NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

BY BULLETT, MAGNE & CO.

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANY 11, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Dec. 27	London	Dec. 3
Boston	Dec. 25	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Philadelphia	Dec. 28	Paris	Dec. 1
Baltimore	Dec. 28	Havre	Dec. 1
Washington	Dec. 28	Bordeaux	Nov 12
Charleston	Dec. 28	Mexico	Nov 2
Savannah	Dec. 28	Tampico	Dec. 10
Montreal	Dec. 24	Vera Cruz	Nov 8

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

HAVANA—Per steamship Natchez: 254 brls flour, 64 kegs 4 brls lard, 17 tcs and 1084 hams, 70 boxes candles, 30 bags beans, 6 boxes poplar plank, 5 bales wadding, 12 ...

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Byron: 1695 bales cotton, 390 kegs lard, 33 hhds tobacco.

MOBILE—Per schr Roam: 150 brls whiskey, 20 brls flour, 20 do potatoes, 200 sacks corn.

IMPORTS.

AMSTERDAM—Per ship Cumberland—Coal, to master; gin, mineral water, wine and millstones, to sundry persons.

BELFAST—Per ship Glenview—12,600 bricks, ... hampers potatoes 2 boxes mdse, 300 tiles, to master.

THOMASTON—Per barque Mandarin—600 brls lime, to G Bedford & Beck.

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Damascus—300 tons coal, 70 do iron, and sndt mdse, to J P Conlan, Leeds & co; S Sebert; B Williams & co; Richards & Montgomery; H Simons; Lott & Peck; N Mery.

THOMASTON—Per barque Mallory—1200 brls lime, to S & J P Whitney.

SAVANNAH—Per schr Exchange—176 brls rice, 25 boxes tobacco, to master.

GRAND CAILLOU—300 brls molasses, 80 hhds sugar, to A & J Dennistoun & co.

COAST—Per schr Wm A Turner—40 hhds sugar, 100 brls molasses.

COAST—Per schr Marguerite—30 hhds sugar, 1 ... brls molasses.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

OPELOUSAS—Per steamer Teche—319 bales cotton, C Toledano; 46 Follain Bellocq & Degelos, 15 P J Pavy & co; 344 Adams & Whitall; 5 bundles leather, 1 do deerskins, owners on board.

GRAND GULF—Per steamer Gov Roman—228 bales cotton, G Bayley, Beck & co; 198 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 136 J C Blake; 186 Franklin & Henderson; 194 P Hoopes; 52 Burke, Watt & co; 23 H O Anderson; 91 J Goodin; 11 Ruff & Newman; 17 Ellis & Lyde; 19 W Bogart & co; 13 Andrews & Bros; 29 Arthur, Fulton & co; 2 Duncan, McAllister & co; total, 1050 bales—15 sacks cotton seed, Burke, Watt & co; 80 Bayley, Beck & co.

FORT ADAMS—Per steamer Georgia—130 bales cotton, J Armor; 32 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 84 J B Byrne & co; 12 Nugent, Hopkins & co; 6 Buckner, Stanton & co; 63 R Richardson; 27 Payne, Harrison & co; 10 Ringgold, Ferriday & co; 160 A Ledoux & co; 6 W Jackson & co; 6 Maunsel White & co; 16 Franklin & Henderson; 67 P A Hardy & co—total, 541 bales.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Angora—80 bales cotton, A Rivarde & co; 47 Maunsel White & co; 40 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 27 J Blackburn & co; 20 G Green & Bro; 26 M Carruthers; 26 M Maher; 22 Flower & Finley; 26 J B Byrne & co; 21 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 13 A Ledoux & co; 15 E Dunbar; 13 J B Planche & co; 14 Burke, Watt & co; 13 Adams & Whitall; 15 P A Jonau; 10 Dubose & Davis; 8 A Bienvenu; 9 J Armor; 7 Jenkins & Bonner; 6 M Dubose; 6 J Zone; 5 Ozanne, Halt & co; 1 bale moss, Franklin & Henderson; 1 hhd tobacco, C L Curtis; 11 brls pork, Payne, Harrison & co; 7 boxes mdse, owners on board.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Vicksburg—33 bales cotton, J Armor; 65 Payne, Hawkins & co; 90 J Goodin; 47 L Lion; 31 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 31 Martin, Pleasants & co; 100 Burke, Watt & co; 61 Brander, Williams & co; 8 Grayson, Hawkins & co; 16 Ruff & Newman; 22 R McDowell & co; 22 M Dubose; 8 H Keane & co; 53 J B Byrne & co; 6 Keyes & Roberts; 31 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 24 Pinckard Huntington & co; 10 H G Heartt; 13 E Ford & Goodwyn; 11 Barrett & Lepage; 20 Garland & Demeas; 46 Lockhart, Fearn & Donegan; 7 Kelly & Conyngham; 7 F Hoopes; 80 W Jackson & co; 30 J H Leverich & co; 14 W Henderson—total, 944 bales—sundries owners on board.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Baton Rouge—323 bales cotton, Buckner, Stanton & co; 97 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 37 Burke, Watt & co; 36 Duprey, Tate & Nalle; 30 Half, Bein & Clapp; 15 Flower & Finley; 14 Ringgold & Ferriday; 12 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 4 Nugent, Hopkins & co; 2 Payne, Harrison & co—total 586 bales.

YAZOO CITY—Per steamer Algonquin—294 bales cotton, 15 coils rope, Nugent, Hopkins & co; 158 bales cotton, W Preston; 290 Dunche, McAllister & co; 194 Dick, McLain & Hill; 60 Andrews & Bros; 71 Ringgold and Ferriday; 60 E Dunbar; 64 Ward, Moffitt & co; 49 Reisson & Allen; 49 Grayson & co; 36 Burke, Watt & co; 32 Pinckard, Hunt ... & co; 54 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 22 do 1 brl beef, J B Comes; 119 Payne, Hawkins & co; 16 Buchner, Stanton & co; 14 R McDowell; 14 Brander, Williams & co; 12 Mets, Mitchell & co; 9 M Chisholm & co; 7 J Nesmith, & McMahon & co; 5 E Ordug; 4 Carpenter, Cope & co; 3 brls molasses, Brand & Landry.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Gen Scott—378 hf boxes window glass, 1 iron chest, W A Violet; 9 brls beef, Bradford & Venard, 364 empty barrels, Hadden & Hall; 263 bbls pork, 54 do hams, 308 kegs lard, E W Saunders, (on board) 1400 kegs lard, J Landis & co; 60 do 85 brls pork, Wood & Simmes; 10 hhds tobacco, G W Givens; 71 do Frieur; 4 do S Robert; 92 empty barrels, Samuel Bell; 3 brls peach brandy, 2 pipes gin, order; 27 bbls crab cider, S B Shain, (on board) 494 sacks corn, M Beckwith, (on board) 190 boxes mdse, J M Shrock.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Telegraph—186 kegs lard, 74 brls pork, Bledsoe & Sturtevant; 25 kegs lard, 5 boxes mdse, Connolly & Elder; 275 kegs lard G A Lewis & Bro; 200 do C Dease; 92 sacks wheat, C L Frost; 1687 do 90 brls pork, 808 pigs lead, J Small; 10 brls c oil 1 do mdse, Valentine & Baldocke; 1422 pcs bulk pork, Hall & Skinner; 10 cases leaf tobacco, 8 horses, J Lizardo & Bro; sundries to owners on board.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Glenview—Closson & Vlees; H J Suldenstinter; H & W Anderson; Kelliga Bro; captain and order.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Steamship Natchez, Swiler, Havana. — S Nicholson.
Ship Byron, Russell, Liverpool. — A H Gale.
Schr Roam, Jones, Mobile. — C D Lehman.

ARRIVED.

Ship Cumberland, Blanchard, 66 days from Amsterdam, to master.

Ship Glenview, Salters, from Belfast, Nov 24, to master.

Barque Mandarin, Colley, 28 ds from Thomaston, to G Bedford & Beck.

Brig Canonero, from St Thomas, in ballast, left at ship yard.

Brig Damascus, Chase, 13 days from Philadelphia, to S & J P Whitney.

Barque Mallory, Brown, 23 ds from Thomaston, to S & J P Whitney.

Schr Exchange, from Savannah, to master.

Schr Diadem, Darling, from Grand Caillou, to master.

Schr Wm A Turner, Stevens, fm the Coast.

Schr Marguerite, Martiney, fm the Coast.

Steamer Teche, Gordon, fm Opelousas.

Steamer Governor Roman, Elliott, from Grand Gulf.

Steamer Angora, Salleck, from Bayou Sara.

Steamer Georgia, Brinton, fm Fort Adams.

Steamer Vicksburg, Glover, fm Vicksburg.

Steamer Baton Rouge, J Malnath, fm Vicksburg.

Steamer Algonquin, Wilson, Yazoo City.

Steamer Gen Scott, Dustin, from Louisville.

Steamer Telegraph, Robinson, St Louis.

Towboat Star, Beeston, fm McCall's, brought up barques Mandarin and Mallory.

Towboat Prairie, Davis, from the Passes, down light, up ships Cumberland and Glenview, and brigs Damascus and Canonero.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Cumberland spoke whale ship Howell, 10 days from Nantucket, bound for the Pacific, in lat. 41 08, long. 36 46 W. —Had taken four whales.

Monday, January 3, 1842, lat. 41 03, N., long. 87 00, W., spoke ship North America, Hall, from Mobile, for Havre, 1 day out, belonging to New York.

Thursday, Dec. 30, lat. 27 05, long. 87 12, W., spoke ship Hampden, of Boston, bound to Liverpool, 3 days out of New Orleans.

Steamer Telegraph left St Louis Dec 31st—5½ feet water in upper Mississippi, and falling. Passed steamer Lexington aground at Turkey Island.

Passed steamer Princess coming down with ship Tyrian.

PASSENGERS.

Per brig Damascus—Messrs West, Phillips, Gass.

Per steamer Teche—Messrs Morgan, C Porter, G Tanteoni, H Belsome, N Dejean, Simmons, White, F Mullet, White, T Muller, Taylor, Rice, J Heltree, A P Marsh, M D Brenger, J B Brunt, L Landry, H Doyle.

Per steamer Gov. Roman—Dr Savage & lady, Dr C B New & lady, Dr Mules & lady, Mr Riches & lady, Miss Griffin, Miss Pomroy, Miss Savage, Mrs Vaughan, Messrs Harr, Spencer, Delmas, Murrill, Dupont, Swan, Smith, Davis, Woods.

Per steamer Angora—Miss Mavanillion, Messrs Helf, A Grenet, J R Dufrec, P Cabi, E Baldwin, Longlume, Chaplin, A D Alexander, D P Poole, P McCutcheon, T T Phipps.

Per steamer Georgia—Messrs N Q Rodney & lady, R D McNutty, J Rowke, H Vidal, Hawkins, Williams, Morehouse, C D Waddill, L D Postlewhaite, W L Cushing, J Richardson.

Per steamer Vicksburg—J B Tassett & lady, G Grove & lady, Mrs. Fox, Capt J Beckwith, J B Benaise, J S Dabney, A T Bowie, Dr Wilkins, W B Kellogg, W H Fox, L Lion, T Clark, A G Bower, S Smith, L Worth, Robinson, Eldridge, Hoyt, Fulton, Engell, Dod, Forster, Moore, Hendrick, Clarke, Balz, Potter, Johnson, Muster, Hernandez, Dr J B Yellowly, WW Lewis, A C Towns, Mussueby, Amoss, Smith, Jennings, Mussly, D Greene, Anderson, A Metcalf.

Per steamer Baton Rouge—Miss Eugenia Burruss, Messrs C A Jacobs, Jos G Bell, Jacob Steithelmer, N Halbert, A Campbell, Albert, Geo Lyon, O Colomb, D J Glenn.

Per steamer Gen Scott—Messrs Collins, Mussman, Sharry, Sanders, Stein, Mrs Sherky, William Gray, French, Beckwith, Jeffries, Willis, Maillet, McQuinston—85 on deck.

Per steamer Telegraph—Bretander, Young & lady, Irby & family, Doth, Gish, Hall, Skinner, Johnson.

☞ The packet ship AUBURN, Capt. Durfey, is discharging opposite the vegetable market. Consignees will attend the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
j7—3t J W STANTON & Co, 30 Poydras st

Theodore M. Koues. Wm Davidson.

KOUES & DAVIDSON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
No. 97 Canal Street,
j1—y New Orleans.

FOR SALE—A first rate cook, (a female). Apply at No 112 Orleans street. j10 1t

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by
j11 O H MIESEGAES, 34 Old Levee.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
j11 O H MIESEGAES, 34 Old Levee.

EXCHANGE on New York at 10 days sight, for sale by
j11 J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

EXCHANGE on Havana, for sale by
j10 CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co, 28 Old Levee

HAY—300 bales hay at the landing and for sale by
j10 M A ROBITAILLE, 77 common st

OLIVE OIL—25 baskets olive oil, for sale by
j10 LOISON & SILVESTRE, 38 Chartres st

WESTPHALIA HAMS—A fresh supply of superior quality, for sale by
j6 HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 60 Royal st

GERMAN BAGGING—Of a very good quality, in store and for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER,
j6 60 Royal st

CURRANTS—In casks and half barrels, a very superior article, just received and for sale by
j6 THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

COFFEE—300 bags superior govt. Java Coffee, in store, and in fine order, for sale by
j6 J A MERRITT, 53 Camp st

HOSIERY—A large assortment of German hose and socks, just received and for sale by
j6 HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 60 Royal st

SUGAR—Boston refined sugar, constantly on hand and for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK,
j6 40 Gravier st

CANDLES—400 boxes sperm candles, in store and for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK,
j6 40 Gravier st

COFFEE—500 bags Havana coffee landing from barque Industry, and for sale by
j6 CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co, 28 Old Levee

PRIME PORK—75 bbls old Boston's inspection, for sale very low by FERGUSON & REID,
j6 20 Poydras st

NEST CASKS—75 nests with 4 hhds landing New Bremen maker, landing from ship Vicksburg, for sale by
j6 N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

VINEGAR—12 casks landing ex ship Auburn, and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN,
j6 75 Magazine st

GROUND COFFEE—50 boxes in store cash, landing ex ship Auburn, and for sale by
j6 N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

SALERATUS—50 casks and 25 kegs, landing ex ship Vicksburg, and for sale by
j6 N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

ALMONDS—60 cartoons soft shell, 50 bales sweet shelled almonds, and 160 bitter do do, in store and for sale by
j6 B VALLS, 56 Gravier st

COFFEE—Havana and Laguayra, for sale by
j6 E GRONING & Co

HOLLANDS GIN—13 pipes for sale by
j6 E GRONING & Co.

CATALAN WINE—40 casks for sale by
j6 E GRONING & Co

SOAP—1600 boxes Boston No. 1 soap, for sale by
j6 WM FROST & Co, 60 Old Levee

☞ The attention of our readers is called to our first page, where will be found the Shipping List and the official proceedings of the Legislature.

We have given up the whole of our paper to-day, to our correspondent, and the proceedings of the legislature. The wide difference of opinion prevailing in business circles upon the question of the currency, teaches us how difficult a subject it is to regulate, and add fresh cause to mourn over the rashness that laid violent hands upon the established institutions of this country in 1837. From that period to this, the business of the nation has been subjected to every vicissitude of a redundant and contracted circulation. At one time inflated by excessive issues and now depressed by a diminution far within an amount sufficient to give vitality to trade.

To enable our readers, and to assist ourselves in forming an opinion upon the present state of the local currency, we have invited both parties to the question, to use our columns in support of their different views. We have published a number of communications upon the subject, and have had others sent us which would have appeared had we had the space to insert them and did their contents in any important particular vary the argument as presented by the gentlemen, whose signatures have become familiar to the community.

It will be our duty in a short time to review the various articles we have published upon this exciting topic. At present it is enough to say that we do not coincide *fully* with the deductions of either party. There is one point in which all agree, that the yearly dragging up of the question of the currency in the midst of the business season, has a most disastrous effect upon the interests of the producers—and that whatever is done by the legislature to *perfect* or regulate the bank issues of the state, should be done with a view to *permanency*. In achieving this important quality for any law that may be passed, the representatives may concede something without incurring the reproach of their constituents.

JIMMY THORNE—a most excellent actor and the prince of good fellows, takes his benefit this evening at the American Theatre. His bill of fare is uncommonly rich. The sterling comedy of the Englishman in India is alone worth a house, especially when Thorne plays Tom Tape. Those who have so often been amused by the eccentricities of Thorne have now an opportunity of giving him a substantial token of their estimation of his talents. It should not be neglected.

THE HUGHES'—Those admirable little musicians give a second concert this evening at the St. Louis Ball Room.—As their stay in our city is but short, the public should profit by the opportunity now presented of witnessing their extraordinary performances.

SENIOR NAGEL gives his second concert at the New Orleans Theatre this evening. His first performance gave the most unbounded satisfaction.

☞ Our thanks are due to Mr. GYLES, Clerk of the steam boat *Baton Rouge* for his polite attention in forwarding us late Natchez and Vicksburg papers.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 10th, 1842.

Mr. Martin obtained leave of absence for a few days.

Mr. Thomas moved a reconsideration of the first section of the bank bill. He considered the time allowed the banks for preparing for resumption too short. The interest of the stockholders was not consulted. The banks were like sick men—some what disordered and to be cured by moderate means. Violent medicines would probably destroy them. We are the physicians appointed to examine their disease, and see what benefit time may effect. The climate of the banks is the result of 12 years growth. It cannot be cured in a few days. He wished the House to consider that in putting down the banks, they were not working against an individual but against the interests of their fellow citizens. Solemn consideration was called for—and hasty action should be avoided. Nearly one-half the State was indebted to the banks. If you press the banks they will oppress the people. Time was therefore needed to regulate their actions; under these circumstances he would move a reconsideration of the vote of Friday by which Mr. Ducros' amendment fixing the period of resumption for the 1st November had been laid on the table.

Mr. Hunt seconded the motion, and sustained its pertinency in a brief and luminous exposition.

The yeas and nays on Mr. Thomas' motion being called for, stood—Yeas 28, nays 17—so the motion prevailed.

Mr. Thomas now moved to insert the "1st November" instead "1st August."

Mr. Ratliff opposed the amendment as injurious to the planting interests.

Mr. Thomas replied in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Winchester continued the discussion speaking on the same side. He adverted particularly to the arguments employed by Mr. Ratliff, and controverted the idea that resumption in November would be detrimental to the planting interests. The debate was prolonged by Mr. Hunt. He refuted the position that the planting and commercial interests were antagonistical, and maintained their indissoluble connection in an argument of uncommon force and clearness. He argued warmly in favor of fixing the period of resumption for November. He took occasion to disprove the charge that he was a friend of suspension.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of yeas 24; nays 19; and the section as amended was adopted.

Mr. Voorhies, from the Committee on Enrolment, reported the bill to incorporate the Highland Institution in the parish of East Baton Rouge.

On leave, Mr. Rodgers from a special committee, reported in favor of paying the expense of copying the documents relative to the early history of Louisiana, in the archives of France, together with a bill which was read by the title.

Mr. Conrad, of Orleans, was permitted to record his vote on the proposition to amend the first section of the bank bill. He voted in the affirmative.

The second section of the original bill, conferring a discretionary power on the Governor with regard to resumption was rejected.

Mr. Swasey then offered the 3d section of his bill as a substitute to the succeeding section of the original bill.

Mr. Winchester moved its rejection.

Mr. Swasey explained the object of his substitute at length. After a protracted discussion, Mr. Winchester moved to lay the substitute on the table. This was adopted by a vote of yeas 28, nays 19—the speaker voting in the affirmative.

On motion, the House adjourned.

In SENATE.

DEBATE UPON THE BANK BILL.

REMARKS OF MR. WALKER.

Mr. Walker said it was not his intention to detain the Senate long. He should make but a few brief remarks.—This bill consecrated the same provisions as the one passed in 18..., and which was he unfortunate as to encounter the veto of the then Governor of the State. He had not contributed towards the origin of this measure, for at the time of its inception he was in another sphere, presiding over the deliberations of the other House. He therefore could not take to himself any of the honor that it had conferred, but as far as his feeble exertions could prevail or his influence extend, he had given to it a cheerful and cordial support. That bill had been familiarly denominated in the city Hoa's bill, and in the country Winn's bill.—The honorable senator thought this a fitting occasion to do justice to the memory of that distinguished and lamented individual, whose seat he now occupied. Great injustice had been done to him: what the opponents of the bill conceived to be its most obnoxious features were attributed to him and he was made the subject of violent denunciation in the political contest that ensued. But the facts were far from authorising such a proceeding. That gentleman never saw the bill until he had shewn it to him. He had received a copy and had communicated it to him for his inspection. It was true that afterwards his lamented predecessor had played a conspicuous part in relation to the bill.—The 10th section which is a monument of his sagacity and wisdom, had been prepared by him and he had proposed other sections. The designs of the bill and the valuable system it proposed however belonged to the distinguished senator from Orleans (Mr. Hoa) and it was to him alone that the credit was due. The honorable senator (Mr. Walker) paid a very feeling tribute to the memory of his predecessor whose great abilities were alone equalled by his pure and disinterested patriotism.

As regarded the present *project* he declared himself in favor of it. It was predicated upon the bill of 1839 which had obtained his sanction. There were one or two of the provisions that he did not exactly approve. He wished, for example he thought that the banks should resume in July, but upon consulting his colleagues on the committee, he had yielded to the period they had suggested. He did not think it was a matter of material importance whether the banks resumed a few months earlier or a few months later: it was the *certainty* of resumption at some definite period.—In the main the bill was as free from errors as the nature of things would admit. However it was open for improvement, and he certainly expressed his own wishes, if he did not that of the committee, although he was sure he did, when he said that if anything better could be proposed, they were ready to take it.

The Board of Currency he considered one of the best features in the whole bill. Without it, it would have been inefficient, and its provisions would be a dead letter. The board of currency would watch over the operations of the law, and put a stop to the disorders to which banks were so constantly liable. He was not particular as to the mode of choosing this board. But he thought the suggestion (although perhaps, it was out of place to speak of it now) for the Banks to nominate to the Governor a certain number of persons among whom he should make a selection, objectionable in one point of view; if, in no other; that if the Banks chose to refuse to nominate, it would be out of the power of the Governor to appoint. [Here he was interrupted by Mr. Davidson, who said that that could be provided for.] He was so much opposed on principle as any one to increasing the patronage of the Governor (it was from no feeling of hostility to the present executive of the State), but he conceived it would be fully to forego wholesome provisions merely because the executive who is to have a little more power.

His two colleagues had so completely covered the ground, that little was left for him to say. They had placed the subject in so conspicuous a light, had simplified and made it so plain that the commonest understanding could readily understand it. He was confident the Senate would pass a bill of some kind—if not this very bill, one similar in its provisions. The exigencies of the country demanded it. He felt, as he before declared, no particular affection for this bantling of the committee. If it can be amended for the better, let it be done, or if entire new provisions can be substituted with advantage, he would readily yield them a preference. But in God's name let something be done for the interests of the State and for the security and tranquility of the people.

The senator from Livingston (Mr. Deudson) called for the question and moved that it be divided and taken paragraph by paragraph.—Adopted.

Several paragraphs being adopted Mr. Sparrow moved to amend by striking out the requisition, that bills of credit should be endorsed by mercantile houses in the city of New Orleans before value should be given to them. He argued against the policy of this condition and maintained it would be injurious to the agricultural interests of the State. That it was not only impolitic but unjust, inasmuch as a person with a letter of credit from the millionaires of the day—the Rothschilds and the Barings would have to submit to the tax of having a name added to theirs which would not give it in reality any additional value. It would have the tendency of driving capitalists from our market—and our cotton, sugar and produce would remain without purchasers. The tax, too, would fall upon the planting interest. The premium to be paid to the merchant for the privilege of his name, would be included and charged amongst other expenses.

Mr. Hoa explained the reasons why the committee had seen fit to introduce this provision, and declared they were indisposed to relinquish it, as they considered it to be most essential.

Mr. Sparrow conceded that the explanations of the gentleman from Orleans (Mr. Hoa) had satisfied him as to the benefit that would accrue to the merchants of the city, but that they were far from removing the apprehensions he entertained as to the results for the planters—should this amendment be adopted. He thought it would be very prejudicial to them, and that an European capitalist with a responsible letter of credit from his bankers, would not be subjected to the expense and delay of seeking endorsement in this market. He therefore insisted upon his amendment.

Mr. Hoa asserted that if there was any disposition of the bill that was essential, it was emphatically this one. It was for our own proper benefit, it was Louisianian in its design. We had long enough been preyed upon by strangers, who availed themselves of all the advantages we have. Foreign capitalists and their agents with the impunity ... of Havana, Paris and all the great commercial marts, have long ago seen the necessity of protecting themselves. All of these cities have adopted regulations similar to the one proposed. It is here alone that a stranger with a bill of credit in his pocket of from $5,000 to $20,000, occupying a miserable shop, without the payment of one dollar of the taxes of the benefit of all our institutions, without paying a cent of taxes, or in any way contributing to the welfare of the country. This should no longer be tolerated. Our commerce should be encouraged. The honorable Senator alluded to the severe losses we had suffered by these bills of credit, which have appropriately and expressively been termed *kites*. They have exhausted our means and taken away our capital ... He instanced as a striking case of the abuses which they had occasioned, the well known fraud committed by the notorious bankrupt Vincent Nolte who, with a letter of credit of $30,000, speculated to the amount of a million dollars, and swindled our banks. There must be some thing responsible, something to prevent similar occurrences. Let us protect ourselves from a system that enabled the Josephs, without one cent of real capital, to flood our market with letters of credit to an illimitable amount. If a credit is desired to be established from abroad, why not address a commercial house among us? Let not all our substance be swallowed up. Let our merchants make some at least some profit in the transaction. Our banks surely have already suffered enough. It is time we looked to ourselves; follow the example of older commercial communities, and no longer permit New Orleans to be the milch cow of people abroad.

Mr. Sparrow had one remark to make. So far from any thing that the honorable gentleman (Mr. Hoa) had said overthrowing the position he had taken, they had sustained them. It was very easy to assert that a commission would be allowed to a commercial house for the facilities of credit. But he should like to know out of whose pocket this commission would come? If foreigners had to pay it, it would not be so objectionable, but it is to be derived ultimately from the producer—the planter—who is to be burthened with an additional tax upon his industry. The expenses incurred are to graduate the price he is to receive for his commodity. This is demonstrable. Our market should be left untrammelled. We are aground enough already, and our produce is in all conscience is sufficiently reduced in value.

He moved the rejection of the clause.

Mr. Bossier inquired whether the loss of the question to reject would be equivalent to the adoption of the clause.—He had an amendment to propose, and he wished to know if he would be in time to offer it after the disposition of the question to reject, should it not prevail.

The president decided in the affirmative.

The question was taken to reject, and the ayes and nays were ordered—8 ayes, 6 nays.

On motion, Mr. Bossier having offered an amendment, the paragraph was adopted.

Mr. Sparrow moved the rejection of the clause in the 8th paragraph, which prescribes that no paper shall be discounted without the endorsement of a commercial house in New Orleans, or a responsible inhabitant of the State, for similar reasons to these that governed him in moving the rejection of the preceding paragraph.

Mr. Hoa sustained the expediency and necessity of the provision.

Mr. Sparrow was opposed to the distinction made by it.—It required simply the endorsement of a mercantile house as regarded the city of New Orleans, but when it comes to the country the endorser was required to be *responsible*.—Thus a planter would have to come a great distance to N. Orleans, and when he got here with his paper, it would be rejected, simply by declaring that the indorser was not responsible. The members of the board of currency, which would be a sort of supreme financial court, would be taken from the city and it was not unreasonable to suppose their biases would be in favor of the city. He was as proud of the growing importance of New Orleans as any one, and none felt a greater desire to see her achieve her proud destiny; but he really thought the country should be treated upon the same footing. He had seen a note from the country with as many names to it as a petition. It was endorsed by a house in the city that he nor any one else perhaps had never heard of—while he knew the original parties to be worth $400,000 at least.

Mr. Hoa said that the banks themselves would take good care of the security offered, whether in town or country. But as the honorable gentleman thought it was intended to be more rigid with the country than the city, he would move to amend the clause by inserting the word "responsible" before the terms "commercial firm," and then it would be exact with the requisition objected to.

The paragraph was adopted.

After some further amendments, Mr. Davidson offered an additional clause, that no director should be appointed in a bank who was not a citizen of the U. States—adopted.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

[COMMUNICATED.]

No. II.

Of the great utility of banks *per se* where properly managed and when established in particular localities to develope latent wealth that would otherwise remain unproductive, it would be idle to discuss; but notwithstanding the immense good they have done, and which, with a proper regulator, they may still do, the occurrence of the last four years conclusively prove:

1. That a bank *per se* cannot be an efficient regulator of currency in this country, where there are as many issuers of paper money as there are banks in every State.

2. That without an independent regulator of currency, ruin and disgrace await every banking institution in the United States.

It, therefore, becomes of vital importance for the tranquility and welfare of the nation, and of the State banks themselves, that these two functions should be separated—and this can only be done by the Federal Government.

In a pamphlet published in Paris, by a citizen of this State in December, 1840, a national institution upon the plan of the primitive Bank of Amsterdam is strongly recommended to-wit:—An office of deposites of bullion and gold and silver coins, with this modification, that instead of a credit being opened for deposites so made, bills in the shape of bank notes, and not under $50, should be emitted for all bullion or coins deposited; such notes or certificates of deposites to be received throughout the United States in payment of the revenue, and the notes of the State Banks to be received in payment by the collectors of the revenue of the Federal Government only when payable in specie on demand; requiring of such banks, however, whenever there shall be more than one in any place, weekly settlements of their respective balances in specie.

This plan, says the pamphlet, of a national institution of deposites, and of issue, and of placing the State Banks under its control as to the standard of such issues, for the purpose of securing uniformity, "combines the solidity of the Bank of Amsterdam with all the advantages of the present Bank of France, whilst—

"1. It will keep the public purse separate from the private.

"2. It will do away with all the constitutional scruples against a national monied institution in the United States.

"3. The issues of the State Banks being placed under a powerful controller, with its daily collection of public monies from the customs and other sources, the whole plan would really work as if there were but only one issuer of paper money, at the same time that that appearance of monopoly which always creates opposition would be avoided."

Having had the pleasure of a very close intimacy with the author of the pamphlet just quoted, it may be of some utility to develope his plan, which is exactly the same as that of the Exchequer now under discussion at Washington, save two additions which are not fatal, but which in my opinion do not improve the proposed system, to wit:

1. The power of dealing in Exchanges.

2. The power of issuing $15,000,000 of Exchequer Bills.

My friend wished to make the issuing of Exchequer Bills to actual deposites of metallics, and to such amount of bullion as the government might possess in the mints and undergoing the process of coining.

And now for the plan:

To use the mint which supplies the Union with the only constitutional standard or measure of value effectually to guard currency against debasement by depreciated paper money, or in other words as a regulator of currency, must appear to every one a rational fair notion.

That the mint, a national institution, should be used as a fiscal agent, under such checks and guards as Congress may deem proper to provide, can present no practical difficulty or objection, both being called to perform national operations of the highest order, for society cannot exist without a fixed standard of measures, and the government cannot be carried on without a revenue commensurate to its organization.

Now suppose that the mint, with a head administration located in Washington to direct the whole machinery, be organized into a fiscal agent and regulator of currency, with the following powers and obligations:

1. To receive in payment of all dues to Government, notes of specie paying banks throughout the Union.

2. To receive at the mint and its branches deposites of gold and silver, and to give in exchange thereof notes or certificates of deposites of the following denominations, to wit: $50, $100, and $1000—said certificates or notes to be at par if payable at the place where issued, and at ½ per cent. premium if payable at any other place.

3d. All notes or certificates of the Mint thus issued to be received par throughout the United States for all dues to Government.

4th. Sub-agencies to be appointed wherever required for the fiscal operations of the government—where State banks are established, such banks to have the preference of such sub-agencies—under the following conditions:

1st. To pay its circulation in specie on demand whenever required.

2d. To settle on the Saturday of each week its balances with all other banks and to pay or required to be paid in specie said balances.

3d. To use specie, the notes or certificates of deposit of the Mint, or its own notes only in its daily payments.

4th. To reject the paper of any bank not paying specie on demand for its notes.

All the above obligations to be made binding upon the bank so employed as a sub-agent under a heavy penalty and said bank further to agree to make weekly returns of its entire condition to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to Treasurer of the United States, of the state of its account, and to submit its books and transactions to a critical examination by the Secretary of the Treasury, or any agent authorised by him, whenever he shall require it. This examination to extend (when desired to all books and accounts, to the cash on hand, to its weekly settlements of balances with other banks and to all the acts and concerns of the bank, except the current account, of individuals, or so far as it may be admissible without a violation of the bank charter.

5th. The mint and its branches to demand specie on every Saturday for all monies it may receive on account of the Government in notes of bank in their respective localities.

6th. The Mint and its branches to charge ¼ per cent commission in all deposits of bullion for the purpose of coining or otherwise, whenever the probable value thereof shall be demanded on certificates or notes, previous to the completion of the operation.

7th. The Mint and its branches to publish on the Monday of each week in the official papers of their respective localities a statement of their issues and of their deposites on hand, separate from their fiscal accounts. Said statements to be also published as received by all the official papers of the government, throughout the Union.

8th. The Mint and its branches to issue as required, notes or certificates in favor of the government for all bullion purchased on account of said mint and to keep in circulation the same amount whilst said bullion is undergoing the process of coining.

WORKING OF THE ABOVE PLAN.

1. The paper money issued by the Mint being certificates of deposites of gold and silver, receivable for dues to the government, will be as current as specie throughout the Union, and will supply the country with a paper currency, equal under all circumstances to gold and silver. The mint, exchanging its notes for gold or silver currency, will find itself thereby regulated throughout the Union, Example.

Suppose A. of Boston has $50,000 to place in N. Orleans, he will have it in his power to exchange his specie in Philadelphia, for bank notes of the mint, current in New Orleans, for government dues or remittances to the East, at par, and the transportation of specie from Boston to Philadelphia, cannot exceed ¼ per cent at most; and in this manner, the whole basin of the Mississippi will be able to operate through the mint at New Orleans; and this power to remit through the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, will settle at once commercial exchanges, within a fraction of ½ per cent of par, which the late banks of the United States have never been able permanently to accomplish. Suppose that parties not relying upon the currency of the notes of the mint, require of the Philadelphia mint, notes payable at one of its branches, and vice versa—this they will be able also to obtain, on paying ¼ per cent for the same—another important operation to commerce, which the late banks of the United States have never been able to accomplish.

2. The sub-agencies, where there are State Banks, being only selected among specie paying banks, and these being compelled by contract to reject the paper of all suspended institutions, to settle their balances with other banks, weekly, to pay or require to be paid, as the case may be, said balances in specie, and to use in their daily payments, nothing but their own notes, notes of the mint, or specie; these will at once become throughout the Union powerful auxiliaries to the mint, as regulators of currency, aided, as they will be, by the deposites of the government, and will perform all the operations, and will have it in their power to confer all the benefits that could have been expected by the most sanguine supporters of a national bank, *per se*. Thus, whilst these sub-agencies, alike a national bank *per se*, will be driving out of circulation all debased paper, replacing the same by a sound currency, unlike the two-legged treasury or sub-treasury plan which would have turned into dead weight a considerable portion of the revenue of the government, they will be using under all possible checks and guards, that revenue during its transit to the treasury, or from the treasury to the disburser, in forecing commercial credit, and in vivifying useful circulation; and unlike the national banks, *per se*, heretofore chartered, they themselves will be working under an independent regulator, ever ready to check in time any attempt at over issues. By this system the banks throughout the Union would gradually be made to work as if there were really only one issue of paper money, which is the great desideratum.

Another great advantage to be derived by such a plan is, that it would at once find itself fully organized for immediate action, whilst years would have been required for the full organization of a bank *per se*, on the plan proposed during the last session.

3. The preference granted to State Banks agreeing to the conditions provided for in Art 4 of the plan, will gradually introduce in State Banks, employed as sub-agents, principles and checks, and guards which will effectually protect them and the public against the mismanagement of their managers.

4. The premium of ¼ per cent. on Bank-notes made payable at one of the Mints other than that where issued, and of ¼ per cent. on deposites of bullion for coining, where notes are required until the operation be completed (which will be an advantage to commerce), and the saving of in ...

terest on the outlays of Government for bullion for the Mints, will it is believed, cover the extra expenses of the Mints resulting from their new duties as regulators of the currency and fiscal agent. Should it be otherwise, the advantages of the Government account are such, that no doubt the Banks per se would be made to make up the difference of each, pro rata, the importance of the deposits to the Government.

Should the above plan be adopted, the advantages to the Federal Government, to the People and to State Banks would be as follows:—

To the Government—The entire and complete control of its fiscal operations.

To the People—An independent and unceasing regulator of currency—a safe place of deposite in times of panic, beyond the power of political action—a currency under all circumstances, equal to gold and silver—a system ready for useful action.

To State Banks—The benefit of all local bank transactions, which with a National Bank per se, would in a great measure go to that bank. The independence of sound banks from the unsound, which will gradually enable the former to use their banking privileges, and so regain that efficiency which at a time enabled them to do so much for themselves and for the prosperity of the nation.

It is well known—

1. That circulation rests upon commercial paper, and commercial paper upon deposits.

2. That whilst a loan of capital borrowed on the State securities, or raised by private subscriptions, involves no cash responsibilities, so long as that capital is not due, a loan on deposites requires at all times available means to meet such deposites, the bank depending upon its ability to meet its engagements.

3. That commercial paper being thereby made a component part of the specie basis intended to meet the circulation, such paper should be restricted to 90 days, so as to insure a rapid movement in the daily receipts, and be made really to represent on the maturity fixed, gold or silver, or its equivalent.

4. That the usefulness of a Bank of Deposites and circulation depends upon its movement—its movement upon its individual deposites—its deposites upon the extent of facilities it can afford, and these facilities upon its available means; and that its circulation can only be sustained at its par value by specie and short paper, payable on a fixed day and in proportion to its cash responsibilities.

That the moment all these conditions cannot be fulfilled the whole machinery is thrown into confusion, and awful then is the reaction in the community depending upon the movements of such institutions.

Let the plan above suggested be adopted and efficiency will be returned to the sound State Banks. Confidence will be restored—the floating capital of commerce and industry which supply the basis of circulation will again furnish the country with banking facilities to the full extent of its legitimate wants, which by the suspension, that floating capital has been turned into actual wealth which unless relieved very soon will work its own destruction and that of the people laboring under its pressure.

Under the plan proposed the floating capital deposited by commerce and industry in the banks and which in 1840 (see Gallatin), 1837 amounted to $72,000,000 (being equal to specie) would afford facilities to the extent of $217,000,000, whilst since 1837 our depreciated circulation has hardly exceeded $96,000,000 and such circulation being then made to expand or contract with such floating capital (see Gallatin 1841) will really find itself regulated by the legitimate commercial movement of the country, as the Bank of France, which with a capital of $3,764,649 francs sustained in 1840 on a specie basis a circulation of 204,110,971 fcs. and thus without having resource to a system disapproved by a large portion of the people, or to Europe where American credit is debased, the nation will find itself possessed of a working capital equal to all its legitimate wants. OPELOUSAS.

(To be continued.)

NO. V.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

To the Editors of the Bee:

No one, I presume, pretends to deny the advantages of a sound and uniform currency or the disadvantages of an irredeemable and fluctuating one, and all are, therefore, of course, desirous of having the former.

The greatest pains and industry have been used to inculcate on the public mind, and unfortunately with too much success, that the interests of banks are promoted by a state of suspension, whereas nothing is further from the fact—all past experience proves that their harvest for profit is when the currency is sound and steady, confidence unimpaired and business brisk. If the public suffer from the present position of affairs, the banks do so to a much greater extent, and are besides made to bear all the odium, into the bargain. There is then no question at issue as to the advantages or disadvantages of a suspension; and the great object and aim, I presume, is to arrive, if it is practicable, at a regular and permanent resumption, and to ascertain the best mode how and when it can be accomplished.

The suspension of the banks of Louisiana was an act of dire necessity—inevitable and unavoidable from the circumstances of the times both in Europe and the United States, and it is, and always has been notorious, to the most casual observer, that their interests, not only now but ever since the first suspension in 1837, was and is suffering to a dreadful extent, and no one period has existed since that time that the banks themselves have not been fully aware of this fact. Those who do not view the suspension as operating in this mode, on the interests of the banks, have yet to learn their A B C in the trade of banking.

If such then is the fact—if the banks are really such heavy sufferers from the present situation of affairs, the question occurs, why do they not resume at once? Simply, because it is impracticable in the situation of affairs in the Union generally, and in Louisiana in particular—a *general resumption at this time would be a general liquidation*—every claim would be at once brought forward for settlement in coin. The vaults of all the banks would be drained of every dollar, as rapidly as they could be paid out, and an immediate and general break down would be the consequence, followed by a sacrifice of all the great interests of the State including city property. Plantation, negroes and produce—a forced resumption never can prove successful—by a forced resumption I mean one attempted, under such circumstances as now exist, accompanied by a general belief, that it could not be sustained—such was the last resumption attempted in Philadelphia, where the banks in a few days paid out some 6 or 8 millions of dollars in specie, and then hopelessly broke down under it, when in other circumstances they would not have been called upon for as many cents and would have triumphantly succeeded, in maintaining specie payments—the mind shrink from the consequences to this State, arising from an abortive attempt to resume—laugh at it who may, there is little doubt but that foreign influence is this moment, actively employed towards producing this result, with a view to benefit from the state of affairs that would inevitably follow, as it is a well known fact that European capital has been offered for the purpose of compelling the banks of New Orleans to an immediate resumption, which whether successful or not, would have a most depressing influence on the value of our great staple as regards daily declining.

If any advantage has been or is derived by a state of suspension, it is realized by our planting interest, from the increased price obtained for their produce. A northern agent who is buying cotton in New Orleans, and can for the payment sell his draft on New York for 6 or 10 per cent. more for the action than if he was obliged to sell his bills at par, and the currency that is thus paid to the planter is equally valuable to him for the payment of his debts to banks or individuals, as specie could be under a state of resumption, our cotton and sugar would produce as much less as the *premium* that bills now command on the North, if we suppose they would be at par under a state of specie payments. Sight bills on New York are at this moment 6 per cent premium, which on our entire crop would be equal to one million of dollars. A portion of this, to be sure, the planters have to relinquish, so far as they require supplies from abroad, as they have to pay the same increased ratio of cost for such supplies, but which can bear but a small proportion comparatively speaking to the entire value of their crop. I am by no means bringing forward this incidental advantage to the planters, as an argument in favor of suspension, but adduce it to show that suspension is not altogether an unmixed evil, on all classes of our community.

From what has been already stated in former numbers of the numerous and heavy foreign drains upon us, it is, I think evident, that though exchanges at certain seasons may be in our favor, they are in the aggregate against us, and I consider the circumstance of the foreign debt, which now and other similar calls upon our current means, as one of the great obstacles to a regular and continued resumption. These foreign demands for debt, interest, &c., must of course be paid, and we must in some way find the ways and means for doing it, and the question arises shall we open the vaults of our banks and pour out their contents to the last dime into the gaping sacks of foreigners, or shall we hold on to them as the means and foundation for a *resumption* at a subsequent day and under more favorable circumstances, at a period when the changes that may be brought about by a continuance of the present state of things shall have occurred, without the risk that under the present aspect there will break down not only our banks but at the same time prostrate all the other leading interests of the state?

The fact that so large a portion of our circulation was represented by specie in the vaults of the banks, is what has given confidence in our currency, and maintained it so near to par value under a state of suspension. The abstraction of this specie and shipment of it elsewhere under a fruitless attempt to resume, would at once destroy that confidence, greatly depreciate the value and react generally in the most oppressive manner, for it must be recollected that the standard of value for the whole amount of the *deposits* in the Banks, is gauged by the value of their paper, and any decline or depreciation on the latter, equally affects the former.

An alarming and universal feature of the times is, that at this season, when, if ever, exchanges ought to be in our favor, they are actually against us, even by placing our currency on a specie basis: Sight checks on New York are at 8 per cent premium and specie only 4 1-2 to 6 per cent, so that if we were to resume to-morrow there would be an advantage of 3 to 3 1-2 per cent in favor of specie shipments over remittances in checks as the premium on specie in New York (3 4 to 1 per cent) would pay the expense for freight and insurance. How long could we stand under such a state of exchange? It is however not the *immediate* bearing that this has upon us, which is so alarming as the fact that our general situation and foreign indebtedness should in the very height and activity of our business season and when our means are at full command produce such a state of unfavorable balances against us. If such is the fact at this season, when our Levee is crowded and our warehouses crushed beneath the weight of produce, what will be the state of the case as business draws to a close and our produce becomes exhausted?

INVESTIGATOR.

MARRIED, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Abbé Manhaut, Mr. L. P. Deskey to Miss Adeline T. Price, second daughter of the late Thos. W. Price, Esq. of South Carolina. j11

NOTICE—The collection of State taxes on landed property, slaves, carriages, &c. will commence for the city and parish of Orleans within 30 days from the date of this advertisement. Persons who have neglected paying their taxes for 1840, are requested to do so immediately, if they wish to avoid prosecution. j11-3t

NOTICE—Having lost yesterday morning on the plantation of Mr. Calista Villeré, eight bank of the river four leagues below New Orleans, a note dated 1st January 1841, for the sum of three thousand, eight hundred and sixty three 80-100 dollars, payable Jan 1st, 1842, drawn by the said Mr. Villeré to my order, and fearing that said note may have fallen into bad hands, the public is cautioned not to negociate it, inasmuch as it is not endorsed by me. Any person who will restore it to me shall receive a liberal reward. JULES VERBET. 3t-j11

COLLECTIONS—A gentleman, whose acquaintance of the country is extensive, will leave the city on the 15th inst. for a collecting tour through a part of the parishes of this state, and Adams and Wilkinson counties in Mississippi. He will take charge of such claims as may be entrusted to him for collection, on moderate terms. Satisfactory reference will be given if required. Address L. L. L. at his residence corner of Calliope and Dryades streets. j11—3t

NOTICE—The person who through mistake has received, or to whom were sold, 36 boxes of 12 bottles each, Bordeaux wine, mark E. V., from the ship Chateaubriand, Capt Laborde, is requested to make the same known to the subscribers.
j11 LOREILHE & VALETON, 49 Royal st.

NOTICE—The co-partnership heretofore existing between CHS. DE BLANC and THOMAS B. EASTLAND, under the firm of De Blanc & Eastland, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Thomas B Eastland having purchased the entire interest of said De Blanc in the concern, will continue the business for his own account, and is charged with the settlement of the affairs of the late concern. CHS DE BLANC,
THO B EASTLAND,
New Orleans, 10th January, 1842. j11

HAVING understood that reports are in circulation that De Blanc & Eastland are responsible for us, either as drawers or endorsers, we hereby state that they are not now, nor have they ever been, in any way whatever, responsible for us for one dollar.
j11 DURRIVE & DE BLANC.

HAVING understood that reports are in circulation that De Blanc & Eastland are responsible for us, either as drawers or endorsers, we deem it but justice to them to state that they are not now, nor have ever been in any way responsible for us, for one dollar.
j11 LAYET & AMELUNG.

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, 10 January 1842.

THE triennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Banking House in this City on Saturday the 29d instant at 12 o'clock.
By order of the Board. WM. E. LEVERICH,
j11 Cashier

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—J & H Ameleng vs their creditors—No 3576—Tuesday, the 4th day of January, 1842—Present the hon A M Buchanan, Judge—By motion of George Strawbridge, Esq, of counsel for Jonathan Montgomery, testamentary executor of William Nott, deceased, syndic of the creditors of the insolvents, and on filing a supplemental tableau of distribution herein, it is ordered by the court that the creditors of the insolvents and all others interested show cause within ten days from the first publication of this rule, why the said supplemental tableau of distribution should not be confirmed and homologated and the funds distributed accordingly.
Extract from the Minutes.
j11—3 to 10d F LE BLANC, deputy clerk.

FOR SALE—The stock of a coffee house with its contents, situated in an advantageous position.
For price and conditions apply to
DIDION Broker.
Several hor ... ... ves for sale. j11

NOTICE—Detained in the jail of St John the Baptiste, the negro named PETER. He says he belongs to Mr. Shenett, a merchant in St. Charles street, New Orleans. The owner is requested to withdraw conformably to law.
... AN'S LUMINAS, Sheriff.
St. John Baptiste, Jan. 3, 1842. j11

The Louisiana State Bank vs. Wm. J. Whiting.

PARISH COURT—No. 14,401.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Hon. the Parish Court in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans will be sold at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets in this City on Monday the 14th February 1842 at 12 o'clock, M. the hereinafter described property seized in the above suit, to wit:

All and singular those two lots of ground situated in the suburb St. Mary of this City, in the islet comprised within Philippa, Perdido, Gravier, and Circus streets lying contiguous to each other and measuring, to wit:

The first forty-three feet and one and one half inch in front on Philippa street, English measure, by 90 feet in depth, French measure, and the second lot, English rule 30 feet in front on Philippa street, by ninety feet in depth French measure; together with all the buildings and improvements on said two lots of ground.

Terms cash.

V AMLAIN.
j11 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

NEW BOOKS.

RURAL SKETCHES, by Thomas Miller, author of A Day in the Woods, Beauties of the Country, &c.

The Poems of John G C Brainard, a new authentic collection, with an original memoir of his life.

Poems Narrative and Lyrical by Wm. Motherwell.

Gems of Modern Poets, with biographical notices; by S. C. Hall.

Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse and Emporium for Standard Literature.
j11 NORMAN, STEEL & Co. 14 Camp st

HOSIERY—Just landed a very complete assortment of cotton and silk hose, gloves, shirts and drawers received direct from the manufactories of Nottingham per. ship Shannon, from Liverpool for sale by
j11-3t BARBER, BRO'S & Co, 19 St Charles st

WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS—100 doz calico, muslin house, fancy American and French, for sale by
FRED BONIS, 36 Old Levee,
j11 between Bienville and Customhouse streets

FOR sale on the levee and landing ex ship Union from Bordeaux—60 casks red wine, medoc
FRED BONIS, 36 Old Levee,
j11 between Bienville and Customhouse streets

WINE—200 bxs red wine, Paulliac and St Julien, 1834 and 1836, for sale by
FRED BONIS, 36 Old Levee,
j11 between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

ROBERTS ALIMENTARY PRESERVES—400 do in boxes in oil; 400 do green peas in butter, for sale by
FRED BONIS, 36 Old Levee,
j11 between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

LUMBER—The cargo of vessel to arrive in a few days; consisting of inch board, weatherboards, flooring and scantling, for sale, to arrive, by
j11 J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

HATS—4 bxs silk hats for men and children for sale by
FRED BONIS, 36 Old Levee
j11 between Bienville and Customhouse streets

CHAMPAGNE WINE—guaranteed—100 baskets for sale by FRED BONIS, 36 Old Levee,
j11 between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

RED WINE of the celebrated Chateau Giscours—12 casks for sale by FRED BONIS, 36 Old Levee,
j11 between Bienville and Customhouse streets

WHITE WINE—Haut Barsac and Graves—60 bbls for sale by FRED BONIS, 36 Old Levee,
j11 between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

WHITE WINE—100 boxes Haut Barsac and Sauterne, 1827, for sale by FRED BONIS, 36 Old Levee,
j11 between Bienville and Customhouse streets

FINE ANISEED, Champion brand, for sale by
FRED BONIS, 36 Old Levee,
j11 between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

VERY old superior cognac for sale by
FRED BONIS, 36 Old Levee,
j11 between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

SWEET OIL—Clarified superfine for sale by
FRED BONIS, 36 Old Levee,
j11 between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

CORKS—100 m fine half long corks for sale by
J BONIS, 36 Old Levee,
j11 between Bienville and Customhouse streets

HAVANA SEGARS—A general assortment of all kind, constantly on hand, and for sale by
j11 BLASCO & SIMIDEL, 26 Common st

HATS—100,000 mens and boys' black and drab Russia, Nutra and fur hats, for sale by
j11 FROST & Co, No 8 Canal st

WOOL HATS—40 cases white and black wool hats, fine and common qualities, for sale by
j11 FROST & Co, No. 8 Canal st

HAVANA COFFEE—400 bags prime green, new crop, in store for sale by
j11 BLASCO & SIMIDEL, 26 Common st

HAVANA SUGAR—80 boxes white, in store and for sale by
j11 BLASCO & SIMIDEL, 26 Common st.

HAVANA SEGARS—A complete assortment of best Havana segars, always on hand, for sale by
j11 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

WHISKEY—25 bbls old rectified whiskey in store, for sale by M A ROBITAILLE,
j11 77 Common street

HAVANA SUGAR—50 boxes white, just received and for sale by RICE & HATHAWAY,
j11 71 Magazine street

LOAF SUGAR—The different numbers in store and for sale by RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st, Agents for New Orleans Sugar Refinery.

SPERM OIL—Pure sperm bleached winter pressed oil, for sale by RICE & HATHAWAY,
j11 71 Magazine street

SPERM CANDLES—200 boxes best New Bedford and Nantucket brands, in store and for sale by
j11 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

WINE—A few boxes very superior Chateau Lafitte and Beaune wine, for sale low by
j11 J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

BUTTER—100 kegs prime family butter in store and for sale by M A ROBITAILLE,
j11 77 Commerce st

WHITE WINE—100 baskets champagne wine, 100 half barrels white wine, for sale by
j11 LOISON & SILVESTRE, 38 Chartres st

RICE—Carolina—for sale by
j11 G GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

BAGGING—India and Kentucky for sale by
j11 G GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st

ROPE—Kentucky, Gerte and Russia, for sale by
j11 G GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

RAISINS—M R for sale by
j11 G GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st

COFFEE—Rio and St Domingo for sale by
j11 G GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st

PALM LEAF HATS—10 cases palm leaf hats, for sale by FROST & Co, No 8 Canal st

SUGARS—Havana white and brown in store, for sale by
j11 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

HAVANA COFFEE—Prime green, for sale by
j11 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

FLOUR—140 bbls superfine landing and for sale by
j11 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

TEA—Superior Young Hyson Tea, for sale by
j11 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

CORN—400 sacks corn in store and for sale by
j11 J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

FLOUR—480 brls superfine flour in store for sale by
j11 M A ROBITAILLE, 77 Commerce st

SHELLS—Wanted 3000 bbls of cockle shells delivered at Fort Jackson without delay.
Apply to CAPT J G BARNARD,
j10 6t Office Exchange Passage

COFFEE & SUGAR—1000 bags green Havana coffee 120 boxes white do sugar, for sale by
j10 CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co, 28 Old Levee

TOBACCO—640 bales superior leaf tobacco, 450,000 best Havana segars, 380 boxes lemons, for sale by
j10 CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co, 28 Old Levee

EXCHANGE, on New York at 75 days date, for sale by
WIGGIN & DAVENPORT,
j10 53 Magazine st

EXCHANGE on Boston at 60 days sight, for sale by
WIGGIN & DAVENPORT,
j10 53 Magazine st

PAPER for the use of Notaries—The finest ever imported in the United States, for sale at moderate prices by
j10 HERBAULT BROTHERS, 78 Bienville st

FINE RHENISH WINES of the Johannisberg, Rudesheimer, Steinberger and other brands, in boxes of 12 and 24 bottles, for sale by HERBAULT BROTHERS,
j10 78 Bienville st

KENTUCKY JEANS—The subscribers have just received and offer for sale an invoice of medium and superfine Kentucky Jeans for gentlemen's wear.
j10 E D HYDE & Co, 12 Chartres st

BRICKS—Wanted 200,000 bricks delivered at Fort Jackson, without delay.
Apply to CAPT J G BARNARD,
j10 6t Office Exchange Passage

CHAMPAGNE WINE—Superior qualities, Ai & Sillery sparkling, of the celebrated Grape, Star, Duke de Nemours, Yesteriaux, Lausseuc and Sons brands, &c. in baskets of 12 bottles, and 24 half bottles for sale by
j10 HERBAULT BROTHERS, 78 Bienville st

OLD 4th Proof Brandy, J. J. Dupuy and other brands—Swiss Absynth, 1st quality. Dubied father & son brand; assorted fruits and brandy (Strawberry, 3 apricot and 2 peach;) fine and superfine anisette of the Champion & Demas brands; superfine sweet oil; triple orange flower water in of 24 1-2 bottles; 150 boxes green peas, for sale by
j10 HERBAULT BROTHERS, 78 Bienville st

NOW LANDING from ship Union from Bordeaux, a few halfcasks and boxes of 12 bottles each, of fine white wine, superior genuine Haut Sauterne, the property of Mr Talford of St Germain, for sale—Also

25 half casks 60 boxes of 12 bottles white Sauterne wine, 1st quality, year 1836, the property of Mr. Marrack (Chateau Moulard) HERBAULT BROTHERS,
j10 78 Bienville st

WINES.—The subscribers offer for sale on the Levee, at moderate prices, the following articles, received from Marseilles by the ship Noble, and from Havre by the Governor Davis:—
200 casks wine of the Borgesse brand;
150 do do Y P, superior quality;
400 boxes assorted pickles;
3 jars Arles' sausages; 1 jar white nougat ...;
20 brls bird seed; 60 tons Cette white salt;
60 baskets Champagne superior quality;
10 Carboy's orange flower water.
V L GIRARD & Co,
j10—3t Corner Chartres and St Peter st

NOTICE.

F. NEWMAN has the honor to inform the public that the stock of

FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS,

Ordered by him from Europe, and which was on board the Orleans, has been unfortunately lost by the shipwreck of that vessel.

Towards the last of January, he will receive a second assortment, as complete as the first, for which orders were sent out to France, about the first September last, and which was to have left on or about the 1st November.

F. Newman requests his customers to wait until the arrival of the second assortment, as he can guarantee the choice, excellence and freshness of the seeds sent to him
j10 3t

DRY GOODS—Landing from ship Auburn and in store from other late arrivals, and which are offered for sale low by the subscribers for cash or approved city paper.
Virginia and Lowell negro cottons,
Boot, Mathues, Potapaco, and Lowell drillings,
Common, fine and superfine 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 9 8, 5-4 and 6-4 brown cottons,
do do do bleached do,
Negro blankets, fine bed blankets,
Linseys, Kerseys, plaids, checks, cottonades,
English, French and American calicoes, a great variety,
A general assortment of hosiery, linens, sattinetts,
Cloths, merinos, muslins, handkerchiefs, shawls, gloves and other articles in their line to which they invite the attention of planters and country merchants.
j10 E D HYDE & Co, 12 Chartres st

NEW ORLEANS FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber offers for sale an extensive assortment of elegant and useful furniture, Mahog any fancy and common chairs, looking glasses of all sizes, hair and moss mattresses, bolsters, pillows &c. &c. cheap for cash.
j10 WM GRANT, 23 Customhouse st

THE subscriber offers for sale a splendid coffeehouse counter, mahogany top, 20 inches wide and 24 feet long, with turned columns in front. Also, offers to rent the upper part of a house in front of the beef market, first municipality, suitable for a private boarding house. L A GUNZT,
j7 1aw tf 105 Old Levee, opposite the Market,

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—Succession of Barris—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can,) why the account presented by Josephine Pauline Henry, widow Barris, administratrix of the estate of L P Alcide Barris, should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the court, W F C DUPLESSIS,
j7 Register of Wills.

WINES—The subscribers are receiving and offer for sale on the Levee, now landing ex ship Washington, from Bordeaux.
41 casks St. Julien wine, good cargo 1832.
21 do do do do 1837.
2 do Chateaux Margaux, 1835.
2 do St. Julian, 1832.
2 do Old Margaux, 1835.
20 half casks white wine, Haut Sauterne 1833.
25 boxes white wine Haut Barsac in bottles, and half bottles. LOREILHE & VALETON,
j8 49 Royal st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Second night of Mr. D. MARBLE.

Last appearance of HERR CLINE.

First appearance of HERR CLINE'S GRANDMOTHER.

The wonderful SWISS FAMILY, La petite Carline—being their last appearance.

Benefit of HERR C. CLINE, and his last appearance.

TUESDAY, January 11th, 1842.

The Swiss Family will appear in their highly celebrated

TABLEAUX VIVANS.

To be followed by the celebrated play of

YANKEE IN TIME.

Tiras Jewittry ... Mr. D. Marble.

La petite CARLINE will dance the Cachuca.

The celebrated HERR CLINE will give an entire change of performance on the Elastic Cord.

The Morris Dance ... by the Swiss Family.

The whole to conclude with the interesting Drama of

LUKE THE LABORER.

Philip ... Mr. D. Marble.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the last night of the Grand Opera of NORMA.

On Thursday, third appearance of Mr. D. MARBLE.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

POYDRAS STREET.

Managers—Ludlow and Smith.

Mr. Thorne's Benefit.

Mr. J. Thorne has the pleasure of presenting his name (for the first time in many years) to the consideration of his friends and the public in general, this evening, in the way of a benefit—

TUESDAY, 11th January, 1842—

On which occasion he has selected a highly popular drama called the

ENGLISHMAN IN INDIA.

Tom Tape ... Mr. Thorne.
Gulnare ... Mrs. Farren.
Sally Scraggs ... Mrs. Petrie.

Between the play and farce,

MR. E. STONE, the unrivalled Juggler of China, And will also give a most astonishing exemplification of the Plato-onic Philosophy.

The whole to conclude with a new farce, for the first time in this Theatre, called,

TURNING THE TABLES.

Jack Humphries ... Mr. Thorne.
Jeremiah Bumps ... Mr. De Bar.
Patty Larkins ... Miss Petrie.

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE,

Corner of Hospital and Conde streets.

WARING, RAYMOND & Co, Proprietors, have the honor to announce to the citizens of New Orleans, that their collection of ANIMALS AND EQUESTRIAN TROOP, have arrived in this city, and will remain for one week only. Among the animals may be seen the stupendous Elephant, African Quagga, two living Asiatic Serpents, the Boa Constrictor and Anaconda, together with Lions, Tiger, Leopard, Dromedaries, Camel, Hyena, and specimen of the Rhinoceros or Unicorn.

MONSIEUR LE TORT,

The French Rider will appear every night.

The Circus Company consists of a fine stud of Horses, with the best talent in the country.

Will be opened this evening, January 4th, 1842, by a variety of Equestrian Performances

For particulars see small bills of the day.

Previous to the Equestrian Performance will be an exhibition of the animals.

Doors open at half past six. Equestrian performance to commence at half past seven.

Price of admission to the Circus and Menagerie, Box 75 cents, Pit 37½ cents.

☞ A good and efficient police will be engaged to preserve order.

☞ The Menagerie will be open for the reception of Visitors every afternoon from 1 till 4 o'clock, P.M. Admittance 25 cents. j4

ST LOUIS BALL ROOM,

SECOND GRAND CONCERT on Tuesday, 11th January, 1842.

THE public are respectfully informed that the celebrated Masters Hughes, whose performances on the Harp, Violin, and Concertina, (a newly invented instrument,) have created the utmost astonishment in the musical world, and have been universally acknowledged the most wonderful instances of musical precocity ever yet beheld throughout the principal cities of Europe and America, and the distinguished and much admired vocalist Mrs Franklin, principal singer to the musical societies of New York and Boston, intend giving one of their favorite concerts in the ball room of the St Louis Hotel, on Tuesday evening, January 11th, (being their 2d appearance in this city.)

Concert to commence at half past seven o'clock.

Tickets $1 each, may be had at the office of the St Louis Hotel.

Programmes will be delivered at the door. j10

GALLERY OF FINE ARTS,

At the Camp street Arcade, opposite Natchez street.

EXHIBITION of Paintings by American, French and English artists, including Dubufe's magnificent painting of *Heloise, Juan and Lambro*. Mr. Paris's full length portrait of the honorable Mrs. Norton, with portraits of distinguished Americans and other various subjects by Leslie Cooper, Inman Sully, Mount, ... Fowler, Ramage, Denoyers, Scheffer, Richard and other eminent artists, ancient and modern, too numerous to mention in an advertisement; the entire walls of this extensive room being covered with gems of art. Part of this superior gallery of paintings belongs to various gentlemen of this city, who wish to afford encouragement to the fine arts, and facilitate improvement of the public taste.

Admission 50 cents. Doors open from 9 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock at night. Children half price.
j10

CAFE DE PARIS,

LOUISIANA BALL ROOM,

Entrance on Exchange Alley, near St. Louis street.

On Thursday, January 13th, 1842,

GRAND DRESS AND MASKED BALL,

Price of admission, Gentlemen ... $1 00
Ladies ... 0 00

DRESS AND MASK BALL.

Louisiana Ball Room opposite the St. Louis Exchange.

SATURDAY, 15th January, will take place the third society and invitation ball at the Louisiana Ball Room, Cafe de Paris. Subscribers are requested to procure their tickets beforehand at the coffee house. The subscription list will be closed at 12 o'clock.

☞ The orchestra will be conducted by Mr. Kroll.

☞ Entrance in Exchange Passage by Conti or St Louis streets. TIOLLIER.

WASHINGTON BALL ROOM

ART. DUBORD, Manager.

BALLS take place on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS, of each week, through the season

LOST, a POCKET-BOOK, containing papers and letters of no value but to the owner, and addressed Tobias Kutemkamp & Co. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Office of the St Charles Hotel, or if more convenient to forward the papers through the post office to the house they are addressed to.
Jan. 8, 1841 j10—3t

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS executed in the shade, in half a minute, and in an apartment. The portrait is taken with equal success when the weather is cloudy. Copies may be seen on application at No. 173 Chartres street, opposite Jefferson, from 9 o'clock to half past 3, or at the Exchange.
One month only in New Orleans. j10 3t

WANTED to hire, a good female colored house servant, for a small family. Apply at 82 Gravier st

WANTED—A young man as out door clerk in a commission house; one who writes a good hand, and is well acquainted with business; none need apply who cannot give undoubted testimonials of good character and ability. Address Box W, 60 Post Office, giving references.

NEGROES—A likely negro girl, aged about 18 years, an excellent washer and ironer and a good cook. Also a negro man, aged 26 years, good field hand and blacksmith, for sale, on time, by
j8 J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

SPRING HILL COLLEGE.

THE young gentlemen who intend pursuing their studies at Spring Hill College, are requested to be ready to leave on Thursday, 13th. January, by the fine steamboat Creole.

Parents who may be disposed to confide their children to the paternal cares of the directors of the Spring Hill College, are requested to make arrangements before hand either with M. Bach, President of the college, now in New Orleans, or with Mr. Mons, or with Mr. Huchet Kernion, agent for the college. j7—6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, the undersigned, as syndic of the first section and first district of roads and levees in the parish of Point Coupee in the State of Louisiana, at the door of the courthouse in said parish, on the 20th day of January, 1842, at 10 o'clock a.m. will sell at public sale to the lowest bidder the making and repairing of the following roads and levees, viz: The making of the road and the repairing of the levee on the land belonging to James Ummons, being sections Nos. 3, 4, & 6, fronting on Old River; the making of the road and the repairing of the levee on land belonging to Henry Hopkins, commencing at the little Bayou Moreau and extending down the bank of the Mississippi river to the land of H T Williams; and the making of the road and levee on the land occupied by David Gay, beginning at said Bayou Moreau, and extending up the bank of the Mississippi river to the land of J F Phares; and he will also sell at the same time and place to the lowest bidder the filling up of said little Bayou Moreau and the big Bayou Moreau in said district. Said work is to be executed in accordance with the ordinances and regulations of the Police Jury of the parish of Point Coupee, and to be finished within 30 days from the 20th day of January, 1842.—Further particulars to be made known at the time of sale
By order of ALEXANDER ANDRY.
Syndic of roads and levees, first section first district of the parish of Point Coupee. j4 10t

FASHIONABLE STORE.

THE subscribers have the honor to inform the ladies of this city, that they have just opened a store No. 123 Royal street, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, in which they will find a splendid assortment of French goods, to wit:—
Linen cambric handkerchiefs.
Mousseline laine.
Rochel crape.
Calicoes.
Fancy, cashmere, and wadded shawls.
New silks.
Silk velvet scarfs.
Laces.
Embroideries of every kind and of the latest fashions, for sale at very moderate prices.
7 jan—6t ETOURNEAU & CO.

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE, and wholesale crockery warehouse, No 17 Camp street and No 84 Common street. Kitchen utensils, knives and forks, iron, tin & wood wares; baskets, brushes, &c; mats, fire sets, fenders, andirons; lamps, &c &c; china, glass and earthenware; japanned wares, &c; silver spoons and forks; German silver and Britannia wares; looking glasses, &c; constituting an assortment unequalled by any other in America, and offered at such extremely reduced prices, as will ensure the approval of all, who wishing to purchase, may examine the same. B BROWER & Co.

FOR SALE—A handsome assortment of embroidered collars, of different prices, to be had at the subscribers TH VOIZIN & Co, cor Royal and Toulouse sts, and St Charles and Canal.
j6—6t

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE entire furniture and fixtures of the well known and very desirable situation for a boarding house, corner Canal and Baronne streets, opposite the State House, is now offered for sale. There are 16 rooms and 2 parlors completely furnished. To persons desirous of undertaking an establishment of the kind, an excellent opportunity is now offered. For further particulars apply at the premises.
j7—3t

BESANCON, Clock maker, Engraver and Mechanist—a pupil of Breguet, makes and repairs, with as much perfection as at Geneva, (his country) every kind of watches, such as lepines, patent levers, chronometers, &c. He makes escapements, and guarantees his work, at very moderate prices, in order to deserve custom.
j7 1m No. 166 Royal street.

REMOVAL.

MADAME GRANET has removed to No. 20, Bourbon street, between Customhouse and Canal streets where her establishment is in full operation. j5-3t

WINES, BRANDY AND CORDIALS—Red wine in casks and boxes; white wines in half casks; port wine in boxes; brandy (Cognac and fine Champagne) in half pipes, quarter pipes and barrels; Champagne wine, lion brand; Swiss absynth; fruits in brandy; anisette and assorted cordials for sale by ST. VE. BARRETT.
11 Toulouse st

A MERCIER, Doctor of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, has established his residence at New Orleans, with a view of attending to the duties of his profession. His residence is No 154 Royal street, between Toulouse and St Louis streets. j4 1m

HOUSES TO LET—A frame two story house situated in Philippa street, between Common and Gravier streets containing five rooms, cabinets, &c. and gallery all around up stairs. The house is back from the street with a garden in front, and there is a plentiful supply of rain water on the premises.

A one story frame house situated on the south side of Canal street, between Treme and Marais streets, containing four rooms, cabinets, &c.—galleries front and rear and a spacious garret to which there is access by a commodious staircase, &c. Large yard, stoop, &c. &c.

A one story frame house situated in Treme street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets, containing four rooms, gallery in the rear, with cabinets, &c. &c. Apply to B & A SOULIE,
j10 44 Bienville st, up stairs

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY R B SYKES.

DRY GOODS, clothing, boots, and brogans will be sold this day, Tuesday 11th inst. at 10 o'clock at his auction store, 51 Magazine street opposite Banks' Arcade.

A general assortment of dry goods and clothing.

Also 50 cases boots, brogans and shoes.

At 12 o'clock, Groceries. j11

BY L A GARIDEL.

THIS DAY, 10th January, will be sold at 4 o'clock, P. M, on the Levee, between Jefferson and St Peter streets, now landing from the schooner Juanita, from Barcelona and Malaga,

3 pipes red wine;
92 casks do
16 bbls brandy;
45 do soft shelled almonds;
20 sacks almonds;
... boxes bunch grapes;
100 half do do
... quarter do do
70 jars Malaga grapes;
4 boxes oranges;
70 do limes;
... jars sweet oil;
... white peas;
... sweet Malaga wine;
... anchovies;
... pounds saffron;
... ... ;
... box phosphoric matches.

Conditions at the sale. j11

CAMP STREET AUCTION MART!

Slaves! Slaves!

BY J A BEARD & Co.

WILL be sold at auction this day (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock at the auction mart, Camp st, opposite Natchez street.

The following slaves which will be sold without reserve.

ISAAC, 13 years, a good plough boy, fully guaranteed Terms 60 days credit for approved paper.

SOLOMON, 11 years, a first rate house boy, fully guaranteed. Terms cash.

JOHN, 11, creole, a first rate house boy, speaks French and English fully guaranteed. Terms cash.

JULY, 16, good general house servant and gig driver and useful in a drug store. Speaks French and English. Fully guaranteed. Terms cash.

CHARLES, 26 years, field hand, fully guaranteed, terms cash.

NED, 20 years do do guaranteed excepting being near sighted. Terms cash.

RACHEL, 21, good washer and ironer, fully guaranteed terms cash.

Further particulars at sale. j11

BY R B SYKES.

Postponed Sale.

Positive sale of Fruits.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 12th inst, at 12 o'clock, at his auction store, 51 Magazine st, opposite Banks' Arcade,

3607 boxes M R raisins,
300 do L do.
40 do C do,

The above fruits is the balance of the cargo of the brig Kenhowa, all of Jno Kreisler brand, the best imported this season, all in fine order.

Terms at sale, which will be liberal. j8

BY A FERNANDEZ.

Sale positive and without reserve.

ON Thursday next, 13th inst., at 4 o'clock, PM, opposite the Triangular house, Second Municipality, now landing ex ship Lagrange, from Marseilles, will be positively sold—

150 casks Bandol wine, superior quality;
251 boxes old Hermitage wine;
70 do white grave wine,
40 do St Julian wine.

Conditions at the sale. j11

BY JOS. A. BEARD & CO.

Unlimited sale of real Estate in the 2nd Municipality.

By consent of parties.

WILL be sold at auction on Thursday, 13th instant, at 12 o'clock at the St. Louis Exchange.

The following valuable property located in the best commercial part of the 2d Municipality, which will be sold by consent of all parties interested to the highest bidder, viz:

4 valuable building lots in the square bounded by Magazine, Foucher, Lafayette and Girod streets.

Lot No 1, forming the corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets, and measures 26 feet 3 inches and 6 lines front on Magazine street by 80 feet 2 inches and 3 lines deep on Lafayette street.

Lot No 2 measures 26 feet 3 inches and 6 lines front on Magazine street, by 80 feet 2 inches and 3 lines in depth on the line dividing it from No 1.

Lot No 3 measures 25 feet 4 inches and 2 lines front on Foucher street and 26 feet 4 inches in the rear, by 66 feet 11 inches and 4 lines on one line and 91 feet 6 inches and 7½ lines on the line dividing it from No. 4.

Lot No 4 measures 26 feet 4 inches and 2 lines front on Foucher street and 26 feet 4 inches in the rear, by 91 feet 6 inches and 7½ lines deep on the line dividing it from lot No 3 and 80 feet 2 inches and 3 lines on Lafayette st, said lot, forming the corner of Lafayette and Foucher streets.

Terms—$1,000 cash on lots No. 1 and 2, and $600 cash, on lots No. 3 and 4.

On March 1st—$2,500 cash, on lots No. 1 and 2.
$1,200 cash on lots No. 3 and 4.

The balance at 12 months, for notes, &c. &c.

The notes to be drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of vendors with mortgage until final payment—if the notes are not paid at maturity to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, the holders reserving the right to allow the same to remain unpaid.

Acts of sale before C. Pollock esq, notary public, at the expense of purchasers. j8

FOR GALVESTON—TEXAS.

Regular Packet for Saturday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. precisely.

The splendid coppered and copper fastened low pressure steam ship NEW YORK, John T. Wright, commander, will positively sail as above stated.

This boat was built expressly for sea, is of 400 tons burthen, and has been put in complete order, with new and powerful boilers, and has every accommodation for the comfort of cabin and steerage passengers.

No berths or state rooms considered secured till paid for. Freight taken and landed only at Galveston. New Orleans bank notes only taken for freight or passage.

For freight or passage having spacious and splendid furnished accommodations, (all state rooms,) apply on board at Stanville street wharf, or to
j11 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st

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

STEAM BOAT AMARANTH FOR ST LOUIS—this day—The new light draught fast running steamboat AMARANTH, Atchinson master, will leave for St. Louis and intermediate ports this day (Tuesday) the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. positively. For freight or passage apply on board at long wharf or to CHARLES DOANE & Co,
j11 50 Poydras st

FOR ST LOUIS & ILLINOIS RIVER—The superior and fast running steamboat ALTON, Carlisle, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will leave as above, on Tuesday the 11th inst. For balance of freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board, or to
j7 J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

PASSENGER BOAT.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI and all intermediate landings—The superior and fast running passenger cabin steam boat CHIEFTAIN, R S Buckle, master, is now in readiness to receive freight, and having a large proportion of her cargo engaged, will depart on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight of the remainder or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board, opposite Poydras street, or to HAWTHORN & WOODS,
j10 63 Gravier st

FOR BAYOU TUNICA, BAYOU SARA AND PORT HUDSON, and intermediate landings—The regular packet PERSIAN, Jesse Hart, master, will leave for the above ports every Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m. Returning, will leave Bayou Sara and Port Hudson on Saturday at 10 o'clock a m. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board, or to
STETSON & AVERY, or to
j5 HAWTHORN & WOODS, Gravier st

FOR VERMILLION—The new and splendid steamer WAVERLY, having been purchased expressly for the trade by Capt S T Smith, of the Zephyr, will ply regularly during the season, between New Orleans and Vermillion, having splendid accommodations. Apply on board, or to FOLLAIN, BELLOCQ & DEGELOS,
d24 St Louis st

FOR ST MARTINSVILLE, (Attakapas)—The well known steamer ZEPHYR, Capt Smith, is hourly expected to arrive, when she will commence her regular trips between New Orleans and St Martinsville. The Zephyr has been thoroughly repaired, and has first rate accommodations. For further particulars, apply to
HALL, BEIN & CLAPP,
d24 69 Tchoupitoulas st

FOR NEW YORK—(To sail Thursday, the 13th inst.)—The splendid and fast sailing ship BRITANNIA, Capt Cook, will sail as above. For freight of 300 bales cotton or bulk thereof, or cabin and steerage passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to the captain on board 3 tiers above Orleans Press, or to
W HENRY PARKS, 23 St Charles st
j11

FOR PHILADELPHIA—(Hand's Line)—The A 1 packet barque JOSEPHINE, Johnson, master, will positively sail on Wednesday, 12th inst., and can take the bulk of fifty bales cotton and five hundred pigs lead, apply to the captain on board or to
j11 J D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st.

FOR BOSTON—(Packet Line)—The new A 1 and fast sailing ship NORFOLK, Capt Snow, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply on board opposite the Orleans Cotton Press, or to
j11 J A MERRITT, 53 Camp st.

FOR HAVANA—(On Saturday, 15th inst.)—The fine brig PACIFIC, Capt Magaden, will positively sail as above, for freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to W HENRY PARKS,
j11 23 St Charles st

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The fast sailing A 1 ship OHIO, Capt. Lyon, will have immediate despatch. For passage only, having packet accommodations, apply to the master on board, at pier 38, First Municipality, or to
j11 B & J P WHITNEY, 72 Camp st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 superior British ship THEMIS, Capt. Brown, is now loading for the above port. For freight of 500 bales cotton apply to
A L ADDISON & CO, or to
j11 B & J P WHITNEY, 72 Camp st.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER—The coppered and copper fastened brig FAVORITE, of 175 tons burthen, in prime order for any voyage, copposed only three months since. For terms, apply to
j10 THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

FOR NEW YORK—To sail Wednesday the 12th inst.—Passage Only—The A 1 and fast sailing brig NEW ORLEANS, Allain, master, having her entire cargo engaged, will sail as above. For passage having handsome accommodations, apply to
j10 FOSDICK & BROTHER, 67 Camp st

FOR NEW YORK—Louisiana and New York Line—To sail on Wednesday the 12th instant—The fast sailing packet ship TAZOO, Captain Edward Cornell, has nearly all of her cargo engaged and going on board, will sail as above, her regular day.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Vegetable market, or to
j10 J E WOODRUFF, 70 Camp st

☞ The packet ship Oconee, captain Jackson, will succeed the Yazoo and sail on her regular day.

FOR NEW YORK—New York and New Orleans Line, to sail on Wednesday next, 12th inst—The new and splendid Packet ship JOHN MINTURN, Capt. D. Stark, having nearly all her cargo on board will positively sail as above. For light freight or passage apply to the Captain on board opposite the mint, or to
j10-3t J W STANTON & Co, 36 Poydras st

FOR BOSTON—To sail Wednesday the 12th.—The A 1 and very fast sailing ship ECHO, capt. E. Perry, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail as above. For the freight of 100 bales of cotton or the bulk thereof or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply on board opposite the Orleans Cotton Press, or to FOSDICK & BROTHER,
j10 66 Camp st

FOR HAVRE—The A 1 fast sailing French ship GUILLAUME TELL, having a part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
j10 LARUE & PREVOST, 6 Royal st, Museum's row.

FOR MOBILE—via the River—Tuesday the 11th—The new schr ROB ROY, Capt Stoddard, will take freights at low rates, and sail on Tuesday. For freights apply on board opposite the Triangular stores or to FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st
j8

FOR BALTIMORE—To night—Passage only—The A 1 barque MARINE, will sail to night at 6 o'clock, at which hour passengers will be on board. For passage only apply on board opposite the foot of Benette street, or to
j8 FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st

FOR BALTIMORE.

The fast sailing A 1 ship WANAW, Mendell master, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged will have immediate despatch for the above port. Goods shipped by this vessel are landed at Baltimore within the Basin at Frederick street dock or extra drayage paid from the point. For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodation apply to Capt. Mendell on board, port 30, 2nd Municipality, or to
j6 W C WHITRIDGE, 74 Magazine st

☞ Charges paid on all goods to be forwarded.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The A 1 splendid and very fast sailing ship Sidney, capt. Robert Cowen, will meet with immediate despatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged.

For freight of 200 bales cotton or passage, apply to
7j LEVI H. GALE, 93, Common St.

SALES AT AUCTION

BY A. L. FERNET.

Choice slaves.

WILL be sold on Tuesday next, 11th January, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange:

The negro woman Eugenie, from 23 to 24 years of age, about 14 years in the country, speaks French and English, is a good cook, good washer, passable ironer and children's nurse—with her son Eugile, aged 12 months. Eugenie is recommendable as an excellent subject, and fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

Conditions—Half cash, and the balance at 6 months, in a note drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and bearing mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before Felix Percy, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

The two slaves will only be delivered when the conditions of the sale are fulfilled. j10

BY BENJAMIN KENDIG.

Valuable building lots.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 11th January, at Banks Arcade at 12 o'clock four valuable building lots fronting Hevia st in the square bounded by Hevia, Girod and Freret. Terms—$300 cash on each lot, and the balance in 12 18 and 24 months, for notes without endorsers, bearing mortgage and 10 per cent. if not paid at maturity.

One lot on Polymnia st between Apollo and Dryades measuring 27 feet 10 inches front by 13 feet 11 inches in depth. Terms—$300 cash, and the balance in 12, 18 and 24 months as above.

One lot on Apollo st between Polymnia and Felicity sts measuring 30 feet front by 100 feet in depth. Terms—$300 cash, balance in 12, 18 and 24 months, as above.

Two squares of ground in Huntsville, as per plan, suitable for gardeners. Terms—$100 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years from 31st March 1842. j10

BY A L FERNET.

Slaves.

WILL be sold on Tuesday next, the 11th of January, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange:

William, 20 years old, title only guaranteed.

Iphren, 34 years old, field hand and drayman.

Maria, 20 years of age, field hand, with her boy 5 months old.

Matilda, 16 years old, house servant.

Precilia, 15 years of age, house servant.

Said four slaves fully guaranteed against the vices & maladies prescribed by law.

Terms—cash.

Acts of sale before Pollock esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

200 bales Lowell Sheeting and osnaburgs.

BY VINCENT & DE FERRIET.

WILL be sold on Wednesday next, 12th inst at 10 o'clock, for account of the owners, at the store No. 58 Magazine st.

200 bales Lowell sheetings and osnaburgs.

250 casks nails

Best quality Swede iron Nails.

Catalogues specifying the different qualities and forms will be ready the day previous to the sale j6

BY J A BEARD & Co.

Valuable Creole Servants.

WILL be sold at auction on Tuesday 11th inst, at 12 o'clock, at the auction mart Camp st, opposite Natchez, the following slaves sold on account of departure of owner for Europe:

Annette, about 30 years old, a first rate house servant, good cook, washer and ironer (pregnant) and her son John, 4 years old.

Betsey, about 40 years, a faithful servant, good washer and ironer and cook, and her daughter

Marie—15 years, nurse and house girl, fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law

The above slaves are of good character.

Terms—6 and 12 months credit for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, with mortgage until final payment.

The above slaves can be purchased at private sale, by application to the auctioneers. j7

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

Succession sale of Elihu Shields.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 11th of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the St Louis Exchange, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Probate Court in and for the parish and City of New Orleans, bearing date November 24, 1841 and under the direction of Jas. M. Taylor, executor of the late Elihu Shields,—

The following slaves belonging to said succession.—

1st. Peter, mulatto man, aged about 36 years, a drunkard, runaway and sickly.

2d. Elizabeth, mulattress, aged about 28 years, has absented herself several times, and is sickly.

3d. Leah, negress, aged about 31 years, subject to drunkenness and running away

Titles only guaranteed.

Terms, cash. d6, 20—j8, 11

BY S. GUINAULT.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 11th January 1842, at noon precisely, at the City Exchange St. Louis st, for account and risk of Mr Louis Dupre, who refused to act in conformity with the terms of the adjudication made to him on the 30th November, 1841:

Eulalie, a creole negress, about 46 years old, good cook, ironer, washerwoman and house servant; warranted free from the vices and diseases prescribed by law.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at one years' credit, in a note bearing date of the 30th November, 1841, satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale drawn before Jos. Cuvilier, notary public.
d31—6td, 4, 7 and 11

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

Peter B. Beverley vs. Eugene Sheridan—No. ——

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. the United States' Circuit Court for the eastern district of Louisiana, I have seized and shall expose to public sale at the St Louis Exchange in St Louis street, on Monday, the 17th day of January, 1842, at 12 o'clock, the following slaves, viz:

Letty, a negro woman aged 30 or 40 years.

Billy, a colored boy aged about 7 years.

Sylvania, a negro child, aged about 3 years.

Terms—cash.

d16—3aw A SIDNEY ROBERTSON, U S M.

COURT OF PROBATES—Parish of St. Charles—Estate of Ambroise Brou, deceased.—On Thursday 27th of January, 1842, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold by the undersigned, judge and ex-officio auctioneer in and for the parish of St Charles, on the premises, pursuant to a judgment from the honorable Court of Probates in and for the said parish, bearing date the 18th of December, instant, rendered in the case of Seraphine Scenes, widow of Ambroise Brou, vs. Seraphine Brou, administratrix of the succession of the late Ambroise Brou, the following described property, viz:

1st. A certain tract of land situate and lying in this Parish, at about ten leagues from the city of New Orleans, on the right side of the Mississippi, divided into the following lots, agreeably to a plan now deposited in the office of the Parish Judge of this Parish, and to be exhibited on the day of sale, viz:

Lot No. 1, measuring one arpent, more or less front on the river, by eighty in depth, bounded above by the property of Francois Troxler, and below by lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2, measuring five arpents, more or less front on the river, by 80 in depth, bounded above by lot No. 1, and below by lot No. 3, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting mostly in dwelling houses, kitchen, barn, cabins, sugar and draining houses, steam engine, negro cabins &c.

Lot No. 3, measuring one arpent, more or less front on the river by 80 in depth, bounded above by lot No. 2, and below by lot No. 4, with the exception of the buildings now on said lot, which are the property of Mr. Foster Malms, and which had to be removed by him

Lot No. 5, measuring one arpent, more or less front on the river, by 80 in depth, bounded above by lot No. 3 and below by

Lot No. 4, measuring one arpent front by 80 in depth, adjoining above No. 4 and below the property of Mr. Elos Dervin.

2nd. The following slaves:

Laurent, a creole negro, about 60 years old, a cooper, sickly, together with his wife Rosette, creole negress, 50 years old.

Andrew creole negro, ploughman, about 34 years old, with his wife Sylla, American negress, field hand, 42 years old, and their child André, 10 years old.

Nelson, American negro, about 35 years old, field hand, with his wife Caroline, American negress, 38 years old and their children Sylly, 5 years old, Alexander 7 years old and Washington 2 years old, maimed.

Bill Coy, American negro, about 32 years old, hostler, sickly, with his wife Francoise, creole negress, 27 years old, and their child Charles, 7 years old

Tom, American negro, about 30 years old, cooper, cartman and ploughman, with his wife Arthemise, creole negress 28 years, old, house servant and washer-woman, and their children Auguste, 10 years old, Ursule 7 years, Emeraude, 4, and Louise 3 years old

James, African negro, 65 years old, sickly; Maman, African negro, 60 yrs old, sickly, Boucari, African negro, about 50 yrs, sickly, St. Roch, African negro, 45 yrs old, field hand; Edouard, creole negro 45 years old, ploughman and cartman; Constin, creole negro, 35 years old, cartman and ploughman; Henry, creole negro, 36 years old, Ben, driver, American negro, 34 yrs old, ploughman, Weker, American negro, 25 years old, field hand; Robin, American negro, 36 years old, field hand; Pierre, creole negro, 42 years old, field hand; Jack, African negro, 45 years old, field hand; Sam, American negro, 40 years old, sickly, field hand; Phill, American negro, 32 years old, field hand; Gros Joe, American negro, 60 years old, field hand; Peter, American negro, 45 years old, field hand; Abraham, American negro, 36 years old, field hand; Joseph, from St Domingo, 30 years old, field hand; Isaac, American negro, 30 years old, field hand; John Groom, American negro, 30 years old, ploughman; Henry, American negro, 32 years, field hand; Andrew, American negro, 36 years old, field hand, and somewhat of an engineer; Antoine, creole negro, 36 years old, cartman and ploughman; Pierre Pagnol, American negro, 34 years old, having one arm maimed, Joe Congo, creole negro, 30 years old, cartman; Crispin, American negro, 38 years old, one eye blind, field hand; Manuel American negro, 31 years old, sickly, field hand; Jean Pierre, African negro, 30 years old, field hand; Jules, creole negro, 25 years old, ploughman and cartman; Severin, creole negro, 17 years old, cartman and ploughman; Bardow, creole negro, 16 years old, with a hernia, cartman and ploughman, Lafleur, African negro, 40 years old, short sighted; Hilaire, creole negro, 20 years old, house servant and coachman; Voltaire, creole griffe, 15 years old, house servant; Sylvain creole negro, 50 years old, sickly; Lusey, African negress, 60 years old, having a cancer, field hand; Jane, creole negress, 14 years old; Marianne, creole negress, 17 years old, house servant; Emeline, creole negress, 50 years old, field hand, Phillis, American negress, 34 years old, house servant, and her child Helena, 9 years of age; Bazile, creole negress, 41 years old, washer-woman and ironer, with the orphan Baptiste, 3 years old; Esther, American negress, 35 years old, cook; Henriette, American mulatress, 35 years old, field hand; Rosette, creole negress, 48 years, field hand.

3rd. Ten cows, ten pair broke oxen, about twenty heifers, 16 mules, 2 old horses, a certain quantity of implements of husbandry, carts, carpenter, cooper and blacksmith's tools, an old barouche, together with a variety of household and kitchen furniture, silver spoons and forks, &c. &c.

Conditions—The lots of land, payable one fifth cash, and the balance at one, two and three years credit; the slaves one-fifth cash, and the balance at one and two years credit, the cattle, horses, mules, implements of husbandry and other moveable effects, cash. The notes given to be satisfactorily endorsed, made payable at one of the banks of New Orleans, and secured by special mortgage on the land and slaves till complete payment.

N. B. Acts of sale to be passed before the judge notary of this parish at the expense of purchasers.

Parish of St Charles 24th December, 1841.
d27 4t law J. L. LABRANCHE, Judge.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of St. Bernard—Court of Probates—Succession of Antoine Bienvenu, père.—By virtue of an order from the Court of Probates in and for this Parish, will be sold by the undersigned, on Wednesday the 12th of January, 1842, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the plantation of said deceased, in this Parish, the following property and cattle belonging to said estate, to wit:

14 horses, 31 mules, 5 pair of oxen, 14 cows, 10 calves, 230 sheep, one coach, one gig, 11 carts, four thousand cords of wood, a lot of chains, a lot of cabins, 16 cross cut saws, a lot of spades, hoes and axes, five sugar kettles, a steam sugar mill, six arpents of canes, one billiard table, together with a variety of household and kitchen furniture, silver spoons and forks, &c. &c.

Conditions of the sale—All sums under one hundred dollars, cash; and all sums above, sixty days credit; the sugar kettles and steam mill, one year's credit, the whole in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the heirs, and no effects to be delivered until the conditions of the sale be complied with.

Parish of St. Bernard, this 29th Day of December, 1841.
d29 OCTAVE S ROUSSEAU, Judge.

PLANTATION MEDICINES—The subscribers, aware of the importance to planters and physicians, of having medicines which can be relied on as fresh and genuine, have taken particular care in the selection of their stock, and from the arrangements they have made in London, Paris and New York, for receiving constant fresh supplies, they will always be prepared to furnish planters and physicians with medicines which they will guarantee of superior quality. SICKLES & Co., Druggists,
d27 3m 67 ... Canal st

NEW ORLEANS DANCING ACADEMY,

No 101 Royal street, between Conti and St Louis

THIS institution under the direction of Mr. DEVOTI, is opened. Classes will be held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 6 to 9 p. m. Private lessons will be given during the day at the academy or in any part of the city.

For further information, apply to Mr E Bartus, 401 ...

$100 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN—Three mules have been stolen from the brick yard of the undersigned; 2 of them are of dark color and one bay, marked on the left thigh H. A. The above described mules were stolen about two months ago with also ... whomsoever will make discover the said animals a reward of thirty dollars, and will give a further reward of one hundred dollars to the one who will inform me who is the thief so that I may have him brought to justice. HORTAIRE ANDRY

P. S.—The two dark colored were purchased by me from Berthier Fortier Esq. parish of Jefferson, and the bay from the Orleans Cotton Press. j3—10t

A D RINCK, Portrait Painter, having returned from the country, has the honor to inform the public, that he has opened his study, at the residence of Dr Thomas, at the corner of Royal and St Antony streets.
j4 6t A RINCK

HOUSE TO RENT—The house situated No. 147 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse, and now occupied by Mr Pouget, jr.
Apply to Antoine Bel, No. 248 Bourbon street. j10 3t

LOWELL COTTONS—50 bales No 1, 2 and 3 plain and twilled, for sale by j1 FROST & Co, 8 Canal st