LATEST DATES.

New-York	Jan. 14	London	Dec. 13
Boston	Jan. 15	Liverpool	Dec. 13
Philadelphia	Jan. 15	Paris	Dec. 12
Washington	Jan. 16	Havre	Dec. 1
Baltimore	Jan. 16	Bordeaux	Nov. 12
Charleston	Jan. 20	Mexico	Nov. 12
Havana	Jan. 20	Tampico	Dec. 1
Houston	Dec. 24	Vera Cruz	Nov. 7

Commercial.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVANA, JAN. 20.

Articles of Exportation.—Sugar—Half and half currency, per arroba, 4 @ 7, and 4½ @ 6½ reales.
Sugar—Florete, 8, 10 @ 9 @ 10½
—— White alone, 5½ @ 6
—— Quebrado, corriente, 4 @ 5.
—— Cucurucho, 3½ @ 3.
Coffee—First quality—per cwt. 9½ @ 9¾.
—— Second quality, 8½ @ 9.
—— Third quality, 6¾ @ 7.
—— Triage, 6¼ @ 6.
Tobacco, of the interior, ♯ cwt. $15 @ $20.
Flour, New-Orleans, ♯ barrel, $14 @ $16 00.
Lard, North America, ♯ cwt. $11 @ $12.
Butter, do do $14 @ $15.
Pork, ♯ brl $10 @ $18.
Beef, ♯ brl. $8 @ $10.
Wax, $18 @ 18 50.
Exchanges—On London, 11@11½ premium;—Paris 5 @ 6; Madrid, 5 @ 6½;—New-York, 2;—New-Orleans, 4 @ 4½ dis.—Boston 1½ premium.

DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

	From Liverpool.	From Boston.
Britannia	Jan. 4	Feb. 1
Caledonia	Feb. 4	Mar. 1
Acadia	Mar. 4	April 1
Columbia	April 5	May 1
Britannia	April 19	May 16
Caledonia	May 4	June 1
Acadia	May 19	June 16
Columbia	June 4	July 1

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Rockall—2414 bales cotton.
Liverpool—Per ship Sidney—1097 bales cotton.
Liverpool—Per British barque George—1290 bales cotton, 1 tons pig lead.
Boston—Per brig Favorite—464 brls pork, 250 kegs lard, 15 brls beans, 100 do beans, 867 bags corn, 5 brls sugar, 9 rolls leather, 23 bales moss.
Bremen—Per Bremen barque Johanna—300 hhds and 30 bales tobacco, 3000 staves, 2 tons moss.
Havana—Per steamship Alabama—64 half brls, 60 canals, 740 kegs lard, 34 bags butter, 621 brls flour, 45 brls beans, 3 hhds tobacco, 7 boxes.
New York—Per brig Francis P. Beck—734 hhds sugar.
New York—Per brig Loretta—444 hhds sugar.
Grand Caillou—Per schr Tarry-Not—ballast.
Marseilles—Per Austrian ship Etna—19 hhds tobacco, 137,800 staves.
Havre—Per ship Hannibal—2307 bales cotton.
Marseilles—Per ship Edwin—550 bales cotton, 9,300 kegs, 3 brls lard, 30 brls tallow, 3,000 staves, 1719 pigs lead.
Hamburg—Per Bremen brig Alwina—400 bales cotton.
Galveston—Per brig Sam'l Houston—groceries, provisions, &c.

IMPORTS.

Havana—Per steamship Natchez—1186 bags coffee, 12 ... 200,000 segars, 210 boxes, and 2 brls sugar, 64 boxes and 2 brls sweetmeats, 5 bales tobacco, 1 box seeds, 1 box mdze.
Kingston, (Ja.)—Per schr Baltimore—50 boxes, 40 bales tobacco, 5 brls snake root, 13 boxes Panama hats, [illegible], &c. to order.
Vermilion Bay—Per schr Cora—30 hhds sugar, to John C Marrison.
St. Marks, (Flo.)—Per schr Burlington—29 bales cotton, to R Duna; 19 J W Stilwell & co; 31 H O Ames; 3 boxes tobacco, 1 pipe gin, to Capt Ellis.
Charleston—Per brig Powhattan—282 casks rice, 5 ... and 6 mdze.
New York—Per ship Mississippi—sund mdze, to sundry consignees.
Thomaston—Per barque Clermont—1300 brls lime, to master.
New York—Per brig Lucy Ann—sund mdze, to sundry consignees.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Angora—49 bales cotton, to order; 23 P A Hardy & co; 19 Flower & Finley; 29 Buddle, W. & co; 17 Brand & Landry; 14 M Caruthers; 14 Peyroux, Arceuil & co; 10 L Le Carpentier & son; 12 W Jackson & co; 13 J B Byrne & co 10 J & R Geddes; 10 K Dunbar; 9 A Ricarde; 5 Fallain, Bellocq & Degelos; 3 Lanve & Bros; 3 owner on board; 14 C Harrod; total 236 bls cotton; sundries to owner on board.
Natchitoches—Per steamer John Linton—476 bales cotton to Lambeth, Thompson & co; 17 A Chatignier; 77 Blair & ...; 122 Peyroux, Arceuil & co; 10 A Ledoux & co; 51 Flower & Finley; 301 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 16 ... & Ringgold; 16 J B Plauche & co; 106 A Ricarde & co; 25 C Toledano; 58 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 10 Curtis & Wailes; 25 Yorke; 30 Barrett & Lepage; total 1271 bales cotton.
Nashville—Per steamer Valley Forge—8 hhds tobacco, Dupuy, Tate & Nalle; 4 do Galbraith, Logan & co; 39 do Yeatman & co; 41 hhds do. W C Hopkins & co; lot iron ware to Slark, Day, Stauffer & co; 131 bales cotton, Yeatman & co 13 do M D Cooper & co; 10 Frierson, Dale & co, total 162 bls cotton.
Mobile—Per steamer Giraffe—168 Bales cotton, to L J Wilson.
Natchez—Per steamer Princess—300 bales cotton, Buckner, Stanton & co; 107 Ringgold, Ferriday & co; 82 Andrews & Bros; 21 Duncan, McAllister & co; 19 J Goodin; total 567 bales cotton.
Vicksburg—Per steamer Vicksburg—30 bales cotton, to Martin, Pleasants & co; 105 J Goodin; 46 Dick, McLean & Hill; 114 Burke, Watt & co; 113 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 40 Payne, Harrison & co; 17 H D Mandeville; 29 Keyes & ...; 16 M Do Rose; 37 Lilley & Robinson; 35 H O Anderson 30 D B Ogden; 11 A L Addison & co; 16 Worsley & Forman; 12 Frierson, Dale & co; 41 Garland & Dennis; 16 L. Lum; 24 M White; 16 McMahon, Trotter & Pearsall; 3 do Mass, Mitchell & co; 15 Burke & co; 15 J O Pearson; 80 do Ruffin Newman; 235 J M Leverich & co; 43 Brander, Williams & co; 60 J B Byrne & co; 9 F Hoops; 11 R McDowell & co; 53 R McCall; 6 order; total 1480 bales cotton.
Louisville—Per steamer Diana—200 brls flour, T J Reed, ... & co; 9 brls, 1 cask beef, J W Woodruff; 3 box mdze, ... Yorke & co; 20 brls clover seed, 1 do bees wax, Ferguson & Reed; 2 boxes mdze, S Roberts; 30 casks cheese, G H Lewis & Bro; 9 tierces flaxseed, 1 brl beeswax, E Byman; 50 kegs lard, 30 bags, 2 brls peaches, Fetter & Lonsdale; 385 brls pork and lard, 16 bags and 2 hhds tobacco, J Newton; 100 boxes candles, O Starkey; sundries to owners on board.
Cincinnati—Per steamer Little Ben—30 casks 2 brls clover seed, E Webb; 300 casks hams, 570 kegs lard, J Bridge & co; 64 brls, 40 hhds bacon, 340 brls pork, W C T ... & co; 16 box machinery, Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 600 brls beer, Kelly & Conyngham; 77 head cattle, to order.
Vicksburg—Per steamer Baton Rouge—39 bales cotton, A & J Dennistoun & co; 36 Minter & Chisholm; 72 Rolsen & Allen; 70 Armour, Lake & co; 52 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 47 Ringgold, Ferriday & co; 44 Burke, Watt & co; 48 M D Cooper & co; 40 Buford & Woodward; 26 Puckard, Hastings & co; 20 Dick, McLean & Hill; 36 Brander, Williams & co; 20 Andrews & Bros; 29 Kelly & Conyngham; 36 Johnson & Sprouls; 31 J H Leverich & co; 20 J Hagan; 19 J R ...; 18 Martin, Pleasants & co; 16 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 15 W W McGerity; 13 R McDowell & co; 11 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 11 J B Byrne & co; 11 Green & Shank, 5 F Reepes; 8 order; 6 Payne, Harrison & co; 2 J H Moore; total 844 bales.
Cincinnati—Per steamer Feliciana—113 brls pork, W C Tompkins & co; 80 boxes candles, 10 do soap, 8 brls oil, Barrett; 9 brls clover seed, Harrod & Darling; 136 brls flour, C Backett & co; 87 brls pork, 2 hhds bacon, Arthur, Fulton & co; 406 brls pork, 334 kegs lard, W Bigelow, 96 brls pork, Bogart & Hawthorn; 91 do flour, J Landis & co; 200 ... whiskey, Curtis & Budderodt; 200 brls pork, 20 hhds bacon, Breddock & Lowry, 140 brls pork, 18 do shoulders, 13 do hams, 200 kegs, 21 brls, 13 half do lard, Norcross & Fosdick; 189 molasses brls, capt Keeting.
Grand Gulf—Per steamer Gov. Roman—170 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & co; 56 Franklin & Henderson; 54 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 10 P Reepes; 57 Hoey, Buck & co; 23 Lee & Goodrich; 37 J O Riche & co; 19 Buell & Newman; 12 Andrews & Bros; 10 W Bogart & co; 61 Nugent, Hopkins & co; total 31 bales—126 sacks cotton seed, J W Woodland.
Opelousas—Per steamer Panola—179 bales cotton, C Toledano; 41 do Pollain, Bellocq & Degelos; 137 do Lambeth, Thompson & co; 36 Lanve Bros; 137 J B Plauche & co, 16 Adams & Whitall; 75 E Yorke; 36 A Desmaro; 6 H Gilly; 4 Brand & Landry; 9 Pinckard, Huntington & co; 33 rolls leather, 13 hides, 2 boxes mdze, Cazin, Duran & co; 1 cask wine, P Longis.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Natchez—Dudley & Nelson; Wm C Whitridge & co; A Durand; Campbell & Hatch; J Albert; S G Blanchard; R Greening & co; J B Dourillard; order; Rice & Hathaway; F Walden; J Laborde; H Buffett; P Colock; P Reynaud; D B Alfonso; P Luthane; A S Merryfield; J Cardona; Velasco; J N Rizzo & co; J Chamberlain; J Garcon; ... Roman & co; D Sanata; A P Gray & co; Capdevielle & Cerulla; C E Pickett; P Maher; J Patton; Rice & Hathaway.
Per brig Powhattan—Campbell & Hatch; B Vallis; J W Zacharie & co; Lamoth, Thompson & co; Bev'd L Mont; Miss M Hinson; Johnson & Sprouls; Hill & Reiff; H O Ames & co; Riddick & Bro; Bancroft & co; K Dunbar; L Levy.

☞ NOTICE—The packet ship MISSISSIPPI, Captain Hilliard, from New York, is now discharging opposite the vegetable market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.
j24 J. E. WOODRUFF, Agent, 70 Camp st.

☞ NOTICE.—The consignees of forty piped wine marked V L, per barque GLOBE, from Lisbon, is requested to take out his permit as early as possible, otherwise they will be sent to the public stores.
j24 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Mr. E Johnson, consignee of two cases merchandize per barque Bashaw, from Boston, is requested to call at the ... office and receive the same.
j24 HARROD & DARLING, 49 Customhouse st.

MACKEREL—100 brls, in store, and for sale by j25 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st.

FLOUR—100 brls superfine, for sale by j24 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st.

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON, at 60 days sight, for sale by j24 WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 53 Magazine st.

SPERM CANDLES—200 boxes for sale by j20 THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHITE LEAD—400 kegs B No. 1 and Extra No. 1, in store for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN.

LARD—300 kegs and 20 brls leaf lard, in store for sale by j26 J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

LEAD—400 pigs and 200 kegs bar, in store for sale by j20 JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

EXCHANGE on Baltimore for sale by W C WHITRIDGE, 78 Magazine st.

MOLASSES CASKS—60 casks for sale by W C WHITRIDGE, 78 Magazine st.

CURRANTS—20 casks Zante in store for sale by j20 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st.

LARD—200 kegs new leaf lard in store for sale by j25 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st.

SUGAR—75 hhds of sugar now landing, and for sale by j20 R BRUGIER, 9 St. Louis st.

MOLASSES—25 brls molasses now landing, and for sale by j4 R. BRUGIER, 9 St. Louis st.

SUGAR—30 hhds sugar now landing, and for sale by j26 R. BRUGIER, 9 St Louis st.

SUGAR—30 hhds of sugar now landing, and for sale by R BRUGIER, 9 St Louis st.

GOSHEN BUTTER—50 kegs just received and of superior quality for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st.

SHERRY WINE—120 cases pale and brown, in store and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st.

TALLOW CANDLES—300 boxes made from bleached tallow, a very superior article, for sale by THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

COFFEE—500 bags old Government Java coffee, a superior article in store and for sale by JOHN A MERRITT, 63 Camp st.

LEATHER & RAVENS DUCK—Russia red leather and heavy ravens duck, in store, and for sale by j25 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st.

CURRENTS—6 casks and 20 half brls just received and for sale by THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

PORK—500 brls mess, prime, M O and P O, at inspection and for sale by JOHN R SHAW CO, 24 Poydras street.

BEEF—100 brls mess, M O, prime and P O, at inspection, and in store for sale by J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras street.

SPERM CANDLES—300 boxes New Bedford brands, in store and for sale by W C WHITRIDGE, 78 Magazine st.

SWEDES IRON NAILS—... kegs Boston ... brands, assorted sizes, in store and for sale by W C WHITRIDGE, 78 Magazine st.

MACKEREL—200 bbls No 3 mackerel, in store and for sale by JOHN A MERRITT, 63 Camp st.

MISSOURI TOBACCO—100 bbls Missouri tobacco in store and for sale by J A MERRITT, 63 Camp st.

MADEIRA WINE BOTTLES—50 gross Madeira wine bottles ... for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, 20 Common st.

BUTTER—60 kegs prime Western butter, landing and for sale by M A ... 60 Common st.

CLOTHING—200 cases seasonable clothing for sale by W FROST & Co, 20 Old Levee.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.,
At No. 81 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $12
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, ... $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 25, 1842.

REPUDIATION AND ASSUMPTION.

Notwithstanding the denunciations of the press and despite the invectives of public speakers, the loathsome doctrine of repudiation is but too evidently gaining ground. The State of Louisiana, we may safely aver, in any contingency will maintain her faith inviolate and discharge to the uttermost farthing every obligation under which she may come. And here it may be proper to repeat, that of the large sum in which she is accounted a debtor, she may be said to owe a very trifling fraction, about nine-tenths of it being for bonds loaned to banking and other corporations whose mortgage assets and capitals of undoubted competency, stand between her and loss. Nevertheless, as a constituent part of this great confederacy, her character abroad, like that of other innocent states, is in a great degree implicated by what is done by other members of the union. It will be recollected that when repudiation was first broached in Mississippi, it was scouted as a proposition so revolting as to require no serious resistance. Every body regarded it as a scheme so morally and nationally degrading that it would die of inherent infamy. Yet it did not so die; it waxed stronger daily until it trod a sovereign state of this union beneath its feet.

Since the triumph of the repudiation party in Mississippi, the doctrine has been espoused in other states, with alarming alacrity. In Michigan it is growing; in Illinois it finds many friends; in Philadelphia it has been openly proclaimed in public meetings, and every now and then we find indications of its prevalence in places where the term "repudiation," a few months since, had no political meaning. These are melancholy truths. Though we record them with mingled emotions of indignation and shame; yet is it proper that they should be told in season to check, if possible, the further spread of this deadly poison. True, in those states in which the principle has been avowed, it finds many and able combatants. So it did in Mississippi. The Senate of Pennsylvania has recently rejected the heresy by a unanimous vote; so would the Senate of Mississippi have done two years ago. Far be it from us to predict the success of the repudiation party in Pennsylvania, or to augur so unfavorably of any other state; but who can tell where the infection is to stop? Who can mark the metes and bounds over which it may not pass? But yesterday it was an enormity without a name; to-day it is the prevailing policy of one state, and finds numerous supporters elsewhere. It has become formidable—something to be resisted. We should not therefore content ourselves with musing at its wonderful growth and desolating march, but arouse our faculties to its extirpation.

The instances we have enumerated, do not embrace a tythe of the evidences of the spread of this baleful doctrine. The number of public presses that sustain it, is incredible, as well as the numerical force of those that speak of it in terms of *affectionate* reproof. Even of those presses that at first denounced it, some have become mute, and the thunders of others have subsided into the "gentle roaring of a sucking dove." Meanwhile the poison is diffusing itself through the arteries of society. In those defaulting states, whose debts are confessedly beyond their resources, the doctrine has the most tempting seductions for the people. It holds out the idea of escape from direct heavy taxation, under circumstances that blunt the susceptibilities to the suggestions of national honor. A pressure that has fallen with like severity upon all classes and conditions of men; visiting, first, the commercial enterprise of the country with stagnation and ruin, and afterwards lighting upon the husbandman at his plough, has prepared the way for almost anything that promises relief. The very fact that any considerable number of persons countenance repudiation, should admonish us of the weakness of human nature when wrought upon by a series of adversities. How tremendous a warning is the lapse of a sovereign state into this slough of iniquity—a state, too, that but yesterday boasted of its sublimated honor as a principle engrafted upon the chivalry of her sons—a state that could no more tolerate the violation of her faith, than her children could survive the loss of personal character.

In connection with this subject, we would mention a decision of the Supreme Court of Connecticut which may exert a most powerful influence in its settlement. We learn from the Mobile *Register*, that the Court has in substance decided—

"That the State has no right to subscribe for the stock of any Railroad Company, on the simple ground that the State revenues are the proceeds of taxation; that taxation, is the taking of private property for public use, for which, under the constitution, the owner is entitled to payment; and that to take private property in the form of taxes, for the use of a Railroad Company, is not a public use under the constitution."

Connecticut is not one of the indebted states, and the decision of her Supreme Court cannot be impeached as affording a plea for "repudiation" within her territory; but how easy is it for those States that are, in the language of the *Register*, "searching for grounds upon which to disavow the acts of their agents" to adopt a construction of the Constitution which has been derived from so unimpeachable a source as the Court in question. The construction that makes a state subscription to a Railroad Company an unconstitutional act, will extend to subscriptions in behalf of any other corporation, the principle if once recognized will extend to every indebtedness upon the State, that has not been incurred in the discharge of the civil list. It will operate as a legal repudiation. Nor has the State creditor any resource. The State construction of the law must ever remain. The creditor has no appeal; for Article xi. of the Amendments of the United States Constitution expressly declares that—

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed as to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

It will not alter the case, so far as our credit abroad is concerned, or the standing of the Union among the community of nations is affected, whether repudiation be the result of a popular vote, or judicial construction. To the holders of American securities the consequences will be the same, and the American character will be equally tainted in either event.

In the predicament in which we are placed, does it not become a matter of the greatest consequence to devise the ways and means of preserving the American name untarnished, to check the onward career of repudiation; to wash out the dark stain that sullies the snowy drapery of the republic? And what remedy can be devised, that will at once so effectually and so promptly subserve these holy purposes as the stepping in of the General Government between the States and bankruptcy? We are of those who think that it would have been far better for the United States to have paid off the debt of Mississippi, as a gratuity to the State, than to have suffered the credit of the whole Union to be reproached by her apostacy. The State of Louisiana is injured by the triumph of "repudiation" in Mississippi, far beyond her quota of the means that would be necessary to take up the bonds of the Union Bank and Planters' bonds to boot. And the same may be said of other States.

Nor will the United States be a loser by this operation. In the first place, the interest of any State in this Union in the national domain is large enough to secure the General Government against loss. This of itself is an inducement without taking into consideration the advantage that would be experienced by the whole of the States from the restored credit of the nation, and the revival of general confidence in American securities. The General Government could procure money upon much easier terms—thereby reducing the amount of drain to foreign countries by several millions. These advantages are self-evident.

But another great consideration is this. The state governments are denied all participation in the most prolific source of revenue—to wit: imposts. The money raised by the general government, which has the exclusive right to levy impost duties, is derived in a way the least burdensome to the people. Those contribute most to this fund who purchase luxuries and dress in fine linen. The poor pay comparatively nothing. Indeed the laboring classes would be greatly benefited by laying a tariff, to meet these assumed obligations, in a way to protect their labor, and the fruits of their toil from the ruinous competition of the starving operatives of other countries—countries that lay a heavy tax upon almost every article of American production.

Insignificant however, is the pecuniary advantage to be derived from this transfer of obligations, when compared with the moral blight it will avert from us. A reproach that even the semi-barbarous revolutionists of Mexico never yet encountered; that the evanescent and half organized governments of South America would not brook. Is it for these states, the most powerful and the only truly republican government upon the continent of America, to set an example which will be forever a burning shame and stumbling block to those who would uphold the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and contend for the rights and franchises of a free constitution?

Between the doctrines of repudiation and assumption who can hesitate? And who can devise any escape from the former except it be found in the latter? In this state, we are proud in the knowledge that we have little to apprehend from repudiation. The soil of Louisiana is not propitious to the growth of so noxious a weed. The pestilence that walketh in darkness, may desolate our cities; the mighty waters of the Mississippi may deluge our plantations and sweep away the substance of our people; but never can she be brought to countenance a doctrine that would spread a moral plague in society—convert her household gods into the Lares of an abandoned and disgraced state. Yet she can feel for those of her sister states who are willing but unable to pay, and sympathise with others who suffer from delinquencies they cannot avert. Is there any alternative, any remedy for the defaulting states but assumption? Let some one point it out. Would that we could do so! It is only to avoid the threatened calamity that we advocate assumption: but as between it and repudiation, we would not pause a moment to make up our opinion.

☞ On our first page will be found the official proceedings of the Legislature.

TO OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.—The press of matter has compelled us to omit a number of advertisements, which will be duly attended to in our next.

The Bank Bill of the House of Representatives, fixing the 1st day of November, as the day of resumption, passed that body yesterday, without a division.

☞ The obliging Mr. Gyles of the *Baton Rouge* has with his usual punctuality supplied us with files of late river papers.

☞ We are greatly indebted to Captain Swiler of the steamship *Natchez* for full files of late Havana papers.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamboat *John Linton* for late Red River papers.

Lord Morpeth is in Baltimore.

Dan Marble, the orthodox delineator of yankee character appears to night in eight parts, and as a *beneficiary*. The selections embrace every variety of dramatic performance, from tragedy to farce. We trust that the *benefit* will not turn out a farce; if it should, it will have a very *tragic* effect upon Dan's spirits, as well as "evince a 'plentiful lack'" of gratitude upon the part of our play goers.

☞ A dreadful accident had nigh occurred at the St. Charles Theatre on Sunday evening, in the breaking down of a fixture, intended to represent a palace flying through the air, in the closing scene of Aladin in the Wonderful Lamp. The machine in descending got entangled in the scenery, and for several minutes the audience was expecting to see it precipitated to the stage. Mrs. Sargeant, Mad. Arraline, Mr. Hill, and Mrs. Brunton were in it at the time; and from the immense height from which they would have fallen, must have been dreadfully mangled had not the catastrophe been almost miraculously arrested. The curtain fell amid great confusion and terror, and the parties were relieved from their perilous situation by means of ladders. This should be a warning to the manager.

Fire.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, in the rear of the building occupied by Dr. Puissan, in St. Peter street near Burgundy. It was got under before it reached the adjoining buildings. The frame work of the house and the kitchen were consumed, and the furniture much damaged.

We are happy to see by the following letter from Bailie Peyton, Esq U. S. District Attorney, that there is no intention to give any molestation to the funds or assets of the Merchants Bank under the recent suit instituted by the General Government against the Bank of the U. States.

New Orleans, January 21, 1842.
J. Minturn, Esq. Pres. Merchants' Bank.

Dear Sir,—I have examined the title papers under which the stock &c. of the Merchants' Bank is held by the present claimants, and as there is to say the least, a strong prima facie title, I am unwilling as the representative of the Government to pursue a course of measures, which may have a tendency unnecessarily to embarrass the institution. I am disposed to do every thing consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the Government which the character and interest of your institution may require for the successful management of its affairs.

I am willing to release and discontinue all proceedings under the fi. fa. or attachment in the suit of the United States vs. Bank of the United States, so far as relates to the Merchants Bank or any of the property either real or personal belonging thereto.

Of course I express no opinion upon the merits of any question which is or may be involved so as to compromit the rights of the Government.

I am very respectfully your obedt. servt.
(Signed) BAILIE PEYTON, U. S. Att. C. D. La.

P. S.—It is my intention as you will perceive by the foregoing that the Merchants Bank shall proceed entirely untrammelled in the use of its effects in all its financial operations with other institutions and with individuals—I never intended to interrupt its regular business as I informed its counsel in advance.
(signed) BAILIE PEYTON, Atty C. D. La.

Professor Cubi's Lecture.—The introductory lecture of this gentleman on phrenology, last saturday, was attended by a crowded and respectable audience, who manifested by their profound attention, the interest they evinced in the subject, and the pleasure they derived from the manner in which it was considered by the lecturer. Instruction clearly, soundly, agreeably and eloquently set forth, characterized Professor Cubi's address. Truths of phrenology were argued with an earnestness befitting the importance of the topic, and maintained by a power of argument and display of information which amply attested the qualifications of the lecturer. We trust that Professor Cubi may obtain a numerous class; to doubt it, were to question public taste and intelligence.

The first lecture of the regular course is delivered this evening at 7 o'clock.

☞ Waring & Co. re-opened their Circus and Menagerie last evening, at the corner of Hospital and Condé streets. Mons. Le Tort, the celebrated French rider, has been re-engaged for a few nights. The patronage they obtained during their previous performances, will doubtless be continued during their limited sojourn. We advise the lovers of sports of the circle, to pay them a visit.

Mr. Woods, a celebrated equestrian, takes a benefit to-night, and will be greeted with, we hope, the reward his exertions deserve.

The New York Meeting in favor of the bankrupt law was an immense assemblage. Such a throng, says the *Express*, has seldom assembled, except in time of the highest political excitement. Whigs and loco-focos united together in their earnest remonstrances against any attempt to repeal the law. Among the speakers were some of the most prominent whigs and Van Buren men in the State.—John T. Morgan, a warm loco-foco, presided. The proceedings of this tremendous meeting occupy five columns of the largest daily newspapers in New York, and are impressive and interesting in the extreme. We trust the voice of the people may warn our rulers in Congress that the repeal of this great measure of philanthropy will not be tamely tolerated.

Mr. Clay.—The New York American says—"It gives us unfeigned gratification to state on the authority of our letter from Washington, that Mr. Clay is opposed to the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. We have the greater hope that the repeal bill will die in the Senate. Nevertheless, let no proper efforts be intermitted to prevent the deep wrong and suffering which the meditated repeal would occasion without any compensating good."

Slaves.—There are in Pennsylvania sixty-four slaves—in New Jersey six hundred and seventy four—in Connecticut seventeen—in New York four—in Rhode Island four—and in New Hampshire but one. Editors of newspapers are not included in the above.—*Charles. Patriot.*

Apportionment.—We learn from Washington that the Select Committee of Congress have recommended 68,000 as the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives. At this rate Louisiana will have four members, and a small fraction.

☞ Resolutions instructing the Senators from Rhode Island to vote for a repeal of the Bankrupt Law, have been rejected by the Legislature of that State by a vote of ayes 29, noes 34.

Michigan.—The Legislature of Michigan assembled on the third inst. The votes for Governor being counted, it appeared that Mr. Barry, locofoco, had 20,796 votes; Mr. Fuller 15,436; and a Mr. Fitch 1,814.

Loss of the U. S. Corvette Peacock.—A letter received by a mercantile house in New York from the North West Coast, dated in November, states that the *Peacock* was lost in Columbia river, Oregon Territory. No lives lost, but nothing was saved except the instrument.

☞ Albany papers, published 160 miles from New York city are received in the latter place ten hours after their publication.

Another Richmond in the Field.—A correspondent of the Louisville Advertiser (L. F.) writing from Frankfort, where the Legislature is in session, says:

"Col. Johnson will be nominated by the Democratic members of the Legislature, and others, on Saturday next, as a candidate for President, and an address will be presented to the people of the United States, setting forth some of his claims."

Philadelphia, January 15th, 1842.

Examination of the Officers of the United States Bank.—On Thursday afternoon Messrs. Biddle, Jaudon, Andrews and Dunlap, appeared before the Recorder, to answer to the charges made by Mr. Montgomery. Mr. Cadwallader, Mr. Meredith and Mr. Read, appeared as counsel for the defendants. After the prosecutor and his witnesses had answered to their names, Mr. Taylor, Cashier of the Bank, was called as a witness. The counsel for Mr. Biddle, Mr. Read, then rose and said that the defendants with the view to economise time and to reach the object sought with as little difficulty as possible were willing to submit to a binding to court without an investigation.

The Recorder inquired if Mr. Read was willing to admit that there was sufficient cause for binding over. Mr. Read declined a direct admission, and the Recorder then said he should satisfy himself by an investigation, and ordered the examination to proceed. The prosecution then proceeded with Mr Taylor, whose testimony we shall receive by the Philadelphia papers to-day.

[Reported for the Bee.]
LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Monday, Jan. 24, 1842.

After some preliminary business the House resumed the consideration of the Bank Bill. After a very animated debate on the merits of an additional section relative to the withdrawal of the country branches and the presentation of several amendments and provisos, a motion by Mr. C. M. Conrad of O. to lay the section and amendments on the table was made and lost, yeas—17; nays—41.

Mr. Winchester then obtained the floor and addressed the House at length, submitting a substitute for Mr. Moore's section. On the adoption of the substitute the yeas and nays stood, yeas—16; nays—20, and the original section was adopted by a vote of yeas—21; nays—17.

Mr. Conrad of O. moved to lay the bill on the table subject to the call of the House—Adopted. The House took up the Senate bill. Mr. Hunt moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the House bill. This motion elicited considerable discussion. It was at length withdrawn to enable Mr. Morse to offer a resolution appointing a Joint Committee to which the two bills should be submitted, with instructions to report a bill. The resolution was read twice. On the motion to adopt the yeas and nays stood, yeas—19; nays 13.—Adopted. Mr. Morse moved the appointment of the committee by ballot.—Lost.

Mr. Hunt moved a reconsideration of the resolution. Carried. The resolution was then laid on the table.

A tedious question of order occupied the House for some time, which was at length concluded by a motion to strike out after the enacting clause of the Senate's bill and to substitute the various sections of the bill adopted by the House. This opened the whole merits of the Senate's bill and a debate ensued which was cut short by the motion being put and carried, 22—yeas; nays—11. The motion to insert the sections of the House bill as a substitute to the Senate bill was adopted. The bill was then read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.
In SENATE.
Monday, January 24, 1842.

Mr. Hoa presented a petition from the tobacco inspectors and tobacco dealers accompanied by a memorial from William McQueston, asking for leave of absence; and offered a bill according him leave of absence for four months.

Mr. Hoa said it was necessary under the circumstances of the case, that the leave asked for, if accorded at all, should be granted at once: he therefore moved a dispensation of the rules.

Mr. Davidson would state the reason, why for once he would deviate from the general rule he invariably followed upon such occasions. As the senate were aware he was always averse to granting these applications upon principles that he considered vital, but as a lady is concerned in the case, he would waive all opposition to the present demand. He made this remark so that his position might not be misunderstood.

The bill underwent its several readings and passed.

Mr. Davidson introduced a resolution instructing the finance committee to enquire into the expediency and propriety of reducing the salaries of the several officers of the state, and also as to the expediency of abolishing the office of the Board of Public Works.

Mr. Walker did not propose to make any opposition to a measure of so much apparent utility as this. He was in favor of retrenchment, and at the last session, when the honorable gentleman from Livingston (Mr. Davidson) had introduced a similar measure, he had himself voted for it. But the finance committee were saddled already with as much as they possibly could perform. There were other honorable senators, at least as competent as were the members of the finance committee, to whom this duty could be committed, and none more so than the honorable gentleman from Livingston himself. The finance committee, as he before said, in all conscience had enough to do. But, if the hon. mover will take the matter in charge, he (Mr. Walker), would support it hand and heart.

Mr. Davidson said, he had been induced to offer this resolution, as it was recommended by motives of imperious necessity. The governor had in his message informed us that the expenditure exceeded our sources of revenue. Direct taxation would have to be resorted to if something was not done. It appeared to him that our expenditures were enormous—they were greater than those of any other state. But this was a matter of small consideration when compared with the second branch of this inquiry, the expediency of abolishing the Board of Public Works. The president of the board had not yet reported, and, the hon. member had no positive data, but he was confident its expenditure exceeded $40,000. Besides most large sums were placed under its control and of which there is no estimate. He had no doubt but that much of this money was injudiciously disposed of. The finance committee, from the very reason adduced by the hon. senator from Rapides (Mr. Walker), were better qualified to know the precise nature of our finances—how far reduction in salaries, and to report upon the necessity of abolishing the Board of Public Works. Any estimation coming from him (Mr. Davidson), or any other equally humble member of the senate, would not have much effect. Such names as those belonging to the finance committee, are required to give force and strength to the recommendation. Names of such distinguished talents and abilities as theirs, would carry weight and conviction to the minds of every one, and show how indispensable it was to relieve the community from so great a burthen. He knew the ability of the finance committee, and hence his desire to commit this duty to their charge, and which in fact more appropriately belonged to them from the nature of their functions. It had been intimated that the zeal he exhibited on this subject proceeded from a wish that the reduction should reach his constituents. He was actuated by more enlarged views. It was to relieve the whole community from an onerous burthen, that he wished the inquiries to be made. If the finance committee report favorably, it will add certainly to the result. For these reasons he trusted the finance committee would undertake the duty, and he should rejoice to see them report upon it.

Mr. Walker said, the Finance Committee felt under obligations to the hon. senator from Livingston (Mr. Davidson) for his complimentary allusions; but he (Mr. Walker) nevertheless, conceived that this task could as well be committed to a special committee: the Finance Committee has their full share of duty, and it was but proper that other members should not be entirely exempted. He would therefore move as an amendment, that the inquiries be committed to a special committee.

Mr. Davidson acquiesced in the amendment.

Mr. Hoa proposed as a further amendment, that a joint committee should be raised to make these inquiries. He thought this would ensure a more general expression of popular opinion.—The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hiriart introduced a petition from several citizens of the parish of Iberville, residing on the right bank of the Mississippi, praying for the establishment of a Primary School, and asked its reference to a special committee.—The President appointed Messrs. Hiriart, Armant, and Lacoste on said committee.

Mr. Downs, on behalf of the Finance Committee, who had been directed to inquire into the situation of the Banks made a report. It stated that important information had been withheld by the President of the City Bank, in two points—1st. That $200,000 had been issued by that institution, in Bank certificates; and, secondly, that access to the Stock-book had been refused to a director thereof. Mr. Downs, therefore, introduced an act which accompanying the Report, "to amend the act to prevent the further violation of laws by the Banks," which was read for the first time.

The hon member observed, that he would move for a dispensation of the rules, in order that this bill might pass, if gentlemen signified no disposition to postpone its consideration, that they might make themselves more intimate with its provisions. He had no objection, if that were the case, to make it the special order of the day for to-morrow at 12 o'clock, and would move that it be printed with the accompanying documents; but if this course should meet with the understanding that if they be not printed, this should not delay the passage of the bill.

Mr. Davidson manifesting the wish that the bill be postponed; it was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Downs, pursuant to previous notice, introduced an act explanatory of the act calling a convention. He moved that it be printed, and be made the special order of the day for Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the resolution appointing a Joint Committee to enquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of public officers, and abolishing the Board of Public Works, was taken up, the rules were dispensed with, and it was passed.

On motion of Mr. Hoa, the Secretary was directed to ask the concurrence of the House in the bill granting leave of absence to Wm. McQueston.

The same honorable member reported in behalf of the Committee of Enrolment that he had waited upon the Governor with the bill to prevent the further violation of law by the Banks, and had requested the signature of his Excellency thereto.

Mr Lacoste moved that the Senate take up the bill granting certain powers to the Police Jury of the parish of Plaquemines. The rules were dispensed with, and the bill underwent its several readings and passed.

Orders of the Day.

The further reading of the election bill was continued, and it having undergone several amendments by the Senator from Feliciana, Mr. Scott, the several sections were adopted. On motion, the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of the Senator from Natchitoches, the Militia bill was taken up.

Several sections were read, when an animated discussion arose upon an amendment offered by Mr. Bossier giving the election of the superior officers to both houses of the Legislature, upon joint ballot, in which Messrs. Davidson, Downs, Walker, Hoa and Bossier took part.

The first honorable gentleman (Mr. Davidson) contended with great force that the election should be committed to the members of the corps themselves, who were acquainted with the pretensions of candidates: whereas, the Legislature could not be expected to be conversant with the firmness, courage and military talents of the individuals of different sections of the country from themselves. He was opposed to the mode of election by the Legislature, as it was attended with injurious results, and cited as an example, a case where an officer had been elected who had not even organized his command. He was confident that his constituents would not yield the right of electing their own military officers, and that they were better qualified to make judicious selections as regarded themselves than the Legislature. The Legion, he knew, were indisposed to relinquish the right of electing their superior officer.

Mr. Davidson said he would not object to the requisition, provided the 2d Brigade (Gen. Dawson's) was excluded.

Mr. Downs declared he could not yield to this request of the Senator from Livingston, (Mr. Davidson,) inasmuch as that honorable gentleman's constituents would have the privilege of electing their own officers, and then helping to elect ours in the Legislature. That was not fair: He would have no objection if it would operate equally on both sides; but that was impossible. He then argued in favor of the amendment, insisting that it would be out of the question to organize without conferring upon the Legislature the power to elect the superior officers. He said that the organization of an army could not be upon democratic principles; it was necessary that it should be strong; and hence the policy in court martials of making the superior officers entirely independent of the inferior ones. That any other plan would be inefficient. The fact was incontrovertible that there could be no organization in his section of country unless officers were first appointed. He would stick to principles so long as they were practicable, but could not insist upon that which cannot be executed. He then commented upon the law giving to the Commander-in-Chief the appointments in cases where the superior officers neglected to make them, and exhibited that it was inapplicable among his constituents, inasmuch as there were no superior officers to neglect their duties and cause the contingency provided for.

Mr. Walker sustained most of the views taken by the gentleman from Ouachita, (Mr. Downs,) and, by his experience, he said he was convinced it would be impossible to organize without first providing the officers.

Mr. Hoa moved an amendment which would reconcile, probably, the conflicting views of the honorable gentlemen; that in the first instance, with a view to the organization of the militia, the Legislature should elect the superior officers; and that at the expiration of their commissions, the elections should be made by the corps themselves.

Whereupon, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.
IN SENATE—January 21, 1842.

The Finance Committee, pursuant to the general instructions given them to enquire into the situation of the Banks, and the conduct of their officers, addressed to the President of the City Bank the letter marked (A), annexed to and made a part of this report, and received in reply, his letters marked (B) and (C), and the accompanying documents (D); also annexed to and made a part of this report; from which it appears:

1st. That an important resolution of the City Bank authorising to be signed and issued $300,000 of the new issue of certificates of deposits passed on the 15th inst, was held back by the President of said Bank, and suppressed in his former communication to the committee, dated 17th January, though he informed the committee that it contained "all the proceedings and correspondence on the subject."

2d. That a member of the Board of Directors (Mr. Hatch), applied to the President of the City Bank for a list of the stockholders, or to have permission to make a list from the books or to examine them, and was refused, and that said application when made to the board was rejected, only two directors (Messrs. Hatch and Albert), voting for it, and all the others present voting against it.

3d. That the Board never authorised any instructions to its agencies in N. York or elsewhere on this subject, and if he, the president ever "said a word on the subject to any person connected with the agencies," which he does not recollect, though it is possible he may, it was in accordance with the opinion which he and a majority of the board now hold.

That the stockholders and more especially the directors of a bank should be debarred from examining the list of stockholders, is a doctrine so unjust, unreasonable and so well calculated to keep the control of a bank, however badly managed in the hands of the president, who it seems is the only man entitled to this privilege, though it is difficult to conceive from his own reasoning or from any other cause, why it should be accorded to him more than any other director. That the committee are of opinion, the power to practice such injustice should no longer be permitted, and though they are not informed, and do not believe that such a practice has been adopted by other banks, they report a provision in the bill herewith submitted to prevent it in future in all.

The committee deemed it also necessary to prevent in future the suppression of important facts and documents where calls are made by legislative authority; and while on the subject, have added some salutary amendments to the existing laws and practice of banks on the subject of the election of their directors.

S. W. DOWNS, Chairman.

CITY BANK,
New Orleans, Jan'y 20, 1842.

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of this day—you enquire, whether, in addition to the documents furnished by me on the first call of the committee, and which I stated constituted all the proceedings and correspondence on this subject, there was not a protest entered by two of the Directors; and also, on a subsequent day, a resolution authorizing an issue of $300,000 of the City Bank certificates.

In reply I beg leave to state: that in the copy of the minutes transmitted you, you will find that the names of F. H. Hatch and J. Albert, are there inscribed as voting against the measure; no written protest was submitted by either of these directors—and I considered them as merely voting in opposition, and on their demand, conformably with the charter, their names were so entered on the Record Book. The proceedings of the board on the subsequent day, were merely conformatory to the measure adopted the day previous, and authorised, as I informed you, a "limited issue" of the certificates of $300,000. The minutes of Saturday, had not been approved by the board on Monday, when I replied to your letter, and until such approved by the board, attested by the presiding officer of the bank—they are not considered as a legal record. The substance of the action of the City bank on the measure which had elicited your enquiry was conveyed to you by me in as concise a manner as possible, and I thought was all the information sought for—and all that was in my power to give.

A certified copy of the resolution adopted on Saturday and approved by the Board on the following Wednesday, with the votes thereon, I have now the honor to transmit to you.

You also enquire whether some of the Directors and stockholders of the City Bank have not applied both at the Bank in New Orleans and at the place where the transfer books are kept in New York, and elsewhere, to examine the list of stockholders of said Bank, and whether such application has been refused by me, or by the Board of Directors, or by both.

In reply to this interrogatory, I beg leave to say that since the establishment of the City Bank, I have never known such application to be made by any Director or stockholder, here or elsewhere, before Tuesday last, when one of the Directors, Mr. F. H Hatch, demanded of me a list of the stockholders, or to examine the stock ledger with a view to make such list; I am not quite certain which. I told Mr. Hatch that no such privilege had ever been asked for or accorded to any Director; that I considered a Director had no more right to examine the stock ledger of the Bank than any other stockholder, and that his demand would not be acceded to by me unless it was first authorised by the Board of Directors. The next day at the Board he presented a resolution authorising any Director to examine the stock ledger, which was rejected by the Board—Mr. Hatch and Mr. Albert alone for it. The minutes of that day's proceeding not having been approved by the Board, I mention this as my understanding of its action on this question.

You enquire the reasons and law for such refusal. The Board of Directors of the City Bank are, I believe, of opinion that no Director by virtue of such appointment has any more rights than are possessed by any other stockholder, except so far as his vote under the charter, may control the administration of the affairs of the bank. The charter expressly states that being a Director confers no right to borrow money from the bank; it also says that any three stockholders may *within thirty days of the election*, examine the *record book* of the Board of Directors; now as this is the only book mentioned by the charter to which three or more stockholders have access, and thirty days previous to the election being the only time in the year when that right may be exercised; I think it a fair inference that all other books of the bank may at the discretion of the Board be withheld from three or more stockholders, and the time also, eleven months in the year.

The legal authority of the Board I trust will be satisfactory. The charter not sufficiently protecting the rights of stockholders in the opinion of the Board of Directors of 1832, a rule was adopted, and which is yet in force, giving to any five stockholders the right to call a general meeting of stockholders to examine into the condition of the bank. This rule offers in my opinion ample protection to stockholders who may have real or imaginary cause for dissatisfaction with the administration of the bank—and it would certainly be a much more fair way of making known grievances with the means of proof or refutation at hand.

There is another reason why no one Director should have the right of examining the stock ledger at will. A Director, from his position, is informed before the public, of measures which may greatly advance the price of stock—such as declaring unusual dividends.—Within a period of ninety days, in 1839, this bank divided of its profits three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, The stockholders did not generally expect so large dividends and the stock of the bank had been considerably depressed.—Now had any of the directors of the bank been capable of speculating on a knowledge possessed by them alone of their intention to divide this large sum, it is evident that each having access to the stock ledger it would have greatly facilitated a most profitable speculation on the ignorance of the forthcoming dividends.

For the purpose of the election it has always been the custom of the bank to have a stock list alphabetically arranged, prepared some days before the election and open to inspection of all stockholders. Such will be the case this year, and in a few days all the stockholders, and not Mr. Hatch alone, will possess the information and all the advantages which an examination of the stock ledger may furnish. This board has never to my knowledge given or authorised to be given any instructions to its agencies on the subject, nor have I ever to my recollection, said a word on the subject, to any person connected with our agencies.—Had I been asked my opinion in New-York or elsewhere, I should have given it as above, and it is possible that I may have expressed this opinion in New York, but if so, it has entirely escaped my memory. I have always supposed that the banks as our agents would pursue the same course towards our stockholders as they do towards their own.

I believe these views will be concurred by every well regulated bank in the country, and trusting they may be satisfactory to your honorable committee,

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) SAM'L J. PETERS, President.
The Hon. S. W. Downs, Chairman Finance Committee.

Personally appeared, Sam'l J. Peters, Esq., who being sworn, saith that to the best of his knowledge and belief the facts set forth in the within letter are true.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 21st Jan'y, 1842.
(Signed,) O. P. JACKSON, Judge.

CITY BANK,
New Orleans, 21st Jan'y, 1842.

Sir,—Since I sent you my communication of yesterday's date, I have discovered that there was an error made in one of the rules of the bank—namely that any five stockholders have the right of calling a general meeting of the stockholders; it should have been any five directors.

I am authorised to say that one Director laying before the board in writing, his reasons for such a call, the board of directors of this bank will promptly call a meeting conformably with said rule, and will lay before them all the books and affairs of the bank.

Respectfully, your obedient serv't.
(Signed,) SAM. J. PETERS.
The Hon. S. W. Downs, Chairman.

Extract from the minutes of the 15th January, 1842, at a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of the City Bank of New Orleans.

Saturday, January 15, 1842.

Present: Samuel J. Peters, President, W. A. Avery, R. Hubbard, Wm. McCawley, Benj. Casey, J. Albert, C. C. Williams, W. Turner, H. Lockett, F. H. Hatch, G. R. Hyde.

The following resolution was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Resolved, That 500 sheets of Bank certificates of the denomination of 100 dollars, 4 notes each, amounting to two hundred thousand dollars be signed and issued immediately. Messrs. Hatch and Albert voting in the negative.

A true extract.
(Signed) R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

An Act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to prevent the further violation of laws by the Banks."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for any Stockholder or Director of any Bank at any time during the business hours of the Bank to examine and take copies of, or make lists from the stock ledger or book containing list of Stockholders, and it shall be the duty of the President and Cashier of every Bank to allow such Stockholder or Director to make such examination or such lists, and any President, Cashier or other Officer of any Bank who shall violate the duties imposed by this section, and any Director who shall vote for excluding any Stockholder or Director from the right of examination contemplated by this section, or if such exclusion shall have been already ordered by any Board of Directors, shall not vote or take part in the promulgation of this act, unless prevented by illness, or unavoidable accident from attending the meeting of the board, move and vote for a rescision of such order or for granting such rights, shall be liable to criminal prosecution, and on conviction shall be punished by fine not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand, and by imprisonment not exceeding three months or both at the discretion of the court, and shall forever after be incapable of holding the office of Director, President or Cashier in any Bank.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That every Director, President, Officer, Agent or Clerk of any Bank who shall make false statement or false entries in the books of such Bank or shall exhibit false papers, with the intent to deceive or make a false impression, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished as provided for in first section of this act: and any person making such statement or statements, or exhibiting such papers under oath shall be guilty of perjury and punished according to law.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That at all elections of Directors of the Bank, it shall be the right of any stockholder to challenge the vote or votes of any person on the ground that the stock on which he offers to vote was transferred to him without consideration, and for the purpose of enabling such person to vote; and that such person voting shall not be entitled to vote until he produce a statement under oath, that the ground of challenge is unfounded, and that the stock on which he offers to vote was purchased in good faith and paid for, and that it was not transferred to him for the purpose of enabling him to vote: and the judges or commissioners of such election, and each of them, unless he make it appear that he did not concur in the decision, who shall receive the vote of any person so challenged contrary to the true intent and meaning of this section, shall be liable on conviction to be punished by fine and imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court; and any person who shall on being thus challenged swear falsely, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction shall be punished according to law.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its publication in the State Gazette.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Rockall, Higgins, Liverpool, S & J P Whitney
Ship Etna, (Austrian,) Alberti, Marseilles, T Oxnard, Jr
Ship Hannibal, Parker, Havre, Lame & Prevost
Ship Edwin, Robinson, Marseilles, S & J P Whitney
Ship Sidney, Nichols, Liverpool, L H Gale
Barque Johanna, (of Bremen,) Mensing, Bremen, F Rodewald & co
Barque George, (British,) Thompson, Liverpool, W H Haynes
Brig Francis P. Beck, Stackpole, New York, G Bedford & Beck
Brig Loretta, Henderson, New York, Master
Brig Alwina, (Bremen,) Ahrensfeld, Hamburg, Kolliga Bros
Brig Sam'l Houston, Delesner, Galveston, Alexander Gow
Brig Favorite, Paxton, Boston, Thayer & Cushing
Schr Tarry-Not, McIntyre, Grand Caillou, Master
Steamship Alabama, Windle, Havana, Merle, Boylle & co

ARRIVED.

Towboat Star, Heaton, from the Passes—brought up brig Powhattan, brigantine Standard and schr Baltimore.
Towboat Porpoise, Davis, from the Passes—brought up ship Mississippi.
Towboat Mohican, Heaton, from McCall's Flat—brought up barque Clermont, and brig Lucy Ann.
Towboat Phoenix, Annable, from the Passes—towed to sea ships Adams and Dumbarton—returned to town light.
Ship Mississippi, Hilliard, 14 days from New York, to J E Woodruff.
Barque Clermont, Robinson, 22 days from Thomaston, to master.
Brig Lucy Ann, Snow, 15 days from New York, to Bridge & Bro.
Brig Powhattan, Sanders, 14 days from Charleston, to S L Levy.
British brigantine Standard, Darrell, from St. Thomas, in ballast, to master.
Schr Cora, Almac, from Vermillion Bay, to master.
Schr Burlington, Ellis, from St. Marks, (Florida), to master.
Schr Baltimore, Bickmore, 15 days from Kingston, (Ja.,) to master.
Steamship Natchez, Swiler, 3 days from Havana, to S. Nicholson.
Steamer Diana, Carter, from Louisville.
Steamer Baton Rouge, Walworth, from Vicksburg.
Steamer Princess, Sandford, from Natchez.
Steamer Vicksburg, Glover, fm Vicksburg.
Steamer Giraffe, Pittsfield, from Mobile.
Steamer Valley Forge, Baldwin, from Nashville.
Steamer John Linton, Kimball, from Natchitoches.
Steamer Angora, Selleck, from Bayou Sara.
Steamer Little Ben, Boggs, from Cincinnati.
Steamer Feliciana, Keating, from Cincinnati.
Steamer Gov. Roman, Elliot, from Grand Gulf.
Steamer Panola, Haygood, from Opelousas.

MEMORANDA

Brig Powhattan, reports having seen brig Argo, hence for Baltimore, off Carrysfort Reef, on the 10th inst.
Steamer Diana left Louisville on the 16th inst.,—reports the Ohio river falling fast.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Havana for this port, Jan'y 20, brig Atlantic, Wheeler, to sail in six day; brig Uncas, McConnell, soon; polacre Juanita, Lloveras, soon.
At Havana for other ports of the United States—ship Oxford, N York, soon; Norma, 22d Jan do; schr John Tyler, Baltimore, in 5 days; schr Orelia, Mobile, soon; schr Joseph Brown, do, 23d, ship Louisa, Boston; ship Platina, do; brig Daniel Webster, of Charleston; brig Oglethorpe, Savannah; ship Norma, New York; schr Virginia, Charleston; brig Aucuncia, Boston; brig Elba, Providence; schr Orelia, Mobile.
Havana, Jan. 20—Arrived, brig Adamt, Florida; ship John Hale, Portland; schr Lenidas, Savannah; 18th, arrived, brig Lincoln, Bath; schr Wanconsaw, Charleston; ship Maria de la Paz, New Orleans; 19th, arrived, schr Lady of the Lake, New Orleans; brig Emilie, do; brig McLellan, Bath, sailed, schr Seminole, ... Orleans; 17th, sailed brig Susan, do.
Matanzas, Jan. 18—Arrived, barque Tiberius, Boston; sailed, brig Cannonicus, Newport.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 14—Went to sea, on Wednesday, ship St. Louis, for New Orleans.
New York—Jan. 14—Arrived, ship Gonzalgue, Leavitt, N Orleans; ship Arkansas, Dennis.

PASSENGERS.

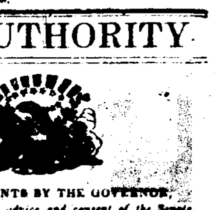
Per steamer John Linton—Dr Lyon, Ballard, W Enos, E D John, Bergamir, N John, M Calhoun & son, J Brien, A D Lemar, A K Kelly, D E Cooley.
Per steamer Valley Forge—Col. Payne and lady, J Roberts, Johnson, H Erwin, Barton, Robertson, Brown.
Per steamer Princess—Mr Burgot, L Case, A Lerrict, Miss Ferrott, W P Mulder, J D Murrell, W Pherson, J W Cooper, P W Bosley, W P Green, P H McGraw.
Per steamer Panola—Messrs P Collins, C Lameyre, G W Morse, F Cosse, J B Grin, H Walet, J M Andrews, Taylor, Smith, J Pierce, J Chandler, Miss E Tourier.
Per ship Mississippi—Messrs Haws, Elwell and son, Johnson, Miss Bailey.
Per brig Lucy Ann—Messrs Abbott & Patterson.
Per steamer Gov. Roman—Messrs J McMerchey, D McCall, J McGill, Vandike, Farries, O F Hart.
Per steamer Little Ben—G Hook, J Harrington, J H Dutton, M Hull, O D Summons, M Terian, Gaymer, Fry, W H Bacon & lady, Mrs Kendig, Miss Hayden, N Hayden, Ewing, Busby, Hutchinson, W J Tripp, H Whiting, Jr, F Robins.
Per steamer Baton Rouge—M Turner, R Rowley, J Briscoe, A G Buford, E B Williams, J Hynes, C Lady, F Hiles, Jr and son, C A Rowley, R Cohoon, G W Nichols, W M James, J S Stevens, Waugh, J B Fontenneau, J H Rives & three children.
Per steamship Natchez—T B Patton and lady, P Maher and lady, Mrs Hanah, Mrs Ross, Miss Ross, Miss Stafford, L B Benes, E Walden, W M Evens, J Cotton, D H Gordon, R K Smith, Mr Bar, W B Crawford, S Harrington, Dr J Chamberlain, F H Ferrer, Dr J C Henry, W Cosse, E B Kimball, Master Hasbk, and 2 steerage.
Per steamer Diana—Mrs Carter, Mrs Miller & child, Miss M J Beard, Miss M Shaw, Mrs Henry & children, and sundry others.

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Bee:

Gentlemen.—Please publish in your journal, that at the request of his numerous friends, Mr. WILLIAM FRERET, has consented to become a candidate for re-election, for the office of Mayor of the City of New Orleans, at the ensuing election. j19

☞ We are authorised by his numerous friends to announce DENIS PRIEUR as a candidate for the office of Mayor of New Orleans, at the ensuing election, and to say that he will be supported by the three Municipalities.

BY AUTHORITY.



APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
January 20th, 1842.

Malcom Wallace, Notary Public for the Parish of Madison.

[No. 16]
AN ACT
Vesting certain powers in the Board of Public Works.

Whereas, By an act of the Legislature approved March the thirteenth eighteen hundred and thirty the sum of two thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of improving the navigation of Bayou Deglaise; and whereas, the said sum, was drawn from the treasury on the warrant of commissioners appointed for that purpose, and whereas it was subsequently ascertained that said sum of two thousand dollars was insufficient to effect the object for which it was intended, and whereas, by an act approved April the third one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, the further sum of two thousand dollars was appropriated to complete the improvement of said bayou; and whereas there remains now in the treasury of the State, the sum of one thousand dollars, being the unappropriated residue or balance of the said sum of four thousand dollars appropriated as specified in the above mentioned acts.

Now therefore,

Section 1st. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the above mentioned sum of one thousand dollars unappropriated as aforesaid, be placed by the Treasurer of the State at the disposition of the Board of Public Works, to be by them expended in further improvements of said bayou Deglaise.

Section 2d. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That any law coming within the purview of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

(Signed) WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) FELIX GARCIA, President of the Senate.
Approved January 21st, 1842.
(Signed) A. B. ROMAN, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

The Benefit and last appearance of
MR DAN MARBLE.
On which occasion he will appear in
EIGHT DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
HERR CLINE
THE SWISS FAMILY,
AND LA PETITE CARLINE,
Will also appear.

The first company of Native Americans will visit the Theatre in full uniform.

TUESDAY, January 25th, 1842:
The evening's entertainment will consist of
TRAGEDY! COMEDY! MELO DRAMA! and FARCE!
The wonderful Petite Carline will dance the CRACOVIENNE.
The celebrated Herr Cline will go through his wonderful evolutions on the ELASTIC CORD.
And the inimitable Swiss Brothers, assisted by Mr Frederic and Madame Arraline, will appear in the Comic Pantomime, entitled
MAD AS A MARCH HARE.
To-morrow, Wednesday, the Grand Opera of NORMA.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
POYDRAS STREET.
Managers—Ludlow and Smith.
CONTINUED ATTRACTION.
Fourth night of
SCHINDER ELLER.
TUESDAY, 25th January, 1842,
Will be performed for the fourth time in this city, the highly successful and highly concentrated burlesque extravaganza, entitled,
SCHINDER ELLER;
Or, The Doctor and the Little Dutch Sleeper.
Being a local rampant and highly triumphant burlesque on the opera of Cinderella, in which several distinguished individuals of the present century and living not a hundred miles from New Orleans, figure in a highly concentrated portrait view.
The scenery painted expressly for the piece by that popular artist, Chas S Smith, consisting of well known spots and views in and about the Crescent City.
Previous to which the
LADDER OF LOVE.
The whole concluding with
TURNING THE TABLES.
Particulars in small bills.
Performance will commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE,
Corner of Hospital and Conde streets.
THIS DAY, JANUARY, 24.

WARING, RAYMOND & Co. Proprietors, have the honor to announce to the citizens of New Orleans, that their collection of ANIMALS AND EQUESTRIAN TROOP, have been re-opened at the corner of Hospital and Conde streets. Among the animals may be seen the stupendous Elephant, African Quagga, two living Asiatic Serpents, the Boa Constrictor and Anaconda, together with Lions, Tiger, Leopard, Dromedaries, Camel, Hyena, and specimen of the Rhinocerous or Unicorn.

MONSIEUR LE TORT,
The French Rider will appear every night.
The Circus Company consists of a fine stud of Horses with the best talent in the country.
Opened on the 17th January 1842, by a variety of Equestrian Performances.
For particulars see small bills of the day.
Previous to the Equestrian Performance will be an exhibition of the animals.
Doors open at half past six. Equestrian performance to commence at half past seven.
Price of admission to the Circus and Menagerie, Box 75 cents, Pit 37½ cents.
☞ A good and efficient police will be engaged to preserve order.
☞ The Menagerie will be open for the reception of Visitors every afternoon from 1 till 4 o'clock, P.M. Admittance 25 cents. j24

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.
THE Subscriber to the ball of the Fathers of Families, to take place on the 2d February next, will meet on Tuesday next, 25th inst, for the appointment of stewards to take charge of the management of said ball. j21 2t

RENAISSANCE BALL ROOM.
A Grand Dress and Mask Ball will take place on Thursday the 27th of January. The subscribers are requested to obtain their tickets of admission before 12 o'clock of that day, at the Pauvre Diable store, Greatmen street, between Clouet and Louisa. j25

CAFE DE PARIS.
LOUISIANA BALL ROOM,
Exchange Alley, near St Louis street.
☞ Entrance for gentlemen only, through St Louis st.
ON TUESDAY, January 25,
A Grand Masquerade and Dress Ball.
Admittance, Gentlemen, ... $1.

PLANTATION MEDICINES—The subscribers, aware of the importance to planters and physicians, of having medicines which can be relied on as fresh and genuine, have taken particular care in the selection of their stock, and from the experience they have made in London, Paris and New York, for receiving constant fresh supplies they will always be prepared to furnish planters and physicians with medicines which they will guarantee of superior quality. SICKLES & Co., Druggists, 40 Canal st

IMPROVEMENT BANK,
New Orleans, January 24th, 1842.
AN election by the Stockholders of seven Directors for the coming year, will be held at the Bank, on Saturday, 26th February next, between 10 o'clock, a. m. and 12 o'clock, p. m.
By order of the Directors.
j25 L. BERNARD, Cashier.

FALPUENTE, Jr. Doctor of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, has established his residence at New Orleans with a view of exercising his profession.
j25 1m corner of Main and Rampart streets

Barelly & Levy vs A M de Miranda.
PARISH COURT—No 14,560—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Parish Court, in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, St Louis st, between Chartres and Royal streets in this city, on Monday the 28th February 1842, at 12 o'clock M, the hereinafter described property, seized in the above suit, to wit:
Two lots of ground contiguous, situated in this city, in that portion of the faubourg Washington, which is at about one mile below the square of the city, and designated by Nos 5 and 6 of square No 1, on a plan drawn by J Pilié, surveyor of this city, and deposited in the office of Legardeur, notary in this city, per act dated 8th March 1832; said 2 lots of ground measuring, American measure, each 40 feet front on the Public Road, by the following depths, to wit: Lot No 5, 200 feet 8 inches on one side and 203 feet 3 inches 6 lines on the other side; lot No 6, which forms the corner of the Public Road and Lesseps st. 203 feet 3 inches on the side of lot No 5, and 205 feet, 3 inches and 4 lines on the other side, fronting on Lesseps street; the said 2 lots measuring each 30 feet on the rear line, 30 feet 11 inches only.
Terms, cash.
j25 1aw V ALLAIN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 621—Biscoe & McCutcheon vs. R. F. Stryerby—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold, on Saturday, the 5th February, 1842, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Sheriff's store, 106 Chartres street:
A lot of drugs, paints, &c.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms—cash.
j25 4t in 10d L A DUCROS, Sheriff of the Commercial Court

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
THE Directors have the satisfaction of announcing, that their Packets leave England on the 1st January 1842, with the regular Mails, and that after that date, they will be dispatched every 15 days. Information as to the routes and probable times of arrival and departure, may be obtained from Wm. G. Hewes & Co, the Agent of the Company at New Orleans. j22

FOR GALVESTON—TEXAS.
Regular Packet for Friday, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. precisely.
The splendid coppered and copper fastened low pressure steam ship NEW YORK, John T. Wright, commander, will positively sail as above stated.
This boat was built expressly for sea, is of 400 tons burthen, and has been put in complete order, with new and powerful boilers, and has every accommodation for the comfort of cabin and steerage passengers.
No berths or state rooms considered secured till paid for. Freight taken and landed only at Galveston. New Orleans bank notes only taken for freight or passage.
For freight or passage having spacious and splendid furnished accommodations, (all state rooms,) apply on board at ... street wharf, or to
j22 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st
The steam ship New York's days of sailing from New Orleans, are the 8th, 18th and 28th of each month; and from Galveston 1st, 10th and 20th of each month.

FOR ST. LOUIS, QUINCY AND WARSAW.
The light draught and fast-running steamboat PRE-EMPTION, Harris, master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m.—For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, head of Poydras street, or to J R SHAW & Co.
j24 24 Poydras st

WANTED—An A 1 ship to load for New York in the New York and New Orleans Line. Despatch will be given. Apply to
j25 J W STANTON & Co. 38 Poydras st

FOR NEW YORK—The A 1 brig CURTIS, Captain Griffin, requires 30 bales cotton to fill up. For freight or passage, apply to
j24 S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

FOR PHILADELPHIA—New Line—first packet—The well known A 1 packet ship RENOWN, Capt Watson, is now loading and will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations apply to the master on board, opposite the vegetable market, or to
j25 S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp street

FOR HAVRE—The fine French ship L'UNION, Capt Lalus, will have have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight of 300 bales cotton or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the capt on board. BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co,
j25 21 Bienville st

FOR MOBILE—Takes steam, via the river—Thursday the 27th—The schr OREGON, Captain Smith, will sail as above. For freight, apply on board, opposite the Triangular Stores, or to
j24 FOSDICK & BROS. 66 Camp st

FOR NEW YORK—Commercial Line—To sail Thursday the 27th—The splendid packet barque APTHORP, Capt P Blake, having one half of her cargo engaged and going on board, will sail as above. For the balance of freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board opposite the Vegetable Market, or to
j24 FOSDICK & BROS. 66 Camp st

FOR NEW YORK.
Louisiana and New York Line—To sail on Wednesday, the 26th instant.
The very fast-sailing packet ship SHAKSPEARE, capt. A. Miner, now loading and will sail as above. For freight or passage having accommodations unsurpassed apply on board, opposite the Vegetable Market, or to
j24 J. E. WOODRUFF, 70 Camp street

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans—I hereby certify, that on the 24th January, 1842, judgment was entered in this court in the suit of Mrs Eliza R Spiller, wife of Edwin Whittemore vs Edwin Whittemore, her husband, in the words and figures following, to wit:
No. 14,414—Mrs Eliza Spiller wife of Edwin Whittemore vs Edwin Whittemore her husband.
Decree—It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that a judgment of separation of property be pronounced between the parties, and that said plaintiff recover from her husband, Edwin Whittemore, the sum of two thousand two hundred and eighty-one 90/100 dollars, with all the mortgages and privileges granted by law to married women for the recovery of their dotal and paraphernal property, and it is further ordered that defendant pay costs of suit.
New Orleans, January 24, 1842.
(Signed) CHAS MAURIAN, Judge.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two and in the sixty sixth year of the independence of the United States.
j25—3law [L. S.] LOUIS R COURTIN, Clerk.

TO LET—The whole or part of the store 90 Camp street. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to J H ASHBRIDGE, 87 Camp st

TO RENT.
The well known Dry Good Store, situated corner St. Ann and Burgundy streets. Apply on the premises, or to No 41 Chartres street, or to
j25 V & O VIGNAUD.

RICE—150 casks of rice landing from brig Francis Ashby, for sale by
j25 WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 53 Magazine st

COFFEE—1000 bags prime green Rio coffee, 100 bags Havana coffee, for sale by
j25 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st

FLOUR—1000 brls super fine flour in fine shipping order, for sale by HAWTHORN & WOODS,
j25 63 Gravier st

GUNNY BAGS—10 bales medium size in store and for sale by JOHN A MERRITT,
j25 63 Camp st

TALLOW CANDLES AND SOAP—200 boxes candles, 200 boxes soap in store for sale by
j25 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

JAMES RIVER TOBACCO—50 boxes Langhorn & Armistead brands, 50 do J M Cobb's do, 50 do J A Clay's do, just received and for sale by
j25 JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

CHAMPAGNE, of Jacquesson's celebrated Crown brand, in quarts and pints, landing ex brig Lucy, and for sale by E & F T PRESCOTT,
j24 16 Canal row.

RHENISH WINES—60 cases sparkling Hock, in quarts and pints, Geisenheimer, Hockheimer 1834, Schloss Johannisberger 1834, &c., landing ex ship May Flower, and for sale by E & F T PRESCOTT,
j24 15 Canal row.

VROUMAGE offers for sale—brandy 4th and 1st proof, among which will be found some very old, of the Leog, Castillon, Jr, and J. J. Dupuy, brands.
Superior sweet oil, red and white wine in boxes of 12 and 24 half boxes; champagne wine, 1st quality, assorted cordials; bale rope, ... fruits preserved in their juice; cherries in brandy; prunes in boxes of 24 glass jars; preserved figs; corks by the bale and in bags of 1000; 200 half boxes of ceps in oil; cordage lines assorted in hhds and bales, &c. &c.

TO PAINTERS—White Lead at 90 a keg—6000 kegs best Philadelphia No 1 lead, at retail, at the above reduced price. Kegs warranted full weight and the lead of superior quality, and sold at this price to close consignments. JARVIS & ANDREWS,
j25 20 Common st.

FRESH GARDEN, FARM AND FLOWER SEEDS.
Warranted the growth of 1841.
THE Subscriber has the honor to inform his numerous customers, that he has received by the ships Sir Chas Napier from Liverpool, and the May Flower from France, a large assortment of Fresh Seeds, consisting of 19 puncheons and 8 cases, containing 700 lbs Radishes, 350 lbs cabbage, 600 lbs turnip, 200 lbs spinage, and a large variety of other seeds suitable for spring sowing.
Also 100 bushels of Scotch potato oats, weight 44 lbs per bushel, 100 bushels of perennial rye grass, a large assortment of all kinds of hand-some garden tools, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, in Boxes. Transplanting trowels, pruning knives, shears, &c &c, all selected by his brother in Europe with great care.
j25 WILLIAM DINN, 11 Common st, corner Tchoupitoulas.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
WILL be given to whoever will arrest or cause to be arrested PIERRE PETIT, an unfaithful store clerk, employed by the undersigned about 4 months since.
He disappeared from the store on Saturday 22d. inst. at 10 minutes of 3 o'clock, and went to the Improvement and Banking company, with a bank book and claimed a box which was handed to him. This box contained large sums in notes, papers &c. &c. and a certain amount in gold. On the box is the name V. Hebert, rather badly painted in white letters.
When said Pre. Petit absconded he was dressed as follows: Shoes much the worse, for wear, no stockings, blue cloth pantaloons, rather faded in color and old, a common cloth round about, red cravat and low crowned hat. He is about 18 or 19 years old, rather handsome face, fair haired, small stature, a sly appearance, never looking full at the persons who speak to him. He is a native of France and speaks a little English. He articulates slowly. He has been in New Orleans but about 5 months, and was last from Baltimore.
The above reward will be paid as soon as said Pierre Petit is arrested.
V. HEBERT, Successor to Fremeaux,
j24—3t 140, Chartres, st.

RIVER PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE plantation formerly occupied by James F. Muse Esq. situated in the Parish of Point Coupee, fifteen miles above Bayou Sara, fronting 12 arpens on the Mississippi River, by 40 arpents in depth with the present owner claim to the back concession. There is about 100 acres of cleared land, with a fine orchard upon the same. The place is also well known as a wood yard.
For further particulars enquire of
j24—1m MOTZ, MITCHELL & Co. 60 Common st.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber being desirous of withdrawing from business, offer for sale the stock of his hardware store, having an excellent custom, situated No. 71 Old Levee street.
Apply on the premises.
j24—3 B. CAMPANEL

CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION OF THE PLANTERS OF LOUISIANA.—New Orleans, Jan. 22, 1842.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that the Election of Six Directors which was to take place on Monday, the 24th instant, is postponed to the 7th February next,
j24 G MILTENBERGER, Cashier.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for transacting a General Auction Business, under the style of Phillips, Dubertrand & Co, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public. Real estate, negroes, groceries, and every other description of property received on sale, and prompt despatch given to all business confided to their charge. Office 58 Common street, Three doors above Verandah Hotel.
J P PHILLIPS,
P DUBERTRAND,
VICTOR DUBERTRAND,
New Orleans, January 21, 1842—j25

NOTICE—PIERRE AMIEUX, Gardener, Florist and Horticulturist, has the honor to inform the public that he has arrived from France with a fine assortment of plants, such as Camelias, pirona, rhododendrons, illicium, &c, and a very large assortment of fruit trees, together with roses, onions and bulbous roots, seeds of all kinds, &c.
Madame Lefebvre's store, corner Chartres and Conti sts
j24 3t

CARROLLTON BANK—NOTICE.
TO BE RENTED—A commodious store in Magazine st. near Poydras street; also, a house corner of Nayades and Felicity streets; and a small tenement on Tivoli Circle. Application to be made at the Carrollton Bank, to
j19 JOHN NICHOLSON, Cashier.

NOTICE—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Richardson, Waterman & Wood, was dissolved on the 19th instant by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on under the name of Waterman & Wood, who have full power to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.
New Orleans, 20th January 1842.
JOHN RICHARDSON,
JEDIDIAH WATERMAN,
PHEONIX N WOOD,
j20 Per J WATERMAN.

JUST received by ship Saratoga from New York, an assortment of French fancy cloths and casimeres, double width; a superior article, low for cash, at Messrs
j20 6t inside P A HEBRARD & Co. 25 Chartres street

COFFEE—Old Havana coffee suitable for retailing, in lots to suit purchasers, and at low prices, to close consignments, for sale by ANDREW CASTILLO,
j20 1w in 31 Gravier st

FOR SALE.
THE EXCHANGE RESTAURAT, No. 118 Chartres between St. Louis and Conti, with all its appendages, silver plate, kitchen utensils, linen, mirrors, tables, furniture, crockery, glass, gas works, &c. &c. It is now in full operation, with a fine custom, &c. If not disposed of at private sale by the 25th inst., it will be sold on that day at auction, at 12 o'clock precisely.
The conditions are one-third cash, one-third at three months, and the other third at six months. 17 4t 25

HARDWARE BY THE PACKAGE.
THE subscribers have in store of direct importation about fifty packages of English hardware consisting in part of cast steel hoes, common hoes, socket spades, shovels, and irons, anvils, wrought nails, brass fenders—Besides, many other articles which they offer to the trade at low prices. HALL, BEIN & CLAPP,
j21 49 Tchoupitoulas.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK—For sale by
j22 H WILKGAES, 24 Old Levee

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J A BEARD & CO.
Irish Whiskey.
Positive sale by order of consignees.
WILL be sold at auction on Tuesday, 25th instant at half past 10 o'clock a. m., at the Camp street auction mart,—
1 puncheon superior old Irish whiskey,
60 demijohns do do do 4 gals each,
10½ casks pale sherry wine;
10½ do do old port wine;
Terms, cash. j26

AUCTION,
BY PHILLIPS, DUBERTRAND & CO.
THIS DAY, 25th inst. at 10 o'clock, at our Auction store, No. 58 Common street, will be sold,—
Fancy goods; ready-made men's boots; 100 dozen suspenders; kerseys; domestics; and a variety of articles, at 11 o'clock—furniture and groceries, mattresses, &c. &c.
At 12 o'clock,
At the St Louis Exchange,
A likely Negroe Woman, a plain cook and house-servant.
Also, 2 likely Negro Men, good field hands
Terms, cash—Sale positive. j25

BY S. GUINAULT.
WILL be sold this day, Tuesday, 25th January, 1842, at 12 o'clock, precisely, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, to close account:
1 superb mirror;
1 splendid clock; 1 pair vases and 1 lamp,
1 octagon table with marble top;
1 dozen silver forks and spoons; 12 coffee do.
Conditions, cash. j25

BY E TASTET.
133 Chartres street,
Without reserve.
WILL be sold this day, the 25th inst, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, for account of whom it may concern,
10 cases wool half hose.
Also, to close consignments,
5 cases seasonable prints.
20 do seal and kip brogans and boots.
Terms, cash.

BY R. B. SYKES.
WILL be sold this day, Tuesday 25th inst. at 10 o'clock at his auction store 51 Magazine st, opposite Banks' Arcade: an extensive assortment of dry goods and Clothing.
At 12 o'clock
50 brls new pork,
100 do old do,
15 tierces Carolina Rice good article.

BY S GUINAULT.
WILL be sold on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., opposite my store in Exchange Passage:
An assortment of fine porcelain, for family use.
Conditions, at the sale. j25

BY A. L. FERNET.
WILL be sold on Thursday next, 27th of January at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange St. Louis st.
A negro man named Henry, about thirty-one years of age, he is accustomed to work in a grocery store, is a dray man, good wood cutter; house servant and good subject guaranteed from the vices and maladies prescribed by law.
Conditions—1-4th cash, the balance at 6 and 12 months credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor and bearing mortgage until final payment.
Act of sale before —— notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.
Sale on account of departure.
ON Thursday next, 27th inst, at half past 4 o'clock p. m., at the residence of Dr Bartolotti, in Royal street, Mr. Vigné's house, near Orleans street, will be sold without reserve,
The household furniture of said mansion, consisting of beds mattresses, sofa, mirrors, chairs, carpets, mahogany dining tables, &c.
Conditions—cash.
☞ Dr. Bartolotti requests all persons who are indebted to him, to settle as soon as possible, and those to whom he may be indebted, to present them immediately for payment.

BY F. E. TRICOU.
WILL be sold on Saturday, 29th January 1842, at 12 o'clock, m. at the City Exchange, St Louis st.
FIELDING, a mulatto, about 30 years old, house servant, guaranteed from the vices and maladies prescribed by law.
Conditions—6 and 12 months credit in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and bearing mortgage until final payment.
The act of sale will be passed before Carlile Pollock, notary, at the expense of the purchaser. j25 6t

BY S GUINAULT.
Furniture for sale on account of departure.
ON Monday, 31st January, will be sold at the residence of Dr. Dupierris, No 56 St. Anne street, precisely at 10 o'clock, a. m, his household furniture, consisting of beds, armoirs, chairs, sideboards, &c. &c.
Also, his library—consisting of medical, surgical and chemical works, in French, English and Spanish.
Also—Surgical and Philosophical instruments; among the latter are a very superior pneumatic machine, and a most excellent electrifying instrument, to which are attached various amusing articles for philosophical experiments. A number of planks in boxes.
Conditions of sale, cash. j25

BY F. E. TRICOU & S GUINAULT.
Succession of Victor Pinard.
BY virtue of an order from the Honorable Court of Probates, in and for the City and Parish of Orleans, dated January 22, 1842, and for account of Victor Pinard, will be sold on Friday the 4th and Saturday the 5th of February, 1842, precisely at 10 o'clock a. m.
The Stock of two stores—one at the corner of St. Anne and Bourbon streets, and the other at the corner of Toulouse and Dauphin streets, consisting of a large assortment of English, French and American dry goods, such as calicoes, jaconets, cottonades, muslins, embroideries, silks, handkerchiefs, stockings and other assorted articles.
Conditions—For all sums below two hundred dollars, Cash; and above two hundred dollars, on a credit of 60 days in approved endorsed notes.
P. S. The sale will commence with the store on the corner of St Anne and Bourbon streets.
j25, 29—f 3 and f 4—4t

BY F. E. TRICOU.
Succession of Anna Amelia Auth.
BY virtue of an order from the Hon. Court of Probates, dated Jan. 20th, 1842, will be sold on Wednesday the 9th February 1842, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange St. Louis street, the buildings hereinafter described, belonging to the succession of Anna Amelia Auth, to wit;
The buildings erected on a lot of ground in Algiers, on the right bank of the river. Said lot measuring 40 feet fronting the public road, and extending in depth to the fence now standing, together with the lease of said lot of ground for four years and three months, commencing the first of October 1840.
Conditions:—One year's credit; the purchaser being required to furnish security to the satisfaction of the Court and curators. j25

By A. L. FERNET.
Syndic's Sale.
WILL be sold on Friday the 4th February 1842 at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, the following described property, having been sold to Gustavus J. Borrough on the 2d of October 1841, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the first judicial District Court dated 13th August 1841. Said property now resold for account and risk of said purchaser having not complied with conditions of the former sale, viz
9 lots of ground situated in the town of Montgomery (Alabama) as described in former advertisement.
Terms—one tenth cash; the balance on a credit of one, two and three years from the 29th of October 1841 for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndic and bearing mortgage till final payment.
Act of sale before L. T. Caire, Esq. notary public at the expense of the purchaser, as well as the taking possession. j25

BY R B SYKES.
Sale of superior Sweet and Dry Malaga Wines.
WILL be sold on Wednesday 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., at Mr R Loring's store, Notre Dame, near Levee street, the following wines imported direct from Malaga, viz:—
126 qr casks sweet Malaga wine;
120 Indian bbls do do
33 qr casks dry do do
70 Indian bbls do do
All Pas Krasslar's brand.
200 Indian bbls dry Malaga Wine, G Gavila Superior,
100 kegs different kinds choice wines, 8 galls each.
Terms—$200 cash; from $200 to $500, ninety days, over $500, 4 months, for notes drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor. j24

BY J. A. BEARD & Co.
Real Estate sale for account of former purchasers.
WILL be sold at auction on Wednesday, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock at the Camp street Auction Mart:
The following lots of ground, situated in faubourg Lavaudais, sold for account of former purchasers who failed to comply with the terms of adjudication made at Banks' Arcade on the 4th December, 1841, viz: A certain lot of ground, being No. 14 in the square bounded by Laurel, Jersey and Fourth streets and the Washington Avenue.—Said lot measures 30 feet front on Fourth street by 110 feet in depth and form the corner of Fourth and Jersey streets.
Lot 24 same dimensions and forms the corner of Laurel and Fourth streets.
Lot 6 measures 30 feet front on Washington Avenue by 125 feet 9 inches in depth.
Lot 19 measures same front and depth as No. 6, and fronts on Fourth street.
Lot 12 measures 33 feet 6 inches in front on Laurel street by 110 feet deep.
Lot 13 measures same front and depth and fronts on Jersey street. The lots 12 and 13 form the key lots of the entire square.
Terms of sale—$100 cash on each lot, the balance at 6, 12 and 24 months credit for notes without endorsers, bearing mortgage until final payment, dated 4th December, 1841.
Acts of sale before Wm. Christy, Esq., notary public, at the expense of purchaser. All acts to be completed within ten days from day of sale. j24

BY R B SYKES
Birmingham and Sheffield ware and cutlery.
WILL be sold on Friday 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, No 51 Magazine street, opposite Banks' Arcade:
12 cases of Birmingham and Sheffield ware and cutlery sale without reserve.
Terms, cash. j24

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 1256—Commercial Bank vs Felix Connelly.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold in the coffee house of the City Exchange, St. Louis street on Tuesday the 15th day of January, 1842, at noon, the property hereinafter described and seized in the above suit.
A certain lot of ground together with the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in the suburb Annunciation, of this parish, in the square bounded by Colyseum, Robin, Magazine and Race streets, designated by the No. nine on the plan drawn by J'h. Pilie, surveyor of Municipality No. 2, on the 24th May, 1836, and deposited in the book of plans of J. B. Marks, notary public. Said lot measuring in American measure fifty-seven feet six and 5-8 inches front on Colyseum street, one hundred and forty-nine feet two inches, four lines in depth and fifty-seven feet six inches and five lines in width on the rear line.
Terms—cash.
d30 L. A DUCROS, Sheriff of the Commercial Court.

No. 4,484—Joseph Sauvinet vs. Pierre Crocher, L. m. c.
COMMERCIAL COURT—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold in the Coffee House of the City Exchange, St. Louis street, on Wednesday the 23d, of February, 1842, at noon, the property hereinafter described, seized in the above suit, viz:
Four contiguous lots of ground situated in faubourg Tremé being Nos. two, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, in square D, according to a plan drawn by J'h. Pilie, on the 15th March, 1836, and deposited in the office of L T Caire, notary. Lot No 2 measuring thirty-seven feet nine inches and eight lines front on Claiborne street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth, and thirty seven feet eleven inches two lines on the rear line, which seperates it from No. eleven. And lots Nos. fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, measuring each forty feet front on St. Philip street, by one hundred and ten feet in depth, between parallel lines, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.
Terms cash. L. A. DUCROS,
j19—4t Sheriff of the Commercial Court.

AUCTION NOTICE.
E. TASTET Auctioneer having taken the very extensive store No. 16 Bienville street, will hereafter there make his sales of groceries and furniture every Wednesday and Saturday.
N. B.—Goods of every description received on storage at very moderate rates. j16—6

AUCTION NOTICE.
P. DUBERTRAND having taken JOHN P. PHILLIPS into co-partnership, for the purpose of transacting the auction and commission business, under the style of Phillips, Dubertrand & Co, who will attend to the sale of real estate, negroes, &c, &c, and any merchandise, furniture and groceries at their auction store, three doors below the Verandah, Common street. No exertions will be spared to give general satisfaction in promoting the interest of those who may honor them with their patronage, as despatch and promptness will be strictly attended to.
N. B.—Liberal advances made.
New Orleans, Jan'y 20th, 1842. j21

WET NURSE WITHOUT A CHILD TO HIRE.
A NEGRO WOMAN very healthy and a good subject having just lain in, and lost her child, may be hired as a wet nurse, on application to Mr. Marchand, at the baths of the St. Louis Exchange. j24—6t

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.
THE store of Manuel Vidal, situated No. 116 Old Levee between Main and St. Phillip streets, having been wilfully set on fire on the night of the 18th or morning of the 19th of December last, the above reward of five thousand dollars will be paid by the Ocean Insurance Company for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the crime.
By order of the board.
j13 10t CHAS. BRIGGS, Secretary.

A. MERCIER, Doctor of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, has established his residence at New Orleans, with a view of attending to the duties of his profession. His residence is No 154 Royal street, between Toulouse and St Louis streets. j4 3m

L'A[BEILLE]
JOURNA[L] ...
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POU[R GOUVERNEUR]
HEN[RY JOHNSON]