Price, ——— Gordon.

Sufferers by the loss of buildings not included in the foregoing:

John A. Taylor, Estate John Lord, Estate Wm. McKay, W. C. Bettencourt, B. Baxter, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Cattorla, Mrs. C. Harriss, John Owen, Mrs. [illegible], Thomas H. Wright, Samuel Potter, Thos. [illegible] Rev. W. M. Green, Estate McLean, Estate R. [illegible], John W. Huske, C. P. Mallett, Estate W. Wilkings, Estate J. McIlhenny.

The press, and a considerable portion of the materials were saved from the Advertiser office, and with them this slip is printed, after the delay consequent upon a hasty removal of the contents of a printing office. From the Chronicle office, nothing was saved but the account books. A great deal of goods and furniture were gotten out of the houses and stores, although the loss of property of these kinds is immense. Many of the buildings of these two squares were among the most valuable in town, and on these two was done, probably three-fourths of the business of the place. We have heard no critical estimates of the aggregate loss, but are inclined to think it will sum up to nearly five hundred thousand dollars. What portion is insured, is unascertained.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of the clerks of the steamboat MERRIMACK and PRAIRIE, for late St. Louis papers.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat *Hermitage* was run into on the 13th by the *Hugh L. White*. A fireman, slave, was drowned by the accident.

We learn by the New York papers, that THURLOW WEED, editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*, has been elected state printer, and the phantom Mr. $30,000 CROSWELL, has at length been ejected from his sinecure. The balloting for U. S. senator was to take place on the 11th, when it was confidently anticipated that hon. N. P. TALLMADGE would be re-elected. The loco-focos were perfectly furious at the expected result; but their anger is impotent, thanks to a whig majority in both branches of the legislature.

NEW YORK, Jan 10.

(*Postscript—Twelve o'clock.*)

SHIP HIBERNIA, FROM LIVERPOOL.

The fast sailing ship Hibernia, Capt. Cobb, has just arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th Dec. We are indebted to Capt. Cobb for a file of London papers to the evening of Dec. 10th, and Liverpool to 11th, both inclusive.

UNITED STATES BANK.

(*From the Morning Post of Dec 10.*)

The arrangements announced as having just taken place between Messrs Rothschild & Sons, and Mr Jaudon, has caused a decided improvement in the value of United States Bank Shares. Sales of them were made in the course of the morning at £19 to £19 10s. per share. It is understood that there is plenty of capitalists ready to go into the new loan, as the interest yielded upon the price given is somewhere about ten per cent per annum. The only objection made to it appears to be with respect to the guarantee offered for the reimbursement of the money, the undertaking of the U. S. Bank being deemed scarcely sufficient in the present situation of its affairs. The measure has naturally engaged a good deal of the attention of those who are in the habit of taking a leading part in such matters.

From the Times of Dec 10.

Mr. Jaudon's "loan" transaction, adverted to on Saturday, continues to be the standing topic in the money market, but some mystery still attaches to it, which no one seems able to clear up. Messrs Rothschild have been named as contractors for it, and the amount is stated at £900,000 for which they are to issue 5 per cent. debentures at 92, and to hold as collateral security a large deposit of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and other American state stocks. But whether Messrs. Rothschild advance this money to a new transaction, or whether it is in part to cover advances made to take up bills refused by Messrs. Hottinguer, or whether it is mixed up with transactions of a similar kind which were under negotiation some time back with Messrs. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, and Messrs. Denison & Co. of London, and which were repeatedly described as being brought to a close, though doubts afterward arose whether they were actually completed, is felt totally unexplained. The capitalists who are already deeply embarked in American securities should endeavor to protect themselves by calling in collateral support of this kind, and giving the name of a "loan" to the transaction, will be readily comprehended in the money market; but no one is ready, will it be believed that they would enter into new and extensive engagements of the nature described, and the contracting parties being at the same time an admitted bankrupt state—a position which no deposit of securities can alter or modify. These considerations are likely to prevent other capitalists from taking any share in this transaction until it is more clearly explained.

The London Sun of the evening of the 10th Dec. states the shares of the U. S. Bank may be nominally quoted £19 per share.

From the London Sun of Dec 10.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

We subjoin a copy of the circular addressed yesterday to the ministerial members by Lord John Russell:

"The meeting of parliament being fixed for Thursday, the 16th of Jan., I take the liberty of requesting your attendance in the house of commons on that day, and of apprising you that business of the greatest importance to the interest of the country may be expected immediately on the opening of the session.

"J. RUSSELL."

Intelligence of considerable interest has been received from India, the dates being, from Calcutta, Oct. 13; Madras 19, and Bombay 28. On the 18th of September the Anglo-Indian troops set out on their return from Ghizni. They were to stop for a few days at Kelat, and depose the chief of that principality, for alleged unfriendly acts towards the English interests, and especially for taking an active part in the bands encountered by the troops on their march to Affghanistan.

A commercial treaty, highly favorable to England, has been concluded with the prince of Herat, and another with the successor of Runjeet Singh, securing to the English the navigation of the Sutledge. A civil war, however, was apprehended in the Punjaub, on account of the succession—another change for the intervention of the Anglo-Indian government, and probably for a new accession of territory.

A vast conspiracy for the overthrow of the English power in India is said to have been discovered at Kurnaul, an independent Mohammedan principality, thirty miles from Madras. A strong force was dispatched thither by the governor general, and the fort was invested and taken without resistance, as well as that of Joudpore. The following account is given of the discoveries made at Kurnaul:

"The discoveries have been almost exclusively confined to the Nawaub's Zenana, which proves to be a perfect arsenal upon a most extended scale; and you will stare to hear that there have been found concealed in various ways—underground and up chimneys, where doors and entrances had been built up—between 400 and 500 pieces of artillery, of which fully 100 are in such a state of equipment as to be ready for active service in the field at a few days' warning.

"A great many exceedingly well constructed furnaces, some standing in perfect order for casting guns and shot, and the ruins of many have been found in various places. An immense quantity of shot of all sizes, grape and canister, iron grape, hand grenades, and shells of various diameter—all made of a species of pewter, but containing more lead and less zinc than the compound so called usually does, have been found, while of copper, lead, and zinc, a considerable store have been collected—but several very fine brass guns, (almost ready on the slant of whole of the walls of the pieces found in the fort are of brass) have been dug up and two mortars of the same metal; which are large, and perhaps also to beauty of casting, [illegible] rank as the most remarkable of its genius in Europe."

The prospect of a quiet reign for Shah Sooja, after the departure of the English army, would seem to be very slender, if we may judge from the bitter hatred of his subjects in regard to existing circumstances. A fearful evidence of this hatred was given in the murder of Colonel Herring, at Hyder Kill, a short distance from Ghuznee, to which place his corps was marching with a quantity of treasure. The detachment had halted, and Colonel Herring, with two other officers and two sepoys, were taking a walk, about a mile from the camp, when they were suddenly attacked by some twenty native. Col. Herring and one of the native officers were killed—the two sepoys escaped—and the other officer, Capt. Rhind, was severely wounded. Many similar murders are said to have been committed.

The Indus is broken up into two great ports, Jeer Joodpore and Kurnaul, in consequence of which the camp at the former was precipitately broken up on the 30th October.

There is no later intelligence from China, but from Calcutta we learn that two men of war had sailed for Canton, and that four others were ordered to Bombay, to hold themselves in readiness to sail for Canton, at a day's notice, on the receipt of despatches from Capt. Elliot.

Sir John Colborne—now Lord Seaton—was expected at Windsor, on a visit to her majesty.

The whole number of persons committed for trial at Newport is 34. In consequence of orders from the Home Office, active measures were taken to suppress the circulation of the Vindicator, the Chartist paper, and great numbers of copies had been seized at Newport.

The special commission was to commence its sittings at Monmouth on the 10th of December.

STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT.

The steam ship President was not launched on the 7th of December, although an attempt was made to get her into what the poets would call "her native element." There was not water enough to float her. It was tried again on Sunday, but still without success. Better luck and more water were hoped for on Monday.

From the London Sun of Dec. 10.

CITY, 12 o'clock.—Consols opened this morning at the closing off quotations of yesterday, 91 7 8, 92 for the account; reduced 90 3-4 1-4. Exchequer bills 3 dis.; bank stock 178 179.

Half past one.—We have no Continental intelligence of importance this morning, consequently the British funds continue steady, with little doing, at the early quotations of 91 7 8, 92 for the account; reduced 90 3 8; exchequer bills 3 1 discount; India bonds 8 7 discount; bank stock 179. The notice sent to the stock exchange yesterday in respect to the Columbian bonds is generally disapproved by the bondholders. It is looked upon as a compromise.

The packet ship Virginian, which sailed from New York on the 15th ult. the day before the Great Western left, arrived on Sunday, having encountered severe easterly gales.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals (date December 8) are almost wholly occupied with the war with Africa. The latest advices from Algiers, were to the 30th of December, inclusive. On that day distant firing was heard at Algiers. All the troops had been withdrawn from the town, and sent to join the force contending with the troops of Abdel Kader.

All the crews of the vessels in the Rhone were sent on shore to keep the Moorish population in check. Steamers had been sent to Oran, to bring all the troops not absolutely required for the defence of that place. The camps in its vicinity had been abandoned.

The Paris papers mention a new seizure of arms, ammunition and projectiles, at the house of an individual who had been pointed out to the police as having had something to do with the infernal machine. He had not been found.

DENMARK.

The Hamburgh mail, which arrived at London on the 10th, brought intelligence of the death of the king of Denmark, but no particulars given. His name was Frederick, the seventh of that name; he was born in 1768, and having no children but daughters, is succeeded by his nephew, Christian Frederick, born in 1786.

ARABIA.

Accounts were received in London on the 10th that the English garrison at Aden had been attacked by 5000 Arabs, and being only 400 strong, compelled to retire into the fortress. The Arabs, however, were repulsed with severe loss, the English sustaining none.

SENATE.

Present—the Honorable Felix Garcia, President.

Sitting of January 24th, 1840.

The senate transacted little legislative business today. The beginning of the sitting was employed in receiving the managers of the house of representatives, appointed to carry on, in the name of the state, the impeachment against Felix Bosworth, parish judge of the parish of Carroll, charged with corruption in his official acts.

Mr. LEWIS, in the name of the grand enquiry, presented the several articles of impeachment against the above named judge, which after being read, were deposited in the archives of the senate, to constitute a part of the proceedings in this case. [For particulars see the journal of the house of the 17th instant, published in the Bee of this date, 24th January.]

The managers having withdrawn, and the senate having re-assumed their legislative character,

Mr WINN gave notice that he would on a subsequent day, introduce a resolution requiring the board of public works to cause a canal to be opened through the Falls of Red River at Alexandria.

Mr. PENN, after the rules being dispensed with, introduced a resolution appointing a joint committee of both houses to enquire into the reasons why the board of public works have not yet executed the improvements in the navigation of the river Bog Chitto, as provided for by the act of 1835.

On motion of Mr. Winn, the rules being also dispensed with, said resolution was read a second and third time, was adopted and passed.

The senate proceeded to the first reading of a bill sent by the house for their concurrence, relative to the incorporation of the Steam Saw-mill Company of Lafourche, and for other purposes.

The senate sat with closed doors, on executive business, and then adjourned until Monday, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Extract from the Journal of the Senate of Louisiana.

FRIDAY January 24th, 1840.

Mr. Hoa offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the senate, the purchase of cotton or any other agricultural productions or manufactured goods, by the banks, is contrary to the true spirit of their charters, and that they swerve from their legitimate action in thus going into the market. That however great may be the disadvantages of exchange, they cannot justify even a momentary departure from that conservative principle, which requires that a monetary institution should confine itself within its proper sphere. Moreover by embarking in commercial pursuits, these corporations may exercise an improper influence on the mercantile transactions of individuals, expose the solvency and stability of the banks themselves, and jeopardize the interests of the state and of the stockholders.

Mr. Derbigny offered the following amendment to come in after "*Resolved*:"

"Except in cases of extraordinary pressure, when they cannot otherwise safely provide for the reimbursements of the capital by them borrowed,"

The ayes and nays called for on this amendment, gave—

For it Messrs. Armant, Ducros, Dupré, Derbigny, and Scott of Feliciana—5 ayes.

Against it, Messrs. Bossier, Downes, Hoa, Penn, Porche and Winn—6 nays.

The amendment was rejected.

The ayes and nays were called for on the adoption of the resolution as offered by Mr. Hoa. The result was—

For it, Messrs. Bossier, Downes, Hoa, Penn, Porche and Winn—6 ayes.

Against it, Messrs. Armant, Ducros, Dupré, Derbigny, and Scott of Feliciana—5 nays.

The president, Mr. Garcia, by voting with the minority made it equal to the majority, and the resolution was therefore not adopted.

Mr. Penn offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution relative to the purchase of cotton and other agricultural productions of the country by the banks, together with the yeas and nays taken thereon, be published in the state gazette.

Attest,

HORATIO S. DAVIS,
Secretary of the Senate.

[COMMUNICATED.]

GOV. ROMAN'S AND MARTIN VAN BUREN'S OPINIONS, AS EXPRESSED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE MESSAGES.

Governor Roman.—The distress now pervading every class of society is attributed by him to the depreciated and unchecked currency—remedial power in congress.

Mr. Van Buren.—Paper money, the cause of all the evils of present times—remedial power in the states that created it.

These two opinions are worthy the meditations of every well wisher of his country throughout the Union; according to their adoption they constitute the whig or the democrat.

The opinion of Governor Roman is in accordance with the Federal Constitution, as understood and put in practical operation by its very framers, and continued from Washington down to the close of the presidency of Adams, when our government had attained a stability and an harmony in all its parts, which filled with admiration the people of Europe.

The opinion of president Van Buren is in accordance with the doctrines of the original opposers of the Federal Constitution, which doctrines, followed by a faction, gradually gained the ascendancy, and were first put in practical operation by president Jackson, and have been continued by the present ruler. The result has been a complete disorganization of the whole system and a state of demoralization which threatened society of a complete dissolution. This once happy country, after an experiment of ten years, under the new interpretation of the constitution, presents the spectacle of a people turned out, as it were, of their homes, and shewing, in the middle of all the elements of national wealth, all the agitation and anxiety produced by impending starvation.

When such things come to pass, the book of experience should be opened. A time was when our sires suffered also all the evils we are now suffering—their souls were noble and they also had saved cities and fought the battles of their country, and that too, when along side a sceptre, the most powerful on earth, there was a gallows. Let us hear them in their own glowing language, when depicting the state of their country under the confederation:

"Laws were constantly made by the state legislatures, violating with more or less degrees of aggravation the sacredness of private contracts. Laws compelling the receipt of a depreciated and depreciating paper currency in payment of debts, were generally if not universally prevalent. Laws authorizing the payment of debts by instalments, at periods differing entirely from the original terms of the contract—laws suspending for a limited or uncertain period the remedies to recover debts in the ordinary course of legal proceedings; laws authorizing the delivery of any sort of property, however unproductive or undesirable, in payment of debts, upon an arbitrary or friendly appraisement—laws shutting up the courts for certain periods and under certain circumstances, were not unfrequent upon the statute books of many states now composing the Union. In the rear of all these came the system of general insolvent laws, some of which were of a permanent nature, and others again were adapted upon the spur of the occasion, like a sort of gaol delivery, under the Lord's acts in England, which had so few guards against frauds of every kind by the debtor, that in practice, they amounted to an absolute discharge from every debt, without any thing more than a nominal dividend; and even sometimes this mockery was dispensed with. In short, by the operation of paper currency, tender laws, instalment laws, suspension laws, and insolvent laws, contrived with all the dexterous ingenuity of men oppressed by debt, and popular by the very extent of private embarrassments, the states were almost universally plunged into a ruinous poverty, distrust, debility and indifference to justice. The local tribunals were bound to obey the legislative will; and in the few instances in which it was resisted, the independence of the judges was sacrificed to the temper of the times. It was well known that Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts, took its origin from this source. The object was to prostrate the regular administration of justice by a system of terror, which should prevent the recovery of debts and taxes."

Will not this tableau suit admirably well the present condition of our country after the ten years experiments under the new interpretation of the constitution?

In these times, however, patriots were many, and partizans few—then patriots felt that "justice in a free government lies at the very basis of all its institutions. That without justice being fully, freely and impartially administered, neither our persons, nor our rights, nor our property, can be protected; and that if these, or either of them are regulated by no certain laws, and are subject to no certain principles, and are held by no certain tenure, and are redressed when violated by no certain remedies, society fails of all its value, and men may as well return to a state of savage and barbarous independence." They traced these evils to a want of power in the confederation, and more particularly that of regulating commerce. The want of this power (says Story on the Constitution,) was one of the leading defects of the confederation, and probably as much as any one cause, conduced to the establishment of the constitution. It is a power vital to the prosperity of the Union, and without it the government would scarcely deserve the name of a national government, and would soon sink into discredit and imbecility. It would stand as a mere shadow of sovereignty to mock our hopes and involve us in a common ruin."

Is it not worthy of remark that the very same power which, when left to the state governments under the confederation, entailed so many evils upon our country, should, nearly forty years after, when returned to the states, have produced exactly the same effects.—Does not this speak volumes in favor of the constitution, as understood and put in practical operation by Washington and his successors to the last Adams?

It may be contended that currency is not commerce within the meaning of the constitution. Such a position, however, would not be tenable. Currency is to commerce, as now constituted, what blood is to the human body—destroy the one and the vitality of the other is at an end. Coin is the measure of currency as standard weights and measures of merchandize; hence it would be as absurd to say that currency is not a component of commerce, as to assert that merchandize, the object of traffic, is not a component of commerce. The power of regulating commerce, as delegated by the constitution, is general and unlimited; the full power to regulate a particular subject implies the whole power, and leaves no residium—a grant of the whole is incompatible with the existence of a right in another to any part of it." But admitting, for argument sake, that currency, more properly, falls under the power of coinage; this power also belongs exclusively to congress, and paper money, the moment it ceases to represent its equivalent in specie, becomes bills of credit, to wit: "A medium intended to circulate between individuals, and between governments and individuals for the ordinary purposes of society;" and the states are expressly prohibited by the constitution from emitting bills of credit; and this prohibition, says the Federalist, "must give pleasure to every citizen in proportion to his love of justice, and his knowledge of the true springs of public prosperity." Yet the people of these United States are told by the president in his last message, "that the remedy of correcting the evils flowing from a depreciated currency should be left to the states that created it."

In 1789, our country was saved from anarchy by the adoption of our present constitution—what form of government is now to save us from the very same evils which, under the confederation, were so near destroying our Union.

It may be well to conclude this paper with the closing admonitions of the able commentator of our constitution: "It has been reared for immortality, if the work of man may justly aspire to such a title—it may nevertheless perish in an hour of folly or corruption, or negligence of its only keepers, the people. Republicans are created by the virtue, public spirit and intelligence of the citizens. They fall when the wise are banished from the public councils, because they dare to be honest, and the profligate are rewarded, because they flatter the people, in order to betray them."

LATEST DATES.

New York . . .	Jan 9	London . . .	Dec 6
Boston . . .	Jan 9	Liverpool . . .	Dec 7
Philadelphia . . .	Jan 9	Paris . . .	Dec 6
Washington . . .	Jan 10	Havre . . .	Dec 7
Baltimore . . .	Jan 10	Bordeaux . . .	Dec 7
Charleston . . .	Jan 16	Mexico . . .	Dec 30
Havana . . .	Jan 17	Tampico . . .	Dec 22
Houston . . .	Jan 17	Vera Cruz . . .	Jan 4

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan 11.—A fair business in stocks was done on to-day and generally at better prices. U S Bank shares closed at 87¼; at Second Board Del and Hudson offered at 71.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 11.

[illegible]

CHARLESTON COTTON MARKET, Jan. 18.—[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON MARKETS, Dec. 9.—The commercial markets were very quiet to-day, though in a great measure things are looking a little better than they did. [illegible]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 9.—Holders are not so anxious to force sales as they were at the close of last week. [illegible]

[illegible]

OFFICIAL.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

Second Session—Fourteenth Legislature.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

MONDAY, January 20th, 1840.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present:—

Messrs. Felix Garcia, president; Armant, Bossier, Crow, Ducros, Dupré, Derbigny, Downes, Hoa, J. M. Scott of Feliciana, and Winn.

The president submitted to the senate the following letter, which was read; and, on motion of Mr. Hoa, was laid on the table, subject to the inspection of the members:—

ATCHAFALAYA RAIL ROAD AND BANKING COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan'y 16, 1840.

To the Hon. FELIX GARCIA, President of the Senate of Louisiana.

Sir,—Herewith, I have the honor to hand you a statement of the affairs of this institution to this date.

With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
C. HARROD, Cashier.

Mr. Winn gave notice, that he would introduce a bill, entitled "An Act to amend the laws relating to elections;"

And a bill creating additional election precincts in several parishes.

Mr. Hoa also gave notice, that he would introduce a bill, entitled "An Act relative to the Medical Board of the Eastern District of the State."

Mr. Scott, of Feliciana, gave notice, that he would introduce a bill, entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to incorporate the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad Company, approved February 7, 1833.'"

Mr. Crow gave notice, that he would introduce a bill, entitled "An Act to authorize the senior justices of the peace, in each parish throughout the state, to impose certain fines in cases defined in said act.

Mr. Downes, of the judiciary committee, made the following report, which was read; and he also introduced a bill, entitled "An Act to establish an additional term of the Supreme Court, in the western district."

Mr. Downes, from the judiciary committee, made the following report.

The committee on the judiciary to whom was referred the memorial of the members of the bar of the 7th and 9th judicial districts, praying that a session of the supreme court may be established at some convenient place therein report:

That the constitution having provided, "that every five years the legislature may change the place of holding said court (supreme court), in the Western District;" and the legislature, by the acts of the 23d March, 1822, 5th March, 1823, 18th February, 1825, and 2d April, 1832, having construed this provision in the constitution to allow of the establishment at three different places of holding the court in the Western Districts, there can remain no doubt, that the general assembly has the power, under the constitution, to grant the petition of the memorialists if deemed expedient. Can this application be granted them without injury to the interests of other portions of the Western Districts, or without imposing too severe a duty on the judges of the courts? It is believed that both must be answered in the affirmatives. The Western Districts for the supreme court is divided into four judicial districts and sixteen parishes. In two of these judicial districts, composed of seven parishes, there are now two places of holding sessions of the Supreme courts, at Opelousas and Alexandria, while in the two other districts, composed of nine parishes, there is no session of the court at all. The constitution devotes the three months of August, September and October in each year to the sessions of the supreme courts in the Western districts. But the act of 1825, providing that the court should commence its session at Opelousas on the 4th Monday in August, and the practice of the court under it have left the month of August unoccupied, on this account it was, that in 1832 the Florida parishes were annexed to the western districts, and a session of the supreme court established at Baton Rouge for the month of August.—After several sessions of the court at that place, the act was repealed on the ground of expediency, there being no constitutional objection to taking appeals from those parishes to New Orleans, and the bar and the court preferring to have them taken up to that place.

But appeals from the 7th and 9th districts cannot be taken to New Orleans, the same month of August is unoccupied by the court and the committee see no reason why the same advantage that was once extended to another portion of the state should not be extended to them.

The objection to Alexandria, the place to which their appeals are now taken by the memorialists on account of its unhealthiness, particularly to those who do not reside there, is entitled to great weight, for it is well known that the constitution in providing that the sessions of the courts should be holden in the western districts during the three sickly months, was intended to guard against its being held where an epidemic or other fatal disease existed, which has frequently been the case at Alexandria, to the great danger of the bar and the court, and to the great interruption of the business of the court.

Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, the place suggested for the sessions of the court, is from its geographical position, its salubrity, the convenience of its public buildings, and the several respectable law libraries there collected, believed to be the most suitable place. The committee therefore report the following bill and recommend its adoption.

Mr. Cuvillier, clerk of the house, requested the concurrence of the senate to the following resolutions.

"*Resolved*, That a joint committee of three members of the house and —— members of the senate be appointed and instructed to enquire into the authority by virtue of which the recorders of the three municipalities of New Orleans are in the habit of summarily sentencing and committing citizens of the state and other persons to prison, for limited periods of time, and that said committee do report the result of their investigations to the legislature.

"*Resolved*, That the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses on oath, such oath to be administered by the chairman, or by a member of said committee.

He further informed the senate that the speaker of the house had appointed on said committee on behalf of the house Messrs. Lewis, Gaiennie and Clarke.

And also to the following resolutions.

Resolved, That a board of managers consisting of the house of representatives of the state of Louisiana, to carry the articles of impeachment adopted by this house, against Felix Bosworth, parish judge of the parish of Carroll to the senate, and that said managers do continue to prosecute the said impeachment to a final decision and judgment.

Resolved, That the clerk of this house, do lay this resolution before the senate.

He informed the senate that the speaker of the house, had appointed Messrs. T. H. Lewis, J. H. Muse, Geo. R. King, on behalf of the house, to compose said board of managers.

He further informed the senate that the house neglected the first amendment and the proviso of the senate to the "resolution appointing a joint committee to examine into the condition of the banks, with certain powers conferred."

The resolutions relative to the governor's veto, were taken up as the special order of the day, and underwent their second reading.

In lieu of the 1st resolution "Resolved that in the opinion of the Senate the said bills have acquired the force of laws, and should be promulgated as such."

Mr Downes offered the following: "Resolved that the governor's message touching the said bills be not entered on the journals of the senate."

The ayes and nays were called for on the adoption of this amendment.

For the adoption—Messrs. Bossier, Crow, Ducros, Downes, Porche, Scott, of Feliciana, and Winn—7 yeas; against the adoption—Messrs. Armant, Dupré, Derbigny, Hoa, and Penn—5 nays.

It was therefore adopted.

The ayes and nays were called for on the adoption of the 2d resolution: "Resolved, that the secretary of state be, and he is hereby required to furnish certified copies of said bills to the state printer, who is ordered to publish them in the state Gazette.

For the adoption—Messrs. Bossier, Crow, Ducros, Downes, Porche, Scott, of Feliciana, and Winn—7 ayes; against the adoption—Messrs. Armant, Dupré, Derbigny, Hoa and Penn—5 nays.

It was adopted.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas both houses of the general assembly, at their last session, passed the following bills, viz:

"An act to improve the entrance of Bayou Lafourche and for other purposes."

"An act to modify the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to expedite the construction of the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad, approved 12th March 1836.'

"An act to improve the navigation of Bayou Macon, Darbonne, Dorcheat and the river aux Bœufs, and to close the upper communication between that river and the Lafourche."

Which were not sent to the governor ten days before the adjournment, (Sundays excepted,) and whereas the said bills were retained by the governor, as he had a right to do:

Mr. Winn moved to amend the preamble by inserting the following:

"And whereas both houses did meet on the first Monday of January, 1840, a quorum being present in both houses, and whereas the senate, in which those bills have originated, have received within the three first days of this session no communication from the governor in relation to said bills, therefore.

Mr. Hoa called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of said preamble. The result was as follows for the adoption, Messrs. Bossier, Crow, Ducros, Downes, Porche, Scott of Feliciana and Winn—7 ayes. Against the adoption, Messrs. Armant, Dupré, Hoa and Penn, 4 nays.

It was consequently adopted.

Mr. Cuvillier, clerk of the house, requested the concurrence of the senate to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it will be the duty of the board of the public works to make, during this year, to the levee of the Point Racourcy the necessary repairs which the condition of said levee requires, provided that the sum expended for said repairs do not exceed the sum of $1518, balance of the appropriations made and provided by the act approved March 7th, 1838, and that notice of the time said repairs shall be made will be given to the police jury of the parish of Point Coupee."

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general assembly convened, That the joint committee to examine the banks of New Orleans be instructed to enquire of the Citizens' bank, what amount of their bonds remain, at this time, unsold, and the reason that the branches, required by an act approved 13th March, 1839, have not been established. And the following:

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That the state engineer be instructed to make an examination, and report as early as practicable, what might be the effects of opening the Bayou l'Eau Bleue, both on the adjacent country and on the canal of the Lafourche and Barrataria Canal Company.

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

The doors being opened,

On motion, the senate adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock, a. m.

TUESDAY, 21st January, 1840.

The senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present:

Messrs. Felix Garcia, president, Armant, Bossier, Ducros, Dupré, Derbigny, Downes, Hoa, Penn, Porche, Scott of Feliciana, and Winn.

Mr Scott of Feliciana, introduced the following bill, which was, on his motion, read for the first time. "An act to amend an act entitled, an act to incorporate the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road company, approved February 7th, 1833."

On motion of Mr. Bossier, leave of absence was granted for a few days to Mr. Crow.

Mr. Winn obtained leave to introduce a bill, without previous notice, entitled, "An act to amend the charter of the Red River Rail Road company, and he also introduced, agreeably to previous notice, a bill entitled, "An act to establish certain election precincts." Both of which underwent their first reading.

The message from the house, received yesterday, informing the senate that the house had rejected the amendments of the senate, to the resolution appointing a joint committee to examine into the conditions of the different banks, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Downes, the senate insisted on their first amendment to the said resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Hoa, the senate concurred with the house in rejecting the proviso to the second amendment, which was in these words, "Provided that the expenses do not exceed the sum of $1,000."

Mr. Cuvillier, clerk of the house, requested the concurrence of the senate, in the following bill and resolutions:

"An act for the relief of John Salser."

"Resolved, that a joint committee of three members from the house of representatives, and ——— members of the senate, be appointed to examine into the affairs of the agricultural society of Louisiana, and report to the legislature."

He also informed the senate, that the speaker of the house had appointed Messrs. Gaiennie, Kenner and Guion on said committee, on behalf of the house.

The secretary read, for the first time, a resolution appointing a joint committee to examine into the condition of several banks "and a resolution granting additional powers to the joint committee, appointed to examine into the condition of the banks."

On motion of Mr. Bossier, the rules were dispensed with, said resolutions underwent their second and third readings, and were reported to the house as concurred in.

The resolution appointing a board of managers for the impeachment of Felix Bosworth was read.

The resolution instructing the state engineer to examine, and report on what might be the effects of opening the Bayou L'Eau Bleue, both on the adjacent country and on the canal of the Lafourche and Barrataria Canal Company," underwent its first reading.

The following resolutions, also underwent their first reading:

Resolution appointing a joint committee, to enquire into the authority by virtue of which the recorders of the three municipalities of New Orleans are in the habit of summarily sentencing and committing citizens of the state and other persons to prison, for limited periods, and instructing said committee to report to the legislature the result of their investigation.

And a resolution instructing the board of public works, to make the necessary repairs to the levee of Point Recourcy, provided that said repairs do not exceed the sum of $1518, balance of the appropriations, made and provided by the act approved March 7th, 1838, and that notice of the time said repairs shall be made will be given to the police jury of the Parish of Point Coupee."

The following bill and resolution, were taken up at their third reading, and passed.

"An act to create a recorder of mortgages, in and for the Parish of Natchitoches."

And "Resolved, That a joint committee of three members from the house, and members of the senate be appointed to examine the condition of the several Orphan Asylums."

The president appointed Messrs. Penn and Crow, of said committee, on behalf of the senate.

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

The doors being opened,

On motion of Mr. Penn, Mr. Crow was dispensed with serving on the committee appointed to examine the different asylums.

On motion of Mr. Winn, the rules were dispensed with, the bill amending the charter of Red River Railroad Company underwent its second and third readings, and passed.

On motion, the house adjourned, till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 22d, 1840.

The house met agreeably to adjournment.

On motion, a leave of absence was granted for a few days to Messrs. Carter and Mollere.

On motion, the absence of Mr. Trepagnier is excused for cause of indisposition.

Mr. Gousin laid before the house the petition of several inhabitants of the town of Mandeville, parish of St. Tammany, praying for the incorporation of the town of Mandeville.

On motion, ordered, that said petition be referred to a select committee of three members.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Cousin, Claiborne and Pichot on said committee.

Mr. Kenner offered the following resolution, which was read for the first time, and on motion, ordered, to be adopted:

Resolved by the house of representatives, That the governor be requested to furnish this house all information that he may possess relative to the sale of the bonds of the state of Louisiana, ordered to be issued by this legislature at its last session, for the benefit of the three municipalities of New Orleans, and whether said bonds have been disposed of in conformity with an act approved 18th March, 1839."

Mr. Lewis, on behalf of the select committee to which were referred several resolutions from the police jury of the parish of St. Landry, reported a bill entitled "An act granting further powers to the police jury of the parish of St. Landry," which was read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

The same member, on behalf of same committee, also reported a bill entitled "An act relative to the collection of the state and parish taxes in the parish of St. Landry," which was read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Poydras, on behalf of the select committee to which was referred the petition of Adelaide Bourgeat, wife of James Fort Muse, petition for certain relief, reported a bill entitled "An act for the relief of Adelaide Bourgeat, wife of James Fort Muse," which was read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Lewis, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled "an act to change the time of holding the supreme court for the Western District in Opelousas," which was read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Patten agreeably to notice introduced the following bills, which were read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow:

"An act to change the time of holding the district court in the north judicial district."

"An act for the relief of J. Alfred Thompson, M. Scott, James M. Wilkinson, and others, sureties and others of the Rapides Bank of Rapides and Bayou Boeuf," [illegible]

Mr. King, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled "An act for the relief of the College of Franklin," which was read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Lockett gave notice that he would shortly introduce a bill entitled "An act to raise certain revenues of this state."

The same member, agreeably to previous notice, introduced the following bills which were read for the first time and on motion referred to the committee on judiciary:

"An act to amend the civil code, in relation to mortgages."

"An act to amend the civil code, in relation to prescriptions," and

"An act relative to bills of exchange and promissory notes."

The same member, agreeably to previous notice, also introduced the following bills, which were read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow:

"An act relative to elections in the parish of Orleans." And

"An act to amend the charter of the first congressional district New Orleans."

Mr. Pichot, agreeably to previous notice, introduced the following bills, which were read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow:

"An act to authorize the governor of the state to purchase 500 copies of the code of practice for the use of the state."

"An act authorizing the governor to pay to the trustees of the Catahoula Academy a certain sum of money appropriated to said academy by the 19th section of an act entitled An act to incorporate the West Baton Rouge Academy, and make an appropriation for the same, and for other purposes, approved 13th March, 1837."

Mr. Preston, agreeably to previous notice, introduced the following bills, which were read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow:

"An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the city of Lafayette approved the second April, 1836."

"An act to incorporate Trinity Church of Jefferson."

And Mr. Dunbar gave notice that he shall shortly introduce the following bills.

"An act to abolish the tax fees in suits instituted in the parish of Rapides, and for other purposes."

And,

"An act authorizing executors, administrators and curators to purchase at public sales in certain cases, and for other purposes."

The speaker laid before the house a petition of widow Larroche, praying for the privilege of disposing of certain property by the means of a lottery.

On the question for the adoption of the motion to lay said petition on the table indefinitely.

Mr. Lewis called for the yeas and nays, which appeared that Messrs. Baillio, Brashear, Byrne, Breaux, Boudousquié, Claiborne, Declouet, Dunbar, Dupuy, Farmer, Guion, Kenner, King, Laforest, Lewis, Morse, Phelps, Pichot, Poydras, Preston, Patten, Rathff, Rogers, Thomas, Wadsworth and Wilson had voted in the affirmative.—26 yeas.

And, that Messrs. Conrad, Delebecque, Gaiennie and Lockett, had voted in the negative—4 nays.

Consequently said petition was indefinitely laid upon the table.

The speaker also laid before the house a communication of the secretary of the board of public works transmitting agreeably to law 20 copies of the annual report of said board.

A message of the senate by Horatio Davis, their secretary, requesting the concurrence of the house in a bill entitled "An act for the relief of Wm. A. Powell of the parish of Caddo," which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SECOND READINGS.

The following bills were read for the second time, and ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

"An act to incorporate the Granite Company of New Orleans."

"An act for the relief of the Medical College of Louisiana."

"An act to incorporate the Carroll and Madison Improvement Company."

"An act for the relief of A. Maurin and Mary T. Conway his wife."

"An act for the relief of Samuel Bush, of the parish of Point Coupee."

"An act to establish a depot for runaway slaves at St. Francisville in the parish of West Feliciana."

"An act to incorporate a company under the name of Muse's Joint Stock, Road and Grazing Company."

"An act to incorporate the Bayou Sarah Water and Improvement Company."

"An act to change the election precinct from Gen. Ro's farm, in the parish of St. Marys, to the house of Benjamin Burrell, on the Charge in said parish."

"An act for the relief of Samuel Smith."

"An act allowing certain compensation to the judge of the second judicial district in extra services."

"An act for the relief of the Mobile's Road Police Society."

"An act to create a new parish in the county of Orleans, to be called the parish of Davergne."

"An act to remove the Supreme court for the western district of Louisiana at Alexandria to Big Creek in the parish of Rapides, and for other purposes."

And, "An act to extend the jurisdiction of the parish courts of Natchitoches and Rapides."

THIRD READINGS.

The house took up the bill entitled "An act to regulate the mode of proceeding in actions for eviction," which was made the special order for this day.

The several sections of the said bill having been adopted with amendments. On motion, ordered that the said bill do pass as amended, and retain its title.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate therein.

The house also took up the bill entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Natchitoches and Sabine Rail Road company."

The first section of said bill having been adopted, on motion, the house went into a committee of the whole, for the consideration of said bill, and Mr. Thomas was called to the chair. After some time, on motion the committee rose, and the chairman, Mr. Thomas, reported that the committee of the whole had had said bill under consideration, and rejected the second section of the same.

On the question for the adoption of the report of said committee, Mr. Morse called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs. Brashear, Byrne, Breaux, Claiborne, C. M. Conrad, Cousin, Declouet, Dupuy, Guion, Kenner, King, Lockett, Preston, Patton, Rathff, Rogers and Wadsworth, had voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Baillio, Dunbar, Farmer, Gaiennie, Lewis, Lockett, Morse, Phelps, Pichot, Poydras, Thomas and Wilson had voted in the negative—12 nays.

Consequently said report was adopted.

The several sections of said bill having been adopted, with amendments; ordered that said bill do pass as amended, and retain its title.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate therein.

The house took up the bill entitled "An act for the relief of W. A. Powell of the parish of Caddo."

During the discussion of said bill, on motion, ordered that the same be rejected.

The house took up the bill entitled "An act to grant to B. St. Amant, president of the Steam Saw Mill Company, and his associates, the privilege of constructing a bridge on Old River.

The several sections of said bill having been adopted with the amendments;

On motion, ordered that the said bill do pass as amended, and retain its title.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate therein.

The house also took up, section by section, the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad Company."

The several sections of said bill having been adopted, ordered that the said bill do pass, and retain its title.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate therein.

The house also took up, section by section, the bill entitled "An act relative to the police jury of the parish of Caldwell."

The several sections of said bill having been adopted,

On motion, ordered that the said bill do pass, and retain its title.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate therein.

The house also took up, section by section, the bill entitled "An act to incorporate a female academy in the Parish of Point Coupée."

The three first sections of the said bill having been adopted, during the discussion of the 4th section, on motion the house went into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Patten was called to the chair.

After some time, on motion, the committee rose, and Mr. Patten, the chairman, reported that the committee of the whole, had had said section under consideration, and had rejected the same.

On motion, ordered that said report be adopted.

On motion, ordered that said bill be laid on the table indefinitely.

The house also took up, section by section, the bill entitled "An act granting further powers to the police jury of the Parish of Point Coupée."

The several sections of the said bill having been adopted, on the question and for the adoption of the said bill, Mr. Rogers called for the yeas and nays.

When it appeared that Messrs. Baillio, Breaux, Boudousquié, Claiborne, De Bellevue, Declouet, Dunbar, Dupuy, Gaiennie, Guion, Laforest, Lavergne, Lockett, Pichot, Poydras, Patten, Rogers and Thomas, had voted in the affirmative—18 yeas.

And that Messrs. Byrne, C. M. Conrad, Cousin, Farmer, Kenner, King, Lewis, Morse, Phelps, Ratliff and Wilson, had voted in the negative—eleven nays.

On motion, it was consequently ordered, that said bill do pass and retain its title.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate therein.

The house also took up the bill entitled "An act to come to the relief of the Trustees of the Poydras College."

On motion, ordered, that the said bill be made the special order of the day for Friday the 24th inst.

The house also took up, section by section, the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Congregation of the Church of St. Peters, at New Iberia, in the parish of St. Martin.

The several sections of the said bill having been adopted, on motion, ordered, that the said bill do pass, and retain its title.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate therein.

The house also took up the bill entitled "An act for the relief of George P. Bryant, sheriff of the parish of St. Martin."

During the discussion of said bill, on motion, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Caravan, 1205 bales cotton.
Havre—Per ship Rog. r Sherman, 1765 bales cotton.
Tampa Bay—Per brig Triumph, for U S stores and building materials.
Philadelphia—Per brig Moxy, 335 hhds sugar, and 128 empty casks.
Charleston—Per brig Grandee, 213 hhds sugar, and 13 bbls molasses.
Boston—Per brig Margaret, 240 bbls flour, 313 bales cotton, [illegible]
Mobile—Per schr Josephine, 600 sacks corn [illegible]
Galveston—Per steamer New York, 200 sacks corn, 47 bbls flour, [illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Caravan, Nichols, Liverpool — S & J P Whitney
Roger Sherman, Barker, Havre — G Bergeron
Brig Triumph, McFarland, Tampa Bay — S & J P Whitney
Moxy, Gould, Philadelphia — Bedford & Beck
Grandee, Gilchrist, Charleston — Bedford & Beck
Margaret, Smith, Boston — [illegible]
Schr Josephine, Benson, Mobile — [illegible]
Sloop Thos Corwin, Knight, Sabine River, (Texas) — T C Jenkins
Steam packet New York, Wright, Galveston — Bogert & Hawthorn

ARRIVED

[illegible]

Ship Ambassador, Hall, from Natchez, (bound to Liverpool with 1800 bales cotton.)
Ship Queen Victoria, Thompson, from Natchez, (bound to Liverpool with 2234 bales cotton.)
Ship Astracan, (new) Webster, 25 days from Portland, to master.
Ship Vicksburg, Barker, 14 days from New York, to A Cohen.
Ship Sobieski, (new) Emerson, 21 days from New Castle (Me) to S & J P Whitney.
Barque Bohemian, Nason, 15 days from New York, to master.
Barque Christopher Colomb, (Fr) Coindet, from Havre, to master.
Barque Olive, Bigelow, 13 days from Turks Island to master.
Barque Caspian, Billings, 23 days from Mount Desert, in ballast, to master.
Brig Washington, Thompson, 22 days from Philadelphia, to J D Denegre.
Brig Gen'l Pinckney, Ford, 14 days from Charleston, to J A Barelli & co.
Brig Louise Frederick, (Brem) Tchobfeet from Bremen, 10th Nov, to Hagedorn & Cramer.
Schr Creole, Corniler, from Matamoras, 20th Jan, to R Groning & co.
Schr Minerva, Eddy, from Bayou Sara to master.
Schr D Atwood, Hall, 40 days from Boston to master.
Schr David Mose, Rowe, from Pensacola to master.
Schr Mary, Grierson, from Pensacola to master.
Schr Napoleon, Edgon, from Springfield to master.
Steamboat Brilliant, Hart, from Bayou Sara.
Steamboat Robt. Fulton, Irwin, from Baton Rouge.
Steamboat Pawnee, Glenn, from St Louis.
Steamboat Buckeye, Jordan, from Bayou Teche.
Steamboat Agnes, Sweeney, from Natchitoches.
Steamboat Merrimack, Eaton, from St Louis.
Steamboat Prairie, Freigh, from St Louis.
Steamboat Mediator, Brickell, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Monongahela, Stone, from Louisville.
Steamboat P. Miller, Hunter, from Vicksburg.
Steamboat Nautilus, Smith, from Louisville.
Steamboat Geo Collier, Goslee, from St Louis.
Steamboat Rodolph, Wilson, from Vicksburg.
Steamboat Brian Boroihme, Wheeler, from Shreveport.
Steamboat American, Caldwell, from Ouachita.
Steamboat Bayou Sara, Northam, from Columbia.
Steamboat Angora, Hurst, from Red River.
Steamboat Paul Jones, Thompson, from Baton Rouge.
Steamboat Mississippi, Wood, from Louisville.
Steamboat Hail Columbia, Browne, from Vicksburg.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Monongahela left Louisville on 15th inst, [illegible] reports 7 feet water in the channel, weather extremely cold, and river full of very heavy ice. [illegible]

[illegible]

Cleared, at Charleston, for this port, Jan. 20, schr Nabado; Baker; at Savannah, for do, 16th, brig Mary Barnard, Pitcher; at Baltimore, 11th, barque Sabbath Pakus; at New York, 13th, ship Auburn, Durfey.

Hence at Baltimore, Jan 16th, brig Catharine, Nesper; brig Lucinda, Creighton.

Hence at Boston, 8th, ship Burmah, Ford.

Hence at New York, Jan 13th, ship Emily, Mead; and brig Peres, Scudder.

Hence at Philadelphia 13th Jan, ship Ohio, Karke; barque Josephine, Johnson.

Up for this port at Boston, Jan 9th, ship Propontis, Wise, to sail 12th; ship Forum, Caldwell, do.

Up for this port, at Philadelphia, 13th January, barque Lark, Lowry.

Boston, Jan 10.—Arr. ship John Hale, N. Orleans. 3rd inst, off Chatham, was run foul of in the night by an outward bound ship and lost her yard carried away.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Liverpool, Dec 5—Arr. Virginia, Higgins, N York; 8th, arr Tuscan, Wood, N Orleans; Fenelon, do; Olive Branch, do; Tasso, Oliver, N York; sailed, Samuel, Jameson, Mobile; 11th, Indiana, Robinson, N York.

London, Dec 9—Ent inwd, Seneca, Townsend, N York.

Sailed from Bristol for this port, Jan. 7th, barque Essex.

Up for this port, Dec 6th, Marengo, to sail 8th Dec; Caroline, do; Vesuvius, 10th; Eleanor, 15th.

Off Bordeaux, Dec 11, Oscar, to sail 15th, Genevieve; Emily, Nathalie, America, Romulus—shortly.

[illegible] Marseilles, Rose, Julienne, Mabo, Laurent et Fanny—to sail soon.

SPOKEN.

Jan 7, lat 25, lon 68, brig Angola, from Boston for Manchester. 17th. Off hole in the wall, barque Highlander, hence for Providence.

15th. Lat 26, lon 81, ship Ontario, from Mobile for Havre—same day, off hole in the wall, barque Tarisr, from Boston for Mobile—all reported to be reported.

5th. Off hole in the wall, brig Orb, of and from Portland, (Me) 8 days out, bound to Matanzas. She had experienced very severe weather, during which she lost her works. She kindly supplied the schr D Atwood with water.

PASSENGERS.

Per brig Louise Frederick—20 steerage.

Per steamboat Hail Columbia—Miss N J White; Messrs H H Hamilton, A Colan, W Bell, capt B Hall, J Meusinier, W Brown, J Jacquemaide, Dr Hubbard, Watt.

Per steamboat Mississippi—Miss Wheatlift, mrs Weston, McIver and lady, messrs J Kedds, J W North, Mar[illegible], J W Palmer, H James, Pearson, Sales, Bilsburg, Wheatlift, and Smith.

☞ The packet ship CONCORDIA, Harding, master, from Boston, is discharging at foot of St. Joseph street. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.
H A NORCROSS & Co,
j27 — 68 Camp st.

☞ A Card.—The splendid steamboat WM. FRENCH, Robert McConnell, master, will positively leave this morning for Louisville, at 10, a m. Passengers will please be on board at that hour.
j27 — P SHANNON & BRO. Agents

☞ A CARD.—The regular packet steamboat ALEXANDER PORTER, Corling, master, having been unavoidably detained, will leave this day, Saturday, 25th inst., for Tchula, Manchester, Vicksburg, &c. at 11 o'clock, positively. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to — J HALL & A B BEIN,
j24 — 19 New Levee.

☞ Shippers per steam packet ship NEW YORK, John T. Wright, master, for Galveston, Texas, are requested to clear their goods this day, previous to 12 o'clock, and passengers will please be on board with their baggage before 12 o'clock on Sunday morning, at which hour the vessel will leave the Levee.
j24 — BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

☞ Consignees of goods consigned to order per ship FRANCONIA are requested to make themselves known to the clerk on the Levee.
j25 — STETSON & AVERY, 88 Gravier st

☞ NOTICE.—Messrs. Walker, Johnson, N. Merrill, Isaac Swain, Richard Hailey and R. N. Randolph & Co. Consignees per ship Franconia, from New York, as consignees of goods marked T D and J C are requested to make known their places of residence to the clerk on the levee, otherwise their goods will be stored at their expense — STETSON & AVERY,
j25 — 88 Gravier st.

☞ The packet ship FRANCONIA, capt Crabtree, from New York, is now discharging at St. Joseph street. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods from the levee.
j25 — STETSON & AVERY, 88 Gravier st

☞ NOTICE—The steamship NEW YORK, capt. J. Wright, for Galveston, having returned from the [illegible] yard, is now ready to receive freight, opposite Conti street.
j21

☞ The brig SWAN, from Philadelphia is discharging, nearly opposite Hospital street, where consignees will please send for their goods.
JAMES D. DENEGRE,
j24 — 16 Customhouse st

NEITHER the captain or consignees of the French barque ANDROMAQUE, will be answerable for any debts contracted by the crew. j23-3t

WANTED to purchase for cash, a good Washer and Ironer. Apply at this office j27-3t

A PARTNER WANTED.—Wanted, a partner in a newly established commercial house, possessing a cash capital of five thousand dollars, more or less, either as an active or sleeping partner. The most prompt care to be very for ruinous one, and do not present the slightest chance of any loss, being restricted to a purely commission and agency business, which goods are to actual deposit. The partner furnishing the funds, may have the control of the same. The most respectable references given and required. Apply by letter, to box 1236, post office.
New Orleans, January 27th, 1830. j27-8w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CALDWELL, TRUFANT & CO, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be used only in liquidation.
W W CALDWELL,
GEO TRUFANT,
ROBT H BRECKENRIDGE.
j27-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a general commission business in this city, under the firm of TRUFANT, BRECKINRIDGE & DRAKE.
GEO TRUFANT,
ROBERT H BRECKINRIDGE,
JAMES G DRAKE.
New Orleans, Jan 25, 1840. j27-tf

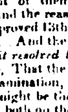
CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION OF THE PLANTERS OF LOUISIANA.
New-Orleans, January 25th, 1840.

THE election of six directors by the stockholders, which was advertised to take place on Monday, the 27th instant, is postponed to Monday, the 10th of February next, and shall be held at the banking house, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M. By order of the board,
G MILTENBERGER,
j27 — Cashier pro tem.

DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 80, Royal street.—Mr. DEVOTI informs his pupils that he will attend his classes on Mondays and Thursdays, and Saturday will be reserved for a recapitulation from half past 6 to 8 p. m. Private lessons will be given throughout the day.

Mr. Devoti has recently composed a cotillion called The Creole; persons desirous of learning it, and of acquiring the figures in use at Paris and New Orleans, may attend the classes, and will in a short time understand them readily.

Mr. Devoti will call at the houses of those who may so wish to attend his classes. j27



RANAWAY on the 23d instant, from the police jail, the negro man named RODGERS, five feet high, round face, large lips, bandy legs, left leg being more crooked than the right.

Captains of vessels and others are warned against receiving or harboring said negro, under the penalty of the law.

[illegible] dollars reward will be given for his apprehension.
j27 3t — WIDOW A M FRANCOIS.

THE sale of the property surrendered by J. T. [illegible] to his creditors, will not take place on the [illegible] instant, as advertised; a majority of the creditors having demanded that it should be postponed [illegible] have applied for the order to following:

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court.—In the matter of Jean Jacques Hay [illegible] his creditors.—It is ordered by the court that a meeting of the creditors of the insolvent do take place before Felix Grima, esq. notary public, on Monday, the [illegible] day of March next, at 10 o'clock, a. m, for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of the said insolvent.

By order of the hon A. M. Buchanan, judge of said court, this 25th day of January, 1840.
j28 — JOHN L. LEWIS, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish court for the parish and city of New-Orleans—Present the honorable [illegible], judge—January 25, 1840. No. 12,870.—[illegible] vs his creditors.—The cession of property having been accepted for the benefit of the insolvent's creditors; it is ordered by the court that a meeting of the petitioner's creditors do take place at the office of Carlisle Pollock, [illegible] notary public, on the 8th day of February next, 1840, at 10 o'clock, a. m., then and there to take into consideration the affairs of said insolvent; and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

By order of the court.
Clerk's office, January 25th, 1840.
j27-3t — J OLLIE, Deputy Clerk

NOTICE.—By the nature of an unjust sentence, I have been obliged to have recourse to the benefit of the law. Provided that my personal creditors [illegible] me, the payment of [illegible] that of the others is uncertain. j27-3t

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—Friday, [illegible] January 1840—Present the honorable A M Buchanan, judge [illegible] The cession of the petitioner's property [illegible] accepted by the court, for the benefit of his creditors—it is ordered that a meeting of his said creditors do take place at the office of Carlisle Pollock, notary public, on Saturday, the 8th of February [illegible] o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of the said petitioner; and in the mean time all judicial proceedings against his person and property are stayed. By order of the court
j27 m-3t — D BYRNE, Deputy Clerk.

FOR SALE—[illegible] the following goods, now landing [illegible] Adams and Aurora, from Bordeaux:

60 casks brandy, [illegible] 4th proof,
72 half casks whiskey [illegible]
[illegible]
200 baskets olive oil,
100 dozen shrimps,
200 oxen red wine, Lafitte
POUGET, [illegible] Royal st,
j27 3t — between [illegible] and St Louis.

FOR SALE by the undersigned [illegible] from barque Paul Emile, from [illegible] Red wine Montferrand; 10 do [illegible] St. Estephe; 12 do do St Julien [illegible] white wine, do Graves; 15 do do [illegible], sundry brands; 30 do Chateau [illegible] 50 boxes brandy fruits; 15 do Kirch; 20 [illegible] 50 boxes brandy cherries; 10 do prunes in [illegible] 10 do verm celli; 20 do macaroni [illegible] 12 bbls Madeira wine; 5 half bales almonds; 30 baskets superfine oil, 15 boxes absynthe; 3 bbls Lyon sauceissons.
LOISON & SYLVESTRE,
j27 — 73 Royal st.

STOVE.—A large sized Franklin stove, suitable for a steamboat or boarding house, adapted for coal with a complete set of Russia pipe, and in good order, for sale by
j27 — BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS for sale by
j27 — CHEVREMONT & Co. 6 Royal st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.

NOTICE—The commissaries as well as the subscribers to the Society Balls, are requested to meet at the office of said establishment on Tuesday [illegible] of January, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.

NOTICE.—At the request of several families, there will be given, on Monday, 3d February,

GRAND DRESS BALL,

preceded by a Children's Fancy Ball. [illegible] not in character will be also admitted. j25

MARINE BALL ROOM.

Situated between the two markets.

GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.

Every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Price of admission, gentlemen . . . $1 50

N. B. An office is appointed for the deposit of canes, cloaks, arms, &c.

☞ An excellent bar and restaurant are attached to the ball room. j14

BRILLIANT AND POPULAR EXHIBITION

AT Banks' Arcade, corner of Magazine and Gravier streets, this (Wednesday) evening, and every evening this week, by Monsieur ADRIANT, the great Magician, also, MR. MAELZEL, with his beautiful exhibition of mechanical figures. Fancy dance, by Madame CELESTE; Sailor's Hornpipe, by Tom Tug, Turkish Juggler, Egyptian Harlequin; also, the slack rope dancer. Monsieur Adriant is well known throughout the United States and the principal cities of Europe and has never failed to draw the most respectable audiences.

Doors open at [illegible] past 6. Performances to commence at 7 o'clock. For particulars, see small bills. Admission [illegible] cents. Tickets to be had at the door. j1-1m

LOUISIANA GRAND REAL ESTATE AND STOCK LOTTERY.

TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

[illegible] prizes!!! to the full amount of $2,000,000. First day's drawing positively on or before the 22d February next,

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

The number wheel nearly complete—57,000 numbers in yesterday.

Tickets at only $20, for sale at the office of the proprietors, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets.

CALDWELL, OAKEY & PRITCHARD.

j27

Official Drawing of the Grand State Lottery of Louisiana, Class No. 126.

45, 49, 71, 31, 22, 63, 66, 35, 30, 41, 55, 17.

THIS DAY.

CAPITAL PRIZE 15,000 DOLLARS.

Tickets only $4 00.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 89, Extra.

Authorised by the legislature of the State,

To be drawn on Monday, January 27th, 1840, at 6½ o'clock, p. m., at the City Hotel, Common-st.

S. DAVIS & Co., Managers.

90 Numbers—15 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	$15,000 is	$15,000
1	"	5,000	5,000
1	"	3,000	3,000
1	"	2,000	2,000
1	"	1,600	1,600
1	"	1,500	1,500
1	"	1,400	1,400
1	"	1,300	1,300
1	"	1,200	1,200
10	"	1,000	10,000

49,956 prizes, amounting to $341,600

Tickets only $4 00—Halves $2 00—Quarters $1 00.

Packages of 30 tickets for $120 00, warranted to draw at least $60 00, and may draw the five highest capitals, amounting to $26,600! Packages of 30 half tickets for $60 00, warranted to draw at least $30 00. Packages of 30 quarter tickets for $30 00, warranted to draw at least $15.

For packages or single tickets, apply at the Managers' office, 16 Chartres st., or at the corner of St Louis and Chartres sts. j27

5, 1, 26, 22, 54, 19, 71, 46, 68, 69, 11, 62,

Are the drawn numbers in the Louisiana College Lottery, Class D.

TUESDAY.

CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000 DOLLARS!

Tickets only $4.

UNION LOTTERY OF LOUISIANA.

Class No 6.

Will be drawn in Banks' Arcade, Magazine street, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1840, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

J. K. MEAD, Manager.

84 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	"	6,000	6,000
1	"	3,000	3,000
1	"	2,500	2,500
1	"	2,000	2,000
1	"	1,500	1,500
1	"	1,400	1,400
1	"	1,250	1,250
1	"	1,200	1,200
1	"	1,192	1,192
10	"	1,000	10,000

40,534 Prizes amounting to . . . . . $385 [illegible]

Tickets only $4 00, halves $2 00; quarters $1 00. Packages of 28 tickets, $112, warranted to draw $56, and may draw the four first capitals amounting to $31,500!!! Packages of shares in proportion.

Certificates of packages of 28 full tickets, entitling the holder to all the package draws above the guarantee, will be furnished by the Manager for $61—shares in proportion.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, corner Magazine and Common streets, and No. 8 Banks' Arcade. j27

Official Drawing of the Louisiana Lottery, Class No. 3.

71 57 46 5 16 12 6 70 21 19 78 11 40

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

Capital prizes $30,000—$5,000—$2,500, &c. &c. Drawn on Monday, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the Exchange Hotel.

75 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $5 00; shares in proportion, for sale at the Manager's office.

D S GREGORY & Co, 35 Canal st
j25 — and in the Merchants' Exchange.

CHOICE HAVANA SEGARS—75,000 of the best quality segars, such as Regalias, Canones, Cazadores, Bayonetas, and common, in first rate condition—for sale by — J ROBERT & Co.
j27 — 47 Bienville street

PLATFORM SCALES—(Improved patent) from the manufactory of Messrs. Gerard & Fare, of New York, all sizes, constantly on hand, and for sale at reduced prices, by — WILLIAM S BROWN,
j27 — 26 Gravier street

PICKLED CATSUP—300 boxes pickles, in gallon, half gallon and quart jars; Cayenne pepper, and superfine mustard, capers, pepper sauce and curry powder, &c. For sale by
j27 — G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

PLASTER OF PARIS, CEMENT, &c.—200 bbls calcined plaster of Paris; 250 do Hydraulic cement; 150 do Roman do; 25 casks plastering hair; 15,000 Baltimore fire brick; for sale by
j27 — G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

SALT—3800 sacks coarse and fine Liverpool salt (the only cargo now landing,) for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at a reduced price, if taken from the levee. Apply to
j27 — ALEX. PARK, 91 Common st

BOSTON REFINED SUGAR—100 barrels loaf 30 barrels do, 30 barrels crushed, 30 barrels powdered refined sugar, landing from ship Concordia, and for sale by — H A NORCROSS & Co.
j27 — 68 Camp st.

NAVAL STORES—30 barrels spirits turpentine, 120 barrels rosin, 10 do tar, landing from ship Concordia, and for sale by
j27 — H A NORCROSS & Co, 68 Camp st

NORTHERN REFINED CIDER—50 barrels northern refined cider, a prime article, landing from ship Concordia, and for sale by
j27 — H A NORCROSS & Co, 68 Camp st.

NOVA SCOTIA GRINDSTONES—500 small size Nova Scotia grindstone, landing from ship Concordia, and for sale by
j27 — H A NORCROSS & Co, 68 Camp st

PAINTED PAILS—One hundred dozen painted pails, landing from ship Concordia, and for sale by — H A NORCROSS & Co.
j27 — 68 Camp st.

EXCHANGE ON CINCINNATI—Checks at sight, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by
ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co.
j27 — 36 Poydras st.

DOMESTICS—10 cases extra fine long cloths and cambrics, 4-4 wide, suitable for the Mexican market, and for sale by
j27 — HADDEN & HALL 33 New Levee

SHOVELS AND SPADES—50 dozen shovels and spades, Ames' manufacture, in store and for sale by — JOHN A MERRITT,
j27 — 53 Camp st

BAGGING AND ROPE—271 pieces bagging and 10 coils rope, landing from steamboat Monongahela, and for sale by — SAM'L BELL,
j27 — 89 Magazine st

ROPE AND TWINE—200 coils superior bale rope and ten boxes twine, in store and for sale by — SAMUEL BELL,
j27 — 89 Magazine st

MAHOGANY AND LOGWOOD—6000 feet St Domingo mahogany; 7 tons logwood, landing and for sale by — G BEDFORD & BECK,
j27 — 24 Customhouse st

SALT—1800 sacks coarse and fine Liverpool salt, now landing, for sale in quantities to accommodate purchasers. Apply to — C F JENKINS,
j27 — Corner Poydras and Magazine sts

SALT, OIL, &c.—2000 sacks Turks Island salt, 300 gals sperm oil in casks and barrels; 300 bags Rio coffee, new crop, in store and for sale by
j27 — G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

BUTTER—40 firkins western butter, now landing from steamboat Mail, and for sale from the Levee, by — W M C TOMPKINS & Co,
j27 — 66 Camp street

LEAF LARD—160 kegs, landing from steamboat Mail, from Cincinnati, for sale by
ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co,
j27 — 36 Poydras street

SPARS—1200 cubic inches, pine spars, 20 piece stocks, cargo of barque Albert, for sale by
G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

GIN—6 pipes superior old swan gin, for sale by
G BEDFORD & BECK,
j27 — 24 Customhouse st.

TOBACCO—71 hhds Kentucky leaf tobacco, in store and landing from steamboat Mississippi, for sale by — R GRONING & Co.

CLARET—900 cases Chateau Galon and 100 cases General Palmer, for sale by
j27 — HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 50 Bienville st

MADEIRA WINE—200 cases, for sale by
HAGEDORN & CRAMER,
j27 — 50 Bienville st

OCHRE—60 casks French yellow ochre, to arrive, for sale by — HAGEDORN & CRAMER,
j27 — 50 Bienville st

JUJUBE PASTE, in cases of 400 and 50 lbs, for sale by — HAGEDORN & CRAMER,
j27 — 50 Bienville st

RIO COFFEE—The cargo of the Leander, direct from Rio, of superior quality, for sale by
j27 — GEO GREEN & BRO, 26 Camp st

SALT—5,500 bush Turks Island salt, cargo of brig Ann Maria, for sale by
j27 — GEO BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

LIME—12,000 casks Thomaston lime stone, cargo of ship Leonard, for sale by
j27 — G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

MOLASSES CASKS—[illegible] casks New Haven casks, J. Wheaton's brand, for sale by
j27 — GEO GREEN & BRO, 26 Camp street

DRY GOODS—150 packages, of various kinds, for sale by — W M C TOMPKINS & Co,
j27 — 66 Camp street

RIO COFFEE—300 sacks prime Rio coffee, new crop, for sale by — BOGERT & HAWTHORN,
j27 — 63 Gravier st

PORK—150 bbls mess and prime pork, landing from steamboat Prairie, for sale by
j27 — BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

COTTON BAGGING—[illegible] pieces for sale by
SCHMIDT, WERNER & Co,
j27 — 84 Bienville st

DUCK AND SHEETINGS—Entitled to debenture, for sale by — G GREEN & BRO,
j27 — 26 Camp st

MONONGAHELA WHISKEY—6 bbls of old Monongahela whiskey, in store and for sale by
j27 — S BELL, 89 Magazine st

TOBACCO STEMS—15 hhds tobacco stems, in store and for sale low, by — S BELL,
j27 — 89 Magazine st

[illegible] flour, landing from steamer [illegible] — BELL,
j27 — 89 Magazine st

[illegible] coffee bags, in [illegible] — BELL,
Magazine st

[illegible] OIL—[illegible] — VAN WYCK [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J. LEVY.

Auction Sale, handsome new Philadelphia Furniture, without reserve.

AT 4 o'clock, on Tuesday next, the 28th instant, at 265 Common street, will be sold,

9 handsome mahogany wardrobes,
12 do do bureaus, with marble slabs and toilets,
4 do do centre tables, with Italian marble tops,
2 do do pier do do, and mirrors;
2 do do spring seat sofas;
4 do do card dining tables;
3 secretaries, with writing tables and drawers;
18 mahogany chairs;
4 card tables;
9 cherry armoirs;
4 cherry bedsteads;
1 stove.

Terms—All sums under $100, cash; from $100 to $300, 60 days; and all sums over $300, 90 days for approved endorsed notes. j27

BY BEARD & KENDIG.

Cash sale of field negroes.

WILL be sold this day, the 27th instant, at the St Louis Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the following negroes, to be sold without reserve:

Glacy, aged about 25 years and her two children, aged 8 years and the other six months.

Jacob, aged 25 years and his wife Caroline, 20 years and infant child.

Martin, aged 33 years, his wife 21 years and child nine months.

Tom, 18 years old
Dick, 23 do do
Fanny, 16 do do
Wilson, 12 do do

All the negroes fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies.

Terms, cash. Acts of sale before Wm Christy, Esq notary public. j27

BY DUTILLET & GUINAULT.

WILL be sold on Saturday, the 1st of February next, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the City Exchange, St Louis street,

A creole negro man, aged about 28 years, speaking English, French and Spanish languages, a good house servant, drayman & warehouseman, and he worked 4 years in the paving business. Said slave is fully guaranteed.

Terms, cash. j27

BEARD & KENDIG.

Syndic's Sale.

WILL be Sold at Auction on the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, by order of the Hon. District Court, the contents of a Restaurant, No 92 Camp st, surrendered by James Cassidy to his creditors; consisting of chairs, tables, glass, china, clock, kitchen furniture, &c. &c. — j16—3t, in 10ds

BY J B BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 27th inst, at 4 o'clock, p. m, on the Levee, opposite the mint; the following articles landing from barque Union, from Bordeaux:

40 half casks 4th proof cognac brandy,
20 boxes prunes, apricots and peaches,
25 do assorted cordials,
250 baskets anisette,
15 boxes assorted preserves,
60 casks Montferrant claret, first quality,
55 half casks, medoc, St Estephe medoc, Pauillac, medoc, St Julien and St Estephe,
16 half casks white wine,
18 barrels vinegar,
25 boxes old wine wine,
100 cases Chateau Margaux and Leoville claret,
200 baskets superfine sweet oil, &c. &c.

Terms at sale. j27

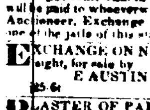
BY H. J. DOMINGON.

Succession of the late Mary Nathans Bellow.

BY virtue of an order from the honorable court of probates in and for the parish and city of New-Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, on Saturday, February 1st, at 12 o'clock precisely:

The slave Matilda, aged about 21 years, with her two children, Adele, aged 2 years, and another yet sucking.

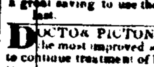
Conditions:—4, 8 and 12 months, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor. j31



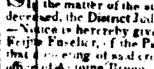
FOR HAVANA—Regular packet for Havana—The steam packet ship NATCHEZ, J Swiler, captain, will leave for the above port on Wednesday, the 5th February. For freight or passage apply to
VAN WYCK & Co., 35 Camp st

Passengers are requested to procure passports from the Spanish Consul.

No berths or state-rooms are considered engaged until paid for. j25

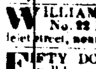


FOR LITTLE ROCK, Van Buren, Fort Smith, and all intermediate landings.—The light draught passenger steamer BURLINGTON, Mitchell, master will positively leave for the above ports this day, at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, opposite Poydras street, or to — BOGERT & HAWTHORN,
j27 — 63 Gravier st.



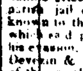
PASSENGER BOAT.

FOR LOUISVILLE, Evansville, Smithland, Paducah, Mills' Point, Randolph and Memphis.—The splendid fast running steamboat WM. FRENCH, Robert McConnell, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Monday, the 27th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, opposite Custom-house st. or to
j25 — P SHANNON & BROS, 57 Magazine st

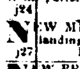


FREIGHT FOR PHILADELPHIA—A good vessel may obtain about 130 tons freight for the above port, if applied for this day, on board the steamer MERRIMACK, at foot of Gravier street. j27 3t

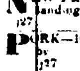
MESS PORK, BEEF and BULK PORK, for sale. Apply on board the steamer Merrimack. j27 3t



FOR BOSTON—The new A 1 and fast sailing brig FRANCIS P BECK, F. Stackpole, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to — G BEDFORD & BECK,
j27 — 24 Customhouse street



FOR ST. JAGO DE CUBA—The fast sailing schooner NO FUE VENCIDA, capt. Datan; she will be able to take the bulk of 400 bbls freight, and can accommodate a few passengers. For terms apply to — J ROBERT & Co.
j27 — 47 Bienville st.



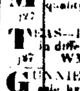
FOR LIVERPOOL.—Passage only—The A No. 1 fine fast sailing ship JESSORE, Putnam, master, has the whole of her cargo engaged and will sail on the 6th February. For passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to the captain on board, opposite the Orleans cotton press, or to
j27 — BOUTIN, GALI Y & Co, 79 Toulouse st

THE subscriber has lost or mislaid a promissory note, for the sum of $216 dollars and 67 2 cents, dated September 24, 1836, drawn by Joseph Coco, to order, and endorsed by Auguste Fuerdy, payable 18 months after date. Payment has been stopped, and the public are requested not to negociate said note, which is my property.
j25-3t — J DURAND.

IMPROVEMENT BANK.
New Orleans, January 24th 1840

THE STOCKHOLDERS of this institution are notified by the present that an election for seven members will take place at the bank, on Wednesday 26th February next, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
By order — L BERNARD, Cashier. j25

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscriber, under the firm of J MATERRE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Paul Lacroix, being charged with the liquidation of the business of the firm, and the power of attorney of J. Materre, will continue the business in his own name, and on his own account.
J MATERRE,
New Orleans, Jan 23, 1840-3t — P. LACROIX.



$10 REWARD.—Ranaway on the 17th inst, a negro man named PETER, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, speaking English and French. Had on when he went away a blanket coat, grey woollen shirt and pantaloons; froze round each leg. He stammers a little in speaking, and [illegible] somewhat in walking. The above reward will be paid to whoever will deliver him to FAUCHIER, Auctioneer, Exchange Passage, or will lodge him in any of the jails of this state. j25

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK at 10 and 60 days sight, for sale by — E AUSTIN & JOHN ELDGE,
j25 6t — 90 Gravier st.

PLASTER OF PARIS in bulk—260 tons for sale by — J T LAGUERENNE & Co,
57 Tchoupitoulas st

☞ Masters of vessels bound to Europe will find it a great saving to use the above, instead of stone ballast. j25

DOCTOR PICTON having received a supply of the most improved surgeons' trusses, is prepared to continue treatment of hernial or rupture in all ne terms.

Office, Carondelet street, near Hevia. j23—6t

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of St. Martin—In the matter of the succession of Feijio Feucher, deceased, the District Judge acting as Judge of Probates—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the late Feijio Feucher, of the Parish of St Martin, deceased, that a meeting of said creditors will take place at the office of Antoine Bruno, notary public in and for said parish, on Thursday, 20th February next, for the purpose of deliberating and deciding on the terms and conditions at which the property of said estate shall be sold.

St Martinville, Clerk's Office, January 15th, 1840.
j25—23t — R EASTIN, Clerk.

WILLIAM MURE has removed his office from No. 22 Museum's buildings, to No. 1 Carondelet street, near Canal street. j24-3t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—$50 Reward will be paid to whoever will give positive information respecting the lodging place of an individual named Nicolas Rousseau, who escaped from the parish jail of St. John the Baptist, or who will make known to the sheriff of this parish, the means by which said prisoner escaped, and the accomplice to the evasion. For further information, apply to Messrs Devezin & Dossat, at New Orleans, or to the sheriff of the parish of St. John the Baptist.
j24 — AN LUMINAIS, Sheriff

NEW MESS PORK—50 bbls new mess pork, landing and for sale by
j27 — HADDEN & HALL, 33 New Levee

NEW PRIME PORK—50 bbls new prime pork, landing and for sale by
j27 — HADDEN & HALL, 33 New Levee.

PORK—100 bbls M O pork, at inspection, for sale by — HADDEN & HALL,
j27 — 33 New Levee.

BACON SIDES—10 casks Cincinnati sides, in store and for sale by — HADDEN & HALL,
j27 — 33 New Levee

PILOT BREAD—25 bbls pilot bread, in store and for sale by — HADDEN & HALL,
j27 — 33 New Levee

RAISINS—600 boxes M R raisins, in store and for sale by — HADDEN & HALL,
j27 — 33 New Levee.

SOAP, CANDLES AND WRAPPING PAPER, in store and for sale by
j27 — GEO GREEN & BRO, 26 Camp st

NAILS—An assortment of Boston nails, for sale by — GEORGE GREEN & BROTHER,
j27 — 26 Camp st.

RIO COFFEE—500 bags Rio coffee, in double sacks, in store and for sale by
j27 — J A MERRITT, 53 Camp st

NAILS—Cut nails constantly on hand and for sale by — JOHN A MERRITT,
j27 — 53 Camp st

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—100 boxes best quality [illegible] in store, for sale by
j27 — ANDREWS & BROS, 50 Camp st

TEAS—Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson skin in different sized packages, for sale by
j27 — W M C TOMPKINS & Co. 66 Camp street

GUNNIES—Of small, middling and large size, for sale by — GEO GREEN & BRO,
j27 — 26 Camp st

SCOTCH BAGGING—Extra heavy and wide Scotch bagging, for sale on liberal terms, by
j27 — ANDREWS & BROTHERS, 50 Camp street

SEGARS—A complete assortment of Havana segars, for sale by — J M CABALLERO,
j27 — 32 Old Levee street

BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS—[illegible] cases, landing from ship Ohio, for sale by
j27 — R G HOBBS, 16 [illegible] st

PEPPER AND PIMENTO—Of prime quality, in store, for sale by — G GREEN & BRO,
j27 — 26 Camp st.

EASTERN POTATOES—50 bbls in store, and for sale by — EDWARD SPRAGUE,
j27 — 32 Custom house st

FLOUR—1,000 bbls at landing and for sale by
j27 — HADDEN & HALL, 33 New Levee

LARD—200 kegs in lard, in store, for sale by
j27 — HADDEN & HALL, 33 New Levee

NAILS—500 kegs nails, assorted, for sale by
j27 — ROBERT H WHITE, 40 Poydras st

GUNNY BAGS—5000 gunny bags, for sale by
j27 — ROBERT H WHITE, 40 Poydras st

SOAP—300 boxes No 1 soap, for sale by
j27 — ROBERT H WHITE, 40 Poydras st

HIDES—150 Mexican hides, for sale by
j27 — J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee st

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by
j27 — VAN WYCK & Co. 35 Camp street

WHISKEY—200 barrels afloat, for sale by
j27 — G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

FLOUR—1000 barrels afloat, for sale by
j27 — G. DORSEY, 44 New Levee.