The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 54: VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1844. VOL XVIII.—WHOLE NO 1488

Steam Packets.

FOR SAINT LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER—The splendid, new, and fast running passenger steamer HENRY BRY, Capt Andrew Wineland, is now receiving freight, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Thursday the 7th inst. at 4 o'clock P M. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to
JOHN R SHAW & Co. Agents, 24 Poydras
m5

OUACHITA PACKET—For Ecore Fabre, Scarborough and Burk's Landing, Bayou Bartholomew, Monroe, Columbia, Harrisburgh, Little Tensas and Black River—The fine Steamer GOV. MOREHEAD, Caldwell, master will leave for the above and all intermediate landings on the 5th instant, at 4 o'clock, P M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J W WOODLAND & Co,
No 45 Common st

Having made an arrangement with Capt. Caldwell, the "Morehead" will from this time and for the remainder of the season, be under his charge.
J T WASHINGTON.
m5

FOR ATTAKAPAS—The splendid fast running steamer NEW BRAZIL, Chaney Johnson, master, is now receiving freight at the foot of Conti street, and will positively leave on Thursday 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, A M. taking freight and passengers for St. Martinsville, New Iberia, Provost Landing, Franklin Centreville, Pattersonville, Berwick's Bay, Bayou Boeuf, and all intermediate landings on the Teche and Atchafalaya. For further particulars apply on board or to
JOHN HALL,
No 1 Front Levee
m4

FOR ST. LOUIS—The splendid steam packet CASPIAN, R S Freeland, master, is now receiving freight, and will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on Tuesday, the 5th inst. at 4 o'clock p m. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to
JOHN R. SHAW & Co. Agents,
24 Poydras
m2

UNITED STATES MAIL—SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET, For the Coast, Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Waterloo and Bayou Sara.
The splendid Double Engine steamer (Evans' Safety Guard) BRILLIANT, Capt. HART will leave New Orleans every Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and Bayou Sara every Monday and Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and arrive early next morning.
On the Wednesday trip, will go to Pointe Coupée and Tunica, as usual.
The rate of Passage is the same as charged by all the Packets running the Coast.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
WM H AVERY, 86 Gravier st
f 28

The attention of the public is called to this boat.—The hull, engines and furniture are entirely new; has Evans' Patent Safety Valves to prevent explosion of boilers, also, a Fire Engine and Hose, an Iron Hurricane Deck to prevent fire, and steers with Iron Chains; and is provided with a Life Boat that will carry 75 to 90 persons. Neither money or time has been spared to give safety, speed, comfort and splendor; and the proprietors have no hesitation in offering her to the public as the best boat ever in the trade.

New and splendid New Orleans and St Louis passenger steam packet, "M WHITE" Captain Joseph M Converse—This elegant and fast running steamer is expected to arrive on the 10th March, and will have immediate despatch. This boat was built under the superintendence of Captain Converse, expressly for the New Orleans and Saint Louis trade—the engines and boilers are entirely new and the owners have spared no expense in making her one of the most desirable passenger boats on the Mississippi river. For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN R SHAW & Co. Agent, 24 Poydras
f 20

Splendid passenger steamer ECLIPSE Captain James W Goslee, for ST LOUIS This well known and fast running steamboat will arrive in port about the 27th inst., and will leave for St Louis on Wednesday the 6th March, at 4 o'clock P M, taking freight as usual for Memphis, Randolph and all intermediate ports. For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
JOHN R SHAW & Co Agents, 24 Poydras
f 15

Regular Weekly Packet for BREAUX'S BRIDGE and GRAND POINT.
The regular packet steamer LITTLE ROCK, in connection with the barge HERALD, will take freight for the above and intermediate landings—leaving New Orleans every Sunday morning. Shippers by this conveyance will avoid all expense of storage and reshipping at St Martinsville, as the Barge will always be in readiness at St Martinsville to receive the cargo of Little Rock on her arrival.
A responsible person connected with the Little Rock will be on board of the Herald to take charge of all freight shipped by her. For further information apply on board of the steamer Little Rock, or to
A B BEIN, 14 Gravier.
f 8

NOTICE.
REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS, BALIZE and intermediate landings.
The fine steamer FAME, Jourdain Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will recommence her regular trips as formerly. The Fame will sail from New Orleans every Wednesday at 9 o'clock a. m., and from Balize every Friday, at 7 a. m., and arrive at New-Orleans on Saturday. Captain Jourdain requests passengers and merchants sending freight, to have their goods on board in time, as the boat will positively leave at the hour fixed.
Captain Jourdain hopes that merchants and planters will favor him with a continuance of their patronage.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to
JACQUES LAROSE, Agent,
71 Old Levee.
o10

P. S. Captain Jourdain Martin, having sold one half of steamer Fame, to Mr. Jacques Larose, informs the public that they will spare no exertions to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boat will resume its regular trips

SAMUEL TOBY,
Commission Merchant,
New York.
j24

ADVANCES made on consignments of Cotton, Sugar and other produce to my friends in New York, Boston and Baltimore. j24 WM MURE, 39 Camp st

ADVANCES made on cotton and other produce to my friends in Havre and Antwerp. WM MURE, 39 Camp st

ADVANCES made on cotton, tobacco, &c. to my friends in Liverpool and London. WM MURE, 39 Camp st
j24

REYNAUD & FALLON have removed to No. 34 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite the National Hotel. m22-2m

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE—Liberal cash advances will be made by the subscribers on shipments of produce to our friends, Messrs Howes, Godfrey & Robinson, New York, or Joseph Greeley, Esq. Boston.
PRIEUR FROST, 20 Poydras.
o22

EMILE JOHNS,
Commission Merchant and Importer of West-India Produce.
COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SEGARS.
Also—A constant supply of the above articles.—Rhenish Also—A superior assortment of choice wines, &c. Madeira, Champagne, Claret, French white wines, &c. &c. at No. 30 Gravier st

BLANKETS—3 point Grenier blankets, for sale by m5 GEO GREEN & BRO. 82 Gravier.

BRIMSTONE—30 casks for sale by GEO. GREEN & BRO. 82 Gravier.

LARD—450 kegs for sale by L V HUBBARD & Co, 95 Tchoupitoulas

LARD—30 bbls on flatboat for sale by m5 L V HUBBARD & Co. 95 Tchoupitoulas

CASTOR OIL—30 barrels superior quality for sale by A L ADDISON & Co. 31 Natchez

ANISETTE—150 baskets French Anisette, direct importation, for sale by m4 L. CANTIN, 42 Gravier st

SUGAR—White and brown Havana, in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

COFFEE—Havana green, in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

SWEETMEATS—Havana fresh, in store and for sale by m4 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

TOBACCO—Havana leaf (Vuelta de Abajo) for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

WINDOW GLASS—150 boxes, assorted, for sale by m4 13 FIELD & CO. 30 Old Levee

PICKLES—assorted, 50 boxes, for sale by m4 3t FIELD & CO. 30 Old Levee

LEAD—1000 pigs landing and for sale by JOHN R. SHAW & CO. Poydras st

ALMONDS—Bitter shelled Almonds in boxes for sale by m4 L CANTIN, 42 Gravier st

PORK—All qualities, at Bozants' Inspection, for sale by m4 A L ADDISON & Co. 31 Natchez st

LARD—76 kegs first quality, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co. 31 Natchez

PUTTY—10 bbls. in bladders, for sale by m4 3t FIELD & CO. 30 Old Levee

CLOVES—10 bbls. for sale by m4 3t FIELD & CO. 30 Old Levee

GROUND GINGER—for sale by m4 3t FIELD & CO. 30 Old Levee

GROUND PEPPER—in store and for sale by m4 3t FIELD & CO. 30 Old Levee

LETTER PAPER, "Ames" for sale by m4 3t FIELD & CO. 30 Old Levee

HOLLAND GIN—for sale by m4 O H MIESEGAES, 29 Old Levee

PEPPER—for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 29 Old Levee

MARSEILLES WINE—for sale by m4 O H MIESEGAES, 29 Old Levee

COGNAC BRANDY—10 qr pipes, J J Dupuy, for sale by m4 3t FIELD & CO. 30 Old Levee

SWISS ABSYNTHE—30 cases, genuine, for sale by m4 3t FIELD & CO. 30 Old Levee

RED LEAD—50 kegs, for sale by m4 3t FIELD & CO. 30 Old Levee

EXCHANGE—Bills on England, for sale by WM MURE, 39 Camp st

EXCHANGE—On New York, at 60 days sight, for sale by WM MURE, 39 Camp st

SALT—3,295 sacks coarse salt, ex John Bolton, for sale by WM MURE, 39 Camp st m1

BACON HAMS—60 casks bacon hams in store and for sale by HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp m1

RICE—50 tierces new crop rice in store and for sale by m1 PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

SPERM CANDLES—100 boxes, all sizes, for sale by m4 FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee

SOAP—50 bxs, extra No. 1 for sale by m4 FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee

SUGAR CURED HAMS—30 brls in store for sale by m1 HEWITT, HERAN & Co. 64 Camp

SWISS ABSYNTH—30 cases for sale by f 29 FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee

GROUND GINGER—30 kegs for sale by f 29 FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee

CASSIA—30 mats for sale by f 29 FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee

DROP SHOT, of all sizes, landing and for sale by f 29 J ALBERT, 21 St Louis

GRUYERE CHEESE—6 casks Gruyere Cheese, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st f 29

SWISS ABSYNTH of Yortis & Lecoultre's brand, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis

HAVANA COFFEE—136 bags in store and for sale by f 29 E TROISGROS, 36 Old Levee

PURE SPIRITS—20 brls. 4th proof, for sale by f 29 FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee

RED LEAD—50 kegs for sale by f 29 FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee

SUGAR—50 boxes Brown Havana Sugar, in store, for sale by E TROISGROS, 36 Old Levee

ROPE—130 coils Rope, for sale by f 29 G & R BUCHANAN & Co. 83 Tchoupitoulas

LARD—80 kegs Lard; 20 half brls do, for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co. 83 Tchoupitoulas

WHITE WINE—Sauterne, fine quality, for sale by f 13 LOREILHE & Co. cor Royal and Customhouse

COTTON TWINE, for sailmakers, for sale by f 29 J ALBERT, 22 St Louis

SPANISH DOUBLOONS and American gold for sale by f 29 J ALBERT, 22 St Louis

CORN—A small lot of corn, in store, for sale by f 29 DITTRICH & Co. 141 Magazine st

SUGAR CURED HAMS—70 brls. for sale by HEWITT, HERAN & Co. 64 Camp

LEAF TOBACCO—In bales, for sale by HEWITT, HERAN & Co. 64 Camp st

HAVANA COFFEE—Prime green Havana coffee, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st f 29

FOR PRESIDENT THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH, 5 1844.

CONNECTICUT.

The Whig young men of Connecticut, held a mass meeting at Hartford, on the 22d of February, in which every county and township in the State was numerously represented. The enthusiasm which prevails amongst the Whigs in that ancient commonwealth, may be inferred from the immense concourse of citizens which assembled, in the midst of Winter, to bear witness to the good cause. Between 12 and 15 thousands of the sturdy yeomanry met together on that day to take counsel of, and encourage one another. The people would not consent to send delegates, but came themselves to attend to their own business. The town of Norwich sent *fifty carriage loads* to the gathering; but Bristol bore off the splendid banner, offered by the Whigs of Hartford to the town that should send the fullest delegation. *She had 292 delegates on the ground,—the exact number of votes given to Harrison by that town in 1840!*

CHARLES W. ROCKWELL was elected President of the Convention, and two Vice-Presidents and a Secretary were chosen from each county.

The vast assemblage of freemen was addressed by the Hon. JAMES T. MOREHEAD, in a speech of great power and eloquence. He was followed by other distinguished orators.

The procession was a splendid spectacle. Banners and music added interest to the proceedings of the day—but sublimer than the strains of trump and clarion were the emotions of patriotism that glowed in every breast. A generous enthusiasm is warming the frozen North, and her people are rushing to the rescue with the impetuosity of her mountain torrents. A noble emulation exists there to outstrip the West in the ardor of the struggle to place HENRY CLAY in the Presidency and shame the fiery South by the exhibition of a warmer attachment to the cause and the man.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY was celebrated by the Whigs of Philadelphia with great spirit and animation. In the morning they assembled in the Musical Fund Hall, (or as many as the room could hold) were several national airs were played by a superb band; after which WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was read by JAMES HANNA, and an appropriate Oration delivered by W. B. REED, Esq.

At the conclusion of the oration Mayor SCOTT arose and stated that he held in his hand a letter from the Farmer of Ashland. "This announcement," says the North American, "was received with a tempest of applause." When the cheers had died away Mr. Scott read the letter, which we subjoin:

NEW ORLEANS, February 10, 1844.

Gentlemen—My absence from this city has delayed the transmission of my acknowledgment of the receipt of your letter, inviting me, at the instance of the Whig citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, to unite with them in celebrating the approaching birth-day of Washington. I should be most happy to be present on that interesting occasion. Of all the men of whom history or tradition has preserved any account, Washington, by common consent, deserves the greatest admiration. The birth of no man that ever lived is so well entitled to perpetual commemoration, as a rare blessing bestowed on mankind by the goodness of Providence. In contemplating his career and character we behold displayed and concentrated in him, calmness, dignity, moderation, firmness, fidelity, disinterestedness, wisdom—all the virtues that adorn the warrior, the patriot, the statesman, and the honest man. Most justly has he acquired the title of the Father of his Country. During the Revolution, and since, many good men have arisen in the United States; but Washington stands at an immeasurable height, elevated far above them all.

He is the model of true greatness, which it should be the highest ambition of the youth of our country to strive to imitate; but alas! when again, if ever, will the world behold its equal!

The task of recalling the purer days of the Republic, during which he lived and figured, and of renewing the unadulterated republican principles which he so nobly cherished and successfully enforced, by distinguished celebrations of the anniversary of his birth, and by other appropriate means, is eminently worthy the Whig citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, themselves unexcelled by any other community in devotion to those principles. I hope their exertions may be encouraged, and their laudable aim accomplished. Gladly would I make any humble contribution in my power to the attainment of that patriotic end; but the distance that separates us, and other engagements which I have contracted, will not allow me to assist on the occasion to which you have done me the honor to invite me. I am obliged, therefore, only to tender my grateful acknowledgments, and the cordial assurances with which I am,

Truly your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. John Lindsey, J. A. Elkinton, J. W. Weir, James Hanna, G. W. McMahon, C. D. Lybrand, James Traquair, and A. H. Freeman.

The Mobile Tribune and Herald.—The first number of this journal, which is compounded of the two papers which compose its title, came to hand yesterday, and is in all respects a readable and useful print.—Good paper, good printing and good writing comprise the necessary ingredients to a successful daily. We looked in vain through its columns to find a glimmer of the blaze that was wont to illumine the sheets of the *Tribune*. The ardor of its "chivalry" has been cooled into neutrality and the high mettled charger now ambles gently in a fashionable curricle. This is all right, we suppose, but we venture to predict that if the CALHOUN trump is again lead upon the morning air, summoning palmetto warriors to do "knights' service" in the cause of free trade and its champion, the *Tribune* half in the new concern will kick out of the traces and bolt rearing and charging, when the bugle calls.

Be this as it may, we wish the establishment all prosperity.

DREADFUL CALAMITY IN CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford *Courant* chronicles a shocking catastrophe which occurred at Bethany, Ct., on Tuesday night.—The house of Dr. Spencer, of that town, took fire about mid-night from a wooden vessel in which ashes had been deposited, and the flames had made great progress before it was discovered; but the doctor succeeded in getting out his wife and three children. Two children, however, still remained in the burning building and he returned to their rescue; but before he could get out, the floor fell, and he and his children perished together.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK AT THE POST-OFFICE.—Nearly *thirty thousand* letters and above *ninety bushels* of newspapers (says the Boston *Courier*) were despatched to the South by yesterday afternoon's mail from this city—to say nothing of the Boston letters and papers received by the *Hibernia* and the mails, and distributed in this city.

BEAR and MOSELY, the Blacksmith and Pumpborer were expected in Savannah, on the 27th ult.

OHIO.—Mordecai Bartley of Richmond County—a time honored veteran in the Republican cause—has been nominated by the State Convention the Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio, and has accepted the nomination.

(From the Marion, Va. Pioneer.)

"STILL THEY COME."—The following renunciation of Van Buren, is from Martin M. Randall, Esq., a gentleman exclusively known in this section of the country, and hitherto one of the most able supporters of Van Buren in Western Virginia, and excluding even Lewis Steenrod. The epistle speaks for itself in language not to be misunderstood. MARION Co. Feb. 5, 1844.

MR. EDITOR:—I have heretofore been a supporter of Martin Van Buren, but from mature reflection, and full consideration of his public policy, I have determined to renounce him and his principles; believing them to be anti-republican, anti-democratic, and pernicious to the welfare of the people. I am in favor of a Protective Tariff, a restriction of the veto power, a National Bank based upon American capital, with the necessary restrictions.

M. M. RANDALL.

(From the Richmond Whig.)

I observe from the Whig of yesterday, that I am reported as one of the attending Delegates from the city of Richmond to the Whig State Convention. There is an error in the report. I was not in attendance as a Delegate, nor did I accept the appointment, had I done so I should not have been acting in good faith. Of the prominent candidates for the Presidency, I have a decided preference for Mr. Calhoun; yet as the contest will doubtless be between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay, I shall unhesitatingly vote for the latter, though opposed to some of his measures.

Respectfully yours,
Feb. 15, 1844. JNO. SHORE.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES IN ILLINOIS.—The Quincy *Herald*, of the 9th ult., contains the following item of a bel icose character. From the recent difficulties with the Mormons, we should not be surprised at a serious outbreak in Northern Illinois before many months have elapsed:

"We understand that four waggons passed through this city on Tuesday morning last, on their way to the State arsenal at Alton, for the purpose of procuring arms and munitions of war, to be used against the Mormons. We fear much trouble will grow out of this difficulty sooner or later. We are also informed that the knowledge of what is going on in this quarter has been brought to the notice of Gov. Ford, and we would suggest whether it is not the duty of his Excellency to protect the innocent in their lives and property."

CAMPBELL'S SEMI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—We have received the second February number of this sterling periodical. It contains, among several valuable articles, one of great interest on the writings of the Countess Hahn-Hahn, and another on Jean Jacques Rousseau. The engraving is as usual, very beautiful.

NEW WORKS.—Messrs. Bravo & Morgan, of the Literary Depot, have kindly sent us the following new works:—The Ladies' Science of Etiquette, by an English lady of rank; The Mysteries of the Tomb, or Journal of Thirty Days' Imprisonment in the New York City Prison for Libel; The Mysteries of New York; Guarica, the Charib Bride, a story of Hispaniola, by Henry W. Herbert; The Columbian Ladies' and Gentlemen's Magazine for February—a most beautiful and tasteful number, adorned with splendid engravings.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Forrest will appear this evening in the character of *Macbeth*.

☞ We are indebted to the steamboat *Empress* for late Cincinnati and other papers.

☞ We are indebted to the steamer *Belle of Arkansas*, for late Natchez papers.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF NEW ORLEANS—THEIR ANNIVERSARY.—Yesterday being the 4th of March, was the anniversary of the Institution of the Fireman's Charitable Association of the City of New Orleans—and worthily of the Fire Department and of the occasion, was the brilliant celebration which we yesterday witnessed. Music, both melodious and spirit stirring, banners flying, the engines and hose carriages in motion, the concomitant crowds, together with the Senators and Representatives of our State Legislature, all united in composing the tableau of a scene hitherto unequalled even in our own city of *Gala* days, for brilliant show and soul stirring display.

The procession after organizing opposite the State House, marched through the streets of the city which had been previously designated in the programme, returning to the Church of the Rev. Theodore Clapp, they defiled into the galleries, leaving the body of the building to be occupied by the ladies and citizens generally. The Rev. Mr. Scott, of the Presbyterian Church, opened with the usual religious ceremonies. After performances by the choir, Alexander Walker, Esq. the orator of the day, delivered an address peculiarly adapted to the occasion, and replete with beauties of rhetorical composition. The walls of the Church were decorated with the banners of the different companies, many of which are choice gems of the pictorial art. The combined circumstances of the occasion, were such as to render it one of which *Orleans* may well be proud.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—A man named John Henderson alias John Stanley, was arrested on Sunday evening by Lieut. Morel of the First Municipality Police, charged with being concerned in the extensive burglary committed on the Jewelry Store of Mr. W. Pierce, in Mobile, on the night of the 1st of February. On Sunday morning, Mr. Morel received information that Henderson purposed going to Carrollton by the way of Lafayette, for the purpose of selling two gold watches, repaired to the latter place to arrest him on his route, but after waiting for a length of time without success, he repaired to the depot of the Carrollton Railroad, and had the satisfaction of seeing the object of his search get out of the cars on their return from Carrollton. He concluded to trail Henderson to his lodgings before making the arrest, and following at a distance, saw him enter a house in St. Louis street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets. In a few minutes he came out of the house, when he made the arrest, and found on his person $105 in gold, and a gold lever watch No. 1067, made by L. and J. Dubois, which corresponds with one of those stolen from Mr. Pierce. Attached to the watch was a splendid gold guard and fob chain.—Mr. Morel then entered the house, and upon searching Henderson's trunk found a gold pencil case, 13 opera glasses, 1 telescope, also stolen at the same time, and a lot of false keys. Henderson was brought before Recorder Genois, and remanded for further examination.

The following letter was addressed by the Rev. THEODORE CLAPP to Mr. WHITNEY, whose Lectures on Oratory have commanded general admiration, Mr. W. commences a course on Wednesday evening at the Armory. His terms are extremely reasonable.

New Orleans, March 1, 1844.

Dear Sir—In compliance with the request of some friends I take the liberty to express to you in writing, my cordial approbation of your proposal to deliver, in our city, a course of lectures on popular oratory. The numerous testimonies as to your ability and good character, which I have read, and the lecture on education accompanied with recitations that you pronounced in our church last Thursday evening, show conclusively that you are qualified to teach the principles and exemplify the charms of true eloquence. With great confidence do I recommend you to the patronage of my friends and personal acquaintances. It my anticipations are realized your lectures will draw forth large and respectable audiences.

I am, my dear sir, with great respect and high regard, your friend,
THEODORE CLAPP.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

WEDNESDAY, February 28.

Mr. Sparrow, with leave, introduced an act for the relief of the representatives of the estate of John L Hardy, which, on motion of Mr. Sparrow, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Lavasseur the Senate took up the bill to amend the several acts incorporating the City of Lafayette, returned by the House of Representatives with an amendment.

On the further motion of Mr. L. the Senate concurred in said amendment.

Mr. Downs, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee to whom was referred the bill relative to protest by Notaries Public, reported said bill with two slight amendments.

It was taken up and passed.

The President laid before the Senate an invitation to participate in the celebration of the anniversary of the Fire Department on Monday next. Also an invitation to attend a lecture at the People's Lyceum on the subject of education, which invitations were accepted, on motion of Mr. Walker.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the Senate took up the bill to prohibit police Juries from imposing special taxes in certain cases.

Mr. W. remarked that the people of the Parish of Rapides were loud in their complaints against the exercise of that power, as they had been subjected to

The bill being read, Mr. Walker moved that it be laid on the table subject to call.

It was accordingly laid over.

Mr. Sparrow, on behalf of the Committee to whom the memorial of citizens of Iberville was referred, reported a bill relative to judicial advertisements, which on his motion was laid on the table temporarily.

On motion of Mr. Carter, the Senate took up the bill relative to the calling of the Convention to change the present constitution of the State, returned by the House of Representatives concurred in with amendments.

The first amendment of the House of Representatives was to divide the delegation from the Parishes of Natchitoches and Sabine; and, instead of two members as in the Senate bill, to be chosen for both Parishes conjointly, to give one member to each Parish respectively.

In moving to concur in this amendment, Mr. Marshall remarked, that the population of Natchitoches was greater than that of the other Parish, but inasmuch as the members in the other House from those Parishes conjointly were favorable to this amendment, he had no objection to offer.

It was concurred in.

The second amendment was to change the period and place for holding the Convention; substituting August for September, and Baton Rouge for Jackson.

Mr. Bernard moved that the Senate concur in the amendment substituting Baton Rouge for Jackson.

Mr. Carter trusted that the motion of the Senator from Baton Rouge would not prevail. The town of Jackson had been originally selected on account of its eligibility of position, as well as because it united in a greater degree all the requisites for the purpose designed, than any other place that could be named. Among those advantages Mr. Carter enumerated the necessary public buildings, and the best libraries that could be found out of the City of New Orleans. The necessity of choosing a place where the salubrity of the climate would give a positive guarantee that the labors of the Convention would not be interrupted; and where there would be no risk of life from epidemic disease, was so apparent as to make that selection not only desirable, but in fact indispensable. From the various considerations involved, he could not permit himself to doubt that the Senate would insist upon Jackson as the most suitable place, and that, consequently, the proposition of the Senator from Baton Rouge would meet with little, if any countenance.

Mr. Downs said he could not vote for the motion of the Senator from Baton Rouge. And the reasons that governed him originally in being favorable to the selection of Jackson as the proper place of holding the Convention were strengthened by the other amendment, changing the period for holding it from September, and placing it a month earlier, in August; at the very commencement of the sickly season, which would expose the members of that body in the very midst of the epidemic to its worst and most fatal dangers.

His (Mr. D's) opinions in favor of Baton Rouge as the seat of government were well known, and had on every suitable occasion been fully proclaimed. So he ferred that for that purpose, because it was eligible and convenient.—But his reasons for preferring Jackson for the temporary, purpose of holding the Convention, were equally strong and were based on conclusions no less imperative and irresistible. The inconvenience and difficulty of assembling that body at any place where there was the probability of an epidemic during the continuance of its labors, would be insuperable, and might be the means of defeating the very object proposed in its convocation. To those accustomed to reside in the City, or who were familiar with the annual return of an epidemic, but a slight idea could be formed of the terror and alarm that prevailed in the country at the mere supposition of coming in contact with the danger arising therefrom, or breathing an atmosphere tainted with disease. It was calculated to create a panic, and would doubtless induce many persons to decline the honor of being members of the Convention, inasmuch as it would expose them to imminent peril. The period of the year for holding its session was exceedingly inopportune, inasmuch as it was fixed by the Constitution, we had no choice. All that we could do was to obviate the danger by selecting the healthiest place in the State, which was the most eligible for the purpose. We were bound to avoid, as far as possible any interruption to the labors of that important body, and to preclude any apprehension which might reasonably prevail, as to the danger of visiting the locality where it was to assemble.

Under that design, and for the purpose of lessening the evil growing out of the requisition of the Constitution for the Convention to meet during the autumnal season, it appeared that by common consent both branches of the legislature were originally in favor of Jackson, as the most suitable place for holding the Convention, because it was not liable to epidemics, and was in fact resorted to during the summer months on account of its superior salubrity. The Senator from Feliciana had adverted to the advantages possessed by Jackson in the possession of suitable buildings and of libraries. These were advantages common to both Jackson and Baton Rouge, and therefore as far as that went, both were on a par. But the great necessity, the great inducement, that existed in favor of the former was its comparative healthfulness. If Baton Rouge were to be selected, in all candor he would ask, whether it would not be liable to objection on account of the possibility of its being afflicted during the meeting of the Convention with an epidemic? And would not the members of the Convention and Legislature, if they were members of both bodies, feel some reluctance, some apprehension, in a residence of two or three months in the midst of the sickly season, at a place exposed to epidemic, having its origin as well perhaps in local causes as from its position immediately on the river; and liable to contract an epidemic from a constant intercourse with other places? The horror which the bare possibility would engender in the country that Baton Rouge might become the victim of yellow fever, would be calculated to deter many from going there, and that would be still more lamentable, the important duties of that body might be arrested and brought to a sudden termination, by the unfortunate realization of that most deplorable contingency. We were certainly in duty bound to provide some other place that would not be liable to that objection, and which would be acceptable generally to those who might be induced to accept the honor of serving in that body; a location where the important objects for which it was convened, could be discussed without fatal apprehension of danger, and where the members would not be distracted by gloomy forebodings of sickness and of death!

It could not be known how long the labors of that body might continue. It might be for some months, and the presence of the members as well as a number of other citizens, drawn thither by the interest they felt in the result—of gentlemen connected with the press—of office holders and the officers necessary to the convention, would swell the number of persons present to a considerable extent, and would increase the danger of an epidemic, by contributing with natural causes of location to produce it, and by extending its fearful ravages should it break out.

The location then, was to be regarded as material, in fact it was indispensable to the accomplishment of the several important objects for which that body was convened. It was of the very highest importance, and if that consideration was not all powerful, the convention might assemble in this city, which was at present the seat of government, and where we were provided with every possible convenience, without increasing any expense for that purpose. It the danger be to fact not so great in Baton Rouge as in New Orleans for the prevalance of the yellow fever at that season of the year, it was nearly so; and at any rate we should avoid the possibility of danger entirely.

For himself, he (Mr. Downs) answered he had no particular or personal motives for preferring Jackson to Baton Rouge; he was actuated by no predilections of favor to one over the other, but he was governed solely by the considerations of expediency which he had presented to the Senate. He did not design to detract from the advantages possessed by Baton Rouge. he admitted them all: that town possessed many advantages, it was accessible at several points; and were not the question involved of health, he would have urged no objection to its selection. But he considered the meeting of the convention and the prosecution of its labors without interruption, as of paramount importance. Besides the convention was but a temporary body and its labors would not extend for any considerable time; therefore its location could not be of any very great importance to any particular place, while the necessity of making a healthy select tion, where there would be no apprehension entertained of the existence of epedemic, was of the most absolute and unconditional character.

Mr. Downs alluded to the fact that Jackson had been selected unanimously by the Senate for holding the convention. A Committee of the House of Representatives had reported in favor of Jackson. In fact great unanimity of sentiment had appeared upon the subject, it was conceded on all hands that it was necessary to select a location unexceptionable in reference to health, and Jackson was generally pronounced to be that place. The Senator from Baton Rouge had concurred in that selection. A change has however since been made in the other House, and Baton Rouge has there been substituted for Jackson. He expected of the Senator from that district to avail himself of that circumstance, what was proper enough on his part, but he really hoped and expected that that member would be left solitary and alone on that question. The reasons for the selection originally made were conclusive, and there was nothing to justify the proposed change.

Mr Bernard would ask the Senate to postpone the further consideration of this bill, for the present. He made this request at the instance of the Senator from the parish of Plaquemines, (Mr Lacoste) who designed to vote upon the question, and who had been called on from the Senate He designed, in a few words to reply to the Senator from Ouachita when the bill was again taken up.

On motion of Mr Downs it was laid over until tomorrow, to be taken up immediately after the reading of the Journal.

The President laid before the Senate a memorial relative to the annexation of the Faubourgs Plaisance and Delassize to the city of Lafayette, and complaining of certain proceedings on the part of certain persons; which being read, Mr Livau stated that he had a counter petition thereof, which he would present when the bill to which the memorial before the Senate referred, came up. In the meanwhile, he moved that that memorial be laid on the table for the present, which motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr Barnard, the bill relative to the Auditor on auction sales was taken up and referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr Carter, the Senate took up the bill to amend the law abolishing imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

Mr Downs moved to amend the bill by giving a right to any creditor holding a note or other liquidated claim, and who should have just cause for believing that his creditor designed and was about to make way or conceal his property in such manner as to place it beyond the control of his creditors, or to give an undue preference to any one creditor, to applying to any judge having competent jurisdiction, and upon making oath to the fact, and by other corroborative proof, within the discretion of said judge, that an order should issue therefrom for the purpose of placing the said debtor in bankruptcy, as in cases of forced surrender, &c. &c.

Mr Downs said that he proposed this amendment on behalf of the minority of the Judiciary Committee to which committee this bill had been referred. When the great subject of abolishing imprisonment for debt came before the Legislature in 1840, although there was a great unanimity among the majority as to the principle itself, it was foreseen by some among that majority, that it would be necessary to couple the principle by some safeguards, so that while liberty was granted to the unfortunate debtor, the honorable creditor should be allowed the legal means of collecting his debts; and that the property liable for it should be secured and placed beyond the power of the debtor. A provision which exhibited that the Legislature were sensibly alive to the necessity of protecting the creditor to some extent, while relieving the debtor, was discussed before the Committee upon Finance. It was to enable certain creditors to compel a forced surrender of the property of the debtors and prevent him from covering his property or applying it fraudulently to favorite creditors. For that purpose the 8th section of the present law abolishing imprisonment for debt were incorporated into that act. That provision made it incumbent on the creditor, judgment creditors, and then it required the concurrence of two or more creditors to obtain the remedy. One creditor could not obtain it. The great mass of frauds, which he (Mr D) had noticed in this extensive practice. It was very easy, in the great majority of cases, to evade the design of this provision which contemplated a check, for the purpose of liquidating the claims of creditors by contesting and procrastinating some claims, and deferring others to gain judgment, by which means the property passed out of the nominal possession of the debtor, when two creditors were in the situation to comply with the conditions of the law, to force their letters, and a vigilant and prevent him from diverting his property. Another circumstance that contributed to this end was that the District Courts only met thrice a year in the country; which permitted the dishonest debtor with the time of delay in preventing his creditors from obtaining judgment against him, while he permitted one particular creditor if it was in his interest, to obtain a judgment, and in this way the property monopolized by one creditor, whilst the other creditors were left without any remedy, when the creditor succeeded in getting their judgments.

The object of (Mr D's) amendment was to remedy that result: it was to extend the operation of the law and the section so as to make it efficient to the protection of creditors generally. The provisions of the law would be simple, and which is the very essence of protection to the interests of labor and creditor; and so the law would be as well as the common law of England and by the civil law of every country, that the property of the debtor is a pledge to the creditor for the faithful performance of the obligations of the debtor and that the property should be strictly accountable for that purpose.

The 8th Section of the original law, it would be seen, was only extended by the amendment he proposed to the present bill. In addition to the power given by that Section to two or more creditors, having judgments to compel their debtor to make a surrender of his property, the present amendment would authorize one creditor to go before a competent judge, and by making oath to sufficient evidence in the discretion of the Judge, to compel his debtor, having fraudulent designs to make a surrender. By another provision of this bill an ample protection was afforded to the debtor against the abuse of the law. If the oath was taken maliciously, the creditor would be responsible for damages. The present amendment went only further than the original 8th Section, by the extension of the oath of the creditor, but other securities were left to the discretion of the Judge, to obtain that guarantee and protection had necessarily to be placed in the hands of the Judges in such cases. We are not disposed to go far enough and without requiring sufficient proof to enable him to get the property of the debtor, the requiring the provision as requiring as he (Mr D.) proposed were so apparent, that it could but be supplied. If the unfortunate debtor, while we are disposed to relieve the unfortunate debtor, we should seek to be placed in the hands of the creditor, it was not equally entitled to our consideration and to our solicitude. But we should not sacrifice the creditor in protecting him. There were two interests to be consulted, and one should not be promoted at the expense of the other. The best mode of judging opinions and of judging results was by experience. Experience has demonstrated to us, that the existing provisions does not go far enough to give adequate relief, and he believed he would be borne out by the members of the Bar generally in the expression of that opinion. Some amendment ought to be provided that will operate in securing an equal distribution of the property of the debtor owing his creditors. This deficiency he proposed to supply by the amendment he had offered, and he trusted it would be incorporated in the present bill.

(To be continued.)

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 1st, 1844.

The House met agreeably to adjournment. The roll being called 87 members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Messrs Nicholas and Foley.

Mr Hunt laid before the House a memorial signed by the property holders on Baronne street, asking a repeal of the act granting certain powers to the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company.

Mr. Philips, on behalf of Mr Foley, offered a resolution requiring the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the Gas Bank for not establishing a Branch at Napoleonville, as provided by its charter. Referred to the Committee on Banks.

Mr. Voorhies presented two memorials—one from the town of Washington, in St. Landry—asking for a change in the State taxes on billiard tables and grog shops. Referred to the committee on Finance, and another from V. Trastour, which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and grievances.

Mr Brewer presented a petition from citizens residing near the line of Natchitoches and Rapides, asking for certain relief. Referred to the delegation from these parishes.

Mr Robertson presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Pointe Coupée, praying that the convict hands be placed on a road leading from Bayou Grosse Tete to the False River road, at the plantation of Madme. Turnell. Referred to a Select Committee.

Mr Taylor from the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported the act for the relief of John Renth.

Mr Ogden, from the Judiciary Committee, made a number of reports

A bill for the more prompt administration of justice in criminal matters in New Orleans.

Unfavorably upon the act to authorize Xavier Guénon to transfer property to his wife.

Unfavorably on an act to amend the laws relative to dépositions.

Unfavorably on an act relative to moveable property under seizure.

Unfavorably on a petition from the Police Jury of Rapides on the subject of defalcation, inasmuch as the provisions asked for are embraced in a bill before the House.

Unfavorably to an act from the Senate to amend Art. 2,505 of the Civil Code, and 748 of the Code of Practice

Mr Pinker, from a Select Committee, reported in favor of establishing quarantine laws in New Orleans. The Committee consider yellow fever infectious and transmissible, and cited a number of facts in support of their opinion. They are willing to try the experiment of quarantine regulations. The Report is accompanied by an act to enable the General Council of the City of New Orleans to establish a quarantine. The bill and report were ordered to be printed.

Mr Ratliff, from the Committee on Claims, reported back the bill for the relief of John Younes.

Mr Brashear, on behalf of Mr Derbigny, gave notice of a bill relative to cart licenses in Lafayette and New Orleans, and for himself, a bill to define the boundary line between the parishes of St. Martin, St Mary and Ascension.

Mr B G Thibodeaux gave notice of an act for the relief of Mr Bergeron.

Mr Hunt gave notice of an act to amend the charter of the N Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company.

Mr Hunt introduced an act to incorporate the Protestant Church of Annunciation Faubourg.

Mr Claiborne, for Mr Bienvenu, introduced an act to amend the act reducing the numbers of Assessors.

Mr Robertson introduced a bill more effectually to prevent swindling.

Mr Culbertson introduced an act to reduce the tax on suits instituted before the presiding Judge of the City Court of New Orleans.

Mr Bordelon, in behalf of Mr Briant, introduced a bill to amend an act relative to the Congregation of the Roman Catholic Church in the parish of St. Martins.

Mr Ogden gave notice of an act to incorporate the Second Presbyterian Church of the city of New Orleans.

Mr Ogden asked leave to introduce an act relative to elections in New Orleans. Leave was refused, and Mr Ogden gave notice of the bill.

Mr Ogden, from the Judiciary Committee, introduced an act for the regulation of sales, under execution, issued at the instance of the State.

Mr. Morgan gave notice of a bill for the relief of Patrick McMorton of the Parish of East Baton Rouge.

On motion of Dr. Brashear, the bill providing for the establishment of a ferry at Berwick's Bay, was taken up and laid on the table subject to call.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Resolution relative to the Cut off at Racourci Bend was taken up as the special order of the day.

Mr. Phelps said as the subject was of considerable importance he wished to lay before the House some of his views. The object to be attained was to secure permanently to the State the navigation of Red River, and the commerce of nearly half the State. It was evident that if things remained as they are, the navigation of Red River would be entirely closed and the commerce of a large and important section would be excluded from the City. Gentlemen of intelligence, practical engineers, well acquainted with the topography of the State entertained but one opinion on the subject. True, the late Civil Engineer once made a report against the Cut off; but a closer, and scientific investigation of that document would shew that this report was not made upon philosophical grounds, but simply to make out a case. The premises and conclusions were both frequently wrong, and the report abounded in contradictions, some of which Mr. Phelps cited. He had consulted a gentleman of scientific knowledge, and an engineer, and that gentleman had submitted a reply, which Mr. Phelps read. The letter examines the project of the Raccourci Cut off, speaks of it as a work of momentous interest, and approves of it on the whole as the most eligible means of attaining the proposed end. The letter is signed by Mr Forshey.

Mr. Phelps likewise read a letter from a gentleman formerly engaged in navigating the river and its tributaries, fully agreeing with his views of the advantages to be gained by the contemplated Cut off, and another from an experienced and practical observer, likewise opposing the project.

Mr. Phelps commented on the strength of the testimony adduced by him in favor of the Cut off. It was heartily approved not only by engineers but by practical men familiarly acquainted with the character and contigus of the Mississippi current, and whose experience gave them strong claims to our confidence. A former cut off had resulted in little or no loss, and what was the loss of a few acres compared with the immense benefits which would accrue from the enterprise. We were bound to legislate for the greatest good of the greatest number, and not refuse a source of general and material benefit to the State, because some few persons may be injured. It were better that the State should pay for such property, than that the City of New Orleans should be deprived of the commerce of half the state.

Mr. Taylor said that before the vote was taken, he must observe that he had no doubt that the people above Red River were greatly indebted to Mr. Phelps for the interest he manifested in their behalf. He however, as a representative of that section professed to know something of the matter. He was deeply interested in it. He had examined the subject closely, and had pursued his enquiries since the last session. Letters had been addressed to the civil engineer by a most respectable committee of gentlemen. That officer had denounced the project in the strongest terms. Yet we had heard that the opinion of a practical man was preferable to an experienced engineer. This was strange doctrine. The opinion of one hundred steamboat captains ought not to weigh a feather against the views of an engineer. The proposition he conceived monstrous. The opinion of Mr. Dunbar he considered paramount to all the testimony brought before the House. No man in Louisiana possessed one fourth of his knowledge on the subject. Nor did he stand alone. He was supported by an excellent and scientific engineer, Col. Campbell, who concurred entirely in the views of Mr. Dunbar. He appealed to Mr. McNeil for confirmation of this statement. Mr. McNeil corroborated the assertions of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor resumed. It appeared we had the opinion of two of the most admirable engineers of the State and yet they were to be outweighed by the views of a geologist, Mr. Forshey. Mr. T. cited the conclusion of Captain ——, of the Topographical corps of Engineers, and contended that these three gentlemen had examined the subject thoroughly and their views were entitled to infinitely more respect than those of a geologist who speculated without having even sounded the Atchafalaya. Mr. Taylor commented on the letter of Mr. Forshey and argued that it was contradictory, and led to incorrect and unsound conclusions.

The report of Mr. Phelps looked more to the draining of the lands on Black River than any thing else. The object was to benefit the Washita country. Was the upper part of the State to be sacrificed to such views of more limited and local interest? He trusted not. Another part of Mr Forshey's report, which he objected to, was the assertion that the opening of the rafts did not overflow the lands below. This he utterly denied. He had seen the water inundating the land and covering it like an open sea. The Mississippi when high offers no obstacle, but when low it is then that the country suffers. Now the cut off will lower the river 4 feet, and thus close both the mouths of Red River.

Finally, he opposed the resolution because the subject was one not under the consideration of Congress, and it would be better for us to wait and act advisedly in the matter, than to attempt a project which at the best was dangerous in the extreme.

Mr. Brashear remarked that he was peculiarly situated. He was deeply interested in bringing the Red River question home to his section. But the subject ought to be considered in a philosophical view. If admitted that the cut off would sink the Mississippi six feet, there must be a greater fall of water drawn through the pass. That portion Mr B illustrated at some length. But the deposit going on in the lake portion of the bed of the river, would necessarily continue. If these obstructions remained Red River must eventually empty itself into the Atchafalaya. The cut off would retard the event, but it must happen at last. Dredging, &c. would aid in delaying this inevitable result, but come it would at length. All our efforts were then palliatives merely. We were wrestling with a giant who would eventually overcome us.

Mr Ogden argued that the effect of the cut off might be most disastrous, and no one could predict with confidence the result. If the Mississippi were lowered at one point, it must be raised below and increase its action on the Levees. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Phelps said men frequently did not know their own interests, and the fears of their land, then regarded their own good. Was it not evident that if we did not do something Red River would be stopped up? What then was the course which firmness and decision required? It the patient be bound to die, the wise physician will try some new remedy. Hence arose those inventions which benefit the human race.

He did not deny that Black River would be benefited by the cut-off. It was a tributary of Red River. But the whole State would be benefited—land must be reclaimed and rendered more healthy, and our intercourse with New Orleans be facilitated. The reclaiming of the land was an incidental effect of a project fraught with general advantages. The gentleman from Natchitoches had cited that Captain Kimball's opinion was worth nothing. But Captain K. had opinion very suddenly, for some days ago when he believed Captain K was considered opposed to the resolution, his opinion was regarded as the very cream and gist of the matter.

Mr Taylor denied ever having compared Captain Kimball's views with those of Mr. Dunbar. He respected Capt. K. but did not dream of comparing the two men.

Mr. Phelps resumed. Capt Kimball believed the adoption of the resolution would be the salvation of the upper half of the State. Furthermore, the gentleman had given a magical account of the overflow from the opening of the Raft. Now this was never heard. The accumulation of a large amount of water in the channel of Red River, which emptied slowly sprang over a large surface. An overflow was the natural consequence. But here no such effect could be produced. The rise of water below the cut off would not be great, and would not last long; and would be distributed along the stream and in the river bottoms.

The favorite scheme of the gentleman—that of dredging had been carried last season. He had got on the gentleman's hobby horse and went along with him, and he could not say that the gentleman would not do the same with his hobby.

Mr. Phelps added a few more remarks in support of his plan, which we must necessarily omit.

Mr. Ratliff would not say a word, but that his constituents were interested in the matter. The gentlemen forgot the consequences in his anxiety to open Red River. Now it all were agreed on the point, and provisions were made to indemnify those who might be injured, he would say nothing. But gentlemen differed greatly as to the practicability of the project. He objected to the resolution as vague and indefinite. If made at a certain point, the landing on Bayou Tunica would be cut off from all intercourse by water. The people about there were his constituents.

Mr. Phelps said that Tunica was below the proposed cut off.

Mr. Ratliff—Then Bayou Tunica would be enclosed in the cut-off. The lower end of the cut-off would send the water against Cat Island, then against the Grand Levee, which would be entirely destroyed. What would become of the country below? It would be utterly ruined. Mr Ratliff contended earnestly for this view of the subject.—Would not the cut-off increase the velocity of the river below, heighten the waters and injure the Levee? Then, as there rose so much difference of opinion in regard to the project, and so much apprehension of danger, why adopt it? Before the former cut-off was made nine miles below Red River, not a word was said of the navigation of Red River—yet it reduced the volume of water two feet.—Another cut off would reduce it to a mere spring branch. Mr. Ratliff was in favor of waiting till the report of the Engineers, to be sent by Congress, should be made. Besides, he had heard it would cost $100,000.

Mr. Brewer observed that he entertained great doubts in relation to the project. The weight of authority on both sides was heavy. If a vote were taken at this stage of the question, he would be bound to vote for the experiment. All the Engineers concurred that if we had constitutional power to stop the Atchafalaya the desired result would be produced. Mr. Brewer contended that there was no constitutional prohibition to this measure. He read the conditions of the admission of Louisiana into the Union, and said that the Atchafalaya was not a navigable stream at the time. It was the intention of Congress not to prohibit a change in the navigation of these streams, but to prohibit all impost duties on the commerce borne on their waters. At that time Red River was a navigable stream, and by the interpretation of gentlemen, we were bound to keep it such, and we were performing our duty by obstructing the Atchafalaya. The act of Congress, in his opinion, had been wrongly construed, and we had clearly the power to stop one channel in order to open another. Had we not a right to stop one of the mouths of the Mississippi for the purpose of opening another, if necessary? Mr. Brewer was in favor of prompt action. He had no very sanguine expectations of the project of the cut-off but would vote for it, and if it failed would offer a resolution to close the Atchafalaya.

On a motion to lay the resolution on the table, the yeas and nays stood: yeas, 22; nays, 18.

The House adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, March 4th, 1844.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called, 72 members answered to their names.

The Report of the Committee in the case of Judge Elliott was made the special order of the day for to-morrow immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Mr. Howell.

On motion of Mr Ratliff the House took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill for the preservation of the State Library, and concurred therein, with the exception of the salary to be paid the Librarian, which was reduced from $600 to $400. The bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr Stillé the House reconsidered the vote taken on Friday, on the resolution relative to a cut-off at Racourci Bend. The motion prevailed.

The House adjourned.

DIED—Yesterday morning after a lingering illness, CLOTILDA T. consort of Captain JAMES MARKS, of Philadelphia.

☞ Purchasers of Real Estate will do well to attend the sale of valuable property to be sold this day at Banks' Arcade, by order of the Commissioners of the Commercial Bank;—and at the same time will be sold a very desirable granite front store on Tchoupitoulas street, without reserve. See advertisement.
m5 J A BEARD & RICHARDSON.

☞ No debts contracted by the Crew of the British brig AGNES, from Pernambuco, will be paid by the Captain or Consignees. WM. FREHN & Co. m4

☞ The ship COLUMBIANA, from Havre, is now discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within 5 days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the Public Stores. L H GALE,
m3 93 Common

☞ Ship LOUISA, Capt Leavitt, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.
m4 AARON COHEN, Agent, 90 Common

☞ Consignees of goods per ship LOUISA, from New York, consigned to order marked G G, F B B, P C, I B, P S, B in a diamond, are requested to make themselves known to the discharging clerk. A COHEN, Agent,
m4 90 Common

FIRE INSURANCE.
OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 46 Camp street.
DIRECTORS:
Wm A GASQUET, President.
Wm W Montgomery, F B Le Beau,
F P Ducongé, Alex'r Gordon,
J C Harrison, Edw'd Shiff,
J A Gasquet, R W Montgomery.
CHAS. BRIGGS, secretary.
☞ Insure buildings, furniture, stocks of goods, and all other descriptions of property against fire risk, on the most advantageous terms. m4

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.
The subscriber has for sale a large quantity of Osage Orange Seed, one of the best articles known for making a fence, and well adapted for enclosing prairie ground, as they make a complete fence in three years from planting. WM. DINN,
m5 31 Common.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Casco, Wyman, New York, Chas Doake & co

ARRIVED.

Towboat Tennessee, Sullivan, from the Passes—towed down barque Ellsberg, brig T. Street and Belinda—brought up ship Coronet, and to the English Turn, ship McLellan and barque Luzon.

Ship Coronet, (British) Bote, 37 days from Bristol, (Eng.) in ballast, to Hoghton, Rankin & co.

Ship McLelland, Hartshorn, 49 days from Bordeaux, to A F Bigourdan—at the English Turn.

Barque Luzon, Goodrich, 14 days from New York, to master—at the English Turn.

Steamer James L. Day, Reynolds, fm Mobile.
Steamer Gen'l Morgan, Gordon, fm Opelousas.
Steamer Henry Bry, Wineland, fm St. Louis.
Steamer Belle of Arkansas, Sandford, fm Waterproof.
Steamer Yazoo City, Young, fm Yazoo City.
Steamer Maid of Kentucky, Lillard, from Greenwood.
Steamer Westwood, Bradford, fm Nashville.
Steamer Juniata, Choote, fm Lafourche.

AT THE NEW BASIN.

Schr Martha Ann, Johnson, 1 day from Covington, to master.
Schr King, Doew, 3 days from Mobile, to master.
Schr Hornet, Weber, 2 days from Pensacola, to master.
Schr Cornelia, Trainer, 2 days from Mobile, to Connelly & Wilson.
Schr Mary Augeline, Patten, 1 day from Springfield, to master.
Schr Fame, Weber, 1 day from Amite.
Steam schr Eagle, Stewart, from Mobile, to master.
Steamer Cincinnati, Smith, fm Mobile.
Steamer Montezuma, Allen, from Mobile.

MEMORANDA.
COASTWISE PORTS.

New York, Feb 24—Cleared, ship Wakona, Borland, New Orleans, arrived, ship Telamah, Borland, do; ship Yorkshire, Berry, do; ship Powhattan, Stone, do; ship Canton, Otis, do, barque Tarquin Hesmer, do; barque Science, Elliott, do, barque Neptune, Tay, do; barque Georgia, Otis, do, brig Lawrence Copeland, do; schr Iowa, Kentrey, do.

Philadelphia, Feb 24—Cleared, ship Alleghany, Brown, N Orleans. In sight, barque Swan, Snell, do.

Boston, Feb 22—Arrived, ship Lady Arabella, Simpson, N Orleans.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Yazoo City—Dr Benny and lady, Dr J P Shropshire and lady, Dr Wilson, Dr T C Black, Messrs Amis, Oliver, Jones, Gomer, Lidletton, Linder, Neill, Jackson Ewing, Wilson, Donelson, Walker, Bailey, Bateman.

Per steamer Belle of Arkansas—Mr and Mrs McNulty, Messrs Minor, Grayson, Watson, Watson, Thompson, Lennon, Smith, Rich, Hutchison, Ward, Kennedy, Lewis, Lyons, Shilds, West, Chittenden, Gale, Staples, Hukill, Jeffries, Boyle, English, Irish, Queen.

Per steamer Maid of Kentucky—Col W Booth and lady, Messrs Metcalf, Agnes, Watts, Johnson, Williams, Ellerson, Hardy, Perry, Chamberlin, Dr L D Reed, Mason, Ladlin, Walker, Long, McCracken.

Per steamer Juniata—Messrs Rivley, Hillman, Augustin Rousseau, Versier, French, Brown, Pelton, Blanchard, Bordeaux, Montanan.

Per steamer Westwood—Mrs Contor and 2 children, Mrs Fales and child, Mrs White, Mrs Breeden, Messrs Ewin, McCaughan, Pegardan, Landerman, Walker, Sampson, Ashbridge, Haines, Belcher, Mercer.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the bankruptcy of Depouilly and Goudchaux, Arnold Bodin, assignee.

BY virtue of an order from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, dated 6th April, 1843, will be sold on Wednesday, 27th of March, 1844, at noon, in the City Exchange, St. Louis street, the following property, surrendered by said bankrupts, viz:

A piece of ground situate in the parish of Livingston, in this state, being section 23 of Township No. 6, south of Range No. 7 east, containing six hundred and forty-two acres, lying nine miles south of Uncle Sam, and the nearest point being about one-third of a mile distant from the line of the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road.

Terms—Cash.

Act of sale at Grima, not. pub.

A SIDNEY ROBERTSON, U S Marshal

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Eastern District of Louisiana.—No. 706.—F. B. Conrad, Assignee of the Estate of Francis Gardere, Bankrupt.

By virtue of an order issued from the honorable the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, I will expose at public sale on Monday the 25th March, 1844, at 12 o'clock, at Bank's Arcade, Magazine street, the following described property, viz:

Three pieces or portions of ground situated in Fantasie in the parish of Plaquemine, designated on the plan made by Jean Antoine Gravard, deputy surveyor general on the 4th December, 1838, and deposited in the office of William Bosworth, late Notary, (now Edward Barnett's office) by numbers 9, 19 and 21, having such depths as indicated on the said plan. And lots 15 and 16, containing each 77 superficial arpents, and lot No. 71 containing 291 superficial arpents, together with all the improvements thereon, and all appurtenances, rights, ways and privileges thereunto belonging.

2—The undivided half of four squares of ground situated in Harrisonville parish of Plaquemine, at about 25 miles from New Orleans on the same side of the river Mississippi, designated on a plan thereof deposited in the office of G. L. Cardot, Notary, by the Nos. 97 98 99 and 100, each square having each 12 lots numbered from 1 to 12 exclusively, and situated as follows, square No 97 between Kentucky, Georgia, Wilson and Rose streets, square No. 99 between Indiana, Tennessee, Wilson and Rose streets, and square No. 100 between Ohio, Indiana, Wilson and Rose streets.

3—Three lots of ground situated in the suburb Marigny, designated on a plan drawn by Charles F. Zimple, on the 24 F b. 1843, and deposited in the office of Carlisle Pollock, Notary Public, as Nos. 7, 18 and 19 in square No. 13. Lot No. 7 measuring 27 feet 4 inches and 3 lines front on Champs Elysees street, between Prosper and Avides streets, by an irregular depth of about 117 feet 10 inches and 5 lines on one side, and of about 123 feet on the other next to Avides street.

Lots Nos 18 and 19 adjoining each other measuring each 24 feet 5 inches front on Frenchmen street, between Prosper and St. Avides street, by 127 feet 10 inches, and 5 lines in depth together with all American measure, together with the improvements thereon and privileges thereto belonging.

4—One square of ground situated at Mandeville, parish of St. Tammany, being the square comprised within Marigny, Jackson, Claiborne and Livingston streets.

5—The half part of a square or islet of ground designated as No. 9, situated in the district laid out for the enlargement of the suburb Washington, below the city, comprised within Tricou, Deleiry, Bienvenu and Delaronde streets; the said half part having English measure 272 feet 10 inches and 5 lines front on Tricou street, 124 feet front on Delaronde street by 124 feet on Bienvenu street, and 272 feet 10 inches and 2 lines on the line by which the said half part is divided from the other half part of the said square.

6—The accounts and notes mentioned in the bankrupt's schedule filed in the United States District Court, as set forth in said schedule.

A. SIDNEY ROBERTSON,
m5 United States Marshal.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK.
New Orleans Mar. h 4, 1844.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 26th instant, the following named gentlemen were elected directors for the current year, viz:
Theodore B Blanchard, Jonathan Montgomery,
R. Brugier, Louis Fille,
Wm. T. Hepp, P Reynaud,
And on the day S. B. B Vignie, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE NEW YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have established an agency in the city of New Orleans, and are now prepared to insure Buildings and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire.

CAPITAL, $300,000.
All paid in and safely invested.
All losses will be adjusted and paid with the same liberality which has hitherto characterized this company.
J SMYTH ROGERS, President.
R W MARTIN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
J Smyth Rogers, Henry Parish,
James Bryar, Reuben Withers,
James McBride, William Scott,
John Adams, Ferdinand Suydam,
John Haggerty, Peter I Nevins,
Gulian C Verplanck, Richard Irvin,
Joseph Katnochan, C V S Roosevelt,
John J Palmer, E D Hurlbut,
Peter Lorillard, George F Pollen,
James McCall, William Colgate,
Robert McCoskry, Lowell Holbrook,
Caleb Barstow
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Agent,
m4 2m 60 Common

PRICES REDUCED!
MESSRS. S. S. MYERS & CO., Manufacturers of Tobacco, Richmond, Va., have authorized the following Reduction of Prices, with a view to encourage sales:—
No. 1, pound Lump, half boxes, 18c
Do do do whole do 17c
No. 2, do do whole do 15c
Specer & Miller do do do He
Superior Oronoko, half do
Myers' No. 1, 16s to the pound, 11c
It is believed that at these prices, the quality considered, no tobacco in this market, offers equal inducements to the trade. A L ADDISON & CO,
m5 31 Natchez

GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas street, offers for sale the following goods, in store and landing from ships Arkansas, Huntsville, Sharon, Mayflower, barque Genessee and brig Ohio:
300 firkins strictly prime Goshen butter;
250 bxs " " cheese;
200 brls New York brandy, first proof;
50 qr casks " " in imitation casks;
50 qr casks " " fourth proof do;
40 eights " " 1st and 4th proof;
100 brls New York double anchor gin;
25 " " Crown brand gin;
300 packages Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Pouchong tea;
20 brls No. 1 salmon;
50 bxs New Bedford sperm candles; 4's, 5's and 6's;
250 brls of Beveredge & Co's New Bedford cream ale;
100 " strictly prime Newark cider;
115 " Boston cider;
20 half pipes Sicily Madeira wine;
50 qr. casks Teneriffe wine;
10 " " Malaga wine;
25 " " Imitation port wine;
25 " " pure juice do;
22 brls old peach brandy;
150 bxs olive oil, 24 oz. bottles, Posel brand;
84 bxs Virginia and Kentucky tobacco;
10 pipes Holland gin, Steamboat and Swan brand;
1 puncheon pure high flavored St. Croix rum;
1 " Irish whiskey, 4th proof, Cork distillery;
12 half pipes Cognac brandy, J J Dupuy;
100 brls cider vinegar. m5

LANDING ex ship Vaillant, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—
4 half pipes 4th proof Cognac;
4 qr " " " } Castillon.
8 eighth " " "
4 half pipes old Champagne Brandy
4 qr " " " } Olivier.
8 eighth " " "
12 cases prunes;
200 hampers empty bottles.
DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co,
m5 No 11 and 13 St Louis

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale, now landing ex ship Vaillant, from Bordeaux;
10 Half Pipes 4 Proof Cognac Brandy, Castillon brand.
5 Quarter Ditto,
4 Casks superior fine old Champagne Brandy,
65 Casks Red Wine, St Emilion and Queyries,
35 Half Casks Sauterne White Wine,
20 Half Casks White Wine Vinegar,
200,000 Assorted Corks.
EDWARD LARRONDE;
m5 85, St. Louis Street.

MERCHANDISE—For sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, No. 49 Gravier street:—Boston Refined Sugar, 400 pkgs loaf, crushed and powd; Havana White do, 25 boxes; Coffee, 160 bags old government Java; do, 50 do old Africa; Rice, 160 casks, Charleston; Teas, 2000 pkgs Gunpowder, Imperial and Pouchong; Figs, 100 drums Smyrna; Raisins, 1200 boxes bunch Malaga; Currants, 10 casks Zante; Candles, 500 boxes sperm; Soap, 1000 boxes Boston; Starch, 100 boxes; Chocolate, 200 do; Saleratus, 25 casks Boston; Mackerel, Nos 1, 2 & 3, in barrels and parts; Codfish, drums and boxes; Nails, 1000 casks Boston; Gunny Bags, 20,000 2 1-2, 2000 3 1-2 bushel; Gin, 20 pipes Holland "Pine Apple;" Cider, 100 boxes "Champagne;" Castile, Pimento, Allum, &c.; Cigars, 200 M imitation Principe. m5

JOHN A. MERRITT & Co, No. 54 Camp street, have for sale 400 casks cut nails, assorted sizes, 4d to 20d, 25 do coopers' nails, 5d, 3d do slating do, 4d, 500 boxes soap, various qualities, 6000 gunny bags, small size, 15 casks Campine, 200 boxes cod fish. m5

FLOUR—100 brls superfine flour, "Gregoire," landing from steamer Admiral and for sale by
m4 MEALE, SETTLE & Co, 40 Old Levee

SALES THIS DAY.

BY A FERNANDEZ & SAUCIER,
Corner Chartres and St Louis
Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 5th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold a splendid assortment of
90 cases boots, shoes and brogans.
Also—Several cases palm leaf hats. m5

BY VANWINKLE & VINCENT.
Store 116 Chartres street.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms—A variety of Seasonable Dry Goods, consisting of prints, domestics, muslins, linens, laces, hosiery, silks, velvets, &c.
Also—20 cases white and black hats;
11 cases boots and shoes. m5

BY P E PETITPAIN.
Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods, &c. &c.

THIS DAY, 5th March, will be sold at 10 o'clock, at his Auction Room, No. 136 Chartres street—
A large quantity of Dry Goods, French Merino for coats Balzorines, Jaconets, plain, embroidered and printed Muslins, three combric Hdkfs, Linen in pieces and half pieces, Linen Sheeting, Linen damask Napkins, Prints, sewing Silk, Hosiery, unbleached Sheetings, &c. &c. Boots, Shoes, Brogans, and Matting. m5

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON.
Field Negroes—Cotton Hands.

WILL be sold at auction this day, Tuesday, at half past 11 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, the following likely cotton field hands, from one plantation—acclimated:
Lewis, 40 years, }
Charlotte, 33 do }
Lelah, 13 do } One family—very likely.
Mark, 12 do }
Hester, 5 do }
Ben, 3 do }
Grandison, 24 years, a powerful man and superior axeman.
The above negroes are fully guaranteed and good property, and sold for no fault.
Terms—Cash. Sale positive.
Acts of sale before J B Marks, Esq. not. pub. m5

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON.
Magazine street Property.

WILL be sold at auction on Tuesday, the 5th March, at 12 o'clock, at Bank's Arcade—
A certain lot of Ground with all the improvements thereon, being No. 3 in the square bounded by Magazine, Delord, St. Joseph and Foucher streets, measuring 27 feet 7 inches front on Magazine street, by 111 feet 4 and a half inches 6 lines deep, more fully described by a plan drawn by J Pilie Esq., dated the 18th May, 1843, and deposited in the office of C. Pollock, Esq., N. P.
TERMS—One-third cash; balance at 6 and 12 months credit for approved endorsed notes, with mortgage until final payment.
Act of sale before H B Cenas, Esq. at the expense of the purchaser. f21

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON.
Positive Sale of Magazine and Foucher street Lots. Sold by consent of parties.

WILL be sold at auction on Tuesday, 5th of March, at 12 o'clock, at Bank's Arcade,
1.—Three desirable Lots of Ground situated in the square bounded by Magazine, Foucher, St. Joseph, and Julia streets, being Nos 1, 2 and 3 on Magazine st., each measuring 24 feet 7 inches 4 2 8 lines front by 118 feet 4 inches and 3 lines deep between parallel lines. On these lots are a good brick Bakery and a frame dwelling.
2—Three Lots of Ground in the same Square, being 4, 5 and 6; measuring each 26 feet 1 inches and 3 lines front on Foucher street, by 117 feet 9 inches and 2 lines deep between parallel lines, together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a frame dwelling.
TERMS—One-fifth Cash—Balance at 12, 18 and 24 months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed by mortgage until final payment, the notes to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from date of adjudication.
Act of sale before H B Cenas, Esq., Notary Public at the expense of purchaser. f21

Fine Granite Front Store and Dwelling.
Positive Sale
BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON.

WILL be sold at auction on Tuesday, 5th March, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade—
A most desirable three story store and dwelling, situate on Tchoupitoulas street, between Julia and St Joseph streets, with good granite front, built of the best materials and now rented at $70 per month. The front measurement on Tchoupitoulas street is 23 feet by a depth of 90 feet between parallel lines. The yard is paved with flag stones and the principal building has a depth of 60 feet.
Terms—$4,000 cash, balance at one year from date for notes bearing mortgage until final payment, without reserve.
Act of sale before J B Marks, Esq. notary public, at the expense of purchaser.
Plan exhibited at the Camp street Mart. f29

BY J. A. BEARD & RICHARDSON.

WILL be sold at auction, on Tuesday 5th March at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, Magazine street;
3 Valuable Lots of Ground, corner of Common and St Paul streets, in the square bounded by Common, St. Paul, Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets.
No 1, measures 24 feet 3 inches front on Common street, 22 feet 8 inches 2 lines in the rear, 100 feet 4 inches on the line dividing it from Lot No. 2, and 114 feet on the other line.
No 2, measures 24 feet 3 inches front on Common street, 22 feet 8 inches 2 lines in the rear, 100 feet 4 inches on the line dividing it from Lot No. 3, and 104 feet 6 inches on the line dividing it from lot No. 1.
No 3, forming the corner of Common and St. Paul streets, and measures 24 feet 3 inches front on Common, 23 feet 5 inches 2 lines in the rear, 100 feet on St. Paul street, and 100 feet 6 inches on line dividing it from No 2. The lots are level, the streets are paved and the banquettes to all the lots are made and paid for.
Terms—One-third cash, balance at 6 and 12 months credit for approved notes, mortgage and satisfactory endorsement. Act of sale before C. T. Gaire, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. m1

BY A FERNANDEZ & SAUCIER.
Lemons! Lemons! Lemons!

ON TUESDAY, 5th March, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at No 20 Old Levee, will be sold without reserve, to close a consignment:
70 boxes Sicily Lemons.
Terms—Cash. m4

Bank Stock.
BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON.

WILL be sold at Auction on Tuesday, 5th March, at 12 o'clock, at Bank's Arcade—
50 shares Carrollton Bank stock, $50 paid, 50 do Commercial Bank stock, 100 paid.
Terms—cash—Sale positive. m4

BY SYKES & HYDE.
A. DEVALL, Auctioneer.
Sale of superior Tea.

ON Tuesday, 5th inst, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at their Auction store, 51 magazine street, opposite Bank's Arcade:
100 packages Teas, imperial, gun powder, young hyson, and green hyson in half chests, boxes and packages, selected from the cargoes of Peathon, Clover, Albion, Coromandel, Navigator and Donatio. The teas are fresh and of a superior quality, worthy the attention of purchasers. Also, 100 chests hyson skin.

BY JOSEPH LE CARPENTIER, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at the St. Louis Exchange, on St. Louis street, on Tuesday the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock, if not previously disposed of at private sale—
A SUGAR PLANTATION, owned by F. P Corbin, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river, in this State, about 17 miles above New Orleans. It has 8 arpents 5 inches front, the upper line running towards the north, lower line, almost at one degree from the river, there is a depth of 14 arpents and 22 toises, at which breadth the lines run parallel to Lake Ouacha. The land is cleared to about 30 arpents from the river, containing of cleared land 180 arpents. The buildings are a dwelling house of one story, containing five rooms and one cabinet, one frame kitchen, one large frame corn house, one frame sugar house, and cabins with brick chimneys, a large sugar house, a purgery, one mill house, built of brick. The plantation and buildings are out of repair. It lies on a point of the river and has a low levee.
Terms, which will be favorable, will be made known on the day of sale.
Plan and particulars respecting the property may be seen at the office of H. C. Cammack & Co, 80 Common st m2

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $4 50 per barrel (in specie,) according to the Tariff, bakers will give 40 ounces of bread for ten cents, during the ensuing week commencing on Monday 4th March, 1844.
The loaves of second quality, or three for 10 cents, must weigh 20 per cent more, say 50 ounces.
N. O. 1st March, 1844.
m2 (Signed) W. FREERT, Mayor.

LOUISIANA LAW SCHOOL.
☞ The regular lectures of this institution begin this evening and will be continued every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M., at the City Court Room. m2

NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED in all cases of Lameness.—WATERMAN SWEET, from Manlevilla, Montgomery Co. New York, Natural Bonesetter, has arrived in this city, and taken a room at the St. Charles, where he may be consulted in all cases of dislocation, of long standing, broken bones, rheumatism, spinal diseases, etc. etc. for a short season. Any one desirous of his aid, may have an opportunity by leaving a card at the bar, or calling at his room in time.
Reference given if desired. Mr. W. Washington Jackson, 66 Camp Street, admits his—Judge M Whorter, at Concordia—on hand many from most of the southern cities.
m2-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Real Estate in the City of St. Louis, Missouri.

A VALUABLE, improved, productive, Real Estate, situate in the centre of business in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, the title indisputable—one half the purchase money may remain on interest six or eight years if desired. This property is under rent, and will be sold at a price yielding the purchaser 10 per cent interest, on this investment, if applied for early.
Or the proprietor would exchange it for improved property in this city. For particulars apply to
24—1m J SMITH HOMANS, 26 Camp
At the Agency St Louis Perpetual Insurance Company.

PRESCOTT'S CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY of Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, complete in 3 volumes.
And of Harper's Illuminated Bible, No. 1.
ALSO,
A fresh supply of Scott's Infantry Tactics, in 3 vols.
Just received and for sale by
WM. McKEAN,
m4 corner of Camp and Common sts

RECEIVED per ship Glenvier, from Liverpool—27 cases Jaconet, new style,
13 cases sup. Ginghams;
9 brls Linen Sheeting;
4 bales marine Checks;
14 bales linen white Netting;
50 cases Thread, Farquharson brand, for sale by
DUNCAN KENNEDY, 52 Toulouse

CLARET OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, ex ship Vaillant, from Bordeaux; 16 casks claret of Chateau Cholliet, Haut Brion, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co,
m5 162 Royal

GUNNY BAGS—of ship London, cargo, direct importation, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO,
m4 82 Gravier.

RIO COFFEE—11,000 bags of the cargoes of ships Victoria and Bombay, superior mountain coffee, for sale by m4 GEO. GREEN & Bro. 82 Gravier.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—Sillery Mousseux, direct importation, for sale by
m5 GEO GREEN & BRO. 82 Gravier.

TIN PLATE—200 boxes genuine Pontpool brand now landing ex bark Kilby, from Liverpool, for sale by
A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

SHEATHING COPPER of 14 to 30 oz. block tin and composition nails, for sale by
m4 A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—New York Brandy, double anchor Gin and Portland Rum, for sale by
m4 L. CANTIN, 42 Gravier st

SEGARS—A splendid assortment of choice Havana segars in store, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

BAGGING ROPE and Twine, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,
m4 26 Poydras

PACKING YARN, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH
m4 26 Poydras

PRINCIPE SEGARS—30 M first rate brands and warranted genuine, for sale by L CANTIN,
m4 42 Gravier st

BRONTE MADEIRA WINE—Woodhouse Brothers Sicily Madeira wine, for sale by
m4 A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

SKIRTING LEATHER—for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,
m4 26 Poydras

TOBACCO—14 boxes superior one pound lump tobacco, for sale very low by
SAMUEL BROADWELL & Co,
m4 104 Tchoupitoulas

SALES AT AUCTION

BY SYKES & HYDE.
A. DEVALL, Auctioneer.

Sale of Boots, Brogans, Hats, Clothing and Dry Goods.
ON WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold at their Auction Sales Room 2d story, 51 Magazine street, opposite Bank's Arcade:
150 Cases boots, brogans, Ladies' and Childrens' shoes.
ALSO—An invoice of summer clothing:
25 Cases palm leaf hats;
30 Cases Russia, silk and cassimere.
2 Cases calf skins. m5

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON.
Second Sale of Oil Paintings, &c.

WILL be sold at auction on Wednesday, 6th March, at the Camp street Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock:
A choice collection of Oil Paintings selected principally by Mr. A Howme in Europe; together with a variety of Paintings by modern artists.
Catalogues will be issued on Monday preceding the sale. f29

The Alamo Monument.
BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON.

WILL be sold at auction on Wednesday, 6th March, at 11 o'clock, at the Camp street Mart—
The Alamo Monument which has been lately exhibited in the city. This celebrated piece of sculpture has been carved from the blood consecrated walls of the famed Alamo and commemorating the immortal deeds of the gallant band of heroes, whose names are carved on this splendid monument.
The sale will be positive, as the owners are compelled to sell from necessity.
Terms at sale. f29

BY J S BLACHE.
Positive Sale of Lots in Faubourg Tremé at Auction.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 7th of March, at 12 o'clock, M, at the St. Louis Exchange:
2 Lots of Ground in the 1st Municipality, in the square marked K fronting on Dumaine street; one of them forms the corner of Dumaine and Henson streets.
Terms ¼ cash and the balance in notes endorsed at 6, 12, and 18 months' credit. Acts before C. Pollock. f29

BY WILLIAM G. HEWES.
Auctioneer.

Sale of valuable Real Estate without reserve.
ON Saturday, March 9th, at Banks' Arcade, sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
In the City of Lafayette.
The whole SQUARE, comprised between Jackson, Philip, Laurel and Jersey streets divided into 24 lots, as per plan, which will be exhibited.
Nos. 1 to 10. Ten Lots, fronting on Jackson street and the Rail Road.
No. 1 forming the corner of Jackson and Jersey streets, having 31 feet 11 inches and 6 lines front on Jackson street by 120 feet on Jersey street, and 31 feet 11 inches and 6 lines front on an alley of 9 feet 10 inches 2 lines.
No. 10 forming the corner of Jackson and Laurel streets, having 31 feet 11 inches and 6 lines front on Jackson street by 120 feet on Laurel street, and 31 feet 11 inches 6 lines front on an alley of 9 feet 10 inches 2 lines.
Nos. 2 to 9, each having 31 feet 11 inches 6 lines front on Jackson street, by a depth of 120 feet having back on an alley 9 feet 10 inches 2 lines.
Nos. 11 and 12. Each having 30 feet front on Laurel st., by 120 feet 5 inches and 6 lines.
No. 13. Fronting on Philip street, forming the corner of Philip and Laurel streets, having 31 feet 11 inches 6 lines front on Philip street; same measurement back on an alley of 9 feet 10 inches 2 lines, and 120 feet on Laurel street
Nos 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21. Having each 31 feet 11 inches and 6 lines front on Philip street, by the same measurement in rear on an alley of 9 feet 10 inches and 2 lines, by 120 feet in depth.
No. 22 Forming the corner of Philip and Jersey streets, having 31 feet 11 inches 6 lines front on Philip street, 120 feet front on Jersey street and 31 feet 11 inches 6 lines on the back alley of 9 feet 10 inches 2 lines.
Nos. 23 and 24. Having each 30 feet front on Jersey street, by 120 feet 8 inches and 6 lines.

Property in Municipality No. 2.
FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in square bounded by Camp, Race, Magazine and Orange streets:
No. 1, forming the corner of Camp and Race streets, having 31 feet 11 inches front on Camp street, by 90 feet front and depth on Race street
No. 2, adjoining No. 1, having 31 feet 11 inches front on Camp street, by 90 feet in depth between parallel lines.
No. 3, adjoining No. 2, and having the same dimensions.
No. 4, a key lot, having 31 feet front on Race street, by a depth of 90 feet 9 inches.
ONE LOT OF GROUND near Poydras Market in the square bounded by Poydras, Circus, St. John and Perdido streets, measuring 22 feet 7 inches front on Poydras street, by 112 feet 1 inch in depth, between parallel lines.
The Conditions for the above described properties are one fourth cash, and the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, in notes to the order of the purchaser, secured by mortgage, and in default of payment when due, with 8 per cent interest until paid
A LARGE BRICK HOUSE fronting the corner of Poydras and Phillippa streets, facing the Market House, having 127 feet 1 inch 4 lines on Poydras street, and 112 feet 6 inches on Phillippa street, being on the square bounded by Poydras, Hevia, Baronne and Philippa streets, and covering the whole of the lot
CONDITIONS—$2,000 cash and the balance in equal portions, in notes to the order of the purchaser, at 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30 months, bearing special mortgage on the property sold, and if not paid at maturity, to bear an interest of 8 per cent without the privilege of postponing payments.

Property in Municipality No One, near Canal street:
THREE BRICK HOUSES of three stories, on a lot of 64 feet by 27 feet, being in square formed by Canal, Customhouse, Burgundy and Rampart streets.
No. 1 Corner house having about 21 feet front on Customhouse street with yard and kitchen, by 27 feet on Burgundy street.
No. 2 Next house, about the same front by 27 feet deep.
No. 3 House adjoining the second, same front and depth.
CONDITIONS—For each house $500 cash and the balance in notes at 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 months to the order of the purchaser, bearing special mortgage, and if not paid at maturity to bear an interest of 8 per cent per annum, without any privilege of postponing the payments.

Property in Municipality No. Two.
A.—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, being Nos. 1 and 2, situated in the suburb Delord, on the square formed by Duplantier, Camp, St. Bartholomew and Magazine streets.
No. 1 having 31 feet 4 inches front, by 127 feet 7 inches in depth on one line, and 97 feet 10 inches on the other line.
No. 2 having 31 feet 4 inches by 97 feet 10 inches on one line, and 97 feet 10 inches on the other.
B.—TWO HOUSES, situated on the south side of Philippa street between Hevia and Girod streets, each about 26 feet on each side, have kitchens and stables, built each on a lot 31 feet 11 inches 5 lines, by 127 feet 10 inches 5 lines in depth.
C.—EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND as per plan—numbered 74, 75, 76, 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84, situated on the square bounded by Baronne, Philippa, Julia streets, and Triton's walk.
No. 74 fronting Baronne street and the Carrollton railroad, having 26 feet front on Baronne street by 147 feet 5 inches on an alley running in parallel lines, and 42 feet in the rear on the alley.
No. 76 adjoining No. 75, having 24 feet front on Baronne street by the same depth as No. 75, and bounded by the alley in the rear.
No. 79. 24 feet on Baronne and the alley in the rear, same depth as No. 75.
Nos. 80, 81 and 82 the same.
No. 83 the same, except in depth, which is 111 feet
No. 84, making the corner of the alley on the upper line next to Triton Walk, having 30 feet front on Baronne street by a regular depth on the alley as per plan.
D.—ONE BRICK HOUSE fronting Circus street, situated on the square formed by Philippa, Common, Circus and Gravier streets.
No. 1 House of two stories, attic, and brick kitchen, and a yard, forming the corner of Circus and Common streets, having on the former 23 feet, and 112 feet 10 inches and 2 lines on the latter.
No. 2. A brick house like No. 1, having 22 feet 1 inch and 4 lines on Circus by 63 feet 11 inches and 2 lines, with yard and kitchen.
No. 3. A brick house like No. 1, having 22 feet 10 inches and 2 lines on Circus street by 63 feet 11 inches and 2 lines in depth, with yard and kitchen.
No. 4. A brick house like No. 1, having 22 feet and 2 lines on Circus street by 63 feet 11 inches and 2 lines in depth, with yard and kitchen.
No. 5. A one story house, adjoining No. 4, having 25 feet on Circus street by 63 feet 11 inches and 2 lines deep on the lower line adjoining house No. 4, 20 feet 10 inches in the rear and 62 feet on the upper line.
These five buildings have in the rear an alley common to all of them.
No. 6. A one story house, adjoining No. 5, having 35 feet front on Circus street, by 63 feet on the line adjoining No. 5, and 61 feet 11 inches 2 lines on the upper line, 40 feet 3 inches in the rear, with a corridor in the rear leading to the yard.
E—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in Municipality No. 2, each 30 feet front by 100 in depth; on the square bounded by Jackson Villere Robertson and Common streets, and designated by Nos. 17 and 18, on a plan made by H Grant, deputy surveyor, 9th February, 1838 deposited in the office of H. B. Cenas, notary public.
No. 18. With a double Wooden House and double Kitchen, cistern, &c. forming the corner of Jackson and Robertson streets, having 30 feet front on the former street, by 100 feet on Robertson street, with a back alley of 4 feet 6 inches.
No. 17. With a double Wooden House and double Kitchen, &c. adjoining No 18, having 30 feet front on Jackson street by 120 feet deep.
F.—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, on which are a Bakery and some old Wooden Buildings, making the corner of Basin and Pacanniers street.
One of said lots measures about 33 feet front on Pacanniers street, and about 120 feet front on Basin street, and forms the corner
The second Lot, adjoining the other, has about 32 feet front on Pacanniers street, by 120 feet deep, as per plan, which will be exhibited.
CONDITIONS—For the properties designated A. B. C. D. E. F. are one-sixth cash, and the balance divided into six equal payments, in notes drawn by the purchaser to the order of the vendor with special mortgage, and payable 1st June, 1845, '46, '47, '48, '49 and '50, with interest on the face of the notes, from date until paid, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and if not punctually paid at maturity, 8 per cent.
The acts of sale to be passed before Ls. T. Caire, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchasers, and the amount of cash payments to be deposited with said notary, within 24 hours after the sale.
Plans of these valuable properties may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 40 Chartres street, until the 2d of March, from which date, until the day of sale, they will be exhibited at the Arcade. f 29

CITY BANK.
New Orleans, Feb. 10, 1844.

THE Board of Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital thereof, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on Monday, the 4th March next.
f 12 R T PALFREY, Cashier

WATER WORKS' DEPARTMENT.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, Feb 2d, 1844.

AN election for Six Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking house, on Monday, the fourth day of March next, between the hours of eleven A M and three P M. JAMES SAUL, Cashier

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, 20th Feb. 1844.

NOTICE—A dividend of three per cent has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday the 4th inst.
m4-2w WM A LEVERICH, Cashier.

LOUISIANA LEGION.

THE COMMANDERS of Companies are required to transmit forthwith to Captain G A Montmain, Quartermaster of Brigade, the list of members of their respective companies certified to the date of this day; this done, to that officer, in order to enable him to complete a general tableau of the Legion. By order of the Brigadier General,
m4 CHS. DUCHER, Aid-de-Camp

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of St. Bernard—Court of Probates—Succession of Lucie V. O. Hillgsberg.—By virtue of an order from the Court of Probates of the Parish of St. Bernard, will be sold by the undersigned at the Merchants' Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in the City of New Orleans, on Saturday the 16th day of March 1844, at twelve o'clock, the following Bank Stocks and other Stocks, to wit:
15 shares of the Merchants' Insurance Company.
10 shares of the Orleans Theatre Company.
100 shares of the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company.
77 shares of the Improvement Bank of New Orleans.
10 Shares of the Draining Company.
25 shares of the Pontchartrain Rail Road Company.
20 shares of the Architects' Company.
Terms of sale Cash.
Parish of St. Bernard, 4th day March 1844.
m4-3t OCTAVE A ROUSSEAU, Judge.

STEAM FERRY OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.
☞ Fare reduced to Five Cents.

A large number of the inhabitants residing on both sides of the river, having expressed a wish to see the fare of this Ferry reduced to Five Cents, and the proprietor wishing to accommodate the public as far as his expenses permit, has reduced the price of passage to five cents for the coming spring and summer months which will be exacted faithfully, calculating that the public will support him in so doing, reserving to himself the right of returning to the former tariff. m5—1m ROBERT MURPHY.