LATEST DATES.

New-York	Jan. 16	London	Dec. 10
Boston	Jan. 15	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Philadelphia	Jan. 18	Paris	Dec. 13
Washington	Jan. 18	Havre	Dec. 1
Baltimore	Jan. 18	Bordeaux	Nov. 12
Charleston	Jan. 21	Mexico	Nov. 3
Havana	Jan. 18	Tampico	Dec. 17
Houston	Dec. 24	Vera Cruz	Nov. 7

DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM BOSTON
Britannia	Jan. 4	Feb. 1
Caledonia	Feb. 4	Mar. 1
Acadia	Mar. 4	April 2
Columbia	April 4	May 1
Britannia	April 19	May 16
Caledonia	May 4	June 1
Acadia	May 19	June 16
Columbia	June 4	July 2

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Ocean—1969 bales cotton.
Liverpool—Per ship Rothschild—879 bales cotton.
Liverpool—Per ship Liverpool—1761 bales cotton, 1080 bris flour, 10 hhds tobacco.
Havre—Per ship Moslem—1467 bales cotton, 160 kegs lard, 1 boxes sugar, 1 do turtle shell, 91 bales and 1 bundle deerskins, 8 bales sheepskins, 14 casks canvassed hams.
New York—Per brig Curtis—1 9 bales cotton, 96 brls and 3376 kegs lard, 2861 pigs lead, 64 hhds tobacco, 593 bris pork, 36 hhds bacon, 36 brls whiskey, 70 hhds sugar, 182 brls molasses.
Hamburg—Per Bremen ship Olbers—1300 bales cotton.

IMPORTS.

Belfast, (Ireland)—Per ship Independence—25 pkgs linens, 4 bales muslin, W Prehn; 7 pkgs linens, 1763 sacks salt, 36 tons slates, 300 yards flags, 677 hampers potatoes, to order; 3 boxes linens, R McDowall & co; 26 pkgs do, Wiggin & Davenport; 65 boxes, 8 bales mdze, 11 crates muslin, Carell, Cruzat & co; 17 boxes linen, 5 do cotton, Gleson & Vice; 1 puncheon whiskey, M Patton.
New York—Per ship Fairfield—ass'd mdze, to sundry consignees.
New York—Per ship Louisa—ass'd mdze, to sundry consignees.
Grand Caillou—Per schr Diadem—sugar and molasses.
New York—Per schr Herald—ass'd mdze, to sundry consignees.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Vicksburg—Per steamer Ambassador—60 bales cotton, to Martin, Pleasants & co, 29 J M McCall; 20 Burke, Watt & co, 36 Garland & Demeas; 20 J Goodin; 6 Curtis & Wailes; 56 T B Watts & Johnson & Stroule; 103 Payne, Harrison & co; 3 Ward, Moffett & co; 7 Motz, Mitchell & co; 10 Frierson, Dale & co; 8 Kelly & Conyngham; 12 Ringgold, Ferriday & co; 12 Ruffa & Newman; 9 Pollard & Ewing; 61 Dick, McLean & Hill; 9 M Du Bose; 12 Lilly & Robinson; 23 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 17 R McDowell & co; 32 A H Wallace & co; 4 Henderson & Oaines; 50 M White & co; 20 Nugent, Hopkins & co; 26 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 23 Johnson & Sproule; 11 A Desmair, total 672 bales cotton.
St Martinsville—Per steamer Patrick Henry—4 bls cotton, Follain, Bellocq & Degelos; 3 do and 20 hhds sugar, P J Pavy & co; 129 bls cotton, Dr O W Campbell; 4 Du Bose & Davis; total 134 bales cotton—31 hhds sugar, Hall, Bein & Clapp; 3 do and 3 brls molasses, Hall, Bein & Clapp.
Natchez—Per steamer Robt. Fulton—111 bales cotton, to Burke, Watt & co; 145 Franklin, Henderson & co; 21 Buckner, Stanton & co; 30 W Bogart & co; 19 order; 20 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 17 G Toledano; 8 Braud & Landry; 20 Ruff & Newman; total 365 bales cotton—1 keg, Le Carpentier & son; 600 sacks cotton seed, W Frisbee.
Bayou Sara—Per steamer Clipper—105 bales cotton, J B Plauche & co; 163 A Rivarde & co; 87 A Ledoux & co; 59 M White & co; 37 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 12 Ringgold, Ferriday & co; 10 J B Byrne & co; 9 E Dunbar; 7 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 7 Burke, Watt & co; 6 Hass & Jacobs; 4 P A Jonau; 4 J Lallande; 4 Du Bose & Davis; 4 Payne, Harrison & co; total 593 bales cotton—2 hhds sugar, Adams & Whitall; 6 bxs mdze, J Bevin; 1 do N Chevalier.
Bayou Sara—Per steamboat Luda—120 bales cotton, Jenkins & Bonner; 66 Flower & Finley; 60 Franklin & Henderson; 25 R A Hard; 6 co; 34 Andrews & Bros; 12 M White & co; 16 E Dunbar; 3 E Smith & co; 4 J B Byrne & co; 20 J R Conner; 11 Follain, Bellocq & Degelos; 23 Payne, Harrison & co; 16 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 6 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 14 M Du Bose; 2 do Curtis & Wailes; 33 do Lambeth, Thompson & co; 9 A Rivarde & co; 6 J Lallande; 6 G M Lee; 15 J B Plauche; total 511 bales cotton—2 brls mdze, owners on board.
Lafourche—Per steamer Gen'l Harrison—41 hhds sugar, 36 brls molasses, 25 bales moss, Laforat & Squires; 39 kgs butter, 10 brls and 66 boxes cheese, C A M Damaron; 100 brls molasses, 7 brls nuts, Braud & Landry; 65 brls molasses, 16 hhds sugar, W Bogart & co; 3 brls molasses, Vibanger, H E Morton; 100 brls molasses, 25 hhds sugar, 3 do molasses, 1 brl sugar, owner on board; 26 hhds sugar, Flower & Finley, 36 hhds do A & J Dennistown; 82 brls molasses, J H Loverich & co; 76 brls do Lambeth, Thompson & co; 29 hhds sugar, Brander, Williams & co; 1 bale moss, A Sabatier; sundries to owners on board; 13 bales cotton, Braud & Landry; 4 do Leave & Bros; total 17 bls cotton.
St Martinsville—Per Osage Valley—153 bales cotton, to Follain, Bellocq & Degelos; 79 A Rivarde & co; 64 G W Campbell; 41 P J Pavy & co; 21 J B Plauche & co; 78 C Toledano; 23 J P Overton; 25 do, 35 hhds sugar and sundries, S M Darby; 5 hhds sugar, Hill; 84 hhds sugar and sundries, Hall, Bein & Clapp 400 green hides, to order; 23 cases and 6 kegs drugs, 32 pkgs sundries, Dr Lanay.
Opelousas—Per steamer Teche—519 bales cotton, C Toledano; 60 Follain, Bellocq & Degelos; 20 P J Pavy & co; 5 Andrews & Bro; 4 Dennistown, A Montayne; 1 roll leather, 1 bear skin, P Reynaud; 1 pkg books, B C Ball; 2 kegs lead, Hawthorn & Barry.
Louisville—Per steamer Wm. French—390 pcs bagging, 316 coils rope, H White & co; 112 brls pork, 210 kegs lard, 50 brls lamp black, Ferguson & Reid; 275 kegs, 15 brls lard, W Gay; 36 bales yarn, Maxwell & Buchanan; 5 tcs flaxseed, Lindley & Russell; 37 brls flour, Worsley & Forman; 3 smiths' bellows, J W Vazan; 1 box mdze, S Bell, 43 bales hay, J Dyer; 500 empty kegs, 174 brls pork, 7 tierces bacon and sundries to owners on board.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

☞ The press of matter which the printing for the state imposes on the proprietors, will be our excuse in omitting frequently during the session of the Legislature, the consignees of coastwise ships, and detailed manifests of steam boats.
REPORTER.

CLEARED.

Ship Ocean, Willard, Liverpool, S & J P Whitney
Ship Rothschild, (British,) Luckett, Liverpool, C & Forbes
Ship Liverpool, Agry, Liverpool, L Hale
Ship Moslem, French, Havre, Chas Odier & co
Ship Olbers, (Bremen,) Exter, Hamburg, Schmidt & co
Brig Curtis, Griffin, New York, S & J P Whitney

ARRIVED.

Towboat Tiger, Crowell, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Edwin and Victory—brought up ship Louisa and schr Loaden.
Towboat Mississippi, Williams, from the Passes—brought up ships Fairfield and Independence.
Ship Louisa, Mulford, 13 days from New York, to J E Woodruff.
Ship Fairfield, Wilson, 11 days from New York, to J W Stanton & co.
Ship Independence, (British,) McCoppin, 47 days from Belfast, (Ireland,) to Carell, Cruzat & co.
Schr Diadem, Darling from Grand Caillou, to master.
Schr Herald, Waste, 17 days from New York, to master.
Steamer Gen'l Harrison, Batchelder, from Lafourche.
Steamer Luda, Clark, from Bayou Sara.
Steamer Clipper, Beesy, from Bayou Sara.
Steamer Robt. Fulton, Carradine, from Natchez.
Steamer Patrick Henry, Dorsey, from St. Martinsville.
Steamer Ambassador, Brenham, from Vicksburg.
Steamer Wm. French, McConnell, from Louisville.
Steamer Osage Valley, Trouard, from St. Martinsville.
Steamer Teche, Cryden, from Opelousas.

MEMORANDA

Ship Fairfield reports having lost overboard from aloft, on the 17th Jan'y, at night, Joseph Cliff, an English seaman.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Cleared at Philadelphia for this port, January 17th, brig Delaware, Horner.
Cleared at Boston for this port, Jan. 11, brig Oceana, Brighton.
At Boston for this port, Jan. 13, packet ship Cairo, Childs, to sail soon.
Sailed from Charleston for this port, Jan. 20, brig Chapman, Thompson.
Sailed from New York for this port, Jan. 16, ship Orleans, Sears.
Cleared at Baltimore for this port, Jan. 17th, ship Tippecanoe, Gay.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Fairfield—Mrs W C Seixas, Messrs W Weeks W Timmerman, J F Given, W T Flort.
Per steamer Robt. Fulton—Mrs A White, M Jav, R C Pollard, J W Green, Copeland, Vandusen, J Vandin, Burke, N W Moor, M Primrey, Judge T Ramburg, Col. B C Waitten, J Montgomery, H B Hait, Martin, Harrison.
Per steamer Patrick Henry—C Alling, Micks, J Elliott, W Armstrong, F M Enders, J Grice.
Per ship Independence—Mr McKee and 48 steerage.
Per steamer Ambassador—Capt J M Grice, lady and servant, Mrs Stinson, Mrs Sims, Mrs Hall, Mrs Lacey, Fry and children, Miss Grice, Miss Smith, Miss Mosely, Messrs K C Micke, J Bailey, L Stark, Haslett, Lee, Minetield, Wallace, Lapsley, Hopkins, T Ingram, J S Peebles, Bass, Robertson, McNeal, W M Smith, Capt Vandegrift, McDonald, Hastings.
Per steamer Gen'l Harrison—W D Gale, T Gale, J Spear, Dr Pierce, L K Clifton, W T Bibb, H A Kirkman, J Hatfield, Anderson, A Rost, Hardman, Hatfield, Hook, Nosh.
Per steamer Teche—B G Voorhees, F Robbins, Campbell, Montaize.
Per steamer Osage Valley—Mr Ferry, capt Gaspur, Ratier, R Johnson, J Jr Olivier, Falconer, Dr Shea, J Cave, Campbell, Bedell.

☞ The packet ship FAIRFIELD, Captain Wilson, from New York, is discharging opposite the Vegetable Market: consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
J W STANTON & Co.
38 Poydras street

☞ NOTICE—Shippers of goods per steam ship NEW YORK, Wright, master, for Galveston, are particularly requested to clear their goods previous to 12 o'clock this day, as it is the intention of the agents to despatch her as early as possible, in order to insure her arrival in Texas on or before the 1st February, the day which the new tariff goes into effect. Passengers will please be on board with their baggage previous to that hour.
j28 HAWTHORN & WOODS.

☞ Messrs Dexter, D Dickey, Wm Florence, Feytel & Perret, T F Given, John Johnson, Lott & Peck, Pate Peri, N & Stratton, T S Timmerman & George Hookey, consignees per packet ship Fairfield, from New York; as also, the owners of 2 cases marked L and J K M, (in a diamond) 1 do J C Johnson, J D Townsend, T Tredwell, A M Coggershall, R & J Woodward, 1 package each Wilson, Brooks & Co marks; R & 15 bils sides; 10 pipes and 10 half do liquor; and H, 30 brls do to order—will please make their residence known to the discharging clerk on the Levee opposite the Vegetable market, or their goods will be stored at their expense and risk.
j28 J W STANTON & Co. 38 Poydras st

☞ NOTICE.—The packet ship LOUISA, capt Mulford, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
j28 J E WOODRUFF, Agent, 70 Camp st.

☞ The brig GROWLER, capt Ulmer, from New York, is now discharging at the foot of Spain street, in the third Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.
G BEDFORD & BECK,
j26 24 Customhouse st

☞ NOTICE.—Messrs. Andre Molet, S. Faget, Edmond Burthe, Placide Forstall—consignees of goods per ship Governor Davis, from Havre, are particularly requested to call at the subscriber's office, and take the same.
j26 LEVI H GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ NOTICE—The packet ship MISSISSIPPI, Captain Hullard, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.
j26 J E WOODRUFF, Agent, 70 Camp st.

☞ NOTICE—The consignees of forty pipes 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.
j26 L H GALE, 93 Common st.

COPPER & TIN—An assortment now landing ex ship Abbotsford from Liverpool for sale by
j27 3t A L ADDISON & Co, 50 Bank Place.

SALT—1000 sacks, 1 3 fine, now landing ex ship Abbotsford from Liverpool, for sale by
j27 A L ADDISON & Co, 50 Bank Place.

EXCHANGE on Philadelphia, payable in New York at 60 days sight, for sale by J H ASHBRIDGE,
97 Camp st

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA for sale by
j24 J N RICULFI & Co, 45 Royal st.

EXCHANGE on New York at 30 and 60 days sight, for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER,
j26 50 Royal st

EXCHANGE—A sight draft on New York for $400, also 3000 francs direct on Bordeaux for sale by
j4 J ROBERT & CO, 3 Magazine st

HAVANA COFFEE—400 bags prime green Havana coffee, now landing per schr. Seminole, for sale by
j26 2t P REYNAUD, 36 Bienville st

COFFEE—Old Havana coffee suitable for retailing, in lots to suit purchasers, and at low prices, to close consignments, for sale by ANDREW CASTILLO,
j26 1w ip 31 Gravier st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 28, 1842

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

We learn from our Washington Correspondent's letter of the 17th instant, that the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law of the extra session, passed the House of Representatives on that day, by a majority of 32 votes. The *National Intelligencer*, in anticipation of this result, in the House, remarks:

"We have not, however, changed the opinion, already expressed, that the Law will not be repealed at the present Session; that opinion not having its source in any impression on our part that the majority against the law would give way in the House of Representatives."

Whether allusion is here made to the probable defeat of the bill in the Senate, or to the action of the Executive, we have no means of conjecturing.

We learn, privately, from Washington that the large majority by which the House passed the repeal bill may affect the decision of the Senate, which has hitherto been more in favor of postponement than repeal. If the *Intelligencer* anticipates a *veto* from the Executive, we venture to assert before seeing the ayes and nays, that Mr. TYLER's particular friends in the House, voted *in favor of repeal!*

We publish the substance of a brief speech made by Mr. CLAY, upon the occasion of presenting several memorials against the repeal of the act. During the 'Extra Session' he was denounced as a dictator, because he exerted himself in carrying the Bankrupt Act, amongst others, through Congress. And now he is accused of instigating its repeal covertly. There is no means of escaping calumny, let him do as he will.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. CLAY remarked that he had received four petitions from the City of New York, two from other places, one from the City of Troy, one from New Jersey, one from Baltimore, and one from Louisville, against the postponement or repeal of the Bankrupt Law. He begged leave to submit one or two observations upon the subject. It was stated by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) when that gentleman presented the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Charleston, that they ought to be extremely cautious at this moment, and in the disordered state of the currency, how they passed a Bankrupt Bill, for, under its provisions, more than three hundred millions of property must necessarily be brought into the market and disposed of at a great sacrifice. This remark, coming from that source, might be calculated to make an unfavorable impression in the public mind; and he would observe that he considered it to be merely an assumption, a gratuitous observation as to the amount which was held by that class of persons on whom the law would operate. It was well known that, even if this property was not thrown into market by the Bankrupt Law, it might be exposed to auction, without competition, by the sureties and officers charged with the execution of the process of the courts; for, at the instance of one creditor, the property of the debtor could be exposed to public sale for the benefit of the creditor: whereas, under the Bankrupt Law, the assets of the debtor would be distributed among his creditors *pro rata*, and the consequence would be that every creditor would endeavor to make the sale as profitable as possible, and carry it much higher than if the effects were sold under the mere operation of an execution law. He would take this occasion to refer to a matter personal to himself, although he never wished to bring himself into notice. He had seen in the papers an intimation that the movement in the other wing of the Capitol, to repeal the Bankrupt Law, had been instigated by him; but he scorned to enter into a defence of the charge, because it was so inconsistent with his whole character, and imputed to him motives which, if true, would be dishonorable to him as a man. As well might it be said that he induced or instigated the honorable Senator from Missouri (Mr. Linn) to introduce a bill for the repeal of the Distribution Act. But, whilst he owed it to himself to treat with contempt and scorn so execrable and base an insinuation, and so destitute of foundation, he would make a remark with reference to the delegation of his own State. At the last session of Congress, when the Bankrupt Bill came up, every member from Kentucky except one voted against its passage. He, however, when he returned to his constituents, found them so dissatisfied with his vote, that he felt it to be his duty to retrace his steps whenever an opportunity to do so should be afforded. But it seemed that he (Mr. CLAY) was to be held responsible for the votes of his friends from his own State! Those who thought that Kentuckians were made of such supple stuff, had yet to learn their true character and that lofty independence which they display upon all occasions; they had yet to learn that his friends in the other House had as much right to dictate his vote, as he had theirs; and learn that his friends thought and acted for themselves, without regard to a man from Kentucky, or any body else. He begged pardon for the allusion to the base and groundless imputation but it was of such a nature as to induce him to bring it before the Senate. Whatever differences of opinion might prevail between Senators in this body and himself—a difference which they did not regret more than he did—he hoped that they would not deny their testimony (due to an honest man, honest in his private and his public life) as to the motives by which he was actuated.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The splendid opera of CINDERELLA, was performed last evening at the Temple with great eclat to a large and fashionable audience. The piece will be repeated this evening.

Repudiation denounced in Kentucky.—The Legislature of Kentucky have resolved that "the desperate expedient of throwing off State obligations in any case, by failing to provide, as far as possible, for the prompt payment of public debts and liabilities contracted under the authority of law, is abhorrent both to the government and the people of this Commonwealth, and can never, directly or indirectly, receive the countenance of either: that such conduct would be unworthy the enlightened age in which we live, shocking to the sense of Christendom, a lasting reproach to republican government, and a stain on the American name." Well done, "Old Kentuck!"

Ship Ashore!—There was great excitement in Wall street yesterday, in consequence of the report that the ship *Morrison*, with a valuable cargo, from Canton, was ashore on Old Orchard Shoals. As she is insured for $300,000, the excitement was the greatest amongst the underwriters; and a pilot boat and two steamers were instantly despatched to her rescue.

It proved, however, that the Morrison did not go ashore; but instead thereof the *Commerce* touched on Old Orchard, but soon got off, and will probably enter port to-day in company with the Morrison, which vessel was last seen on Friday noon, twenty-five miles S. S. E. of Sandy Hook, under close reefed main-topsail, by the pilot boat New York, the wind at the time blowing a gale S. S. W.

It was lucky for the insurers that the Morrison did not dash on the shoals, for her aggregate value is over $300,000, which, with the exception of $90,000, is underwritten in this country.—*N. Y. Herald, Sunday morning.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—1 o'clock, P. M.

Ship Frankfort Ashore!—Not the Morrison, as reported.—The ship reported to be ashore on Long Beach, near Little Egg Harbor, and reported to be the Morrison, from Canton, proves to be the ship Frankfort, Capt. A. G. Russell, from New Orleans, consigned to Johnson & Lowden, with a cargo of cotton, lead, wheat, &c. The ship went ashore on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and lays high and dry among the breakers. She has not bilged, and hopes are entertained of getting her off, should the weather continue mild.—*Herald.*

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES.—Lea & Blanchard publishers, Philadelphia. We have received through Messrs. McKean & Casey, the January No. of this standard publication. From glancing at the table of contents, it appears to be uncommonly rich. A number of plates illustrating the text are found among its pages. A more extended notice hereafter.

The barque *Louise* left Philadelphia for Havana on the 15th inst., on her voyage to Havana. She carried out the celebrated *danseuse* FANNY ELSSLER and suite.

THE CONVENTION of slaveholders at Annapolis adjourned on the 14th inst., after having adopted a number of recommendatory propositions to the Legislature of Maryland, for the establishment of strict police regulations in relation to slaves and free persons of color.

JUDGE HOPKINSON, of Pennsylvania, an eminent jurist and son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died a few days ago of apoplexy.

MARRIED—In Geneva, Vermont, Mr. J. M. BEE to Miss MARTHA ANNE FLOWER.

Well hath the little busy "*Bee*"
Improved life's shining hour—
He gathers honey now all day
From one sweet chosen "*Flower*."
And from this match, if Heaven pleases,
He'll raise a swarm of little "*Beeses*."
Exchange paper.

COLUMBIA, January 19, 1842.

MURDER.—A shocking murder was committed on the body of an old man named James Tines, on Sunday night last, by John A. Gibson, at a low grog shop, near the bridge in this place. The murderer it appears has kept a liquor shop for some time at the above place, without a license and in defiance of the town authorities; and the parties, with two others, a male and female, were all upon a drunken frolic. Gibson, we learn, got offended with Tines for accompanying the female for water, and while Tines and another person were attempting to pacify him, he lodged the contents of his gun in the body of Tines, which resulted in his immediate death. Thus has accursed liquor suddenly sent another soul to the bar of eternal justice.—How long shall this moral pestilence continue to desolate our land.—*Chronicle.*

HYDROPHOBIA.—This terrible weapon of death—a weapon more dreaded by the human family, perhaps, than any other in his quiver—has struck down another victim, in the person of a young man named Thomas Moore, an officer in the Mechanics' Savings Institution of Louisville.—He married but six weeks since, and was bitten in the left hand by a furious dog the night after his marriage; and on the morning of the thirty-sixth day from the bite, the horrible symptoms of hydrophobia presented themselves, which continued with him until the 9th inst., when death came to his relief.

[PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Washington, Jan. 17, 1842.

In senate: Innumerable petitions against the repeal or postponement of the bankrupt law were presented by Messrs. Southard, Tallmadge, Evans, Calhoun, Miller, Wilson, Bates, Bayard, Buchanan, Henderson, Rives, Young, Choate, Pearce, Berrien, Woodbridge, Clay, Merrick and others; and a few were presented by other senators in favor of its repeal or postponement.

Mr. Clay, on presenting those given in charge to him, took that opportunity to repel indignantly an insinuation thrown out in the public papers, that he had instigated the movements of the house of representatives in relation to the bankrupt law. He appealed to the course of his life in refutation of the foul calumny.

The remaining business of the Senate was mostly of a private and local nature. The general wish seemed to prevail that the orders of the day should be cleared off. In consequence of this wish, the three special orders of the day were postponed on motion of the movers—that of Mr. Linn for the repeal of the distribution act being passed over informally at his request; and that of Mr. Clay on his resolutions to amend the constitution being postponed until this day week, agreeably to his desire, in consequence of his present state of health not permitting him to discuss the matter as fully as he wished.

The select committee nominated by the president pro tem. to take into consideration the secretary of the treasury's proposed bill for the establishment of a board of exchequer, are, Messrs. Tallmadge, Preston, Bates, Walker, Evans, Merrick, Young, White and Rives.

A message was received in the course of the day from the house of representatives with the treasury note bill, which was forthwith taken up, and read a first and second time.

At three o'clock the senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the consideration of the repeal of the Bankrupt Law was resumed.

The question pending was on the appeal of Mr. Wise from the decision of the chair, being that no further action could be had on the bill out of its regular order.

After debate, the decision of the chair was reversed by a vote of 117 to 108. So the bill was taken up.

Mr. Granger then moved that it be rejected; and in support of this motion he made a long speech against the repeal.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky., followed in favor of the repeal; and moved the previous question on the motion of rejection. The motion to reject was negatived—Yeas, 96—Nays, 118.

After further debate of a noisy character, the bill was ordered to be engrossed—Yeas, 124—Nays, 86.

After an ineffectual motion to recommit, it was then read a third time, and passed by a vote of 126 to 94.

A motion to reconsider the vote having been made and lost, the house then adjourned.

REMARKS OF MR. HOA, on submitting the Report of the Finance Committee, on the BANK BILL, as it had been amended by the House.

IN SENATE,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, 1842.

Mr. Hoa said, that the Finance Committee in making their report had passed in rapid review the Bank Bill as it had been sanctioned by this body and the substitute which had been offered for it by the House of Representatives. They had examined with great care and attention the provisions that have been submitted to their investigation to replace their original recommendations; and have come to the painful conclusion, that no relief is afforded for the present evils, and no guard established against their future recurrences by anything contained in that substitute. The amendments that are proposed have the semblance of being well designed; but so soon as they are scrutinized their fallacy are detected, and they are discovered to be mere illusions. They are remedies that exist only on paper and have no substance. Let us see.

With reference to the first section, which indicates the time of resumption, the hon. member had no observations to make. Both houses agree as to the expediency of fixing a certain epoch for that desirable event.

But, as regarded the second section, there were very serious objections to it. That section permits, if it does not in fact encourage, the insolvent banks to impose their circulation, however large it may be, and that is at their own option, upon the solvent ones, and compels the latter to take that circulation however worthless and base it may be. During the suspension the weak banks may extend their issues to an illimitable amount; there is no guard, no prohibition against it.

In the first place that section establishes a difference between the Banks. It prescribes that five of these institutions shall be bound to reduce their circulation to a certain fixed standard which it establishes, and that until that standard be attained, they shall continue to reduce the exceeding above it, at the rate of 10 per cent. per month. This is the provision as relates to the present circulation; but how are the Banks punished if they do not decrease their circulation but increase it? The penalty is found in the last paragraph; it appeared to him at first misprinted—he could scarcely believe it was deliberately intended. Here it is:—

"And if said banks or either of them should fail to comply with the provisions of this section, it shall be the duty of the Governor to inform the Attorney-General of the fact, and of the Attorney-General to take immediate steps to obtain a decree of forfeiture against such bank or banks on account of *any acts or omissions at any time since the passage of this act.*"

Only since the passage of this act! Such is indeed the fearful penalty incurred! And yet in the other provisions of the bill, the solvent banks are to receive all the circulation of the insolvent ones, whether secured or not. These latter are vested with the extraordinary and fatal privilege of increasing their issues as much as they please until November, when they may go into liquidation, and the solvent banks are *compelled* to received their circulation, which is to be divided among them in proportions that are also arbitrarily fixed. So much for the weak institutions, which are named not because they are the only weak ones, but because they are the weakest. What is prescribed for the others? It is in the words of the bill—"That all the banks of this State, except those above named, shall be and they are hereby required to pay out on all their obligations, their own notes or specie at their option, from and after the promulgation of this act until a resumption of specie payments." For all practical purposes, this section of the house's bill, there is no infliction: it is only for the anterior ones; and the banks, eleven in number, may disregard these regulations, just as much as interest or fancy may dictate.

Again, all of the banks except five, may issue post notes without any limitation during suspension—they are left entirely to their own discretion. And when the resumption is to take place, there is no faculty of identifying these post notes; no power to bring them back to have them cancelled, and compel their redemption in specie. They could not perhaps be redeemed, and the country will have an overflowing irredeemable currency, and along with it, the post notes of eleven banks, without any regard or solicitude for the consequences which will inevitably ensue. The banks are only liable for the riot of depreciation—there is no penalty for post-notes. The community will be groaning under the weight of a worthless circulation, and there will be nothing to save them from inevitable ruin and dismay.

In one more come (continued the honorable gentleman,) to the 3d section of the bill. And here again there are more exceptions. It is as follows: "That the Merchants' Bank and the Gas Light and Banking Company are hereby prohibited from issuing any circulation whatever until after the resumption of specie payments."

All these exceptions said he, show there is something wrong in the scheme. It does not look like good legislation. In the bill of the senate no distinctions were made—all are treated alike and are bound to observe equally certain fundamental rules which are essential to their well being, and to the stability and prosperity of the community. It is compact with those institutions for the public good, and reciprocal engagements are entered into, which tend to promote a restoration of confidence on the part of the public, and of usefulness on the part of the banks.—But to limit one bank to one condition, and another to another—to say that this institution shall enjoy one privilege, and that another shall not, is neither just nor reasonable, and appears to be the mere result of favor or whim. Upon certain conditions the state consents to abandon all the bonuses stipulated in her favor; but this condition, which is general to all the other banks, is denied to the Atchafalaya Railroad and Banking Company? Why this restriction? Is that institution less entitled to that favor than her associates, or is she less in need of it?

Let us proceed to the 4th section. It provides that from and after the date fixed for resumption by the act the circulation of each of the banks of this state shall be represented by at least one third in gold or silver in their vaults, actually *belonging* to them, and the remaining two thirds by notes or *other paper*, &c. This is indeed a singular provision, as is the concluding paragraph—"that the directors of any bank who shall vote for an increase above the amount authorised by this section, or under whose administration said increase shall hereafter happen, shall be liable to the amount of said increase, and for the redemption of the same in their private capacity, jointly and in solido, &c." This is the only remedy for the creditors of the bank, but if the directors be not good, where is the recourse? Where, again, is the guarantee for the depositors of six millions of dollars of all the banks? The provision applies solely to the circulation. But what is there to meet both deposits and circulation? One third of specie and two thirds of long paper! Their port-folios at long terms! The Senate adopted the true and legitimate basis of banking—one third specie and two thirds business paper. Why this rule? Because it would enable a bank to meet any run, and to redeem its circulation in as fast as required, without any convulsion: the short paper would be constantly maturing and strengthening the bank. An institution following rigidly this principle would be considered so solvent, that there would be no danger of any run upon her. If the circulation be enlarged by post notes, and the long paper in the port-folios are expected to sustain it; and a crisis should come, there is not a single bank that can redeem its issues. What would be the consequences, in such an event, to the State, the honorable member need not describe. It must be too apparent. It would be then discovered, that all might have been avoided by maintaining one inflexible rule, and not permitting rotten and useless long paper to accumulate in the port folios.

The honorable member proceeded to the consideration of section 5. "That until the banks of this city or a majority of them shall have resumed specie payments, they shall be bound to make and publish monthly statements of their respective accounts, and pay up their respective ballances in specie, or secure the same to the satisfaction of the creditor banks, &c."

Well, suppose, said he, that an insolvent bank at the end of the month is called for settlement. Who is the creditor? The solvent bank. The insolvent offers his notes discounted in payment or in guarantee? She says, here are my own notes, this is all that I have to offer you, and if that will not do, here is my portfolio as security; make a selection of the paper you may find therein. The solvent bank is forced to yield to one of these two alternatives: either take a worthless circulation or notes that she cannot realize. But suppose she refuses, who is to decide as to the value of the guarantee. The insolvent bank thinks the security she offers sufficient, or affects to think so, and the solvent bank entertains the reverse of the proposition.—Both disagree. Take for example the Carrollton Bank or the Bank of Orleans; they make within the month large issues of irredeemable paper; they are at the expiration of that time called upon to make a settlement of balances, they offer their long paper, contending it is a sufficient guarantee, it is refused, and the courts of justice are called upon to determine. Here is an endless scene of procrastination from day to day, during the whole of which time the circulation goes on increasing, and when, it finally, they be condemned to a strict settlement, or any contingency happen that may recommend it, they quietly go into liquidation and leave the whole of their circulation at the doors of the solvent banks to be accounted for by them—Said solvent banks being then compelled to redeem and pay up the circulation of said debtor banks.

The honorable Senator reviewed the 7th section: "That no bank in which the State is a stockholder, or for the obligations of which the State is liable, shall ever advance any money to any other bank unless they offer good and sufficient mortgage security &c. This section thus far was very good and proper; but the good consequences designed, were perfectly neutralized in the proviso, which prescribes "that nothing contained in this section, shall be so construed as to exempt any bank in which the State is a stockholder, or for the obligations of which the State is liable, from advancing its due proportion of funds to aid any liquidating bank as presented in the —— section of this act.

He animadverted in strong terms upon this proviso, which exposed what was solvent to be swallowed up with what was insolvent, and which, if carried into effect, would place the State in a most critical position. He said it would be referred to a blank section in the bill. In fact such an assumption, without guarantee, and without any consideration for consequences, ought to be a blank in Legislation.

What says the 8th section? "That whenever any bank of this State shall, by *any act or omission*, have forfeited its charter, and particularly by not resuming the payment of its obligations in specie, on the first Monday of November, 1842, or by not paying out its own notes or specie at its counter, from and after the time fixed by the 3d section of this act, the Attorney General shall present a petition in the name of the State to a court of competent jurisdiction, setting forth such acts or omissions and praying that the charter of said bank be declared null and void, and the corporation dissolved, &c. &c.;" and in order to proceed to the liquidation of the affairs of said bank, there shall be appointed three commissioners in the following manner: *One by the Governor of the State, and two by the Court—one of whom may be a stockholder.*"

The Bank, argued the honorable member, might well declare that it had committed "no act or omission," which rendered it culpable in the eyes of the law, and might, under it, escape from any penalty; but supposing its forfeiture to be decreed, to whom is the duty assigned of winding up its affairs. To three Commissioners—two of whom are to be appointed by the Judge, and, in a certain contingency, the other one; but be that as it may, two being the majority of three, the stockholders nor the community would have no control over these Commissioners, who would owe their appointments entirely to the Judge. The stockholders and the note holders would be unrepresented.—The entire assets of the Bank would be placed in charge of these Commissioners, and what was to guarantee its faithful administration? One hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds to the Judge: while millions would be confided to their control.

And he would take occasion to remark one very striking difference between the irresponsible powers assigned these Commissioners, and those conferred upon the Board of Currency. Their powers were greater than those of syndics, nor are they compelled, like syndics, to furnish any adequate security for their fidelity. The Board of Currency leaves the rights and property of the Banks to those to whom they belong—the stockholders—to be disposed of, as they may think most conducive to their own interests. They only protect the community from any loss by the conduct of the Banks in their issues, and hold them harmless from the consequences of any fraud that might be attempted. This security of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is all that the stockholders—all that the poor depositors are to look to indemnify them. It is true that the Commissioners are required to place in security such funds as deposites belonging to individuals; but that affords but a doubtful guarantee, as they may do so or not, and are not liable in the amount of their bonds. If these Commissioners, placed amid temptations, be dishonest, they will not only ruin the one bank which they have in charge, but the ruin of that one may cause the ruin of all the others, as the effect will reach them and the entire community. The Commissioners have, moreover, the right to compromise; syndics have no such authority. Suppose a case: a bank being no more than a corporate body, makes a compromise in the city, which it is allowed to do after ten days notice, to those who may make opposition, to do so; the delays passes by, and the compromise becomes *res judicata*; what remedy is there for the country, which may be overflowed with paper? It has no redress, and must suffer ruin. The Commissioners also are the agents of the liquidating banks and receive their salaries *pro tanto* respectively.

Here is the 9th section: "That when the board of directors of any bank, or six stockholders thereof owning together at least one fourth of its capital stock, shall present a petition to a court of justice, setting forth that such charter has been forfeited, &c. &c." "the court shall order that a meeting of the stockholders be held before some notary public. An attorney to represent the absent stockholders and creditors shall be appointed, whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars. A reasonable delay shall be fixed for such meeting, &c. &c. and the majority in amount and number of the stockholders may grant time to the debtors, &c."

This is no remedy for a poor man. He has no chance—it is for such only as are rich. The movement is limited to the board of direction, (in what board of direction will ever vote for it?) or to six stockholders owning together the very modest amount of one fourth of the capital stock of the bank. Besides, the action is trammelled with delays, and 4 or 5 months must elapse before any thing can be decided. Are these procrastinations that legal talent may invoke, for the benefit of the stockholders? No! The court gives them a master, and they are bound to submit their property to his uncontrolled will.

But, suppose the bank does not choose to enjoy the privileges accorded, by its extending a little indulgence to its creditors, in the twelfth section, what is to hinder it from pressing down upon them, and forcing them, with an iron grasp to pay up their liabilities? What are they to do during the various delays that occur, while the proceedings go from one stage to another, and the directors or stockholders are deliberating? It will be in the power of one bank to ruin all the others, and, as two or three persons holding proxies usually make the election, what becomes of the shadow of relief, that is held out in that section.—One institution may beggar the community, and throw terror and dismay in our midst.

The debtor may have time provided he give good security. Who are to judge of the goodness of the security? The two commissioners. They may say it is bad, and from their fiat there is no appeal, nor is there any remedy should they abuse this extraordinary privilege, and a debtor be wilfully refused temporary indulgence. This section is radically bad. The board of currency are made responsible for their acts, and if an individual suffers detriment, he is entitled to recover damages.

But what are those privileges should the bank give time? 1st. It is relieved from the bonus. Here again, as he had said, is an exception against one particular institution—the Atchafalaya Rail Road and Banking Company—it is denied this indulgence. Is there any reason for this, except that that Company is obligated to make a road, and it has no means of doing so? Reflections have been made against the bill of the Senate on the charge of its unconstitutionality; he would remark, *en passant*, that he doubted much whether the substitute was as free from that defect. The citizens who have subscribed to the capital of an institution bound to make an improvement, which is the bonus, do so under the full conviction that this condition will be complied with. They have stipulated their money under that persuasion; but the State arbitrarily comes in, and, without any regard whatever, dispenses with the obligation. Is not the bonus in this case a contract, and has the Legislature any right to touch it? It was, perhaps, unconstitutional. The balance of the section is well enough, with the exception of the concluding paragraph, which makes an odious distinction between the directors and the balance of the community in the facilities granted by the banks to their debtors. Why is this distinction? Have the directors despoiled the banks? He never looked behind to inflict an injury. In the Senate bill there are no distinctions made between different members of the community; and why should there be? If a director furnishes adequate security, why should he be any more limited or refused than another? It is tyrannical and oppressive.

The property banks are compelled to take the circulation of any of the other institutions according to a ratio which is fixed, and which can promote their own safety. There is no guarantee whatever to protect them, and they are left at the mercy of any insolvent bank. These property banks, for which the State is responsible for 23,000,000 of dollars, must receive whatever security the Commissioners may give them, of which they are to judge of the sufficiency. This, the hon. member considered one of the most dangerous features in the whole bill, fraught as it is with extraordinary and fatal consequences.

He reviewed the 34th section, forbidding a transfer of stock, and contended that it was an invasion of private property. That the Legislature had no right to prevent any individual from disposing of his property, and that this clause was repugnant to sound sense, and in conflict with the Constitution. It was equivalent to forbidding a planter from disposing of what belonged to him, and which he chose to sell. A stockholder not allowed to transfer—can't sell his own stock. It was destroying the right of the owner. Neither can this property be sold for debt. It is exempted and remains locked up for all practical purposes.

The honorable Senator had many more remarks to offer, but as he felt fatigued, and had trespassed already, perhaps, too much upon the kind indulgence of the Senate, he would submit the report with what he had said, to their consideration, for their final determination, assuring them, that the Committee would cheerfully and readily have embraced any of the propositions that had been offered, if it could possibly have been done consistently with a sense of duty, and the public welfare.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1842.

But little business was done in the House yesterday.

The bank bill, which had been adopted by the House and sent to the Senate two days since, was returned to the House, the Senate having rejected the same, or rather having refused to concur in the amendments made to it by the House.

[These amendments, it will be recollected, consisted in striking out the whole of the bill heretofore adopted by the Senate, except the title and enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the bill adopted by the House.]

A motion was made by Mr. Ratliff that the House recede from its amendments. This motion, if carried, would have been equivalent to the adoption of the bill of the Senate without amendment.

After some desultory conversation on points of order, Mr. Conrad, of Orleans, rose and addressed some remarks to the House which were substantially as follows:

He said it was his intention not to take any part in the discussion of the motion now before the House, but to leave gentlemen to act on their own judgment unbiassed by any remarks of his. He would, moreover, take advantage of the opportunity afforded him by the present motion to correct some errors into which the committee of the Senate fell in the report published in this morning's paper had fallen. In the remarks he should make in reply to all comments on the bill introduced by that committee, to which the House was not only before the House, but would be confining himself to a few remarks on so much of the report as is related to the bill of the House.

In the first place, that committee had remarked in general terms that the bill adopted by this House "appears to have been framed altogether with a view to the banks—it provides no remedy for present evils—no guard for the future."

If this be the fact this House has certainly committed an egregious error. For it certainly was the wish of every man in this House to attain both these ends—we had been several weeks laboring to do so; perhaps we had not been quite as successful as we could have wished, but he declared that there was not a member of this House that would not admit that the bill as adopted by this House would both "remedy many present evils and guard against many for the future."

It certainly was a very rash judgment for any man or any three men to pronounce upon a work which it had cost fifty or several weeks to construct, particularly when it is recollected that this sentence was pronounced by gentlemen who were naturally partial to their own production.

Mr. C. then examined in detail several parts of the report with a view to refute the arguments contained in it.—He remarked in substance that—as regarded the objection that the bill only limited the circulation of the *weak banks, "while others were left to manage as they pleased,"* that it was conceded on all hands there was no danger of the strong banks emitting too much circulation between this and the 1st November, on the contrary, all that was to be feared was, that they would emit too *little*. The evil under which the community was now laboring, was a *dearth*, not an *excess* of circulation, and that this would be still probably, be the case until the resumption of specie payments.

The Committee go on to state that the 6th section of the bill "revives the act of March 14, 1839, and subjects the banks to its action after a resumption of specie payment." There were no less than three errors of fact in less than as many lines.

In the first place, the bill would not revive this law, because the law was now in full force. It had been repealed he was ignorant of it—and he was certain such was not the fact.

In the second place, the bill of the House only refers to *one section* of the law, and not to the whole law, and in the third place that section is not *revived*, because it was considered by the House as in *full force*, all that had been done was to *affix a penalty to its non-observance.*

But the strangest circumstance connected with this matter was, that the Senate's bill had gone still further than this 2d section of the law of 1819 and against which their committee had levelled such severe denunciations.—This section only requires weekly settlements of bank balances in specie, or that *security be given to the satisfaction of the creditor bank*, whereas the bill of the Senate requires that these same settlements should always be made in *specie*.

The report says that several prohibitions contained in the bill, such as that "no Bank shall purchase its own stock" or "shall deal in produce," &c. &c., would be "to approve some of the violations (of law) of which some of our Banks have been guilty"—To him this was a new doctrine. We have never before heard that the prohibition of an act by law *was a legislative sanction* of all past acts of the same nature.—To prohibit *murder* for the future would in that case be to *approve past murders*.—When the Senate a few days since past a bill which had since become a law prohibiting the Banks from issuing *certain certificates of a currency*, little did they dream that they were approving all acts of the kind that had heretofore been done—When they since passed another bill, now on our table, prohibiting any officer of a Bank from withholding the stock book from the Stockholders, and any Director who might wish to examine it, how little did they suspect that they were giving in the language of the report a "*quasi approbation*" to any acts of the kind that might heretofore have been committed!

Many of the objections to the bill mentioned in the report amounted, in his opinion *to this*, that the bill did not provide for the creation of a Board of Currency.—If this was a defect, he admitted, its existence, but he, for one, did not consider it as such, but on the contrary, as a recommendation and he believed such was the opinion of this House—and of a majority of the members.—He knew it was a favorite project of *some gentlemen* of the Senate, but he had never been a favorite of his, and never would be until experience had satisfied him that powers so great and so liable to abuse would be safely reposed in any three men—or that the good which might possibly result from the system would counterbalance the evils which would immediately attend it.

But the same gentlemen who could see no danger in a triumvirate which would virtually though indirectly have the control of all the Banks in the State, and therefore of an amount exceeding by far the National Treasury in its palmiest days, were alarmed at the powers vested by the bill of this House in the *commissioners of liquidation*.—What were these commissioners? Nothing in the world but Syndic's—or Commissioners of bankruptcy.—The only difference was that instead of the bankrupt being an *individual* it was a *corporation*. But the principles applicable to both and their powers were the same.

The committee also find fault with the amount of the security to be given by the commissioners—$50,000 each.—The committee think this sum too small. If it be so it can easily be increased.—But this House thought, and in his opinion, very properly, that to require a bond exceeding the entire capital of a Bank would virtually be to exclude all but two or three individuals in the State from the appointment, for he believed there were not more than that number that could or would furnish security in so large an amount.

He would conclude by observing that he had no doubt any errors in the report, were unintentional and were to be ascribed to the great haste with which it had been prepared and of which it bore on its face evident marks. He knew the gentlemen composing the committee and believed them incapable of any design to mislead the public mind.

The motion to recede was put and lost; and a motion to insist on the amendments made by the House was carried.

A great deal of discussion took place as to the disposition that should be made of the bill, and as to the manner in which the committee of conference should be appointed; and further that the committee should be appointed by ballot.

On the first ballot Messrs. Canon, Conrad of Orleans and Thibodeaux of Terrebonne were elected. On the second, Messrs. Winchester and Morse.

The House then adjourned.

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.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

☞ The members of the New-Orleans Bar, and of other parts of the State of Louisiana, are requested to assemble at the CITY COURT on MONDAY next, the 31st January, at 4 o'clock in the morning, in order to petition the Legislature to create an Appeal Court for the trial of criminal cases.
j.6—3t. SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

CLOVER SEED—30 bbls of red clover seed, warranted the growth of 1841, for sale by
j27 WM DINN, 11 Common st
corner Tchoupitoulas st

BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 18.]
AN ACT

To exempt the Auctioneers for the Parish and City of New Orleans from serving as jurors.

Section 1st. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That from and after the passage of this act, the auctioneers for the Parish and City of New Orleans shall be, and they are hereby exempted from serving as jurors in any court of this State.

(Signed) WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) FELIX GARCIA,
President of the Senate.
Approved January 27th, 1842.
(Signed) A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

[No. 19.]
AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled an Act to annex a certain District of Country to the Parish of Ouachita and for other purposes, approved February sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-one.

Section 1st. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*: That the Police Jury of the Parish of Ouachita shall have the power to make any alteration it may think proper in the boundaries of the Ward created by the above recited Act, provided they do not extinguish the same, and provided further that when the boundary has once been established by them, any further alteration shall only be made in the manner now provided by law relative to the wards of said Parish.

Section 2d. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the line running West mentioned in the first section of the Act to which this is an amendment shall terminate at the Eastern prong of the Bayou Dugdemonia which runs West of range number three West, and runs up said Eastern prong to the line dividing Townships seventeen and eighteen, which said Eastern prong of said Bayou shall be the Western boundary of the Parish of Ouachita.

(Signed) WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) FELIX GARCIA,
President of the Senate.
Approved, January 27th, 1842.
(Signed) A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

[No. 20.]
AN ACT

Creating three additional election precincts in the Parish of Claiborne, and for other purposes.

Section 1st. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened*: That there shall be and is hereby created in the parish of Claiborne three additional election precincts as follows viz: One, at the House of Simon Manning on the road leading from Minden to Natchitoches; one, at the House of Edwin Friend on the Bayou Dathone and one at what is called the Walnut Creek School House in the eastern part of the parish.

Section 2d. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That Commissioners shall be appointed, boxes furnished and other arrangements made by the proper authorities at said parish for holding elections at said precincts as are provided for the precincts heretofore established.

Section 3d. *And be it further enacted, &c.*, That the election precinct heretofore established at the House of Jacob Madden in said parish is hereby abolished.

Section 4th. *And be it further enacted, &c.*, That the election precinct heretofore established at the House of Thomas Applewhite on the west side of bayou Dochat be and is hereby removed to the House of Thomas McCall in the same section of the Parish.

(Signed) WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) FELIX GARCIA,
President of the Senate.
Approved, January, 27th 1842.
(Signed) A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS—MAYOR'S OFFICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received till the seventh of February next, at the Comptroller's Office of the Sinking Fund, Mr. Louis Baré, for the building of five stores on the Levee, between Ursuline and Hospital streets, according to the plans and devised deposited in the office of the Surveyor of Municipality No. 1.

The terms of payment as follows:—
One-fourth—At the first story.
One-fourth—At the delivery and acceptance of the works
One-fourth—Six months after.
One-fourth—Twelve months date.
The undertakers shall furnish good security for the faithful execution of their contract.
j28 4t

STATE OF LOUISIANA—District Court of the First Judiciary District—John Francis Girod vs. His Creditors—No. 20,846—The cession of property by the insolvent having been accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors; it is ordered that a meeting of the creditors of said insolvent take place at the office of Felix Percy, notary public, on Monday, 28th February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in order to deliberate on the affairs of said insolvent, and that in the mean time, all proceedings against his person and property be stayed.

Witness the honorable A. M. Buchanan, Judge of said court, this 26th January, 1842.
(Signed.) P. LE BLANC,
j28, feb 4, 11, 18, 25, 28. 6t Dy. Clerk.

PLATINA CEMENT.

DR. ACHILLE LION, Dentist, of the Faculty of Paris, after many researches, has discovered this valuable composition, which he applies with the utmost success in plugging decayed teeth, and eradicating tooth-ache. The composition of the Platina Cement, which is entirely mineral, is incorruptible; it is used cold, almost in a liquid state and speedily acquires the hardness and compactness of the enamel of the teeth; it is very cheap, and is a preservative to the tooth, but also to render extraction unnecessary.

Apply at No. 106 Royal street, between Conti and St Louis streets, fronting the Louisiana State Bank. j24

$10 REWARD. Will be paid for the arrest of the negro boy CHARLES, who ranaway on the 17th January inst, the said slave is about 13 years of age, 4 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, has had the upper lid of his right eye torn and a scar on his forehead; speaks English only, and stutters when spoken to. It is supposed that he is on the other side of the river, where he was arrested same few weeks since and committed to the Lafayette Jail, from which he was taken, and absconded two days after. W E & R MURPHY.
j29 C 124 Old Basin

STORE TO RENT—The store No. 79 Royal street, will be rented on reasonable terms, if immediate application be made to the subscribers. This store is well adapted for a dry good or fancy business.
j26 6t JARVIS & ANDREWS.

FINE WATCHES.

THE subscribers offer for sale, at low prices, a large assortment of fine watches of the best quality, consisting of gold and silver levers, plain and jewelled, of M J T Tobias, Johnson, Blundell, and others of the best makers—also double cases, plain and engraved, also fine ones, to do in lepines and anchor escapements of watches of all kinds.

They have skilful workmen constantly employed, and particular attention will be paid to all kinds of watch repairing and manufacturing.
j28 HYDE & GOODRICH, 15 Chartres st

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Depot for Agricultural Machinery, No 3 New Levee.

PLANTATION CORN MILLS, a superior article, will grind from 5 to 10 bushels meal per hour, stones warranted the best French Burr. This mill is constructed on entirely new and improved principles, and is not subject to get out of repair.

BALDWIN'S PORTABLE STOCK MILL. The object of this Mill is to grind corn and cob together into coarse meal, of which it will grind from 15 to 20 bushels per hour, thus forming the most nutritious and at the same time economical feed for cattle and horses.

IMPROVED CORN SHELLER. This is a most efficient article, and is put in motion by hand, or can be attached to a gin or sugar mill at pleasure, it will separate, at the same time the corn from the cob and fan out the chaff.

HORSE POWERS. Whipple's improved Horse Power, with shafts, drum and sweeps complete, adapted for from one to eight horses, to employ on motion Mills as above, cotton gins, &c.; it is compact and portable, and can be set up and ready for use in less than one day.

Straw Cutters of different kinds, Cultivators, Ploughs, Planting Machines, Cistern and Fire Engine Pumps; Store Trucks, Mill Picks, Belting, &c.

☞ A competent Mill Wright to put up the above machinery if required.

☞ Planters and others interested in agricultural improvements are respectfully invited to call and inspect the above. j28

ENGLISH EDITIONS OF RARE AND VALUABLE WORKS.

CHARACTERS; or the Manners of the Age, with the Moral Characters of Theophrastus. Translated from the Greek; to which is prefixed an account of his Life and Writings. By Monsieur de la Bruyere. Made English by several hands; the fifth edition. To which is added, an original chapter on the manner of living with some of the most eminent Characters in the Court, Army, &c. of Great Britain, printed in 1709

A DISCOURSE on the HISTORY of the WHOLE WORLD, dedicated to His Royal Highness the *Dauphin*, and explicating the continuance of Religion with the changes of states and empires, from the beginning of time till the Reign of Charles the First. Written originally in French by James Benigne Bossuet, Bishop of Camden and Meaux; faithfully Englished, in one volume—printed in 1686.

HUDIBRAS—Written in the time of the late wars, corrected and amended; with several additions and annotations, 1 vol. printed in 1644.

THE DUCAMERON; or Ten Days' Entertainment of Boccaccio. Translated from the Italian, in 2 vols, the 2d edition, corrected and improved. To which are prefixed, Remarks on the Life and Writings of Boccaccio; and an Advertisement by the Author of "Old Nick," a piece of a Family Biography, &c. printed in 1804.

ADDISONIANA, with facsimiles of Letters, 2 vols.

ADDISON'S MISCELLANEOUS WORKS—4 volumes, elegantly printed—Oxford edition.

HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, or Researches into the Affinities of the Teutonic, Greek, Celtic, Slavonic and Indian Nations. By the late Alexander Murray, D D, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburg. With a Life of the Author. 2 vols.

BENTLEY'S WORKS—3 vols.

DONCE'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAKSPEARE.

BUTLER'S ANALOGY of Religion, Natural and Revealed.

REMINISCENCES OF CHARLES BENTLEY, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, with a Letter to a Lady on Ancient and Modern Music.

Just received and for sale by
j28 NORMAN, STEEL & CO. 14 Camp st

LIFE IN CHINA, &c. &c.—The Porcelain Tower, or Nine Stories of China, compiled from original sources, with nine illustrations, by J Leech

Ramsbotham's Process of Parturition, first American edit., Revised, 1842, and illustrated with 142 figures.

ALSO,

A further supply of James' late works, "Life of Richard Cœur De Lion, in 2 vols;" and The Jacqueries, in 2 vols. Just received and for sale by
j28 BENJ. LEVY, corner Camp & Common sts

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS—The subscriber would call the attention of purchasers to his extensive assortment of English Floor Oil Cloths, comprising all the various widths, from 2 up to 24 feet; these cloths are from 3 to five years old, and of the best manufacture; also, a complete assortment of Brussels, Willton, 3 ply Ingrain and Venetian carpetings; rugs, floor mats, plain and fig'd baizes, 4-4, 5-4 and 6 4 plain and fig'd Canton mattings, &c. &c. all of which are offered at wholesale and retail, on favorable terms, at the carpet warehouse of
j28 1m H SCHOONMAKER, 37 Chartres st

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS—By ship Panthea the subscriber has received a choice assortment of cotton, worsted, damask and embossed cloth table and piano covers of all the different sizes; also, plain and fig'l baizes, for crumb cloths, for sale at the carpet warehouse of
j28 2w H SCHOONMAKER, 37 Chartres st

LIFE IN CHINA.—Life in China, the Porcelain Tower, or, Nine Stories of China, compiled from original sources, by T. T. T., embellished by J Leech; just received for sale by MCKEAN & CASEY,
j.8 Corner Camp and Common sts

RODGER'S CUTLERY.—Cutlery of Joseph Rodgers & Son's manufacture, received direct, consisting of pen and pocket knives of one to four blades; razors of superior quality, by dozens and in single cases; scissors of all sizes; razor straps, hones, &c; for sale by
j26 HYDE & GOODRICH, 15 Chartres st

SURVEYORS' COMPASSES, SPY GLASSES, &c.—Surveyors' Compasses of the best quality, chains from 1 to 4 poles, Mathematical Instruments, Spy Glasses, &c; for sale by HYDE & GOODRICH,
j28 15 Chartres st

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—50 cases assorted for plantation use, now landing from ship Columbus, for sale by FROST & Co.
j26 8 Canal street

BAGGING ROPE AND TWINE—500 pieces, heavy 44 inch Kentucky bagging, 400 coils Kentucky and Missouri small size bale rope, 100 trusses twine, for sale by
j28 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st.

DOMESTICS—50 bales bleached and unbleached shirtings and sheetings, denims, linseys, ticks, &c. for sale by RICE & HATHAWAY,
j28 71 Magazine st

SPERM OIL—2,000 gallons winter strained and bleached sperm oil (a fine article) warranted to stand cold weather, and 1,000 gallons winter-strained whale oil, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, 38 Poydras st j26

HAVANA SEGARS—30 M Regalias of the well known brands of "Aurora" and Tres Amegas, landing from brig Susan from Havana, and for sale by
j28 BLASCO & SIMIDEL, 26 Common st

EXCHANGE on Cincinnati at short sight, for sale by
j28 CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co, 22 Old Levee

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Second night of the Grand Opera of
CINDERELLA.

FRIDAY, January 28th, 1842:
Will be performed the Grand Opera of
CINDERELLA,
Or the Little Glass Slipper.

Previous to the opera will be performed the farce of
MY HUSBAND'S GHOST.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
POYDRAS STREET.

Managers—Ludlow and Smith.

Last night of Mr. Hackett, who will appear as
FALSTAFF IN LOVE.

FRIDAY, 28th January, 1842:
Will be performed Shakspeare's play of
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
Or Falstaff in Love.

Sir John Falstaff,	Mr Hackett.
Master Slender,	Ludlow.
Master Ford,	Maynard.
Master Page,	Leicester.
Justice Shallow,	Sankey.
Hugh Evans,	Thorne.
Pistol,	Deber.
Mrs Ford,	Mrs Farren.
Mrs Page,	Petrie.
Mrs Quickly,	Russell.

After which the highly concentrated, extravagant, rampant and triumphant burlesque opera, with all the original music of Cinderella, called

SCHINDER ELLER;

Or, The Doctor and the Little Dutch Sleeper.

The most successful piece of the day.

☞ For particulars see small bills of the day.

To-morrow Mr Hackett's BENEFIT, and last appearance.

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE,
Corner of Hospital and Condé streets.
THIS DAY, JANUARY, 28.

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, Dromadaries, Camel, Hyena, and specimen of the Rhinoceros 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.

FANCY DRESS BALL—At a meeting of the subscribers to the Fancy Dress Ball, which will take place on Monday, 7th February, the following gentlemen have been appointed commissioners:

Committee of Admission.
H Tete — W H Simmons
Victor Visinier — M Grivot
E B Harris.

Committee of Reception.
A T Pickrell — W H Simmons
A Robert — R T Armistead
Theodore Rion — G B Duncan

Committee for Musical Arrangement:
E A Harris — E Perrilat
R Geddes — Henry Tete

The above named commissioners are requested to meet on Sunday next to draw the invitation lists and adopt rules and regulations. j28 2t

ST LOUIS BALL ROOM.

LAST CHILDREN'S BALL.

At the request of Several Families,
for the
BENEFIT OF MR DEVOTI.

ON MONDAY NEXT, January 31st, 1842,
GRAND DRESS BALL,
Preceded by a
CHILDREN'S BALL,
Which will commence at 6 o'clock, and finish at 9 by a
GENERAL GALOPADE.

MR DEVOTI, anxious to deserve the patronage of the public, will neglect no care to render this SOIREE agreeable to those who may please to attend.

Admittance, $1 00
Children, 50

The servants will be ..... Ball Room after the Children's ball. j27

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.

THE Subscribers will please to leave immediately at the office of the Ball Room, the lists of guests they intend to invite to the ball. j26 6t

CAFE DE PARIS.

LOUISIANA Ball Room, Exchange Passage, near St Louis street.

☞ Entrance for gentlemen only through St Louis st.

On Friday, January 28, 1842,
DRESS AND MASK BALL FOR COLORED FEMALES.
Price of admission .....

LIBERTY HOSE COMPANY.—The regular monthly meeting of this company will be held on Saturday evening next, the 29th inst, at 7 o'clock.

Also—Monthly Washing on Sunday the 30th, at 9 A. M.
By order.
j26 ISAAC HART, Secretary

FLANNELS—10 bales white flannels, for sale by
j28 FROST & Co, 8 Canal st

DEER SKINS AND HIDES—25 bales for sale by
j28 FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st.

COFFEE—Havana and Rio coffee new crop for sale by
j28 J ROBERT & CO, 3 Magazine st.

SUGAR—60 boxes Havana brown in store and for sale by
j28 J ROBERT & CO, 3 Magazine st.

FLOUR—1000 barrels flour for sale by
j28 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st.

COFFEE—300 sacks Havana, landing from Natchez, for sale by R GRONING & Co.
j28

GIN—26 pipes Holland, landing and for sale by
j28 R GRONING & Co.

INDIGO—50 seroons Caraccas, for sale by
j28 R GRONING & Co.

FLAX & PEPPER—For sale by
j28 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

COFFEE—800 bags Havana and Rio, for sale by
j28 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

SUGAR—175 boxes white Havana in store, and for sale by
j28 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

RIO COFFEE—300 bags prime Rio coffee for sale by
j28 J W STANTON & Co, Poydras st

RIO COFFEE in store and for sale by
j28 2t W M PREHN, 55 Customhouse st

SHOES—10 cases ladies and gentlemen's for sale by
j28 FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st

LEMON SYRUP—25 boxes for sale by
j28 FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st

BUTTER—30 kegs western Butter for sale by
j28 C DOANE & CO, 69 Poydras st

LARD—30 hf bbls in store for sale by
j28 C DOANE & CO, 69 Poydras st

FLOUR—350 bbls flour for sale by
j28 C DOANE & CO, 69 Poydras st

CASTOR OIL—40 boxes No 1 castor oil for sale by
j28 C DOANE & CO, 69 Poydras st

BEANS—70 sacks white beans in store and for sale by
j28 C DOANE & CO, 69 Poydras st

LEAD—400 pigs lead for sale by
j28 C DOANE & CO, 69 Poydras st

SHOT—200 kegs assorted sizes in store and for sale by
j28 C DOANE & CO, 69 Poydras st

BEEF—30 half bbls mess beef for sale by
j28 C DOANE & CO, 69 Poydras st

HAVANA COFFEE—400 bags prime green, for sale by
j28 BLASCO & SIMIDEL, 26 Common st

HAVANA SUGAR—40 boxes white, for sale by
j28 BLASCO & SIMIDEL, 26 Common st

HATS—65 cases men's and boy's hats, now landing from ship Saratoga, and for sale by
j28 FROST & Co, 8 Canal st

WRAPPING PAPER—1000 reams large and common sized wrapping paper, for sale by
j28 FROST & Co, 8 Canal st

SALT—2000 sacks coarse Liverpool salt, on ship board, for sale by
j28 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st.

SALT—1400 sacks coarse Liverpool salt, ex brig Gibraltar afloat, for sale by
j28 FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st.

TOBACCO—25 boxes of Virginia manufactured tobacco in store and for sale by
j28 J ROBERT & CO, 3 Magazine st.

SEGARS—Havana and Principe segars always on hand and for sale by
j28 J ROBERT & CO, 3 Magazine st.

COFFEE—100 bags prime green Rio coffee, 20 bags Havana, for sale by
j28 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st.

GERMAN BAGGING—Of good quality, in store and for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER,
j28 50 Royal street

WESTPHALIA HAMS—A fresh supply of superior quality, in store and for sale by
j28 HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 50 Royal st

SPERM OIL—12,000 gallons winter strained and highly bleached pure sperm oil, for sale by
j28 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

SPERM CANDLES—600 boxes New Bedford, Boston and Nantucket brands in store, and for sale by
j28 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

REFINED SUGARS—Loaf, clarified, crushed and powdered, different numbers, constantly on hand, and sale by j28 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—A superior article, for sale by RICE & HATHAWAY,
j28 Agents for the New Orleans Sugar Refinery.

SPERM CANDLES—300 boxes, assorted, New Bedford and various brands, assorted sperm candles, for sale by
j28 J W STANTON & Co. 38 Poydras st

GOSHEN BUTTER—50 firkins prime Goshen butter, for family use, received and for sale by
j28 J W STANTON & Co, 38 Poydras st

GOSHEN CHEESE—72 boxes prime cheese, landing from ship Mississippi, for sale by
j28 J W STANTON & Co, 38 Poydras st

SMOKED BEEF AND TONGUES—50 brls Fulton market smoked beef and tongues, for sale by
j28 J W STANTON & Co, 38 Poydras st

PINEAPPLE CHEESE—16 boxes pineapple cheese, landing from ship Panthea, for sale by
j28 J W STANTON & Co, 38 Poydras st

BONDS of the Planters Bank of Mississippi, in sum of $1,000, drawn to the order of Samuel Davis, for sale by
j23 1w WM PREHN, 55 Customhouse st

CURB AND GUTTER STONES—500 feet 12 to 18 inch, for sale low to close by
j28 FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st

BAGGING AND ROPE—300 coils and 200 pieces on hand and for sale by
j28 C DOANE & CO, 69 Poydras st

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by J ROBERT & CO,
j28 3 Magazine st

WHEEL BARROWS—6 mud barrows in store and for sale by J H ASHBRIDGE,
j28 97 Camp st

COFFEE—92 bags prime green Havana coffee landing from steam ship Natchez, for sale by
j27 MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 45 Old Levee

SUGAR—71 boxes white Havana sugar, landing from brig Susan for sale by
j27 MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 45 Old Levee

HAVANA COFFEE—200 bags prime green Havana coffee, landing and for sale by
j27 A DURAND, 13 Bienville st

SLATES—Just received per ship Abbotsford, from Liverpool, 40,000 best quality Bangor (Welsh) slates, which will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to
j26 LYALL & DAVIDSON, 164 Camp st

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY—1200 bxs Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston window glass; 10 brls putty in store and for sale at prices much reduced, by
j28 JARVIS & ANDREWS, 30 Common st

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 despatched 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. j23

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.—The splendid and fast running steam ship BELLE OF ATTAKAPAS, Willis Main, master, is now receiving freight, and will leave for the above port, this day, at 12 o'clock, M.

This boat was built expressly for sea, has excellent boilers, and two powerful engines.

No berth will be considered as taken until paid for. New Orleans bank notes only received in payment of freight or passage. Freight taken and landed only at Galveston.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for both cabin and steerage passengers,) apply on board, opposite St. Louis st, or to
THOS B EASTLAND, or to
j28 S M DARBY, Jr., 42 and 43 New Levee.

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 Bienville street wharf, or to
j22 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st

The steam ship New York's days of sailing from New Orleans, are the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month; and from Galveston 1st, 10th and 20th of each month.

FOR ST LOUIS—The light draught & fast running steamer JATAN, N. J. Eaton, master, is now receiving cargo for the above port, and having most of her freight engaged and going on board, will leave on Wednesday next, the 1st inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For balance of cargo or passage, apply on board, at foot of Gravier st, or to
j28 C DOANE & Co, 69 Poydras st

FOR MOBILE—The fast sailing schr PHOEBE & MARGARET, Capt Halwerson, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to the captain on board or to J H ASHBRIDGE,
j28 97 Camp street

FOR MOBILE, via the River—To sail Tuesday, 1st inst—The A 1 schr OREGON, capt Smith, will sail as above. For freight apply to
j28 FOSDICK & BRO. 66 Camp st

FOR BALTIMORE—The A 1 schr MARIA having a portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For balance of freight or passage apply on board, opposite the triangular stores, or to
j28 FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st

FOR NEW YORK—Louisiana and New York Line—The very fast sailing packet ship MISSISSIPPI, capt. Hullard, is now ready to receive cargo and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, opposite the vegetable market, or to
j28 J E WOODRUFF, 70 Camp st

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—The A 1 schooner BURLINGTON, Capt G P Ellis, having a portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For balance of freight or passage apply on board opposite the Triangular buildings or to FOSDICK & BROTHER,
j24 66 Camp street

FOR HAVRE—The A 1 and fast sailing ship CASPIAN, capt Pitten, will receive immediate despatch. For freight of 200 bales cotton, apply to
j28 LEVI H GALE, 93 Common st

WANTED—A schooner to load for Mobile. Apply to FOSDICK & BROTHER,
j27 66 Camp st

FOR MOBILE—Via the River—To-Morrow night. The schr SARAH, capt. Burrows, will sail as above. For the freight of 200 brls or passage, apply on board at the Triangle buildings, or to
j27 FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st

FOR TAMPICO—Positively on Thursday, 3d of February—The fast sailing schooner VIRGINIA ANTOINETTE, will sail as above. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board or to A CAPDEVIELLE & CUCULLU,
j27 56 Old Levee.

FOR NEW YORK Saturday the 29th—Commercial Line—The packet barque APTHORP, Capt. P. Blake, having two thirds of her cargo engaged and nearly all on board, will sail above. For freight of 300 bales cotton or bulk thereof, or passage having elegant accommodations, apply on board at the Vegetable Market, or to
j27 FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st

FOR NEW YORK
Louisiana and New York Line—To sail on Friday evening, 28th instant.

The very fast sailing packet ship SHAKSPEARE, capt. A. Miner, will sail as above. For freight or passage having splendidly furnished accomodations apply on board, opposite the Vegetable Market, or to
j26 J E WOODRUFF, 70, Camp street

FOR SALE—The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened brig GOOD HOPE, 160 tons burthen, and will carry 600 bales now in order to take on cargo, having lately been refurbished in New York and put in good repair, suitable for the coasting or gulf trade, now lying at Harrod's ship yard, where she can be examined. For view of inventory and terms apply to
j26 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st

PLANTATION MEDICINES—The subscribers, aware of the importance to planters and physicians, of having their medicines which can be relied on as fresh and genuine, have taken particular care in the selection of their stock, and from the arrangements 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,
j27—6m ip 40 Canal st

LOST OR MISLAID—A note dated 29th October 1841, at 6 months after date, drawn by S. High, as president of the St Mary's Steam Ferry Company, approved by Charles Dimond, Esq., director, for $299—being for a purchase, as expressed on its face, made at the syndic's sale. All persons are hereby warned not to trade for said note. New Orleans, 26th January, 1842.
j27 3t M ROBITAILLE.

BANK OF LOUISIANA.
New Orleans, 26th January, 1842.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this institution held this day, a dividend of four per cent was declared payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday the 7th February next.
j27—1m W. E. LEVERICH, Cashier.

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 till f 26 L. BERNARD, Cashier.

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.

Office of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company,
New Orleans, January 25th, 1842.

AN election by the stockholders, for Directors of this company, will be held on Monday, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, at their office. GEO. C. LAWRASON, Sec'y.

STRANGERS' & PLANTERS' HOTEL,
No 148 Chartres st. et.
[illegible]

Boarding per Month,	$30 00.
Boarding and Lodging	45 00
Per Diem,	1 50

Several apartments for families elegantly furnished, and at very moderate prices. j26—6t

COMMERCIAL COURT—No 4640—Robert Abbott vs Samuel Chase—No 3449—P J Cockburn vs the same—No 4639—L Chittenden vs. the same—No. 4734—Richard T. Dawney & Co. vs. the Same.—By virtue of four writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold, by consent of parties, on Saturday the 29th day of January, 1842, at noon in the coffee house of the City Exchange, St. Louis street, the slaves hereinafter named, seized in the above suit, viz:

ALBERT or ALFRED, a negro aged about 30 years.
JACK, aged about 35 years;
BEN, aged about 32 years; and
LEVI, aged about 27 years.
Terms cash. L A DUCROS,
jan 27 3t-eod Sheriff of the Commercial Court

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New-Orleans.—The State of Louisiana, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, Andre Deslondes, having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has, on the 25th January, 1842, applied to the clerk of this court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the said 25th day of January, A. D. 1842, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales;" approved the 10th day of March, 1834.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Parish Court, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property herein after described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time, or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever; to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the sheriff of the parish aforesaid on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1842, by virtue of a pluries alias fifa issued from this court, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1841, in a suit entitled "André Deslondes vs. Jos. Barthet and Mrs. widow Poultney, No. 12,760 of the docket of this court, at which sale the said André Deslondes became the purchaser for the price of $10,460, payable, $2,566 50, with interest from 1st July 1841, at 10 per cent. cash, and the balance at 12 months' credit, purchaser furnishing bond with good and sufficient security, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum, and special mortgage until final payment.

Description of property as given in the Judicial conveyance, viz:

A certain lot of Ground, situated in this city, in the square comprised between Levee, Mandeville, Victory and Marigny streets, being a part of the lot of ground designated on the general plan of said faubourg as measuring four hundred and thirty-five (435), bounded on one side by the property of A. Deyrand, and on the other by the property of B. Marigny; said lot of ground measuring ninety feet front on Levee street, by an unequal depth, viz.—running from the boundary of Mr. Marigny, eighty-five feet front by a depth of one hundred and eighty eight feet, 6 inches, and the portion next to Mr. Seyraud, measures one hundred and forty-eight feet three inches in depth, at which depth the said lot of ground is bounded by the property of Mr. Commagere, or his assignees. Moreover, a small space, three feet wide, beginning at the depth of one hundred and eighty-eight feet, bounded by the property belonging to Mr. Commagere, but now to his assignees; and on the other side by a lot of ground fronting on Victory street; said three feet running on parallel lines, within a space of seventy-five feet to Victory street; the whole being French measure, together with all the buildings and improvements on said lot of ground, without any exception or reserve whatever.—And seventy-one shares of the capital-stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the impress of the seal of this Court, Clerk's office, New Orleans, January 26, 1842.
LOUIS R COURTIN,
Deputy Clerk.
j27—3t in 30d

NOTICE—The undersigned, curators of the estate of Victor Pinard, request those who have any claims on said estate to transmit the titles of their claims, in order that they may be settled; and those who are indebted are requested to make immediate settlement.
E. PINARD,
j27 corner of St Anne and Bourbon streets
JH. PAUCHON.

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.

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 18 arpents on the Mississippi River, by 40 arpents in depth with the present owner claim to the back concession. There is about 160 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
MOTZ, MITCHELL & Co.
j24—12t. 60, Common st

PLASTERING HAIR—15,000 bushels Baltimore hair in sacks and bris, received per ships Tippecanoe, Gasman and Mary, for sale by G BEDFORD & BECK,
j28 24 Customhouse st

SALES AT AUCTION.

CAMP STREET AUCTION MART.

THE sale of furniture, glass, cutlery, plated goods, &c. will be continued this morning at half past 10 o'clock. Purchasers at yesterday's auction will please call for their goods before or after the sale. j28

BY E TASTET,
No. 123 Chartres street

WILL be sold this day, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store to close a consignment,
4 cases French silk hats.
Also sundry invoices of dry goods. j28

BY A. FERNANDEZ.
Segars—Segars—Segars—Segars!

THIS Afternoon, Friday, 28th inst. at 4 o'clock, at the store of Mr. Lavarde (known as the importer of superior Havana segars), No. 112 Magazine street, will be sold,—

319,000 SEGARS, of the first quality—Regalias, Canones, Trabucos, &c. &c.
Terms at the sale—Sale positive.

BY PHILLIPS, DUBERTRAND & CO.

THIS DAY, 28th inst, at their auction store No 66 Common street, will be sold,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Mattrasses, Furniture, and a variety of other articles
Sale at 11 o'clock. Terms cash. j28

BY J A BEARD & CO.
Manufactured Tobacco, Groceries, &c.

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday, 29th inst, at the Auction Mart, Camp st, at 10 o'clock A M,
80 boxes superior Richmond manufactured tobacco, John Glenn's brand.
Also, sundry Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.
Terms cash. j28

BY J LEVY.

ON Saturday next, the 29th inst, at half past 4 o'clock P M, at No 13 Canal street Row, will be sold without reserve—
20,000 English Fire Bricks;
10,000 Baltimore do do j28

BY J A BEARD & Co.
Slaves: Slaves:

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday, the 29th instant, at Banks' Arcade, at 12 o'clock:

A likely lot of Negroes, comprising families of fine character, besides fellows, wenches, house servants, &c. &c.—These slaves will be sold without reserve to meet advances. Full particulars at sale. The negroes can be seen previous to sale, by applying at the Camp street Auction Mart. j28

BY S GUINAULT.
Sale of Valuable Slaves.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 2d February, 1842, at noon, precisely, in the City Exchange, St Louis st.

A gang of choice slaves, being the stock of a plantation, viz:

HARRY, 40 years old, HANNAH, his wife, 22 years old, with their two children, MARTHA, 16 years, and HULDAH, 3 years.
PIGEON 40 years old.
JOHN, 39 years, SUCKY, his wife, 35 years, with their two children, SPENCER, 15 years, and ABEL, 12 years.
SUCKEY, 56 years.
HENRY, 18 years.
TESSY, 42 years, MARY, his wife, 30 years, with their children, HARRIET, 3 years and PERRY, 10 months
DANIEL, 38 years, SARAH, his wife, 18 years, with their two children, ELIZABETH, 3 years, and ELLIE, 10 months
BERRY, 45 years, HANNAH, his wife, 31 years with their child CHARLES, 4 years.
FANNY, 22 years.
SANDY, 40 years, and his child, CATHERINE, 4 years.
RACHEL, 45 years, and her child, DAVE, 6 years
PATSY, 30 years, with her child, CLARISSA, 8 years
LUCRETIA, 21 years, with her child, COMPSEY, 3 years
NED, 20 years.

All these slaves are guaranteed free from the vices and diseases prescribed by law, and are fully recommended. Bills containing a detailed description of their qualities will be distributed on the day of sale.

Terms—one year's credit, for approved notes, endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, bearing mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before Louis T Caire, notary public j28 3t

BY P. E. TRICOU.
Jean Dufour vs. His Creditors.

BY virtue of an order from the honorable Parish Court, dated July 2d, 1841, will be sold on Tuesday, March 1st, 1842 at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, the property hereinafter described, abandoned by said Jean Dufour to his creditors.

A certain tract of land situated at the Prairie aux Mouche, on the right bank of the river Mississippi, in the parish of Plaquemines, about fifteen leagues below the city of New Orleans, measuring forty arpents in front, by forty arpents in depth, the upper one running South sixty degrees West, and the lower line running South forty-five degrees West.
Conditions, cash.

Act of sale to be pass'd before Carlisle Pollock, notary at the expense of the purchaser. j28 5 15,14,21,m1

BY A L FERNET.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 1st February next, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis st

The schooner POCAHONTAS, 20 to 30 tons burthen, with its rigging and tackle, except the main sail. She may be seen in the Bayou St John.

The boat Fanny Elssler, 5 tons burthen, having a deck and mast and latteen sails, also with its rigging and tackles.
Terms—cash j26

BY P. 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 20 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 Carlisle Pollock, notary, at the expense of the purchaser. j25 5t

POSTPONED SALE.
BY S GUINAULT.

WILL be sold on Friday next, at 11 o'clock, a m, at store 77, St. Louis st:
An assortment of fine porcelain, for family use.
Conditions, at the sale. j27

BY S. GUINAULT.
Furniture for sale on account of departure.

ON Monday, 31st January, will be sold at the residence of Dr. Duparte, 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 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

BY R B SYKES.

WILL be sold on Friday afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, on the Levee, opposite the lower ferry, by order of and under the inspection of the port wardens, for account of whom it may concern:
A lot of rigging, anchor, &c.
Saved from barque Valnada.
Terms, cash. j27

BY VINCENT & DE FERIET.

WILL be sold on Friday, January 28th, at their auction rooms, No. 116, Chartres street, at 10 o'clock:
226 boxes Virginia tobacco;
219 do spermaceti candles;
275 do soap;
317 do fresh raisins.
Terms at sale. j27

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.
Books! Books! Books!

ON Saturday next, 29th inst, at 11 o'clock a m. at his auction store, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, will be sold, a fine collection of books, histories, novels, law works, reviews, &c. &c.

Also, several oil paintings, &c.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be ready previous to the sale. j27 3t

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ
Billiard Table at Auction.

ON Saturday next, 29th inst, at 4 o'clock, p. m., corner of Victory and Elysian fields streets, in the third municipality, will be sold, without reserve:
A fine Billiard Table, with the queues, balls, &c.
Also—A handsome Ear, and other fixtures.
Terms, cash. j27 3t

BY VINCENT & C. DE FERRIET,
Auctioneers.

WILL be sold on Tuesday next, the 1st of February 1842, at 12 o'clok, M. at the City Exchange, St Louis street, the following valuable slaves:

1st. Lilly alias Eulalie, a negro girl, aged about thirty years, a good house servant, cook washer and guardian of children.

2d. Heariette, a negro girl aged about thirty years, a cook, washer and ironer, with her three children, namely:—Sybelle, a young negro girl, aged about 11 years; Alexandre, a young negro boy, aged about 6 years; and Louise, a young negro girl, aged about 2 years.

3d A young negro girl named Pauline, 11 years of age, a good house servant and guardian of children.

4th. Louisalias Congo, a young negro boy aged about 14 years, a good house servant.

All the above named slaves are fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

5th. One lot of ground designated by the No. 4, of the square No. 5, situated in the part of the faubourg Washington, that is about one mile below the square of New Orleans, Lesseps street, between Moreau and Mascalevo sts. measuring English measure, 52 feet 8 inches front on the said Lesseps street, on 115 feet depth, in conformity to the plot of the part of the faubourg Washington, made by Joseph Pilie, surveyor of this city, the 25th day of February 1832, and deposited in the office of Charles Janin, then a notary public in this city, per act passed before said notary on the 5th March 1832—together with the circumstances and appurtenances on said lot of ground, without any reserve.

6th. Three lots of ground situated in the suburb Tremé, in this city, in the square No. 62, and encompassed by Bienville, Roman, Customhouse and Prieur streets. Said three lots of ground designated by Nos. 4, 5 and 6, on a plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, surveyor of the second municipality, bearing date the first day of May 1840, and deposited for reference in the office of Daniel L. McCoy, a notary public in this city. Each lot having, English measure, 27 feet front on Bienville street, by 109 feet 10 inches and 4 lines in depth, measured from Said lot No. 4, forming the corner of Bienville and Roman streets, together with all rights, actions and privileges thereunto belonging.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.

For the slaves Lilly alias Eulalie, Pauline, Henriette and her children, one tenth cash, and the balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit.

The lots of ground also on the above conditions, for which buyers notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor will be given, and bearing mortgage on said slaves and lots of ground until final payment, with 8 per cent interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, in case of non payment at their maturity.

For the negro boy Louis alias Congo, one fourth cash, and the balance at 3, 6 and 12 months credit, payable in promissory notes endorsed at the satisfaction of the vendor, bearing mortgage on said slave until final payment.

The acts of sale before Louis Larrigue Turgeau, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. j27—4t

RANAWAY from the undersigned, in the parish of Lafourche, the negro DICK, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, handsome face and body, small feet, aged about 30 years, hair on his stomach and members, speaking English and French. Captains of ships and steamboats are warned against harboring said negro under the severest penalties of the law. A liberal reward will be given to whoever will arrest said slave and lodge him in one of the jails in this State.
j27 3 MICHEL BOURGEOIS

$10 REWARD will be given to whoever will lodge in one of the city jails, the negro PHILE, who ranaway from the plantation of A. Brau, on the 18th inst. He is about 30 or 35 years of age, about 5 feet high, speaks English and French.
S BRAU, Administrator of the Estate.
Parish of St. Charles, Jan. 22, 1842. j27 3

TO LET—The whole or part of the store 99 Camp street. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to J H ASHBRIDGE,
j25 97 Camp st

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

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.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership 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 66 Common street, Three doors above Verandah Hotel.
J P PHILLIPS,
P DUBERTRAND,
VICTOR DUBERTRAND.
New Orleans, January 21, 1842—j24

F ALPUENTE, 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

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
P A RICHARD & Co.
j20 6t inside 33 Chartres street

MACKEREL—100 brls, in store, and for sale by
j28 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st.