The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Daily Paper, one year in advance, - - $12

Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - - 5

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

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

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

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

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

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

BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans 31st Feb. 1845.

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

By order of the Board,

f 12w WM E LEVERICH, Cashier

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st Division, L. M. New Orleans, Feb. 12, 1845.

[ORDER No. 2.

1st. The approaching Anniversary of the Birth Day of Washington, the Father of our Country, will be celebrated by the Volunteer Corps of this Division with due military honors and by a Sham Battle; for that purpose they will assemble at their respective parades, fully equipped, on Saturday, 22d inst, at 7 o'clock A. M.

2. The officers and troops of the U S, and the volunteer companies from other places that have been invited to join in the celebration, will rendezvous at half past 7 o'clock A. M., on the Place d'Armes of the First Municipality, or on Lafayette Square of the Second Municipality, as may suit their convenience.

3. The Artillery will be fully equipped with horses to their pieces, and will be prepared with twenty five rounds blank cartridge per piece: the Infantry with twenty rounds of blank cartridge per man.

4. The different corps of volunteers of the Division will make the necessary arrangements to pass the day out of town, and will be prepared to move to the point of general rendezvous at 8 o'clock A M. To guard against accidents to spectators, a detachment of cavalry will be despatched half an hour in advance of the troops, to clear the field, and will, during the action keep the crowd from the ground occupied by the troops.

5. Brig Gen Charles Cuvillier, commanding Louisiana Legion, and Brig Gen Horatio Davis, of the 1st Brigade, will make the necessary division of their forces, and are otherwise specially charged with the execution of this order as to their respective commands. By order of

Major Gen JOHN L LEWIS,
Commanding 1st Division L. M.

f 12 CHAS. A. LABUZAN, Aide de Camp

HEAD QUARTERS LOUISIANA LEGION
Order No 3.
New Orleans, February 14th, [illegible]

IN accordance with the order emanating from Division Head Quarters the Legion will parade on Saturday 22d of February instant to celebrate the Anniversary of the birth of GENERAL WASHINGTON, the father of our country, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Punctual attendance is requested. Usual place of rendezvous.

By order Brig'r General [illegible]

f12 CHAS L. DUROCHER, Aide-de-Camp

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A fine plantation situated a few miles above the [illegible] Terre, in the Parish of Plaquemines, on which there is a house with [illegible]

Proposals will be received for the cutting of timber on five arpents fronting the river. For terms apply to

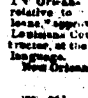
MRS F. FEYER
corner of Royal and Toulouse streets

LEECHES!

THE subscriber has lately received from Europe, a large assortment of HUNGARIAN & SWEDISH LEECHES, which he offers to sell at very moderate prices, and [illegible] the sole importer the public can always rely upon obtaining a good, fresh and genuine article. Also on [illegible] large supply of French and American Pictures, Canvas, Books, Looking Glasses, &c.

J B RUSCONI, 187 Chartres

NOTICE.



The undersigned [illegible] for sale at the most reduced prices, in his Grove [illegible] in St Charles st, a large and valuable collection of [illegible] Flowers, shrubs, [illegible] of other greenhouse plants [illegible]

JOHN M SAUL

NOTICE.—Legal advertisements [illegible] Orleans [illegible] in accordance with an act, entitled "An Act relative to Public advertisements in the [illegible]" approved March 10th 1845, will be published in the Louisiana Courier, edited by Mr. J. M. Bayon, the contractor, at the rate of two cents per hundred words in [illegible] language.

New Orleans, 21st January, 1845.

ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, Secretary of State

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer

FRESH SEEDS.

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

COAL at five bits per barrel delivered [illegible] superior Pittsburgh coal, all screened and in good pieces, for sale by the cart load and delivered free of charge at five bits per bbl. W E & R MURRAY

f24 Old Basin

NEW AND FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS FOR LADIES DRESSES.

C. M. SIMPSON, 33 Chartres street, corner of Custom-house, has just received by the recent arrivals from France and New York, the following new goods:

1 case Solferinos, low priced;
1 do rich and medium price;
1 do extra rich, entirely new designs;
1 do new plaid French lawns;
1 do new jaconets, very low;

Several cartons barege scarfs and fancy handkerchiefs;
1 case new and rich silks for dresses, which will be sold at very low prices;
2 cases parasols, new styles;
Several cases of callicoes at all prices;

Also—Selling off at less than cost, a large quantity of Cashmeres de laines, crapes, chusans, &c. together with a full and complete assortment of dry goods suited to family use. f 12

F. ERBUS, No 249 Royal street, corner Dumaine, receives by the ship Bordeaux Packet and offers for sale—Wines in casks and cases, viz: Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, Haut Sauterne, sardines in oil of the best brands in bxs and halves; French mustard in large and small pots; bottle and demijohn corks, sealing wax for bottles.

Also—in store from former importations—Wines of all qualities in casks and cases, fruits in brandy; superfine anised; prunes in boxes; Lyon sausages; truffle pates; green peas; capers in oil, &c. f 15

F. & T. LACOSTE, 100 Royal street, offer for sale landing from Bordeaux packet—A complete assortment of white wine, viz: Haut Sauterne, Haut Barsac, Sauterne, Chateau Margaux and Chateau Lafitte.

In store from former importations—Wines in casks and halves, viz:—Montferrand, St Emilion, St Estephe Medoc, St Julien, Chateau Margaux and Chateau Lafitte, and also all sorts of bottles. A complete assortment of Cordials, Anised, Fruits in Brandy of the best brands; bottle Corks of different qualities. f 12

THE undersigned offers for sale, landing from ships Tulma and Bordeaux Packet from Bordeaux—

4 half pipes Cognac brandy, 4th proof, Castillon brand,
12 qr. do do do do do,
50 baskets superfine olive oil.

From former importations:

10 half pipes brandy same brand, entitled to drawback; 20 qr. do do; 600 cases, 14 bottles, red wine, entitled to drawback; 400 do do white wine do; 150 casks red wine, different brands; 50 half casks do do; 150 do do white wine, Haut Sauterne; 20 halfcasks white wine vinegar; 50 cases prunes in flasks, rolls and transparent boxes; 20 bales corks of different qualities; 100 baskets of [illegible] each empty bottles; old Champagne brandy in casks of 30 and 50 gallons; fine wines in casks and cases at 12 bottles and 24 halves; fine and quart, sardines in tin boxes, assorted cordials; superfine [illegible], Swiss absynth, fruits in brandy in flasks of pint and quart, sardines in tin boxes, [illegible] Champagne in bottles and halves, and thread in small balls, &c. EDOUARD LARRONDE,

f 12 St Louis

FOR SALE—100 bxs and bbls Boston refined sugar; [illegible] cassia, indigo; 70 bxs white Havana sugar; [illegible] per; 1000 bxs soap; 150 casks rice, 20 bales soft shell almonds; 500 bxs sperm candles; 200 bbls No 3 mackerel, 200 pigs No 1 do, 200 kits salmon; [illegible] 10 tons Nova Scotia grindstones; 500 bags salt; 100 do pairs of paints; [illegible] by

NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier

WHITE LEAD, &c.—100 kegs prime No 1 and extra, 200 lbs each; 250 do, 300 lbs each; 100 do, 100 lbs each; 50 do, 50 do each; 1000 do 20 do each; 50 do [illegible] rial green paint, [illegible] permanent do; 15 bbls linseed oil English, in store for sale by

f 11 W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

WINE—250 casks Bordeaux wine, St Julien, St Estephe, Montferrand and Queries, 75 do do St Julien and St Estephe, 1842, [illegible] Chateau [illegible] Margaux [illegible] 1834 [illegible] Medoc [illegible] and Gravier [illegible]

DARAN QUEYROUZE & Co. 11 and 15 St Louis

BRANDY AND WINE in cases [illegible] 60 half pipes brandy, 4th proof, 400 [illegible] casks [illegible] wine for sale by POUGET [illegible] SON [illegible] Royal

FOR SALE by the undersigned—[illegible] New York [illegible] French [illegible] Burgundy Wine [illegible] in barrels. [illegible]

LEAD, Plumbing, Britannia and [illegible] ware [illegible] entitled to debenture, in store and for sale by

f 12 SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 31 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB'y. 18, 1845.

THE EXPRESS MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION—NEW ORLEANS.

There is little hope now left that the Convention in the apportionment of representation under the new Constitution, will do any thing like justice to New Orleans. The report of the Committee to which the subject was referred, is merely a shade less odious than the original scheme, although we expected a very different result, after the deliberate vote of the Convention against the proposition to allow to every parish at least one representative. Despite this vote, the Committee propose giving one representative to parishes which do not contain a population of two thousand souls, while they generously grant to New Orleans fifteen representatives, though her population in 1840 exceeded one hundred thousand, and is now probably at least one hundred and fifty thousand. This is not all, however, for in order to preclude the possibility of the city ever being adequately represented, the Committee declare in their report that hereafter no parish shall ever be entitled to more than one fifth the number of representatives; so that, if twenty years hence, New Orleans, as is very likely, should contain two-thirds of the entire population of the State, she must forever remain in a hopeless minority in our legislative halls. Nothing can exceed the atrocious injustice and unfairness of such a provision.

The gross iniquity of this scheme does not even end here. To complete the work—to break down and utterly annihilate the little influence that would remain to New Orleans under this most outrageous apportionment the Committee propose to divide the delegation, giving a fraction to each municipality, so as if possible to prevent a concentration of the city interest upon any project or policy that may come before the Legislature. This notable plan has the advantage of being unique in its novelty. It is without example, without precedent and without plea of apology. No city in the Union has ever been subdivided and laid off into districts for mere legislative representation.

If we assume the federal basis as the ratio of representation, the city will still be entitled to one third the total number of representatives, and yet the Committee allow us but one fifth, and cut up New Orleans into three separate representative districts, in order to parcel out, and dilute infinitessimally the fraction of power which they delegate to her.

During the last twenty years the expenses of the State have amounted to something like eight millions of dollars. Of this vast sum the city of New Orleans has contributed above five millions, while not one million has been expended in fostering her public enterprises. So that New Orleans has borne more than a moiety of the burthens of the State, and has reaped in return scarcely an iota of the benefits. She has been the fruitful source from which the coffers of the Treasury have been replenished, and yet she is denied even the semblance of justice by the inexorable tyranny of the country. We are the hewers of wood and drawers of water to the agricultural population, and our services are repaid by harsh language and oppression. We are graciously permitted to contribute nearly two thirds of the entire revenue of Louisiana; but when we ask for our rightful and lawful representatives, we are treated with contumely. The country claims the lion's share, whenever power and influence are to be acquired.

The majority of the Convention is composed of those who are constantly prating of liberty, democracy and equal rights and privileges. What a miserable mockery does such language appear! With the vocabulary of justice on their lips, they coolly proceed to incorporate the most iniquitous and outrageous principles in the organic law.

One of the city delegates, Mr MARIGNY, in a speech on this question some days since, observed that if the Convention persisted in its oppressive and unjust course towards the city, we might terminate the contest by [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] bill is [illegible] particularly [illegible] to the [illegible] Parish [illegible] It was introduced by [illegible] provides that hereafter the State shall allow [illegible] instead of 16,000 per annum, now is the [illegible] maintenance of [illegible] support [illegible] Public Schools. This bill received the unanimous sanction of the House, and will doubtless become a law.

FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the schooner *Creole*, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, we have received our files of papers from that city to the 30th ult., and from Mexico to the 18th.

We learn but little from these journals of the actual state of Santa Anna, although we are left to infer that he was still in prison awaiting his trial. On the other hand the papers contain copious details of his movements prior to the period when he was defeated, and captured at Jalapa. The circumstances of his capture are precisely as we stated some eight or ten days since. His trial was, it is said, to have taken place on the 23d ult.

There is really little that is new or interesting in the numerous details which the Mexican journals furnish of the proceedings of Santa Anna anterior to his route and capture. They exhibit the banteur and confidence of a mind accustomed to triumph, and little used to, and not at all dreaming of the possibility of discomfiture. One circumstance, however, is related of Santa Anna by the *Courrier Francais*, which we transcribe. It is in the following words:

"An infamous piece of treachery, an act of disloyalty without example, has recently capped the climax of the proverbial cowardice of Santa Anna, and would dishonor him forever, if he were not already dishonored; whilst this man was sending commissioners to Mexico to demand his pardon, while the Government and Congress exhibited the imprudent generosity to respect the liberty of a prevaricating minister, he, in contempt of every sentiment of honor, surprised the vanguard of General Bravo, commanded by Gen'l Pena, and spilt more blood. We would despair of the justice of Heaven, if such acts did not receive the terrible chastisement which they merit."

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The negro Perry, belonging to Mr. Stevenson, was tried a few days ago in Savannah, for the murder of Stephen H. Timmons, found guilty, and condemned to be hanged on the 28th inst.

☞ Hon. ALBERT SMITH, Commissioner on the part of the United States, for running the north western boundary line, under the treaty of Washington, has arrived in this city.

NEW COTTON FACTORY.—The valuable flouring mill property on Jones's Falls, known as the Laurel Mill, belonging to Hugh Jenkins, Esq. has recently been purchased by Messrs. Gambrill, Carroll & Co., for the sum of forty five thousand dollars, for the purpose of converting it into a Cotton Factory. The same gentlemen have heretofore purchased and changed into cotton factories, on the same stream, the Woodbury and Whitehall Flouring mill properties. We may add that no part of the Union contains more abundant, valuable and easily accessible water power than is to be found on the streams in the vicinity of Baltimore.—*Baltimore American.*

Mr. SIMMONS, in his speech in the Senate, on the Post Office Bill, speaking of the extension of the Telegraph system all over the United States, said that then we [illegible] could go daily [illegible] with the beats of their [illegible] distance, and such a stream of affection would run along these wires as was never known, save when the morning stars sang together for joy."—*Alexandria Gazette.*

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention yesterday was exclusively occupied with the discussion of the question whether the naturalized citizen should be eligible to the office of Governor.

Mr. Lewis, in a forcible and able speech, sustained the section as reported, and opposed the motion to strike out the clause requiring that the Governor should in all cases be a native of the soil.

Messrs. Brent, Beatty and Ratliff combatted the proposition with great ardor and some eloquence. They argued that more danger was to be feared from the citizens of the free States than from the naturalized foreigner, inasmuch as abolitionism is infinitely more formidable than a foreign war.

In reply to Mr. Benjamin, who had declared that Madison, Monroe and Marshall were members of the Convention of Virginia, which adopted an analogous provision in the constitution of that State, Mr. Brent observed that Mr Monroe being sick, did not vote upon the question, and that Madison recorded his vote in the negative.

Mr. Benjamin answered that though Mr. Munroe may have been sick, and was thus prevented from voting upon that particular clause, it was incontestible that Mr. Madison had voted for the final adoption of the constitution in which this exclusive principle had been incorporated.

Mr. Brent replied that the vote of Mr. Madison for the adoption of the constitution did not prove that he was in favor of the provision in question. He himself for instance, would probably vote for the constitution now being formed, though it might contain several provisions to which he was unconditionally opposed.

Mr Grymes spoke in favor of the section. He looked upon the precedent furnished by the Convention as settling the question of constitutionality. As to the expediency of the provision, he entertained no doubt whatever. The object nearest his heart was the preservation of American nationality, and no other means of attaining this object appeared to him more probable than by the section under consideration.

He contended that his views had nothing to do with the question of Native Americanism, for he was not in favor of any alteration in the law of naturalization. But repeated Mr. G., he wished to preserve American nationality; the distinction of the race, and this was the leading object which induced him to defend the restrictive provision in the section.

Mr. Grymes' speech was able, ingenious, and abounded in delicate and thinly veiled irony.

Mr. Guion moved to lay on the table the motion to strike out, in order that the original section might be so amended as not to have an ex post facto effect.

The Convention adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This evening's entertainments are set apart for the benefit of Mr. Anderson, on which occasion he will sustain the character of the "Stranger," in Kotzebue's play of that name; and also, personate the character of the Duke Aranza, in the favorite comedy of the "Honey Moon." We hope the beneficiary will be greeted with a full and fashionable audience.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Campanologians, or Swiss Bell Ringers, whose performances last evening, were received with great applause, will appear this evening and execute a number of favorite pieces of music in their unique and unapproachable style. The comedietta of *Captain Charlotte* and the farce of *A Pleasant Neighbor*, will also be performed.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Gabriel Kenney, charged with inveigling a slave the property of Charles Reggio, was yesterday put upon trial. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the court.

Bertrand Bonnezave, charged with assault and battery was tried and found guilty.

J. B. Phillipson, James O'Conner, Bridget Bowlin, Solomon Doyle and William Bailey, charged with assault and battery, were arraigned and severally pleaded not guilty.

A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of John Harris, charged with assault and battery.

☞ Two slaves named Charles and Robert, were yesterday committed to Jail by Recorder Baldwin, charged with stealing a trunk containing $1,003, the property of [illegible], of the Zoological Institute.

☞ The Southern locofoco press have opened fierce [illegible] upon Mr. BENTON's new project of Annexation. The Charleston *Mercury* denounces it flatly, and declares that it cannot possibly obtain countenance from any true southern man, or true friend of annexation. The remarks of the *Mercury* render it exceedingly likely that McDUFFIE and HUGER, the U. S. Senators from South Carolina, will oppose the scheme. The *Mercury* says:

"It proposes to admit Texas only 'as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan Territory to the United States shall be agreed on by the Governments of Texas and the United States.' In plain words, it refuses to admit Texas into the Union now, and refers the matter over again to negotiation—a course which certainly the President elect would pursue without Mr. BENTON's order, and might well enough follow out, without his instructions. But even in admitting Texas, after Mr. BENTON's incomprehensible labyrinth shall have been threaded, should that ever happen—she is to have a '*suitable extent and boundaries*,' with two Representatives,—but as to the rest of Texas, enough to make [illegible] or more,—why, that is left to the mercy of party. [illegible] the question whether Slavery shall be allowed [illegible] that region is left to the will of Congress, or two thirds of the Senate under the treaty making power.—In other words, it is the New York proposition over again—to give one slave State and leave Congress the power to exclude slavery from the other four. The [illegible] having the majority in Congress, can enforce [illegible] terms, once the territory is surrendered to the Union. The new project, then, amounts to this. 1st. The President shall treat concerning Texas. 2d.—There shall be but one Slave State. Every Federalist and Abolitionist in the Senate ought to vote joyfully for such propositions. They kill the resolutions sent from the House—they set the matter afloat again for negotiation, and contain a limitation that might well satisfy Massachusetts herself."

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY, February 17th, 1845.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Order of the Day.

Message from the House informing the Senate of the concurrence of the House with amendments in the bill making an appropriation to the Artillery Corps of Native Americans.

The amendments consist in striking out the appropriation for volunteer companies in the parishes of [illegible] and East Feliciana.

On motion of Mr Bernard said message was laid on the table, subject to call.

Act to incorporate the First Baptist Church of New Orleans. Read for the first time.

Mr Sidell presented a memorial from the Council of the Second Municipality on the subject of public education, accompanied by a bill, which was referred, on his motion to the Committee on Public Education.

Mr Kenner, on behalf of the Committee to whom was referred the act to incorporate the Gretna Academy, reported said bill with an amendment, striking out the third section, granting an appropriation of public lands.

The first and second sections were adopted, and the third section was rejected.

The other sections of the bill were adopted, when Mr Sidell offered an additional section, that the dispositions of this bill should be subject to modification or repeal by any future Legislature, which was also adopted.

On motion of Mr Lavaudais, said bill underwent its final reading and passed.

On motion of Mr Harmanson, the Senate took up the bill ordering certain improvements to be made to the Bayous De Glaze and Rouge.

Mr Harmanson asked for its adoption.

Mr Declouet had no objection to his improvement of the Bayou Plaquemine, which had the precedence. If the gentleman from Rapides would agree that the first resolution, for the improvement of Bayou Plaquemine, should be taken up and passed, he would have no objection to the passage of the second resolution.

Mr Harmanson—I have no objection.

Mr Declouet said that he would state for the information of the Senate, that this work would not occupy much time, and that unless it were done at once it would be unnecessary. He referred to the absolute necessity for the accomplishment of this work; the water was rising fast, and no time was to be lost.

Mr Marshall had no objection to make to this work, but he was under the impression that the resolution was laid on the table, to see what action would be taken on the part of the other House upon the proposition to abolish the office of engineer.

Mr Declouet observed that the resolution was laid upon the table for the purpose of ascertaining whether any other work was begun, which would interfere with the improvement contemplated in the resolution. As for the abolition of the office of engineer, of course if that office was abolished, then the resolution would become null and of no effect.

Mr. Marshall said, that in order to proceed with regularity, and as there was diversity of opinion as to the time this work would require, and the probable expense, he would propose that the engineer be called upon first to make a report upon the subject.

A motion was thereupon made to lay the resolution on the table, until to-morrow, for the purpose of conferring with the State Engineer.

Mr. Dupré argued in favor of acting immediately upon, and of passing the resolution.

The question was taken upon laying the resolution on the table, and it was lost.

The resolution was then passed.

On motion of Mr Harmanson, the Senate took up the resolution for the improvement of Bayous De Glaze and Rouge.

Mr. Bernard offered an amendment—"provided that this work shall not be commenced before other works already ordered are completed."

The resolution passed as amended.

Mr Downs asked that the Senate take up the bill relative to the payment of the debts proper of the State.

Mr. Bernard objected. The Senate were not full, and there were some members present who were desirous of voting upon this bill, who were not this morning in their seats.

It was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr Marshall, the Senate took up the act for the relief of Mr Callahan.

Mr Bernard asked for some information in reference to this bill.

Mr Marshall explained that it was in a contested election in the House of Representatives, between Mr Callahan and Mr Glaze. Mr Callahan had received a majority of the votes, but through some informality Mr Glaze was returned by the Parish Judge. The House of Representatives have inquired into the controversy and had determined to send the election back to the people.

Mr Harmanson wanted some further explanations of the subject, and examined the provisions of the bill.

When, on motion, its further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

Whereupon they went into Executive session; and the doors being opened, they adjourned.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 17th, 1845.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called, 56 members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Messrs Pleasant, Young, Howell and Fisher.

Mr Deblanc said that during his absence last Friday, a resolution was offered, inviting the Hon Alexander Barrow to resign his seat in the U S Senate. Believing this resolution unjust and uncalled for, he asked leave to inscribe his vote in the negative. He did not approve of Mr Barrow's opinion, but admired his independence. He believed that the U S Senator should not be moved by the flux and reflux of popular opinion, but should preserve his own views, and maintain his independence. He was a democrat in principle, and in favor of the annexation of Texas, but he would be the last to condemn a representative for expressing his free, unbiassed views. If he were in Congress, and three fourths of the nation were against annexation he would still vote in favor, and therefore, he could not blame Mr Barrow for pursuing a manly and consistent course.

Mr Deblanc was permitted to record his vote.

Mr Taylor was allowed to record his vote in favor of the resolutions.

Mr Kilgore moved to reconsider the vote given on Friday. The motion was lost.

Mr Jackson asked to be allowed to record his vote in favor of the resolution. The motion was lost.

The Speaker laid before the House an invitation to attend an examination of the Public Schools of Municipality No. 1. The invitation was accepted for on Friday.

Mr Stillé, from a select committee appointed to investigate the error in printing a report on Public Education, reported that the error had occurred by omitting a page of the written copy, and that the report had been reprinted and was now before the House. Adopted.

Mr Perkins, on leave presented an act granting an appropriation for the purchase of a philosophical apparatus for the Medical College.

On motion of Mr. Winchester, the bill providing for the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court, was taken up and recommitted, together with the report and a bill from the Senate on the same subject.

The same member, from the Judiciary Committee reported by consent the following bills:

Act to amend the act to create the parish of Vermilion.

Act to amend articles 2643 and 2644 of the Civil Code. The Committee reported against the act to amend article 1967 of the Civil Code, and articles 644 and 647 of the Code of Practice. This report was adopted.

Mr Cole, by consent, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the charges against Judge Preval, to enquire into the expediency of addressing said Judge from office, and empowering the committee with all necessary authority to take cognizance of any charges that may be preferred against said functionary.

Mr Gayarré stated that the committee had looked into the law concerning impeachment, and thought that the second section prevented them from taking into consideration certain complaints against the Judge. He instanced a communication from an old lady complaining of being swindled by Judge Preval, and reduced to poverty; that this had been done in his private capacity, and that consequently the committee could take no cognizance of it. The committee had received other complaints against the Judge in his capacity as a private citizen, which would, if proved, exhibit conduct disgraceful to his character, but which they did not consider themselves empowered to investigate. They were restricted in their enquiries by these objections, and hence they asked to be invested with sufficient authority to ascertain if there were "reasonable cause" for addressing the Judge out of office, as is provided for by the Constitution.

Mr Winchester was surprised that doubts existed as to the extent of the authority vested in the committee. The committee was not the organ of the House, to investigate the charges brought before them. These charges [illegible] the strict line of their conduct. If such were not the case, the grossest injustice might be daily perpetrated against innocent individuals. His opinion clearly confined the committee to the charges, and to them alone. They could not investigate charges not brought before the House, and he therefore considered that the resolution ought not to be adopted.

With respect to the other clause of the resolution, the committee were the sole judges, and could decide whether the House ought to proceed by way of formal impeachment, or by an address of three-fourths of each branch of the Legislature. They would recommend one or the other, as they might deem most expedient. This was illustrated in the case of Judge Elliot, where the committee had determined to recommend an address; but subsequently recommended impeachment.

Mr. Gayarré said that the committee desired particular instructions, because they doubted whether they had a right to go beyond the specific charges in the memorial.—Questioning his own interpretation of the law, he had conversed with several distinguished members of the bar, and they were of opinion that the committee were not cramped by the strict letter of the law of indictment, but could go beyond the specific charges, and enquire into all other cases of a similar nature. The committee wished justice to be done to the Judge and justice to the public. Were they to be strictly confined within the limits of the memorial? If they did so without further instructions, the public might put a wrong construction on their proceedings. The committee did not wish to incur no unnecessary responsibility. The resolution would test the sense of the House. If rejected, the committee would of course confine themselves strictly within the limits of the memorial, and would make no other investigations than those required in that document.

Mr. Winchester considered the first clause of the resolution clearly unnecessary, as the committee possessed the power of recommending one of the other mode of action.

Mr Gayarré said the committee wished to know whether if the charges are not sufficient to authorize either impeachment or address out of office, the committee could go beyond them. If instructed to enquire whether there be any reasonable cause to address the Judge out of office, they could then investigate any complaints made before them, such as the memorial from the old lady referred to, and many other charges alleged to be of a swindling nature. The committee wished to understand distinctly the strict line of duty which they were to observe.

Mr. Winchester said he was in strong advocacy of the [illegible] The mode of impeachment was prescribed by law. If defective, let us amend it; but until then we must execute the laws as they exist. Otherwise the committee might investigate matters not brought before the House, and the law which we were bound to support would thus be infringed. If a general charge existed, the committee could summon a dozen witnesses as to the charge, but they could not go beyond these charges, and examine others not preferred in the memorial. New charges they could not undertake to examine. A precedent of this kind would be highly dangerous and lead to flagitious abuses.

Mr Cole read the article in the Constitution respecting impeachment and address, and contended that all that was required was the insertion in the journal of the legislature of the causes of removal. As the memorial did not need to be sworn to, he could not conceive why the committee could not be instructed to take cognizance of any charges which might be brought relative to addressing the Judge off the bench. Mr Cole said causes did exist for enquiring into the conduct of the Judge, and there was no reason why the resolution should not be adopted.

Mr Burthe moved to excuse the committee from voting on the question of the adoption of the resolution. The House refused to excuse them.

The resolutions were adopted, the Orleans delegation, who constitute the Committee, abstaining from voting on the question.

Mr Duvigneaud, by consent, reported from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, an act relative to the Port Wardens and Harbor Masters of New Orleans.

Order of the Day.

The act to amend the revenue laws of the state was taken up as the special order of the day. The bill was adopted by sections, with an amendment by Mr. Bush, giving non residents whose lands are seized for arrears of taxes, two years instead of one, for the redemption of the land. The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial from A. Lesbore, submitting new charges against Judge Preval—Referred to the Special Committee to which the first memorial had been preferred.

On motion of Mr. Boudousquié, the House took up a bill for the relief of J. F. Duzel, and adopted and passed the same.

Mr. Crossman presented a memorial from sundry merchants of New Orleans, asking an amendment of the laws relative to the inspection of flour. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr Morgan the House took up the several bills relating to public education, and made them the order of the day for Thursday next at 12 o'clock.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, presented by Mr Pilié.

Mr Duvigneaud moved to amend by including curators, testamentary executors, tutors or administrators among the persons included in the provisions of the first section—Adopted.

Mr Duvigneaud moved an amendment by which the English and French text were made to correspond. Adopted.

Mr Pilié suggested one or two other verbal amendments to the text, which were adopted.

The second section was adopted without amendment.

The third section reads as follows:

Be it further enacted, &c That in prosecutions for embezzlement or larceny of bank notes, checks, bills of exchange, promissory notes, gold or silver money, or other property of that kind, it shall not be necessary to set forth in the indictment a minute and detailed description thereof but a general allegation of the amount or amounts each of the thing or things embezzled or stolen, shall be sufficient.

Mr Pilié moved to add "and evidence of larceny and embezzlement of a part shall warrant conviction," adopted and the section was adopted.

Mr. Pilié offered an additional section, providing that prescription shall not expire until three years after the discovery of the crime. Adopted

The bill was read a third time and passed

Mr Duvigneaud asked as a special favor that the House should take up the bill relating to the Public School of Orleans. It would probably occasion no discussion and would occupy but a few minutes. It was the first time he had ever asked a similar favor. The motion prevailed.

The bill provides that the amount paid by the state towards the support of the Public Schools, be augmented from $2 to $3 [illegible] for every child in the parish, providing that the whole amount do not exceed $16,000.

Mr Marks did not feel disposed to go into an appropriation of so large an amount of money without ample information. He would therefore move to refer it to the Committee on Public Education.

Mr Duvigneaud explained that the law now in force granted $10,000 to the Public Schools, and the bill asked nothing more than an increase of $6,000. The city contributed $300,000 to the expenses of the State, and received nothing in return but $10,000—comparatively less than the appropriation to any parish in the State for similar purposes. The Third Municipality, which was very poor, had 300 children who could not be educated from want of funds.

Mr Stillé said that within the last two years the numbers of children educated in the public schools of New Orleans had increased in a tenfold ratio. In the Second Municipality alone $30,000 per annum was expended for this object. Under such circumstances he considered the proposed appropriation a small sum. He hoped and trusted that there was no man in this House cold and callous enough to refuse it. He further hoped that this great and beneficent system of public schools would not be limited to New Orleans, but would be extended all over the State.

The bill was adopted, read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr Marks, the House took up the bill for the encouragement of the Volunteer Corps of the First Division of the Militia of Louisiana. The bill exempts the officers and privates of said corps to the extent of this division from doing jury duty, under certain conditions.

Mr Cruzat at first opposed to the bill but in case certain amendments were adopted, he would support it. Mr C wished to subject the citizens of Jefferson to jury duty in the several courts of that parish. He moved to make it the special order for to morrow. After some conversation, Mr Cruzat withdrew his objections, and the first section of the bill was adopted. The remaining sections were then adopted, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill to encourage the culture of silk next came up as the special order of the day. Mr Gaudet said a similar bill had been reported at the last session of the Legislature, but too late for action. The bill was reported at this session by the Committee on Unfinished Business, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, by which the present substitute had been reported.

The bill was taken up. Mr. Burthe said that in Massachusetts, where premiums were offered for cocoons and raw silk, the first year there was but $74 paid, the second about $1,400, and the third year nearly $1,000.

Mr. Boudousquié said that the time had come when we must look to some other staple than cotton for the support of our planters. That article was so low that it did not pay. The climate of Louisiana was as well adapted to the culture of silk as any climate in the world, and the article raised was little inferior to Chinese silk. All we wished to do was to set the ball in motion.

Mr. Garderé moved a proviso limiting the amount to be paid out of the Treasury at $3,000.

Mr. Marks preferred limiting the time rather than the amount, because the latter might prevent some persons from receiving the rightful avails of their industry.

Mr. Burthe concurred in these views, and thought the reason alledged by Mr. Marks sound and conclusive. It was altogether unlikely that the amount the first year or two would be large, but it might happen that more cocoons might be raised, than the limit would allow the Treasurer to pay. This would be unjust.

Mr. Marks proposed to limit the sum at $3,000. On this proposition some debate arose.

Mr. Boudousquié thought the amount too high, though there was no danger of such a sum being drawn from the Treasurer. Mr. B. alluded to the general importance of the subject—he said we must encourage this culture, that it was the embryo of a branch of industry of vast magnitude. He contended that our leading staple, cotton, was daily depreciating in value, under the active competition of other countries. That in this depreciation Great Britain was the prime mover, instigated as she was by sentiments of hostility towards our manufacturing and commercial industry; and that it was our bounden duty to supply the depreciation in our cotton culture, by other means.

Mr. Gaudet said the bill was not intended to last forever as soon as we perceived that the silk culture had attained a certain importance, we could cut off the premium. He considered any limitation therefore, unnecessary.

Mr Marks said the proviso might stop the impetus given to the business, because the rich would have advantage over the poor, in providing silk and would be sure to get to the Treasury before them. Let us legislate, said Mr Marks, from year to year, and the moment we perceive that our finances are exposed to drain from this source, we can curtail it. The proviso appeared to him unnecessary, if not absolutely injurious to the object in view.

The proviso was rejected, and the section was adopted. The remaining sections of the bill were adopted with trifling amendments. The act is limited to 5 years.

Mr. Texada had been a silent opponent of the bill. He was opposed to this system of bounties, and thought that the interest of the planter would speedily enough inform him when to abandon the culture of cotton and take to that of silk; after a while we would be offering premiums for stock, for Ayrshire rams and Durham cows, &c.

The bill was read a third time and passed; yeas 32, nays, 5

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the House took up the bill to provide for the trial of recused cases in the 10th judicial district. Mr Taylor offered a substitute which was adopted, read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned.

OFFICIAL.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FIRST SESSION—SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, 6th February, 1845.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

This being the day fixed for the consideration of local business, Mr Burthe moved for a dispensation of the rules, to take up for a second reading, the resolution fixing Monday, 10th instant, for the election of the State Treasurer, which resolution had been laid on the table subject to the call of the House.

Said motion having prevailed, said resolution was taken up and adopted.

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

The House then took up the bill entitled:

An act to amend an act entitled: An act supplementary to the several acts relative to the Harbor Master, Wardens and Port of the port of New Orleans, and for other purposes. Approved 13th March, 1837.

After some discussion, the first section having been adopted;

On motion, the said bill was made the special order of the day for Thursday next, 14th instant, to be taken up after the reading of the Journal.

The Speaker appointed the following members on the resolution appointing a Special Committee to enquire into the propriety and expediency of reducing the tax on negro slaves brought into this State for sale, and report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs Morgan, Campbell and Newport.

On motion, the rules were dispensed with and Mr Winchester in behalf of the Select Committee to whom was recommitted the bill entitled:

An act to revive and amend the several acts of the last Legislature connected with an adjustment of the debts proper of the State, reported a new bill under the same title, which was read for the first time by its title only; and on motion, made the special order of the day for to-morrow, Friday, 7th instant, to be taken up immediately after the reading of the Journal.

The rules having again been dispensed with, Mr Key in behalf of a Select Committee to whom had been referred the petition of sundry citizens of the parish of Rapides, remonstrating against another memorial of the citizens of the same parish, praying that the Police Jury of said parish be authorised by an act of the Legislature to tax a certain portion of the residents of the said parish of Rapides together with a bill under progress, entitled:

An act to empower the Police Jury of the parish of Rapides to impose a special tax for a certain purpose, reported back said bill.

The House then took up the bill entitled:

An act to amend an act entitled, An act relative to roads and levees in the parishes of Assumption and Lafourche Interior, and for other purposes.

The several sections having been adopted as amended—together with two additional sections,

On motion, the rules were dispensed with, and the same read a third time.

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

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate to the same.

The bill from the Senate entitled:

An act to divide the land tax of the parish of Ouachita, between that parish and the parish of Morehouse.

And bill from the House entitled:

An act to create an additional election precinct in the parish of St Landry were read a second time and adopted, and the rules having been dispensed with, said bills were read a third time.

On motion, ordered, that said bills do pass, and retain their titles.

The clerk was directed to inform the senate thereof.

On motion of Mr Newport, the rules were dispensed with, and the House took the bill entitled:

An act to change the mode of holding the general elections in the parish of East Baton Rouge, when, on motion of Mr Cruzat, the House went into a recess of a few minutes.

The House having met again, proceeded to the second reading of said bill.

During the discussion of the first section of said bill, Mr Cruzat offered a substitute to the whole bill.

During the discussion on the first section of said substitute, which reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc. That from and after the passage of this act, the police juries of the several parishes in this State be, and they are hereby authorized to divide their respective parishes into as many election precincts [illegible] of contiguous territory as [illegible] may deem expedient; and appoint suitable and convenient places for holding the several elections therein.

Mr Glaize offered the following proviso:

And that police juries have power to abolish any precincts that they may deem unnecessary, when

Mr Stillé offered the following as an amendment to the same:

Provided, that no election precincts shall be abolished, changed or created, except by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

Mr Morgan moved to reject the proviso offered by Mr Stillé.

On said motion, Mr Stillé called for the ayes and nays, when it appeared that

Messrs Bickham, Campbell, Caruthers, Day, Deblanc, Fortson, Gayarré, Glaze, Griffin, Howell, Kilgore, Marks, May, Moore, Morgan, Newport, Parker, Peck, Perkins, Ratliff, Rogers, Strawther, Taylor, Texada and Wailes, had voted in the affirmative—25 ayes; and that

Messrs Benjamin, Burthe, Cole, Crossman, Cruzat, Duclouzel, Garderé, Gaudet, Hebert, Laiker, Lewis, Lavergne, Leblanc of Lafourche Interior, Pilié, Ray, Stillé, Van Wickle, Waterston and Young, had voted in the negative—19 nays.

Said motion having prevailed, said proviso was laid on the table indefinitely

Mr Glaize then withdrew his amendment.

Said first section, was adopted with a proviso offered by Mr Cruzat.

The several sections having been adopted as amended.

On motion, ordered that said bill be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

On motion, the rules were suspended, and the House took up the bill entitled:

An act to amend and extend the charter of the Mexican Gulf Railway and

On motion, the same was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next, 12th inst.

The House then proceeded to the regular order of the day.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bill entitled: An act for the sale of the 16th sections of the public land donated by Congress to the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes;

Which had been made the special order of the day for this day, was taken up.

When the House adjourned to to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

DIED—Yesterday, the 17th inst. J. W. COLLINS, resident of the city, after a lingering illness. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral at 4 o'clock this evening, from the residence of his father in law Alexander Phillips, No 60 Chartres street without further notice.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Feb 4	London	Jan 4
New York	Feb 7	Liverpool	Jan 4
Philadelphia	Feb 8	Paris	Jan 3
Washington	Feb 8	Havre	Dec 31
Baltimore	Feb 8	Mexico	Dec 28
Charleston	Feb 11	Tampico	Dec 19
Cincinnati	Feb 8	Vera Cruz	Jan 31
Louisville	Feb 9	Houston	Feb 10
Havana	Feb 5	Galveston	Feb 11

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY NIGHT,
February 17, 1845.

The Cotton market opened quietly this morning, but towards the close of business, however, a better demand sprung up, and the sales of the day reached fully 6000 bales at our figures.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi		Tennessee and N. Ala.	
Inferior	[illegible]	Trash and Inferior	[illegible]
Ord. to Good Ord.	[illegible]	Ordinary	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	Middling	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	Good Middling	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	Middling Fair	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	Fair	[illegible]
Good Fair	[illegible]	Good Fair	[illegible]
Good & Fine	00 @ 00	Good and Fine	[illegible]

Exchange continues to droop, and bill drawers were compelled to submit to lower rates. We quote London [illegible] per cent premium. Paris 5f. 28½ @ 5f. 31¼. New York 60 days 1½ @ 2½ per cent discount; Checks [illegible] per cent discount.

☞ The Blessings of Progeny are universally acknowledged as the only transmission of our names and fortunes; and the Juno Cordial stands as the sure intermediate cause in all cases of debility, organic derangement or constitutional imbecility—sold by appointment at 59 Poydras street; also, the Celebrated Hair Eradicator, to remove superfluous hair from the face, forehead, neck or arms; also, the genuine Balm of Columbia, to restore the hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off.

☞ CARD—The Bayou Sara packet BRILLIANT, will leave this morning, the 11th instant, at 10 A. M., being the commencement of the spring and summer arrangement. fy18 W H AVERY

☞ CARD—For Louisville and Cincinnati—The new fast running passenger steamer HARKAWAY, Capt. M. G. Anders will leave for the above and intermediate ports this day at 12 o'clock, M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, f 18 44 Poydras

☞ CARD—For Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburg—The new fast running steamer EL DORADO, Captain C. Stone, will leave for the above and intermediate ports this day positively, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which hour passengers will please be on board.

HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, f 18 44 Poydras

☞ Messrs Warner, Arnold & Co., or Wm Haldeman, consignees per steamer CHAMPION, will please call at 14 Poydras street, and receive a package to the above address. f 18

☞ Mr Franklin Sawyer, Jr, consignee of one box mdse per ship CONCORDIA, from Boston, will please call at the subscriber's office and receive the same. L H GALE, 60 Common

☞ The captain of the French ship EMILY, will not be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship. f 14

☞ The ship REPUBLIC, D Jackson, master, is now discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. All goods not permitted in 5 days, will be sent to the public stores under a general order.

f 13 6t FOSDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

☞ Ship COLUMBUS Capt Coffin, from Boston, will commence discharging this morning opposite the Orleans Press—Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. J P WHITNEY & Co. f 13 74 Camp

☞ Neither the captain nor the consignees of the French brig MINERVE, Captain Russet from Martinique, will be accountable for any debts contracted by her crew. 11—10t BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co, 24 Bienville

CITY BANK. New Orleans, 17th Feb. 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 3d day of March next, between the hours of 10 A M and 2 P M.

f 8 R J PALFREY, Cashier.

CITY BANK. New Orleans 17th Feb 1845.

THIS BANK will be closed on Saturday next, the 22d inst. Notes and bills payable on that day will be payable on Friday, the 21st inst.

f 18 R J PALFREY, Cashier.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, New Orleans February 17, 1845.

THE following appointments of Directors of this Bank for the current year were made (by the State) on the 20th ult.

Messrs J B E VIGNIE, H D PEIRE, C TOLEDANO.

And on the 10th inst, the following named gentlemen were elected by the stockholders viz:—

Messrs J MONTGOMERY, ALF HENNEN, D FURTHE, ALEX PHILLIPS, J B A FLIE, T B BLANCHARD.

And at a meeting held this day J B E VIGNIE was unanimously elected President.

f 18 1t R RELF, Cashier.

LEECHES.

MR. TRASFORENT informs the public that having received from France a fine assortment of leeches of the first quality, he has opened a Depot on the 17th instant, Ste. Anne street, No 71 between Bourbon and Royal. [illegible] always be had at the following prices—10, 15, 20 and 25 cents f 18 P. TRASFORENT

NOTARY PUBLIC.

GERMAIN PLESSY, duly commissioned and sworn, has the honor of informing the public and his friends that he has opened his office on Esplanade street, Lamothe's house, between Moreau and Casacalvo. f 18 3t

A VERY superior family of NEGROES for sale, comprising a man who is a French and American Cook and Pastry Cook, his wife a Creole, washer and ironer, and two fine children, will be sold on accommodating terms to a family in the city, apply to J A BEARD & Co banks' Arcade f 18

A SUPERIOR French and American Man Cook to hire—a good artiste and capable to take charge of the cooking of a Restaurant or Hotel. Apply to J A BEARD & Co, Bank Place f 18

FOSDICK & BRO, No 74 Camp street, offer for sale on liberal terms—

Oil—20 bbls winter strained sperm; teas—200 pkgs young hyson; 50 half chests choice gunpowder; 50 pkgs old hyson, powchong; cider—100 bbls Newark first quality; vinegar—75 do cider vinegar; tanner's oil—10 do; porter and stout—10 casks London; champagne—86 baskets champagne wine; verdigris—26 cases pure; butter—20 firkins fresh and choice Goshen; clocks—12 cases bevel wood clocks; soda water—250 doz A W Kappe; brandy—25 half pipes pure cognac; wine—17 qr casks port, 10 do Madeira; gin—10 pipes swan gin; snuff—20 jars Maccaboy; paper—100 reams foolscap; lead—50 pigs lead; shoes—4 cases gentlemen's boots and shoes; varnish—1 bbl copal; candles—10 bxs sperm. f 8

CARPENTER'S TOOLS—Viz: augers, hand and tenon saws, butchers' chisels, plane irons, American socket chisels, squares, screw drivers, spoke shears, braces and bitts, compasses, rules, gimblets, draw knives, pencils, files, rasps, &c. in store and for sale by

f 18 W A RYAN, 48 Chartres

LONDON PORTER—40 casks Berkley & Perkins' London porter in pints and quarts landing ex ship Republic and for sale by SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

HOSIERY—A few cases English hosiery, consisting of brown and white half hose, ladies white hose, undervests and drawers in store and for sale by SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

PERCUSSION CAPS WADS AND POWDER, of the best English manufacture, together with a variety of articles used by Hunters, in store and for sale by f 18 W A RYAN, 48 Chartres

MUSQUITO NETTING—A few cases fine white checked linen musquito netting in store and for sale by f 18 SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

SCOTCH ALE—90 casks [illegible] pints and quarts, landing ex ship Republic, for sale by f 19 SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

FINE GUNS, RIFLE AND PISTOLS, in store and for sale by W A RYAN, 48 Chartres st

BALDWIN'S PLANES—An excellent assortment in store and for sale by W A RYAN, f 18 48 Chartres st

TEA—350 packages assorted green and black teas—part very superior, for sale by f 17 WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine

STARCH—40 boxes Procter's starch, landing and for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, f 17 44 Poydras

LINSEED OIL—20 barrels Linseed Oil, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, f 17 44 Poydras

CHEESE—100 boxes Western cheese landing for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, f 17 44 Poydras

FLOUR—300 bbls superfine Flour landing and for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, f 17 44 Poydras street

WHISKEY—100 barrels rectified whiskey, landing and for sale by f 17 HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

COFFEE—500 bags prime green Rio Havana Laguyra and Java, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, f 17 60 Magazine

WHISKEY—25 barrels old Bourbon Whiskey, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, f 17 44 Poydras

SEGARS—Just received from Havana, Regalias and Millars, different brands, for sale by f 17 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 31 Old Levee

SPERM CANDLES—500 boxes New Bedford and other brands, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

SPERM OIL—10 000 gallons in casks, tierces and barrels winter, fall and spring bleached, in store for sale by f 17 W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

BOSTON SALAERATUS—100 cases, barrels and kegs, for sale by f 17 W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

EMPTY BOTTLES—Hampers of 125, French importation, in store and for sale by f 17 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

CORKS—From France, fine quality, in bags of 1000, 500 and 250 corks, for sale by f 17 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

VINEGAR—Of white wine, in barrels—imported from France—for sale by f 17 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—200 cases, landing from ship Natchez and Columbus, for sale by f 14 R G HOOBS, 12 Customhouse.

PALM LEAF HATS—30 cases fine and common Palm leaf hats, for sale by FROST & Co f 12 10 Magazine

FLOUR—1000 bbls St Louis flour, superfine favorite brands in store and for sale by f 15 PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

MACKEREL—175 bbls No 3 North and South, now landing from barque Natchez and for sale by f 15 PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

BOSTON NAILS—500 kegs Old Colony Iron company nails, in store and for sale by f 15 PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

FIGS—125 drums fresh Smyrna figs now landing from ship Columbus, for sale by f 15 PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

SOAP—25 boxes Oline, a new article, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, f 14 92 Tchoupitoulas

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—50 boxes ordinary, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, f 14 92 Tchoupitoulas

LEAF TOBACCO—Havana best Vuelta de Abajo tobacco in store, for sale by f 14 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

SUGAR—23 hhds fair and prime qualities, in store and for sale by A GORDON, WYLIE & Co, f 14 62 Bienville street.

CUBA LEAF TOBACCO—A choice of 61 odd bales an immediate realization wished offered for sale by f 13 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

MADEIRA AND SHERRY in demi bbls, imported and for sale by f 10 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

LEATHER—Sole leather, country made, excellent quality, in store and for sale by f 10 REYNAUD & FALLON 34 Tchoupitoulas

SUGAR—Box Havana sugar—a lot of superior yellows offered for sale at a fair price by f 10 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

NAILS—500 casks assorted cut nails, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner Magazine and Lafayette

STAR CANDLES—40 boxes Grant & Dietrich's brand for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, f14 92 Tchoupitoulas street

STARCH—100 bxs Schuleburg's brand, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, f 14 92 Tchoupitoulas

FLOUR—50 bbls superfine flour for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, f 14 92 Tchoupitoulas

BALE ROPE AND BAGGING—200 pieces and coils superior, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, f 14 92 Tchoupitoulas

RIO COFFEE—12,000 bags various qualities, direct importations, in store and for sale by f 13 GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

TEA—A small lot of choice Hyson in packages, now in store, for sale by f 14 GEO. GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

OLIVE OIL—100 baskets received direct from the manufacturers, in store, for sale by f 14 GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

COGNAC BRANDY—20 quarter casks Castillon and J J Dupuy, entitled to debenture, for sale by f 14 W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

LETTER PAPER—500 reams Ames ruled in store for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co, f 13 30 Old Levee

TANNERS' OIL—Twelve barrels landing from ship Hiah, and for sale by T TOBY & BOGERT, f 13 70 Camp

OIL—2000 galls pure winter sperm oil, landing from ship Columbus, for sale by f 13 WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

OIL—800 gallons winter Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached, in store, for sale by f 13 WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

THREAD—A few cases superior Leeds linen thread, assorted Nos and colors, in store, and for sale by f 13 SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

BLEACHED SHEETINGS—3 cases Chickapee 4 4 bleached Sheeting; 2 cases Hamilton 6-4 bleached do, for sale by WM FROST & Co 28 Old Levee f 13

CANDLES—500 boxes New Bedford Sperm Candles, best brands, for sale by WM FROST & Co, f 13 28 Old Levee

WHALE OIL—1000 gallons bleached winter and fall Whale Oil in barrels and casks, for sale by f 13 WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

LOWELLS—10 bales 4-4 and 7-8 Canton Lowells, landing from ship Columbus for sale by f 13 WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

DOUBLOONS AND EXCHANGE on Havana, for sale by f 13 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

TANNERS' OIL—12 bbls [illegible] landing from ship [illegible] for sale by T TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp

COLOGNE—12 cases [illegible] of Jean Marie Farina brands, for sale by J P WHITNEY & Co, f 13 74 Camp

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT—This preparation strongly recommends itself to the favor of the public from its positive medicinal virtues, and from its great success in the cure of Billious affections and Febrile Diseases, to which the variable climate of our country is so subject. Prescribed in such cases it has been found universally to afford relief, and has gained much reputation among medical men, who most generally sanction its use among their patients. In a torpid state of the liver it is, persevered in for a few days, has been found to aid in restoring the functions of that important organ. In Gout and Rheumatism it has given great satisfaction, as having in a short period allayed all the inflammatory symptoms. It has in numerous cases succeeded in effectually curing those afflicted. Of its success in cases of Gravel, Indigestion, Heartburn, Costiveness, and Headache, it has favorably proved in every instance a medicine of great utility.

Being one of the most delightful, as well as mildest purgatives, now before the public, it possesses all the medicinal virtues of the most approved Seltzer Aperient, with the sparkling agreeableness of soda water, and as it acts gently upon the system, it restores the digestive powers when inactive, and excites a healthy and vigorous tone to the stomach, giving to the patient renewed health and strength. It strongly commends itself to planters or persons going to sea, as its virtues being equally efficacious on sea or shore or in any climate, it may be used with greater facility than any other preparation.

Testimonials from gentlemen of high standing in their profession, hereto annexed, strongly guarantee the efficacy and valuable character, and commends them to the favorable notice of an intelligent Public.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM THOMAS BOYD, M. D.

"It affords me sincere pleasure to add my favorable commendation to your list of valuable testimonials of the character of your Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. It is a very palatable, delightful and cooling effervescing draught and possesses medicinal properties highly valuable in their nature. Its effervescence is more durable and pleasant—its taste more agreeable, and its mode of use far easier and more convenient than any similar preparation I have ever known; whilst its action is, in truth, mild and effectual. Its truly beneficial qualities commend it strongly to the notice of the public."

(Signed) THOMAS BOYD, M. D.,
To Mr James Tarrant. No 291 Fourth street.
New York, Nov. 17, 1844.

FROM JOHN W. SCHMIDT, Jr, M. D.

"I have frequently used and prescribed Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, and know of no remedy so pleasant and effective those where a mild laxative is required. It must materially supercede the use of Seidlitz Powders, and other mild laxatives. It also possesses anti-acid properties which do not belong to the Seidlitz. It will also particularly adapted to pregnant women, and in Sea Sickness, when constipation is an attendant."

J. W. SCHMIDT, Jr., M. D.
To Mr James Tarrant. No. 6 Warren street,
New York, Nov. 12, 1844.

FROM JAMES H. ROGERS, M. D.

"Having made use of Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, I cheerfully give my testimonial in its favor. It has proved a most excellent family medicine. It is convenient and portable, mild and efficient in its action on the system; extremely refreshing and invigorating to the stomach, and is a delightful effervescent draught, resembling Soda Water to the taste, and imparting to the constitution all the benefits of the famed Seltzer of Germany. It has none of the objections usually attending the operation of the ordinary purgatives. To persons visiting or residing in warm climates, it will unquestionably prove a medicine of great utility."

(Signed) J. H. ROGERS, M. D.
New York, Nov. 14 1844. 79 Clinton Place, New York.

FROM EDWARD G LUDLOW, M. D.,

Trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the City of New York, and Censor of State Medical Society.

"I can with confidence recommend Tarrant's Effervescent Aperient as a mild and agreeable laxative and far superior to Seidlitz Powders. To persons living in warm climates, where cooling purgatives are so frequently required it is invaluable."

(Signed) EDWARD G. LUDLOW, M. D.
To Mr James Tarrant No. 688 Broadway.
New York, Nov. 12, 1844.

FROM GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

Surgeon at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

"I have given your Effervescent Seltzer Aperient on several occasions, and am much pleased with its effects. From its mild and gentle operation on the bowels, it is invaluable to females during pregnancy, relieving the sickness and nausea attendant thereon, and may be administered with perfect safety. To residents of warm climates, or persons visiting such countries, I would freely recommend it; also as a remedy in Sea Sickness. As a family Medicine it meets my full approbation."

(Signed) GEO. WILKES, M. D.
To Mr James Tarrant. No 26 Leight street
Oct. 9, 1844.

FROM M. PRICE MOORE, M. D.

"I have used your Effervescent Seltzer Aperient in several cases, with very happy results. As a mild Aperient, it has advantages over all other Aperients, particularly in cases of great debility where it is important to save the strength of the patient. It can be made a pleasant drink, and given in such doses as to obtain the object in view. As a Family medicine I think very highly of it, and can be freely used during the summer months."

(Signed) M. PRICE MOORE, M. D.
To Mr James Tarrant. No. 66 Hudson street.
New York, Nov. 18, 1844.

FROM JAMES TRUDEAU, M. D.

"I have often prescribed your Effervescent Seltzer Aperient in this city, and have always been pleased with its operation. It is, in my opinion, a pleasant safe, and mild laxative, calculated to please the most fastidious. To persons residing in warm climates, where a congested state of the liver is a frequent cause of disease, it is a most valuable medicine."

(Signed) JAMES TRUDEAU, M. D.
To Mr James Tarrant. No. 300 Broadway.
New York, Nov. 19, 1844.

FROM THE HON. JOHN M'KEON.

Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States; late Member of the Legislature of New York, and Member of Congress.

"I take great pleasure in recommending the Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, prepared by Mr James Tarrant, of this city as an exceedingly useful and valuable medicine."

(Signed) JOHN M'KEON.
New York, Nov. 18th, 1844.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by SICKLES & Co, Wholesale Druggists and Apothecaries, No. 40 Canal street and 24 Magazine street, Agents for the Proprietor. j16

FORTY HHDS AND TIERCES—250 second hand molasses bbls, in good order, and the new tierces made in New Orleans, for sale very cheap, on account of departure. Apply at No 16 Old Levee, to A. BOULANGE, near the Barracks. f 17—6t

LIQUIDS—150 casks claret in store, assorted qualities, half casks white wine; 10 half pipe Alexandre Seignette brandy, at the custom house; 700 baskets salad oil, in pints and quart bottles, 800 bxs Swiss absynth, best quality, [illegible]; 500 M. corks, regular and demi paper, assorted quality; 100 bxs assorted fruits in brandy; [illegible] sardines in oil, bxs and half bxs; [illegible] 400 do cherries, sundry brands, in pints and quarts; 100 do [illegible] flower water; 3000 French assorted cordials; 200 bxs assorted candies; 60 do vermicelli and maccaroni, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 35 Chartres

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—400 barrels and boxes Boston Sugar; [illegible] 200 bxs Boston Nails, 150 casks Rice; 200 boxes Sperm Candles; 10 pipes Gin, 10 half pipes Brandy; 30 casks Sperm Oil; 200 bags old Java Coffee; 400 boxes white Havana Sugar; 200 barrels No 3 Mackerel, 100 half and qr. No 1 [illegible]; 200 kits Salmon; 50 serons Indigo; 50 casks Saleratus; 3000 boxes Soap. NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier

SUNDRIES—French wines—claret St Emilion and other brands in casks and half casks; do in cases of [illegible] and prices; among it a fine Chateau Margaux, [illegible] cognac brandy—J J Dupuy and other brands in half pipes champagne; white wine in bbls. Preignac, Sauterne, Haut Sauterne, Graves; cordials, etc. etc in store and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

SUNDRIES—Bologna sausages in boxes; Sardines of Nantes; assortment of French conserves; pickles or vinegar; Fruits in brandy, assorted; orange flower water of superfine quality and [illegible]; French sugar plums; demi prunes; [illegible] vermicelli, etc. etc in store and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

WINES, &c.—Landing from brig Bordeaux Packet, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscriber—14 qr and half pipes cognac brandy, 4th proof; 200 boxes claret, 12 bottles; 40 boxes brandy cherries; 44 casks claret superior quality; 13 baskets [illegible] oil and 5 cases mustard. f 17 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 31 Old Levee

TEAS—Superfine imperial and gunpowder teas in chests and cad ties; prime pouchong, souchong and young hyson, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, f 17 corner Magazine and Lafayette.

RIO COFFEE—Prime Rio coffee in double linen and single twilled bags, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner Magazine and Lafayette

SOAP—150 boxes Proctor and Gamble's extra No. 1 Soap, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, f 17 44 Poydras

BRANDY—3 half pipes and 11 qr pipes Bordeaux and Rochelle brandy, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, f 17 44 Poydras street

STORAGE at 141 Magazine st, and a yard in the rear of the building, terms moderate apply to R DITTRICH, 23 Poydras, corner of Tchoupitoulas

SARDINES—1000 boxes and half boxes sardines in oil, of [illegible], frere and Basset of La Rochelle, landing on packet ship Bordeaux, for sale by BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co, 24 Bienville

COFFEE &c.—100 bags Rio Coffee: 50 do Havana do; 20 do Java do; 10 cases white Havana Sugar; for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 & 15 St. Louis

TALLOW—52 bbls superior, in fine shipping order now landing from steamboat Express Mail and for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas

HAVANA SEGARS—80,400 assorted qualities, landing from steamship Alabama; 29,000 Regalias Florinda from brig Empresario for sale by J M CABALERO, 32 Old Levee

SEGARS—32,500 Regalias and Millars; Ugues and Cabanas's brand, landing per steamship Alabama, from Havana, for sale by E TROISGROS, 35 Old Levee

LETTER PAPER—French letter paper, very fine also for European postage, in boxes of 25 reams, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

SEGARS of various brands and descriptions—a very large and assorted stock, imported from Havana, on hand and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

SPERM CANDLES—500 boxes assorted New Bedford sperm candles, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, f 10 corner Magazine and Lafayette

FRESH MADDER SEED of Direct Importation. An excellent article for cultivating on a plantation, the profit from it is much larger than either sugar or cotton. Apply at the seed store of WM DINN, 11 Common f 18

FRESH HAVANA TOBACCO SEED—A superior article for sale at the seed store of WM DINN, f 18 11 Common

CAROLINA CORN PEAS, of Direct Importation—60 barrels of very superior quality, for sale at the seed store of f 18 WM DINN, 11 Common

BEEF AND PORK—250 bbls mess and prime pork; 300 bbls mess M. O. and prime beef at [illegible] Inspection, for sale by f 14 PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

GUNPOWDER—Eden Park Mills, in kegs, halves and quarters, in quantities to suit purchasers and of a quality guaranteed to equal the most favorite manufacture hitherto known; offered for sale by f 13 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, landing from ship Tulma, from Bordeaux—[illegible] 150 half bxs pure Perigord truffles [illegible] corner Royal and Customhouse.

[illegible] DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 & 15 St Louis. f 18

☞ AUCTION NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has the honor to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the store No 5 Toulouse street, one door from the alley of the [illegible] Bank, leading to the Exchange, to devote himself entirely to public sales on the levee, of real estate, slaves and stocks, and also local sales, such as furniture, &c. He will always be found at his store ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer. f 18

DORSEY, VINCENT & Co., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 25 Chartres street, New Orleans.

☞ Particular attention given to retail [illegible] package sales of dry goods.

☞ Liberal advances will be made on all goods consigned for sale.

BY DORSEY, VINCENT & Co.
WM BENDER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock precisely—A choice selection of dry goods, viz: Jaconets, linens, [illegible] French [illegible]

A lot of ready made clothing. f 17

BY E B PETITPAIN. Shoes and Dry goods.

THIS DAY, 18th February, will be sold at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, No 128 Chartres street, an assortment of Dry Goods, and, 25 cases Boots Shoes and Brogans. f 18

BY SYKES & HYDE. [illegible], Auctioneer.

ON WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold in their Sales Room, No 51 Magazine st. A good assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, consisting of Muslins, Linens, Kerseys, Palmerino, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Cottonades, Sewing Silk, Brown Linen Drillings, fancy Drills, Virginia Osnaburgs, with a variety of other articles.

Also—40 pieces 6-4 and 8-4 Canton [illegible] Matting.

Goods will be ready for examination early on the morning of sale. f 17

BY ABAT AND DOMINGON.

Valuable property in the First Municipality.

WILL be sold on Saturday, the 22d February 1845, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis st.

A lot of ground, situated on Chartres st. between St Peter and Toulouse, [illegible] measuring 28 feet (French) front on Chartres street, by 150 feet in depth. Together with a [illegible] brick house, with a high brick kitchen and paved yard [illegible]

Terms—One half cash, and the balance at [illegible] Act of sale before Mr Amedee [illegible]

BY ABAT & DOMINGON.

Sale to close a Concern.

ON Tuesday, 18th February, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A M will be sold in Chartres street, No 91, between [illegible] ville and Conti.

THE STORE OF MR. [illegible]:

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

Terms—cash. f 15

OFFICE WESTERN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, February 12, 1845

AT an election held at this office, on the 3d inst. the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

L. Matthews,	A D Kelly,
John Martin,	[illegible] Beck,
J L Bogert,	[illegible] Moran,
G W Denton,	W C Hicks,
F Jordy,	[illegible]
H F McKenna,	J D Marks,
John Minturn,	J E Whitall,
David [illegible]	

At a meeting of the board, on the evening of the 11th inst. L. Matthews, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

f 13 GEORGE C LAWRASON, Secretary

LOUISIANA INSTITUTION,

CONDUCTED BY R. [illegible], Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts.

No. 71, Rampart street, between Bienville and Conti.

SATISFIED with the success which he has hitherto observed, and proud of the opinions of confidence which an enlightened public have reposed in him for the last years the Principal experiences great pleasure in admitting into the interior of his establishment those parents who may feel desirous of witnessing the activity and [illegible] with which the studies of the Seminary are conducted under the careful superintendence of the various professors. [illegible] The pupil who is vanquished [illegible] in his turn, the conqueror. An examination which takes place on each Thursday [illegible] semi-monthly distribution of certificates [illegible] establishment is well acquainted with his pupils, and has found means to awaken [illegible] his labors, if parents will, from time to time, be present at the examination, which are neither tedious nor [illegible]

The following gentlemen have placed their children in the Louisiana Seminary:

Hon. A. Murphy of the Supreme Court,

R Spedden, Esq.	John Lawless, Esq.
J A Livandais, Esq.	F Heard, Esq.
Samuel Stuart, Esq.	W H [illegible], Esq.
C Lacoste, Esq.	B [illegible], Esq.
H [illegible], Esq.	J F Nolan, Esq.
Robinson, Esq.	[illegible], Esq.
E [illegible], Esq.	V [illegible], Esq.
J. h. Twitchel, Esq.	F [illegible], Esq.
A Guillot, Esq.	St Cyr, Esq.
John Walker, Esq.	T Theard,
Alex Depremont, Esq.	P [illegible], Esq.
T. Lartigue, Esq.	

COURSE OF STUDIES.

Reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, mathematics, history of religion, general history, geography, mythology.

LANGUAGES.

French, English, Spanish, Latin, Greek.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Music, drawing, dancing, fencing.

TERMS.

Day scholars for French, English and Spanish, per month, [illegible]

Half boarders, [illegible]

Boarders, [illegible]

Two dollars in addition for every other language, as well as drawing. [illegible]

There are six professors attached to the establishment. English is exclusively spoken from 8 A M to 1 P M. [illegible]

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.—The emigrants [illegible] this country by Mr Castro, are hereby notified that a settlement has been formed on the West bank of the river Medina, 25 miles west of San Antonio, and that in addition to the land [illegible] they will be entitled to a town lot in the town of Castroville. Those who do not appear to claim their lands within [illegible] from this date their contracts will be null and void.

Any other persons desirous of settling [illegible] healthy and desirable section of the country [illegible] of the site chosen for the town of Castroville [illegible] population of nearly two hundred souls [illegible] and 40 houses erected since the 3d of September [illegible] are offered a town lot for building, with [illegible] acres on the East bank of the river, [illegible] on condition that they will build a house on the [illegible] titles will be delivered to them. [illegible] every description [illegible] great abundance [illegible] permanent spring furnish [illegible] water.

The most unfounded and absurd rumors [illegible] circulated respecting this Colony, by persons [illegible] State Department office, where the [illegible] town is deposited, or to John W. Smith [illegible] Cooke and Capt. Ogden, representatives of Bexar [illegible] Mr G. T. Howard, Sheriff Bexar county [illegible] or to the authorities of Bexar county [illegible] H. CASTRO

Washington, December 4th, 1844. 17 6t

NEW ORLEANS DRAINING COMPANY.

AN election by the stockholders of this company for [illegible] Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held on Monday next, 17th inst, at the Company's [illegible] between the hours of 11 A M and 1 o'clock P M.

f 14 8t FERGUS GARDERE, Secretary

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, BY J. B. CABOS.

No. 24 Jefferson street, New Orleans.

SEVERAL cooks and stewards wish to be employed [illegible]

Also—Bar-keepers, who can furnish good recommendations.

TEN SERVANTS, white or colored, cooks, washers and ironers, can be engaged immediately in private families, at good wages.

N. B.—Bakers and other tradesmen, or those who are in want of journeymen or servants of either sex will apply to M. Cabos, No. 24 Jefferson street, from 10 A M until half past 2, and from 4 to 6.

☞ Persons having employment to offer to workmen will not be required to pay any thing at this office.

SPRING DRY GOODS.

BY the last arrivals from Liverpool and Havre, have received an extensive and general assortment of [illegible] Scotch, German and French DRY GOODS [illegible] we call the particular attention of dealers [illegible] determined to sell as low as the importers of the [illegible] articles. In our assortment will be found: [illegible]

f10 [illegible]

SPRING GOODS—100 dozen muslin cravats [illegible] French [illegible]

f17 LOISON & SILVESTRE, 35 Chartres

HAVANA SEGARS—[illegible] branded Lugar [illegible] Yudis Cubana, Mahonda, Palma Colombia [illegible] landing and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

DEMIJOHNS, &c.—[illegible] demijohns of [illegible] gallons each; 150 baskets empty bottles, 450 m. half long printed corks; 20 m superfine long do; 18 m demijohn do, 10 bales of twine 10 to the pound, in store and for sale by f 10 DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 & 15 St Louis

OIL, &c.—300 baskets Marseilles oil, Plagniol, 150 do Fossal do; 100 do Plagniol and Pinel in bottles; 100 Bordeaux, 75 boxes [illegible] 50 do French soap, for sale by

f 10 DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 & 15 St Louis

SAUSAGES—Landing ex barque [illegible] Regalias [illegible] for sale by DARAN QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 and 15 St Louis

HAVANA SEGARS—Receiving on steamer Alabama and brig Titi, from Havana—Regalias, Canones, Trabucos, Payonnes, Millar & Dames, Cabanas, Woodville, Victoria, and Palma brands, for sale by f 11 E JOHNS, 110 Poydras

WINE—300 bbls Madeira, imitation Marseilles; 50 half pipes Teneriffe imitation Madeira; [illegible] 12 barrels old Madeira; 80 do old [illegible] Port; for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co.

WINE—220 bbls white wine, Haut Sauterne, Barsac and Grave, 150 cases do Bordeaux red [illegible] 30 bbls white wine vinegar, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co. f 10 11 and 15 St Louis

RIO COFFEE—2000 bags prime Rio coffee, put up in double linen and single twilled bags, recently from Harriet and Warsaw, from Rio de Janeiro, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, f 10 corner of Magazine and Lafayette.

[illegible] J W STANTON & Co, corner Magazine and Lafayette.