Mr. Solomon—An act for the relief of J. Aguilard, State tax Collector for the ninth representative district of the city of New Orleans.
Referred to the Committee on Finance.
Mr. Munday—An act to provide for the execution of slaves and free persons of color.
Referred to the Judiciary Committee.
Mr. Vaughn—An act to authorize the Police Juries of the several parishes in this State, to provide for support of the poor and necessitous within their respective parishes.
Referred to Committee on Parochial Affairs.
Mr. Commandeur—An act to exempt the property belonging to the society for the relief of destitute orphan boys from municipal taxation.
Referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.
Mr. Commandeur—An act to amend an act relative to advertisements of sheriffs sales, approved 21st March, 1850.
Referred to Judiciary Committee.
Mr. Walker—An act for the relief of the veterans of 1814 and '15 herein named.
Referred to Committee on Militia.
Mr. Powell—An act relative to Police Juries.
Referred to Judiciary Committee.
Mr. Dewees—An act for the relief of Wm. Reed.
Referred to the Committee on Finance.
Mr. Dewees—An act to change the name of John Jacob Fuchs to John Jacob Fush.
On motion, the rules being dispensed with, said bill underwent its several readings, and was passed with its title.
The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate thereto.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The House then took up the bill entitled,
An act to create the parish of Dugdemonia.
On motion, the 11th section was amended, and then adopted as amended.
On motion, the bill was adopted on its third reading.
Mr. Ryan moved to strike out in the title "Dugdemonia," and insert "Winn."
Mr. Parham called for a division of the question.
On the motion to strike out Dugdemonia, the same was adopted.
Mr. Ryan moved to insert Winn.
Mr. Richardson moved to insert John Moore.
Mr. White moved to insert Fillmore.
Mr. Blackson moved to insert Cass.
Mr. Powell moved to insert Taylor.
The motion to insert Winn and John Moore was put and lost.
The motion to insert Fillmore was adopted.
Mr. Alexander moved to reconsider; and Messrs. Selby and Blackson called for the yeas and noes.
On the roll being called, it appeared that Messrs. Alexander, Ard, Augustin, Bartlett, [illegible], Blackson, Chaplin, Castillo, Carr Cote, [illegible], Decoux, Edwards, Grayson, Harry, [illegible], Hopkins, Hough, Lambert, Lewis, Lawson, Looney, McCutchen, Meehan, Moss, [illegible], Nunez, Peck, Prescott, Powell, Pu[illegible], Rogers, Ryan, Smart, Selby, Taylor, Thompson of Jackson, Weishemer, Walker and Welsh—forty members—voted in the affirmative, and that
Messrs. Barrilleau, Benit, Chapman, Comstock, Connelly, Day, Dufferes, Deverges, [illegible], Fleming, Foucher, Gardiner, Harang, [illegible], Lathrop, Laprouse, Leeds, Lumsden, [illegible], Morgan, Payne, Price, Phillips, Pugh, [illegible] Richardson, Robin, Routh, Robertson, [illegible] Scarborough, Sever, Simpson, Solomon, Story, Summers, Terrel, Thompson of [illegible], Vaughn, Waterman and White—41 members, voted in the negative.
Consequently said motion to reconsider was lost.
Mr. Parham then moved to recommit the bill to the committee on Parochial affairs, which was adopted by common consent.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

The House then took up the following entitled bills of the Senate:
An act for the relief of James Brown, a veteran of 1814 and '15.
An act for the relief of Thomas C. Brown and James Grimshaw, veterans of 1814 and '15.
An act for the relief of Rosamond Beard, a widow of 1814 and '15.
An act for the relief of Alexander D. Bien, a veteran of 1814 and '15.
An act for the relief of John Moore, a veteran of 1814 and '15.
An act granting pensions to Antoine Mallet and John McDaniel, veterans of 1814 and '15.
An act to continue pensions to Chas. Janson and Joseph Janson, veterans of 1814 and '15.
An act to renew the pensions of James Settle, Jeremiah D. Crittenden, Wiley Young, [illegible], and Jose A. Hernandez.
On motion the above bills were referred to the committee on militia.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

The House then took up the following bills and joint resolutions of the Senate.
Joint resolution authorizing the State Engineer to draw for necessary expenditures.
Referred to the Committee on Finance.
An act to reduce the salary of the Adjutant and Inspector General of Louisiana.
Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.
An act for the relief of Henry Parish and [illegible] Moore Norman, of the parish of Orleans.
Referred to the Committee on Finance.
An act for the relief of A. E. Lawton, W. E. [illegible] Carre, A. D. Harrison, E. D. Harris and others, teachers of schools in the parish of West Baton Rouge, where indigent children [illegible] in the year 1843.
Referred to the committee on education.
Joint resolution requesting our Representatives and instructing our Senators to use their [illegible] to have certain coach routes established.
On motion, the rules being dispensed with, [illegible] resolutions were concurred in.
An act to change the name of William Ed[illegible].
On motion, the rules being dispensed with, [illegible] was concurred in.
The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate of the concurrence of the House in the above bill and resolution.
By a message from the Senate through their Secretary, Mr. Walton, the House was informed of the concurrence of the Senate in the following bills of the House:
An act to increase the salaries of Jurors in the parish of Lafayette.
An act to amend an act entitled, an act to incorporate the town of St. Martinsville, approved [illegible] 1844.
An act to cede to the Government of the U[nited States] jurisdiction to and over a certain piece of land situated in the parish of Plaquemines in the State of Louisiana.
An act to exempt the parish of Lafayette from [illegible] committed with [illegible] corporation of the town of Vermilionville.
By the same message, the concurrence of the House was asked in the following bills of the Senate:
An act for the relief of Augustave Ducros, of the city of New Orleans.
Joint resolution relative to procuring an appropriation from the general government to remove obstructions in Red River.
An act to procure a block of stone for the Washington Monument.
By the same message, the House was informed that the President of the Senate had signed [illegible] of the House entitled,
An act concerning pledges.
By the same message, the House was informed that the Senate had rejected the bill of the House entitled:
An act for the relief of persons who have [illegible] paid money to the late Register, Rich[illegible], for lands to the State Land Office.
[illegible] Mr. Augustin, the bill entitled,
An act for encouraging the volunteer corps of the [illegible] District of the militia of the State of Louisiana, approved March 7, 1845, No. 152, [illegible] extend the benefits thereof to the Louisiana Legion.
Was taken up, and referred to the committee on militia.
The House then took up for a second reading the following entitled bills:
An act to limit and fix the time of holding the District Court of the parishes of Claiborne and [illegible], in the 17th Judicial District.
An act relative to the sale of property belonging [illegible] opened to the parish of St. [illegible].
An act to authorize Henry Valmont Babin, and Florentine Babin, his wife, to adopt [illegible] a Melvina Hernandez.
An act for the relief of Jacob Ryan Sherill of the parish of Catahoula.
An act to amend the article 2747 of the Civil Code so far as the parish of Rapides is concerned.
An act to provide for the appointment of five additional Notaries Public in and for the parish of [illegible].
An act to provide for the appointment of an additional Notary Public for the parish of Carroll, to reside at Homer.
An act to annex a portion of the parish of [illegible] to the parish of Franklin.
An act to amend an act entitled, an act to incorporate the town of Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville, approved May 27, 1846.
An act to incorporate the town of Clinton, in the parish of East Feliciana.
An act to increase the number of jurors in the parish of East Baton Rouge.
An act to authorize Marie Lynda Denege [illegible], wife of F. Azenor Meteyer, of the parish of Natchitoches, to sell certain [illegible].
An act to prevent the making of cut-offs by [illegible] individuals.
An act increasing the number of jurors in the parish of Point Coupee, from 48 to 100.
An act to amend an act entitled, an act to provide for carrying into effect the Judiciary system, approved May 29, 1846.
On motion, the rules being dispensed with, said bills underwent their several readings, and were passed with their titles.
The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate thereto.
The House then took up for a second reading the bill of the Senate.
An act relative to sales of succession property.
On motion the same was ordered to be printed.
The House then took up the bill of the Senate entitled,
An act to repeal the first section of an act entitled, an act relative to the bonds of Tax Collectors, and other public officers; approved March 16, 1848, which is a substitute for the bill entitled,
An act to provide for taking the bonds of State Collectors of Taxes.
On motion, the rules being dispensed with, said substitute was passed with its title.
The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate thereto.
The House then took up the bill of the Senate entitled,
An act to fix the time of holding the terms of the District court, parish of De Soto.
On motion, the rules being dispensed with, said bill was concurred in.
The clerk was directed to inform the Senate of the concurrence of the House thereto.
The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the Governor, accompanied with the report of the commissioners of the Charity Hospital:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Baton Rouge, Feb. 11, 1852.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to you the report of the Administrators of the New Orleans Charity Hospital, for the years 1850 and '51, together with a copy of the letter of the Secretary of that Institution, which accompanied the report.

JOSEPH WALKER.

CHARITY HOSPITAL,
N. Orleans, Feb. 9, 1852.

To his Excellency, Joseph Walker, Governor of the State of Louisiana:

SIR: I am instructed by the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital, to transmit the accompanying reports of the working and affairs of the Hospital, for the years 1850 and 1851, to your Excellency, that the same may be laid before the respective branches of the Legislature.

It was thought advisable to have the reports printed in pamphlet form, before transmitting them to the Legislature, which will account to your Excellency for the apparent delay in the transmission of them.

Your Excellency will also observe that the reports are signed by the Vice President, which was deemed proper, because since the removal of the seat of Government from the city, it has not been in your power to attend the various meetings of the board, and the Vice President being cognizant of all proceedings it was deemed proper that he should sign the report, and the Secretary to attest the same.

With great respect I am,
Your Excellency's,
Most obedient servant,
H. BIER, Sec.

The House then took up for a second reading,
[illegible] of witnesses in civil cases.
On motion the same was laid on the table.
An act forming a levee district, to be composed of the parishes of Carroll, Madison and Catahoula, for the better protection of the same from inundation.
On motion, referred to the Judiciary Committee.
An act to amend an act entitled, an act to provide more effectually for the police of public roads in this State; approved March 12, 1848.
On motion, laid on the table.
An act for the cancelling of the bonds of all officers of the State.
On motion, laid on the table.
An act to amend an act entitled, an act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes in this State.
On motion, laid on the table.
An act making an appropriation for the relief of Henry H. Banston.
On motion, laid on the table.
An act to regulate the trial of civil cases on appeal from Justices of the Peace, before the District Court.
On motion, laid on the table.
An act for the relief of Allen Harris, Tax Collector of the parish of Claiborne.
On motion, laid on the table.
An act for the relief of Alfred Rousseau, clerk of the first district court of New Orleans.
On motion, laid on the table.
An act to authorize ordained ministers of the gospel domiciliated in the State of Louisiana, to celebrate marriages within the limits of the same.
On motion, laid on the table.
An act to change the time of holding the regular sessions of the Legislature.
On motion, laid on the table.
The House then took up for a second reading the following entitled bills:
An act for the relief of L. F. Steele.
An act to authorize and empower the police jury of the parish of East Feliciana to lease a ferry across the Mississippi river, at the town of Port Hudson.
An act to provide for the proper taxing of the Sheriffs' and Clerk's costs.
On motion, the same were laid on the table subject to call.
The House then took up the bill entitled,
An act to abolish the limitation of the rate of conventional interest.
Pending the discussion on the same, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

ted, and to supervise the faithful execution of the law of 1842, and of all the charters and bye-laws of all the banks working under it. Then it is clear, that, to the best of our knowledge, we are to interpret the laws, and should any one of the banks pretend that the Legislature has passed an act modifying the law of 1842, and the charter and bye-laws under which that bank works, it is evident that it would become our duty to decide, to the best of our understanding, whether that law, admitting it to be constitutional, is applicable or not. If we thought that it had no bearing upon the aforesaid law of 1842, and upon the charter and bye-laws of that bank, we would, of course, disregard it. If we have the right to judge for ourselves, and to declare that, in our opinion, a bank is working under a law, which, although constitutional, is not applicable to it, we have the same right to decide that it is working under a law, which, if applicable, is null and void, on account of its unconstitutionality, and we ought to act accordingly, until the courts satisfy us that we are wrong.

You say: has Mr. Gayarre ever reflected how the Attorney-General is to proceed? Representing the State in all matters pertaining to his public duties, would it be either proper or decent for him to attack one of the laws as unconstitutional? He acts in the name of the State. It is his duty to maintain the laws and not to act in opposition to them, &c.

My answer is: The Legislature and the Governor are not the State of Louisiana. The people are the State and when the Attorney-General acts in the name of the State, it means that he acts in the name of the people and not of the Legislature. Far from being the State, the Legislature and the Governor are only branches of the Government, and the whole government itself is not the State. The government is divided into three branches, the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary. Then, there is the constitution, proceeding from the people of the State, in convention assembled, which is the paramount law of the land, and there are the other subordinate laws, which are the creatures of two branches of the government, and which are to be regarded, only so far as they conform to the dictates of their sovereign lord, the constitution. The Attorney-General, in common with every other citizen, owes his allegiance, first, to the constitution, and, next, to the inferior laws; and, in my opinion, by virtue of the constitution, and in the name of the State, that is of the people thereof, he ought to disregard any act of one branch or two branches of the government interfering with the will of the State, expressed in the constitution, and he has the power and the right to bring that unconstitutional interference before the other branch of the government—the judiciary, which the constitution has established as a check on the Legislative and executive branches.

But say you, he is sworn to maintain the laws. How can he sue to have one of them set aside? Yes, he is sworn to maintain the constitution and the laws—that is, all constitutional laws; and this is the very reason why, in order to maintain the constitution, he must disregard a law that he deems unconstitutional, and endeavor to have it so declared by judicial decision. But a law is not null and void, only from the time of its being pronounced unconstitutional by the proper authority. It is void ab initio. It never was a law.

You ask me how the Attorney-General is to proceed. The answer is easy, indeed. Should he think the act of 1850 unconstitutional, he is bound not to acknowledge it as a law, and then, he can, in the name of the State, proceed against the Louisiana State Bank, for a violation of its original charter of 1818, and of the amendatory act of 1834, as if the act of 1850 was not in existence. On the trial of the case, the bank would no doubt, rely in court, as it relied with the Board of Currency, on the act of 1850. Thus, the act would come fairly before the court, and there would follow a decision of equal importance to the public and to the bank.

You say, he (Mr. Gayarre,) states that the law as interpreted by the bank, extends its operation indefinitely, and yet he quotes the restriction contained in the law of 1850, viz: that the condition of the bank, with respect to its liabilities shall at all times, be such, as is required by the bank law of 1842.

What is that restriction? "That no bank shall increase the investment in its dead weight, so long as the whole of its cash liabilities shall not be represented by one-third of the amount of such responsibilities in specie, and at least two-thirds in satisfactory paper, payable in full at maturity and within ninety days."

It is obvious then, say you, that the bank cannot extend its business more than two-thirds of the amount of its cash liabilities, and that liability must be chiefly in deposits.

I regret that I cannot put the same construction on the restriction contained in the law of 1842. Thus, on the 1st of February, the operations of the bank exceeded $5,500,000. And what is there in the first and 2nd sections of the law of 1842, alluded to in the act of 1850, to prevent the bank from extending its liabilities, to ten millions, if it pleases, provided it does not increase the investment in its dead weight? which increase of the dead weight, it can proceed to, only on certain conditions. But where is the restriction as to its other operations? Was therefore my allegation incorrect, as to its being able to extend its operations indefinitely? But the question is not, about the amount to which it can stretch its operations, beyond the limitation specified in its charter, but whether it can go out of that limitation at all.

During four years, that General Walker and myself constituted the Board of Currency, there is not a bank, I believe, that we did not denounce for what we conceived to be violations of the law of 1842, or of its charter and bye-laws. The banks never showed the least feeling of resentment on the subject; they seemed to appreciate our motives, and we frequently gave them directions to which they cheerfully submitted. Nay, from several them, we received commendation for the watchfulness which we exercised. The members of the Board of Currency are appointed by the State, it is true, but are paid by the banks. We have to perform the duties of guardians for their own benefit, and I claim to be entitled to the acknowledgment of the Louisiana State Bank, as one of her guardians, for having attempted to prevent her from following a course, which I thought, and I still think to be unsafe.

It must be recollected that the operations of the bank have extended to one million five hundred thousand dollars beyond the double of its capital. It must also be recollected that the act of 1850, under which it now works, may be declared to have been ever null and void, as unconstitutional. Now, suppose that one of the branches has loaned, in virtue of the act of 1850, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, on first mortgage. The party borrowing the money cannot, it is true, avail himself of the unconstitutionality of the act of 1850, to the detriment of the bank. C., however, who is a third party, and who has a second mortgage on the same propriety, sues B., obtains judgment, and proceeds to execution. The bank comes in to be paid in preference. But C., the creditor of B., argues that the Branch Brank loaned the money and obtained the mortgage by virtue of a law which is unconstitutional, which is null and void, and therefore that he, as a third party, is not to suffer by it. Should the court so decide, C., would be paid in preference to the bank, and then what would become of the claim of the bank? Would not this be what lawyers call a nice case?

Let it be kept in mind, that, when transactions take place, by virtue of a law, which may be declared to have always been null and void, and to have never authorized such transactions, there are many third parties such as creditors, minors and wives, who may be disposed to take advantage of the nullity of such transactions, as to their rights. These suggestions I make, merely for what they are worth. Perhaps an acute lawyer, (and I have no pretensions to be one,) might discover in that act of 1850, an abundant source of successful litigation against the bank. Considering therefore, that the bank is exercising doubtful powers, (and I am strengthened in this opinion by that of many respectable members of the bar,) considering that the exercise of all doubtful powers is dangerous, I think that the bank has no right to complain of my having waked her out of fancied security, and of having started a question, which it may be to her interest to have decided as soon as possible.

But say you: The starting of this question has been prejudicial to the interests of the State, at a time when a deficiency of bank capital is so severely felt. I regret it exceedingly, but I reply in your words: that the Board of Currency is not the judge of the expediency of a law. If the original charter of the bank has not been modified by the act of 1850, on account of its unconstitutionality, it becomes my duty, as a member of the Board of Currency, to do all I can to enforce said original charter of the bank, whether it be prejudicial or not, to the agricultural and commercial interest, because I have no discretionary power on the subject and have, as you say, nothing to do with the expediency or inexpediency of a law. I deny, however, that the starting of the question whether the Louisiana State Bank could extend its operations to one million five hundred thousand dollars beyond the amount to which it is limited by its original charter, has been prejudicial to the agricultural and commercial interest of the State, although I admit that it may have been prejudicial to a few individuals; and if pushed, I may take the trouble to demonstrate, that the course I have pursued, was not only required by law, but by the true interest of commerce and agriculture.

For the reasons which I have given, I regret that your arguments have not brought conviction home to me. The Board, therefore, must remain divided, and cannot act as a Board on the subject. For my part, I have done with the question, my duty has been performed, I am satisfied.

I have but one word to add in relation to a passage in a communication, which you published on the 27th inst., and in which you say; he, Mr. Gayarre, starts out with the assertion that on the 6th and 7th last, we proceeded together, as the Board of Currency, to the examination of the banks located in the city of New Orleans. In this whole paragraph there is not one word of truth.

It is true, sir, that the Canal Bank, was the only one that we examined together, but, as it had been agreed, on an inquiry addressed by the clerk to you, as to the manner in which the entry should be made on the minutes, that it should be put down.

FEBRUARY 6TH.—The Board proceeded to the examination of, &c.
FEBRUARY 7TH.—The Board proceeded to the examination of, &c.

And as the clerk had thus made the entry, I thought that, considering you had made my individual act the act of the Board, it would have been indecorous to me to declare, in a publication of the 10th, that I had visited the banks alone, and not in your company. I was bound in my publication to conform to the record, according to all the rules of propriety, and considering that you had made my individual action, the action of the Board, my language was strictly correct when I said, that the Board had proceeded, &c. I am sure that I would have exposed myself to just reproaches from the clerk and from you, if I had stated anything contrary to what had been entered on the record, with the consent of all parties. Such being the facts, and I appeal to our clerk on the subject, I think that your assertion, that there was not one word of truth in my statement, might have been spared.

Signed,
CHARLES GAYARRE,
Secretary of State.

BATON ROUGE, March 15th, 1851.

To HON. CHARLES GAYARRE, Secretary of State.
SIR:

My attention has been directed to a paper, over your signature and addressed to me, bearing date, "New Orleans, February 28th, 1851." I had determined, in my own mind, to reply in no manner to any paper issuing from you in future, displaying the tone and temper of the preceding one, but, sir, as you have "taken into respectful consideration" my last communication, and as your last displays much more ability than any that have issued from you at any former period, I will give it its proper and due weight, and proceed to point out some grave errors into which you have evidently fallen. I desire here to enlarge upon my former argument in respect to the unconstitutionality of the act of 1850, renewing the branch of the State Bank at Baton Rouge. That law reads as follows: "That in case the Louisiana State Bank, shall establish a branch of said institution in the city of Baton Rouge, conformably with the authority vested in said branch by the sixteenth section of its charter, the Treasurer of the State is hereby authorized and directed to keep its deposit in said branch, and the amount which said bank may hereafter loan through its branches shall not be deemed to diminish the amount of loans to which it is limited by its charter; Provided, That the condition of said branch shall at all times be with respect to its liabilities, such as required by the first and second sections of an act to revive the charters of the several banks, located in the city of New Orleans, and for other purposes, approved February fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two." The article of the constitution, 122, referred to, reads thus: "No corporate body shall be hereafter created, renewed or extended with banking or discounting privileges." By a close and analytical consideration of this article, it will be seen, as I have stated in a former paper, that "by this article of the constitution the convention intended to put an end to the power of the Legislature to create corporate bodies with banking or discounting privileges. It was not intended to affect in any way the then existing privileges of the subsisting institutions. All their responsibilities and privileges remain to their entire extent. It was to put an end forever, to all such institutions in future. It was to prevent the creation of new, and the renewal of the old, and I might have added, the extension of the old. I am happy to find, sir, that "in all this we fully agree." But I find that you "most positively deny" that "it was not intended to affect the power of the Legislature to increase the capital of the subsisting institutions, or to widen and extend their operations."

By a careful reading of this article, it is manifest that its whole force is directed against the power to "charter" corporate bodies "with banking or discounting privileges." It is the corporate bodies" that are not to be "created, renewed, or extended" and not the "privileges" of those already in existence. The expression "with banking or discounting privileges" is merely descriptive or indicative of the character of the corporate bodies, the "creation, renewal or extension" of which are prohibited and proscribed by the constitution. This construction is the more manifest, when we consider that without the descriptive clause, the article would stand in its terms so broad that the creation of any corporate body whatsoever would be unconstitutional, let its nature or purpose be what it might. Such was evidently not the intention of the convention, for in the very next article they use the following language: "corporations shall not be created in this State by special laws, except for political or municipal purposes; but the Legislature shall provide by general laws, for the organization of all other corporations, except corporations with banking or discounting privileges, the creation of which is prohibited."

Now it appears to me that the reading of this article serves to make more manifest the truth of the interpretation that I have given above. This expression cannot by any process of just reasoning, be tortured into a restriction upon the Legislature to increase the capital, as well as the sphere of operations of the existing banking corporations. Such an interpretation is neither borne out by the letter nor spirit of the article 122. The word create was intended to limit, and does limit, the power, in future, to charter any corporations possessing these peculiar privileges. The word renew was intended to restrain the Legislature from the exercise of the power of reviving any of these corporate bodies, after the expiration or forfeiture of their present charter. The word extend has relation alone to time. It was intended to restrain the power of the Legislature to increase the duration of these bodies corporate, fixed and limited by their existing charters. Neither expression has any application whatever, to the privileges of these institutions. Neither the creation of new, nor the renewal or extension of the old. This seems to me to be a plain and just interpretation of this article of the constitution. Indeed, it has been so understood, by what you might consider high authority. Mr. Camberling, in the New York convention, remarked that, "Were this an original question, I should prefer dissolving all connexion between our government and the banks, and recommend the provision adopted last year by the convention of Louisiana. The severe loss of that State where a debt has been incurred of near twenty millions by banking has introduced the most salutary reform, they deny their Legislature the power to create or renew any bank charter"—indeed, what difference does it make, whether a bank has a capital of two millions or four millions, if she is operating on a safe principle. If she is operating on a safe principle, her issues cannot be considered, to use the slang of the past, as "bank rags." In a former paper, I held the following language, which I see no just reasons to abandon: "an act establishing a branch of any of the banking corporations pertains to the mother institution. It deeply concerns its interest, is under its control and management, and is nothing more nor less than an agency." The act of 1850 did no more than establish a branch of the State Bank at Baton Rouge. It repealed no law, nor parts of laws, as I will show when I come to the discussion arising under the 119th article of the constitution.

The first section of the act of 1842, reads thus: "That the charters of all incorporated banks in the city of New Orleans, be and the same are hereby severally and respectively revived, and all powers, rights, privileges, immunities, limitations, prohibitions and restrictions, contained in said charters, are hereby renewed, extended and made applicable in full force to each of said banks, respectively, subject to the limitations and provisions hereinafter contained, provided," &c.

In 1836, the banks, by the suspension of specie payments forfeited their several charters. It was necessary, then, in order that they should again have a legal existence and exercise all the privileges and franchises rightfully belonging to them, antecedent to said forfeiture, that they should again be called into existence by an act of the sovereign powers, exercised through the constitutional forms. Prior to the act of 1842 all their privileges and franchises were extinct, without any vital force. In calling them again into existence, the Legislature thought proper to remove the restrictions formerly existing in their several charters, and amplify their sphere of action. Whether this was wise or unwise legislation, is not now to be considered, as I am not discussing the policy of the law, but merely laying down what the law is. In removing these restrictions and amplifying their sphere of action, the Legislature contemplated a certain contingency.

They considered it probable that, but few of the banks would accept of the act of 1842. Under the anticipation they saw the necessity of enlarging the scope of their operations. The whole country was in a state of bankruptcy. The commercial, agricultural and mechanical interest were prostrate, and depressed to the lowest ebb; they imagined that by expanding the operations of the several banks that might accept, they would infuse new life and vigor into the branches of trade and industry. Whether or not, the expedient had the desired effect, the result is before the community. They proceeded to revive the charters of the several banks, with all their privileges, restrictions, &c. "subject," however, "to the limitations and provisions" of the act that brought them again to life. Seeing, however the evils and disasters that had flowed, and were likely again to flow, from too great an expansion in the operations, they, in the same act, constituted the Board of Currency, defining and describing its duties. These duties are embraced by the second section of said act, and among them we find the following: "to take care that the paper money issued under the authority of the State, be not depreciated." our duty consists, then, by means of constant vigilance and weekly statements, to maintain the banks in a safe line of operation.

By the above quotation from the act of 1842, we find that the provisions of the acts of 1818 and 1834, are subject or subordinate to those contained in said act of 1842. In fact, the act of 1842, together with the two former acts, constitute the charter of the bank. The provisions of the act of 1842, when in conflict with those of 1818 and 1834, remain steadfast, while they yield. This is in strict conformity with every just rule of interpretation. The existence of the rule is coeval with that of common sense.

Now, no doubt rests upon my mind, but that the second paragraph of the first section of the act of 1842, grants to the banks unlimited powers of expansion in their short paper, subject and submissive, however, to the restraining power vested in the Board of Currency. It seems that we, unfortunately, differ most essentially with regard to the mode of exercising that power. You imagine that the act defining those duties, authorises you to alarm the community by the publication of exparte statements, thereby depreciating "the paper money, issued, under the authority of the State," which you were appointed to protect. And what is still more extraordinary, you assumed it to be your duty thus to act, at a time when the condition of the bank is both sound and safe.

The short paper of the bank is viewed as cash, in fact, to use the language of the law itself, it forms "a competent part of the specie basis intended to meet the circulation and deposits." The short paper insures a rapid movement in the daily receipts. Indeed, under the present operations of the State Bank, this rapid movement in the daily receipts is not only quickened, but doubled, in as much as her loans have only forty days to run. Indeed, the idea of her prostration under a commercial crisis, is the more diminished when we consider the diffusiveness of her operations on loan. You will remember that this very point was not only a matter of conservation, but of examination with us.

How much more would it have comported with the dignity of our stations, with the interests of the community; the interests of those institutions and the soundness of the currency, had we, in the spirit of conservators of the currency, admonished the bank, not to step beyond the limit of the present operations, should we have deemed it unsafe.

If the restraining sections of the acts of 1818 and 1834, are repealed by the act of 1842, which no well-balanced mind can doubt, the act of 1850 could not affect them in any way, and your whole argument on this point falls; and furthermore, the case of the Commercial Bank of Natchez vs. Markham, quoted by me in a former paper, supports the construction which I have put upon the 118th article of the constitution. For the same reason, the whole of your argument founded upon the 119th article, loses its force and point—the law of 1850 neither having revived or amended any law.

"During four years (your remark,) that General Walker and myself constituted the Board of Currency, there is not a bank, I believe, that we did not denounce." This word seems to be such a favorite with you, that I am at loss to determine what meaning you attach to it. It sounds harsh to American ears; but if you mean by the expression that you directed the attention of the banks to errors they had committed, and had those errors corrected, then I affirm that in this particular you have done no more than I have. You will doubtless remember that I called the attention of the Board to a gross and palpable error committed by one of the banks in their weekly statements. Yet this error had not been detected until the period I refer to, notwithstanding it crept into their statements as early as 1844. I did not, however, denounce the bank, but in the spirit of kindness, had it corrected. You thought that the twelve hundred thousand dollars worth of the shares of her own capital stock, that she had purchased, and which she had down under the head of exchanges, might be placed under the head of cash assets, for the reason that they might be made available in the market on the morrow. If not under the head of cash assets, you thought it might be put down under the head of "dead weight." I combatted all of those positions, and had it properly corrected. The bank corrected it cheerfully and promptly. We will now examine a brief space your nice case. In it you are very careful to express no opinion whatever. The case is stated hypothetically, and you so state the judgment of the court: "should the court so decide, &c." Now who can deny a proposition so laid down. But, sir, if you intend to affirm that such would be the judgment of the court, I then take issue with you. I affirm that such a judgment would neither be consistent with law or morals, and in this opinion I am strengthened by that of able counsel. C. would not only come in with constructive, but actual notice of the subsisting contract between A. and B. constructive by reason of the registration of the act, and actual for the reason that the law requires of the notary, under heavy penalty, to certify all prior acts of mortgage—C. would not be the innocent third party that you suppose, on the contrary, he comes in with full knowledge, and would not be allowed to enter up any such plea. By a course of analogical reasoning, I could show that the Supreme Court of the State has observed this principle. Such a decision would be opening a wide door for fraud and collusion. It would indeed make a nice case.

One word more, and I have done. In your communication to which this is a reply—you state, in justification of your mistating the facts, "that I was bound in my publication to conform to the record, according to all the rules of propriety, &c." It is too late now for you to intimate any veneration for the record, after having adopted the columns of newspapers as the medium of communication between yourself, the Attorney-General, and your colleague; and furthermore, I had already stated, in a former paper, that you had assumed all the powers and duties of the Board of Currency, and pursued a course highly disrespectful to me, and for you to make statements, that you knew at the time were erroneous, under these circumstances, is without justification, more specially when finding a place in a paper displaying the tone and temper of your first letter, addressed to me. In using the expression, "in this whole paragraph, there is not one word of truth," I did not mean to charge you with falsehood, but merely with error. I make this sincere explanation, for the reason, that, from the beginning to the end of this controversy, it has been extremely painful to me, and I am not unwilling to soften down its asperities.

(Signed,) GEO. C. McWHORTER,
State Treasurer.

APRIL 9TH, 1851.—According to the notification transmitted by me, Geo. C. McWhorter to Mr. Charles Gayarre, through the clerk of the Board, to meet at the office of said Board, at 10, A. M., to proceed to the examination of the banks. Mr. C. Gayarre appeared at the said office, at said hour, where he waited until 11 o'clock, and then retired, the Board not being complete on account of the absence of Mr. McWhorter.

(Signed) GEO. C. McWHORTER,
State Treasurer.
CHARLES GAYARRE,
Secretary of State.

APRIL 10TH, 1851.—The Board met and proceeded to the examination of the following banks: The Louisiana Bank, the Louisiana State Bank, the Consolidated Association and the Citizens' Bank, and adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

(Signed,) CHARLES GAYARRE,
Secretary of State.
(Signed,) GEO. C. McWHORTER,
State Treasurer.

APRIL 11TH, 1851.—This day the Board met according to adjournment and proceeded to the examination of the Mechanic's and Traders' Bank, the Union Bank, and the Canal and Banking Company, and having found these institutions in a satisfactory condition adjourned sine die.

(Signed,) GEO. C. McWHORTER,
State Treasurer.
(Signed,) CHARLES GAYARRE,
Secretary of State.

JUNE 10TH 1851.—This day the Board met and proceeded to the examination of the following banks. The Canal and Banking Company, the Union Bank, the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, the Bank of Louisiana, the Louisiana State Bank, the Consolidated Association and the Citizens' Bank, and found these institutions in a satisfactory condition. The Board directed a certain correction to be made in the weekly statements of the Louisiana State Bank, and also requested the Cashier of the Union Bank to have in future an amount of specie equal to one-third of the liabilities of said bank and adjourned sine die.

(Signed,) CHARLES GAYARRE,
Secretary of State.
(Signed,) GEO. C. McWHORTER,
State Treasurer.

SEPTEMBER 6TH 1851.—This day, the Board met and proceeded to the examination of the banks, but Judge G. McWhorter, State Treasurer, was obliged to retire from illness, when at the Canal Bank, after having requested his colleague, Charles Gayarre, Secretary of State, to go on with examination in the name of the Board. Whereupon the Secretary of State proceeded to the examination of the Banks, and so far as he could judge, found these institutions in a satisfactory condition. But he deemed it his duty to address to the President and Directors of the Louisiana Bank the following communication, which he directed the clerk of the Board to deliver to the President of said institution.

NEW ORLEANS, September 6th, 1851.

To the President and Directors of the Louisiana Bank.
Gentlemen:

I deem it my duty to call your attention to your weekly statement of the 1st of September, and beg you to favor the Board of Currency with some explanation on the subject.

The 9th section of your act of incorporation, approved April 7th 1824, says:

That the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Louisiana, are hereby made capable, to buy, receive and possess all kinds of property either immoveable or moveable, and to loan, negotiate, sell, grant, alien, demise and dispose of the same, and to take mortgages and pledges, and to buy and sell bills of exchange and checks, and to discount upon banking principles, on such credit and on such security as they shall think advisable; Provided, it does not exceed in value the double of their capital, exclusive of moneys employed in the purchase and sale of bills of exchange.

By your weekly statement, referred to, it appears that your capital being $3,993,000, your investments and operations extend to $8,993,551 25.

The 13th paragraph of the 15th section of the same act, says: Two millions of the capital stock of the said bank, shall be appropriated to the sole purpose of being loaned upon notes or bonds, secured by mortgages on immoveable property, to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors, &c.

It is my desire to ascertain whether two millions of your capital stock, are applied in conformity with the aforesaid mandate of the law. Your statement of the 1st of September, in which I remark the following items:

Loans on pledge of stock,	$100,945
Loans on Mortgages,	1,146,571 16
Other loans not payable within 90 days,	1,183,812 91
Paper payable within 90 days,	2,495,912 91

does not give satisfactory evidence of the fact.

It is desired that you inform the Board of Currency, whether the provisions of the law, which I have quoted, are now strictly carried into execution or if not, you are invited to lay before the Board of Currency the reason for which you thought yourselves authorized to pursue a different course.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Serv't,
(Signed) CHARLES GAYARRE,
Secretary of State.

DECEMBER 8th, 1851.—The Secretary of State, Charles Gayarre, proceeded this day, as member of the Board of Currency, and with the consent and authorization of his colleague, the Hon. George C. McWhorter, detained at Baton Rouge, on official business, to the examination of the following banks: The Louisiana Bank, the Louisiana State Bank, the Consolidated Association, the Citizens' Bank, the Union Bank, the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank and the Canal Bank.

Whilst at the Louisiana Bank, Mr. Gayarre having inquired of the cashier of that institution, why his communication, dated September 6th, had not as yet been answered, was informed by said cashier that the Board had been advised by the attorney of the bank not to answer in writing, but verbally; whereupon, Mr. Gayarre insisted upon a positive declaration, either in writing or verbally, whether the Board thought they had acted legally in those matters to which the attention of the Board had been called. The president of the bank then said that he would see the attorney of the bank and give the answer of the bank within two days.

Mr. Gayarre thinks that the bank, as shown by its statement of the 1st December, still continues to act in violation of the 9th section of its acts of incorporation, approved April 7th, 1824 and of the 13th paragraph of the 15th section of the same act, wherefore Mr. Charles Gayarre calls the attention of his colleague to the facts, and expresses his opinion that the Board of Currency ought to report them to the Attorney General.

(Signed,) CHARLES GAYARRE,
Secretary of State.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
At Hamilton & Co's New Seed Store,
No. 20 Canal street, new buildings on the Levee, New Orleans.

WE have just received by the last steamers from New York, a supply of Garden Seeds, suitable for the early fall season consisting of—
Cabbage, Turnips, Spinach, Do. Creole, Snow Ball, Lettuce, Do. large Drum-head, Flat Dutch, Radish, Red Top, Onion, Do. Flat Dutch, White Flat, Cucumber, Do. large York, Rutabaga, Endive, Do. late Dutch, Turnip Cabbage, Parsley, Cauliflower, Beets, Squash, Pease, Beans, Carrots, Cress, etc.
A small lot of Osage Orange or Bois d'Arc, fine quality.
We will continue to receive during the Fall and Winter, from the North, England, and France, a most extensive assortment of American, English and French Seeds, carefully selected from the establishments of the most celebrated Seed Growers in those countries. No pains or expense has been spared in making arrangements for procuring a stock such as, for quality, extent and variety, has never before been brought to this city.
We expect by the next steamer, about the 20th instant, a still farther supply, comprising every description of Seeds adapted to the Fall season.
☞ All Seeds sold by us are not only warranted FRESH, but as pure and genuine as can be obtained in any part of the world. Terms cheap for cash.
☞ Planters, Merchants, and Market Gardeners will find it to their interest to give us a call.
HAMILTON & CO.

Season Seeds.—Just received from the North and Europe a large assortment of Seeds and Flowers.
Cabbage of York, Corn Salad, of Bollwert, Lettuce of all kinds, Cabbage of short Dutch, Common Parsley, Large Milan, Yellow Onions, Short Early, White Early, Brocolle, Big, Round Red Beet, Carrot, Red, half size, Carrot, short early, Red round Radish, Endive, half long, Scarol, Scarlet, Red white Turnips early, Flanders Spinnach, Red collar, Black Mustard, Black salsify, Garden Sorrel, large leaf, [illegible], Laon large green Artichoke.
Constantly on hand Seeds of all sorts of the last growth. Flower Seeds, etc., being uncommon at the beginning of the Spring, persons wishing to supply themselves will procure early.
Florists, Gardeners and others are invited to try these Seeds, and they will be convinced that no better can be found.
BACHELDER, Seedsman and Botanist,
[illegible] Old Levee and [illegible].

J. MENARD,
101 Old Levee street, between Hospital and Barracks streets.
VEGETABLE SEEDS ONIONS AND FLOWER SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.—Just received by ship State of Maine, a new assortment of Vegetable Seeds of all kinds, a variety of Flower Seeds consisting of 50 species of Flowers, Onions, [illegible], Narcissus, [illegible] Royal, Imperial Crown, [illegible] and Red Anemones.
Also—An assortment of Winter Fruit [illegible] more than one hundred varieties of [illegible] two hundred Mespilus or Japonese [illegible] from four to eight feet high [illegible] for sale to suit purchasers at very moderate prices.

GROWTH OF 1851.
THE subscriber has received per [illegible] additional supply of SEEDS [illegible] of the following:
[illegible]
☞ Planters, Market Gardeners, Country and Commission Merchants, and others, supplied with Seed in any quantities, at moderate prices.
D. MAUPAY, Seedsman,
62 Gravier st., near Camp.

J. FEYTEL,
HAVING just arrived from the north, where he received his orders from France and England, informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now ready to open his splendid assortment of JEWELRY of the most style and model, and composed partly of Brooches, Breast Pins, Diamond Ear-rings, do. ruby, do. emerald, pearl, Bracelets and Chatelaines, with brilliants, etc., safety and vest chains of all descriptions and prices, and various other articles.
The assortment of Watches cannot be surpassed for the value of the movements or the elegance of the cases. These watches are from the best manufactories and partly from T. F. Cooper and David Taylor, London, and M. S. Tobias, Liverpool. Chronometers, Lepine's watches, automatics, anchors, ladies' watches ornamented with precious stones, etc.
He trusts that by his reduced prices and the excellent style of his goods, those persons who may visit his establishment will not fail to be entirely pleased.
All his articles will be sold guaranteed.
He has received a complete assortment of sets of French Silver Forks and Spoons in cases, also, numerous articles galvanized by the Ruolz process. He offers the last articles at the lowest market price.
The attention of Hotel and Restaurant keepers is specially invited. M. Feytel being prepared to accommodate them in any quantity they wish.

B. TATOUT & CO.
161 Chartres street, corner of Toulouse.
HAVE received by the last arrivals from Europe, a large stock of their Goods, viz:
FROM ENGLAND.
400 doz. worsted knitted half Hose, different qualities
100 do. white and grey merino half Hose,
200 do. worsted and merino Hose,
200 do. cotton and worsted children's half Hose Nos. 1 to 7,
500 do. children's Boots,
200 do. [illegible] and ladies' worsted Caps,
200 do. [illegible] Cuffs,
200 do. white cotton Hose, all prices,
100 do. brown and white cotton half Hose.
More than 500 dozen woolen, cotton, spun and silk Gloves for ladies, gents and children; 400 dozen worsted binding for carpets, &c.; 5 cases linen Thread by pound, all colors; 5000 dozen white and colored Alexander's Spools.
Also—A good choice of table and pocket Cutlery.
FROM FRANCE AND GERMANY.
French Hosiery, fancy small Ware, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, German Dolls and Parisian Toys, added to a large assortment of Northern Goods which their store is always supplied with.
—IN STORE—
200 boxes Fire Crackers No. 1.
B. TATOUT & CO.

INSTITUTIONS.

ST. LOUIS INSTITUTION.
DIRECTED BY
MADAME F. DERON.
No. 145 St Louis street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets—New Orleans.
SCHOLASTIC YEAR 1851 52.
THIS Institution which for the last twelve years has followed a constant career of progress and prosperity, has resumed its usual course of studies since the 1st Sep tember.
Madame DERON, formerly a pupil and professor of the "Maison Royale de St Denis," and a graduate of the University of France, has endeavored to profit by the experience which she has acquired in the United States, to place her Institution in the first rank of educational establishments in America.
[illegible]
MUSIC.
The study of Music is the object of particular care. [illegible] Professor of the Piano and Harp. A course of Vocal Music by one of the best Professors of the city.
A Professor of Dancing is attached to the establishment.

Young Ladies' Academy.
MME. PARENT has removed her institution to [illegible] street, between Royal and Bourbon, [illegible] where she receives boarders, half boarders, and day scholars. [illegible]

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
53 [illegible] STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
[illegible]
Three terms include board and instruction in the English and French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Mathematics, Book-keeping, etc.
[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS FEMALE INSTITUTE, OR DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
For young Ladies, 322 Camp st.,
CONDUCTED BY MRS. MACAULAY.
THIS Institution is under the personal supervision of Mrs. MACAULAY, and the classes advanced in literature, science and philosophy, are under the care of Dr. Macaulay. The most accomplished teachers are employed in giving instruction in the French, Spanish and Italian languages, also in drawing and dancing. The piano, harp, and guitar, as well as vocal music, are taught by professors of the highest grade of qualifications.
[illegible]
References are made to parents who have had their daughters at the institution for years; and further particulars and circulars can be obtained by applying, personally, or by letter either to Dr. or Mrs. Macaulay.

G. BOYER'S INSTITUTION
No. 148 Conti Street, between Dauphine and Burgundy.
MR. G. BOYER, founder of this establishment, the oldest in New Orleans, avails himself of this opportunity to make a new appeal to the confidence of parents. The institution is conducted in a large mansion, occupying a site central in position, being well ventilated, and so situated as to be perfectly salubrious. [illegible]
—BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.—
The English, French, Spanish, Greek and Latin languages; Mathematics, History, Geography, Elements of Natural Philosophy and Philosophical Science.
—TERMS—
Day Scholars $ [illegible] per month.
Half-Boarders [illegible]
Boarders [illegible] payable quarterly in advance.
Boarders are required to bring a sufficient wardrobe.
No deduction for absence. A month once commenced must be paid for in full. Books, paper, etc., form separate charges.
Hours of Study—From 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

LOUISIANA COLLEGE,
Dauphine street, between Ursulines and Hospital sts.
LOUIS DUFAU, Principal.
THE Principal of the new establishment is in hopes of having founded an institution, which may offer to the youth of Louisiana, the same resources and advantages as the colleges of the North and of Europe. In order to achieve this object, he has associated with himself the most distinguished Professors of New Orleans.
[illegible]
TERMS
First Class, per month ... $12 00
Second Class, per month ... 10 00
Third Class, per month ... 8 00
Fourth Class, per month ... 6 00
Extra charges will be made for Music, Drawing, Painting, Dancing and Fencing, all of which will be taught in the establishment.
PRIMARY SCHOOL.
In compliance with the request of many parents, the Principal will admit children under ten years of age, who will have no connection with the pupils in the College, but will be instructed between the hours of 9 and 3. The charge for these children will be only $5.
BOARDERS AND HALF BOARDERS.
Boarders and half-boarders are received in the establishment, [illegible]
TERMS—Boarders, per month ... $25 00
Half-Boarders, per month ... 15 00
For further particulars, application may be made to the Principal, every day except Sunday. The public are invited to visit the establishment, where they can procure prospectuses.

DRY GOODS at REDUCED PRICES,
At No. 20 Chartres Street.
BARRIERE, LACAPERE & CO., being anxious to reduce their large stock, offer for sale, at reduced prices, the following goods, of which their stock is partly composed:
Plain and Printed Colored Mousselines de Laine.
Rich Printed Cashmeres, latest styles.
Colored and Black French Merinos, very low, at $1.
Embroidered Merino Dresses, at $[illegible].
Merinos, with satin borders.
Colored and black Barpours, at $10.
Rich Printed French Calicoes.
3-4 Black Mousseline de Laine, from 25 to $1 a yard.
3-4 Black Satin de Laine, for dresses.
Black Bombazines, all qualities, very low.
Black Alpacas, some very fine.
Colored Figured Alpacas.
English, French and German Hose and Half-Hose, for ladies, men, misses and boys, in great variety.
Linen Sheetings, French, English and German.
Pillow Case Linens.
Irish Linens, unshrunk.
8-4 and 10-4 Barnsley Damask.
6-4 to 12-4 Damask Table Cloths.
5-8 to 4-4 Damask Napkins.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, great variety.
Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Black Silk in great variety.
Fancy colored silks in great variety.
Florences, Marcellines Gros de Naples.
Poplins, Black and Colored Velvets.
Also, a great variety of Black Cloth, Colored do., Black and Fancy Cassimeres for pants, &c.

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.
DISCHARGING from ship Lemuel Dyer, from Havre, a selected stock of FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS, which the subscriber offers for sale to his city and country customers, at the lowest prices.
Amongst them may be found—
Dr. Bellocq's Powder of pure vegetable charcoal,
Cesar Pens and Paper, all numbers,
Rogers' Purgative Powder, Citrate of Magnesia,
Valerianates of Quinine, Zinc and Iron,
Sweet Almond Oil, a superior article,
Brant & Lamouroux's Pectoral Syrup,
Dr. Clarke's Ferrugineous Copaiva Pills,
Natural Vichy Water and Lozenges,
Single and double Trusses, for men and infants,
Espie's Cigarettes, against asthma,
Pectoral Pastes, of all kinds,
Vallet's Ferrugineous Pills,
Lartigue's Pills, against the gout,
Mothe's Capsules, with Balsam Copaiva, Castor Oil, and Cod Liver Oil,
Injecting Apparatus, all sizes and patterns,
Bougies and Catheters, gum elastic and metal;
Potato Flour, fresh and genuine;
India rubber, metalic, and glass Urinaries.
E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist,
corner Dauphin and Customhouse sts.

VICTOR—No. 18 Chartres street.
BEGS leave to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he has just received by ships Gertrude, Isaac Bell, Lemuel Dyer, and State of Maine, from Havre, a seasonable assortment, composed as follows:
LINEN SHIRTS and Cossehs, of all prices; Cotton and Percall French Shirts; colored do; embroidered ditto.
Linen and Cotton Checks, Linens, Stocks cotton do. stripes do, Cachmere do.
GLOVES—Jouvin's, Cartor, colored and black silk, linen do, silk do.
SUSPENDERS—Of all kinds and prices.
CRAVATS—Grenadines; Royal, 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4; do Joinville, do embroidered satin; superior Umbrellas, silk and colored.
He calls particular attention to his fine assortment of CANES, of all kinds.
Also, just received, a fine lot of China Ware, of all kinds, such as Vases, Chimneys, Ornaments, Inkstands, &c., surpassed by none in this city.
He also calls attention to his fine stock of Bronzes of all kinds.
☞ As heretofore, he receives his Perfumery from the best stores of Paris.
He has a splendid lot of Childrens' Carriages.
—ALSO—
Two cases SILK HATS, first quality and latest fashion.
☞ Having received his stock very late, he offers the same at very reduced prices.

Boots, Shoes and Hats.
144 cases landing ex ship Bay State. Also, 3000 cases in store, comprising a general and complete assortment, suitable for city and country trade, for sale by
I. HOBBS & CO. (successors to R G Hobbs,)
12 Customhouse st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—Now landing from ship Rebecca and in store 1300 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Hats Caps, &c., comprising a prime assortment suitable for the present and approaching season.
For sale by FROST & CO.
No. 10 Magazine st.

FOR SALE by the subscribers, on easy terms—Brown and white linen nettings; white, brown and fancy linen drills, planter's linens and osnaburgs, all widths; Cregallias; brown undressed linen; brown Hollands towellings; diapers, [illegible] (linen) Earlston, solid check and imitation linen ginghams, 8-4 striped linen for upholsters' use; 6-4 do do for galleries and curtains, plain and check Hollands, tape checks, fancy printed muslins, blue cottonade, linen sheetings Irish linens.
H. BOYLE & CO., 47 Customhouse.

R[illegible] ex ship Augustus, from Liverpool—3 cases Lasting, 4 bales Netting.
BILLGERY & [illegible], 226 Bourbon st.

LANDING ex ship Adriatic, from Bordeaux—64 bbls Red Wine, first quality, for sale by
PAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse st.

B. TATOUT & CO.,
161 Chartres street, corner Toulouse street.
HAVE just received by the last arrivals from France, England and New York, a large assortment of the following GOODS, viz:
Assorted Perfumes, comprising every description.
Tooth, Hair and Powder Brushes.
Powder boxes, Puffs, rice and perfumed Powders.
Cotton, Silk, Lisle and Filet Gloves.
Black and colored Sewing Silk.
Brown, black, blue, slate Linen Thread, etc.
Hooks and Eyes, Needles, Pearl Buttons, etc.
Suspenders, Silk Hdkfs. and Porte Monies,
Knives, Scissors and Razors, Wade & Butcher,
Cotton and Linen Edgings, French Linen Tape, all numbers.
Iron and metallic Spoons and Forks; besides a great variety of Fancy Articles not included, which their store is always supplied with.
—ALSO—
40 cases assorted Masks.
Matches and Tapers, first quality.
New Orleans, February 3, 1852.

[redacted]
[illegible] Custom st., between Chartres and Levee st.
KEEPS constantly on hand a stock of new and second hand billiard tables, also all articles concerning the game of billiards, such as cloth, balls, cues, etc. India rubber cushions, warranted to last over [illegible]
N. B. Also, new invention billiard tables, [illegible]
[illegible] at No. 92 Custom street, or at the Veranda Hotel, at Mr. Lucas Orbek.

SULPHITE of Alumina, a new article [illegible] destruction of the cane juice, and facilitating the crystalization of the sugar.
The undersigned is now prepared to furnish any quantity of the above named chemical product, with numerous certificates to prove its superiority over the bisulfite of lime. It is sold in bbls. Orders for both of which thankfully received and promptly attended to.
H. BONNABEL,
Corner Natchez and Tchoupitoulas sts.

LEECHES.
5,000 LEECHES received per steamer Ohio, warranted real Hungarian, for sale by wholesale and retail, at the general depot, Esplanade street, corner of Casacalvo. Orders from the country promptly attended to at the above establishment at the prices of the Leeches are moderate.
J. P. SOUBIRAN.

RICHARD ALDIGE & CO.,
35 Chartres street, First Floor.
JUST arrived per ship Elizabeth Hamilton and Beatrice, from Havre—
silk Tissue, assorted colors;
Assorted Parasols, watered, china, silk;
Umbrellas, from 22 to 32 inches;
Cravats;
Toile du Nord Linen, do Cotton,
Cotton drilling, linen do; Batiste d'Ecosse,
Jaconets; serge and lustrine; assorted ribbons
Mulhouse calico prints, bareges;
Organdy, peres, figured,
Black doeskin, fine and extra fine gauze, Persane, Bellora, Dona Maria and Argentine; Bosoms for shirts, linen, cotton, white and colored ladies' satin Gloves; Algerian tissue; Drap d'Ete, muslin cross barred.
Also, an assortment of fancy goods and Paris articles.

THE undersigned offers for sale, the following articles:
30 boxes Gruyere Cheese; 2 do Parmezan do; 40 do Dutch Head do; 100 doz. Neufchatel do; 150 Limburg do; 40 Pate Grasse do; 18 Stilton do; 6 Roquefort do; 300 lbs Lyon Sausage; 30 boxes Fruits in their juice; 40 do in Brandy; 100 do fresh Dates; 100 do Nougat; 400 do Parisian Biscuit; 40 do English do.
FERBOS BROS.
247 & 249 Royal st., corner Dumaine.

INK, VARNISH, &c.—The undersigned, Agent for a new manufactory, offers to the trade a new article of black, red, violet and blue Ink, of a superior quality; Paste and Liquid Shoe Black; Varnish, for carriages and harness; Bleaching Liquid, for white cloth; Copying Ink, in bottles or by the gallon; Soldering Liquid, to re-place the common soldering of the tinners.
H. BONNABEL,
Corner of Natchez and Tchoupitoulas sts.

LANDING ex ship Harvest, from Havre—600 demi-johns of five gallons; 100 do 3 do; 400 do 2 do; 300 do 1 do, for sale by
PAUL JUGE FILS & CO, 27 St. Louis st.

BEEF—100 bbls, 200 hf bbls J H Davis' family Mess, 75 bbls, 100 hf do Wyers' Mess, 100 bbls Prime, for sale by
SECOMB & VOORHIES,
15 Tchoupitoulas st.

EXPECTED by ship Middlesex from Havre, 50 doz Holland cheese, 3 do Gruyere do, 300 demijohns, 5 gls, 200 do 3 gls, 200 do 2 gls, 300 do 1 gal, for sale by LANATA, GONDOLFO & CO.
9 and 10 Jefferson st.

WINDSOR SOAP—Landing ex ship Bryant from Liverpool, a lot of perfumery, consisting of old brown and family Windsor soap, brushes, essences, etc., for sale by
WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA,
30½ Poydras st.

LANDING ex brig Revoco, for sale by the above signed—2207 squares slates, 18 inches; 4409 do 15 inches; 700 do marble; 50 bls chestnuts, 8 bags dry raisins; Plagand oil, in bottles, 345 boxes Vermicelli Italian; 300 do Macaroni do; 155 half do; [illegible] Bologna sausages; 600 Holland cheese; 4 kegs salt Sardines; 20 bls bird lime; 8 bls lime of 12 kegs almonds, shelled, 7 cases Italian straw hats, assorted; 2 do common, 2 boxes lemons; 200 baskets oil; 12 Italian straw mats; 25 boxes [illegible] grape points.
JOS. LANATA,
11 Jefferson & 12 Toulouse st.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following articles—[illegible] Claret, best quality, [illegible] Sauterne; 50 do White Wine, [illegible] 400 boxes Claret, [illegible] Madeira and Old Porto Wine, Absynth, Curacao, Maraschino, Jamaica Rum, assorted Cordials, &c., &c., for sale by FERBOS BROS.
247 & 249 Royal street corner Dumaine.

SAL SODA, New Castle, Saltpetre, Dupont's, Asphaltum varnish, Nitrate and Sulphate Barytes, Glass of all kinds and of all qualities, for Cologne manufactures, confectioners, druggists, grocers, apothecaries &c., &c., landing and for sale by
H. BONNABEL,
cor. Natchez and Tchoupitoulas sts.

HAVANA CIGARS—250,000 Cigars of the best quality, out of the best brands such as Cabanas, Figaro, Partagas, El Sol, Dos Hermanos, Tres Coronas, Gustro Sobrinos, Concordia, Conquista, Salon, Norcenta, Lancasble, Floridana, El Danubio, Isabel de Valdemera, &c., &c., of all sizes, viz: Imperiales, Regalia, Canones, Millar, Panetelas, Trabucos, Londres, Mariano; Trabuquitos, in store and for sale by
D. BORNIO, 34 Gravier street.

25 BASKETS Champagne, Markall Heide, 60 boxes Sardines in oil, in qr and half boxes; Cognac in qr half and eighth of pipes of the following brands—Bartholemy 4th proof, one Champagne do. J. B. Clerck, 1st and 4th proof do; old and ordinary Claret in boxes, barrels and casks, dry Prunes in boxes; Vermouth; Cherries, Prunes, Apricots in Brandy, Sardines in oil, Perigord Truffles, Orange Flower Water, Absynth, Vinegar, Corks, &c.
R. TALAMON, 122 and 126 Royal st.

Duffield's American Westphalia Hams.
THE subscribers will soon be in regular receipt of ample supplies of C. Duffield & Co's celebrated American Westphalia Hams, which will be furnished to the trade on accommodating terms.
The well established character of these Hams renders them peculiarly adapted to the wants of the city dealers.
MARTIN, OWEN & CO.,
112 Magazine st.

LANDING ex ship Mont of Orleans, from Havre—600 demijohns of 5 gallons, 100 do 3 do, 400 do 2 do, 400 do 1 do, for sale by
PAUL JUGE FILS & CO., 27 St Louis st.

HAVANA SEGARS—85,000 Segars, [illegible] regalias, landing ex brig P. Soule from Havana, for sale by R. CAHUZAC,
30 Old Levee.

MALAGA.—50 quarter casks sweet wine; 25 do do dry do, Kreisler's brand, in Customhouse store, and for sale by
WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA,
30½ Poydras street.

COGNAC—5 qr pipes Alex de Mentouau, 1849; 10 half and 16 qr pipes Jean Louis, 1811, landing ex ship Adriatic, from Bordeaux, for sale by
J. & J. TARDOS, 31 Old Levee.

GUIGNOLET—61 cases Guignolet, first quality, for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 and 19 St Louis st.

STEWART'S SUGAR—50 bbls powdered, for sale by SECOMB, VOORHIES & CO.,
15 Tchoupitoulas st.

BUTTER—50 half bbls fresh roll, 500 kegs prime Western, for sale by
SECOMB, VOORHIES & CO.,
15 Tchoupitoulas st.

NEW HAMS—300 tierces Stagg & Shays, John Shays & Phipps extra quality for sale by
SECOMB, VOORHIES & CO.,
15 Tchoupitoulas st.

BELLE CHASSE Steam Sugar Refinery—Loaf, crushed and powdered refined Sugar of superior quality, from the above Refinery, for sale by
JUAN Y. DE EGANA, 47 Bienville st.

CODFISH and MACKEREL—500 boxes Codfish; 500 assorted packages and numbers Mackerel; 50 kegs Tongues and Sounds, for sale by
SECOMB, VOORHIES & CO.,
15 Tchoupitoulas st.

Goods at Low Prices.
THE undersigned are now receiving by sundry vessels from the North, a complete assortment of Spring Dry Goods, that they offer for sale at reduced prices.
JOS. N. ROBERT & CO.
Red Stores between the two Markets.

BILLIARD CLOTH, from the best French manufactories.—F. LEVERRIER, 96 Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti, informs his patrons that he has received by ship Mameluke, from Havre, a complete assortment of Billiard Cloth. By arrangement made with said manufactories, he will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of this article, at reduced prices.

LEMONS—200 boxes Lemons in store, in good shipping order, for sale by
J. LANATA,
11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse st.

CORDIALS—Assorted cordials, for sale by
S de VISSER & CO.,
68 Old Levee.

Laborde & Higuera, No. 27 Conti street, are receiving per brig Mount Vernon, from Havana:

SCHREIDER CHAMPAGNE—50 baskets, quarts and pints, in store and for sale by
GILDEMEISTER & CO., 31 Gravier st.