The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - - - 5

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Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
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Banks, insurance offices, public institutions, 80

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J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON. JOHN PARRINGTON.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 81 Canal street,
m6 New Orleans

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st Division, L. M.
New Orleans, March 1st, 1845.
GENERAL ORDER No. 2.
1. An election will be held on Saturday, the 29th day of March instant, for a Brigadier General for the [illegible] brigade First Division L. M. vice Brigadier General E. B. Trist, whose commission has expired.
2. The polls will be opened at Donaldsonville, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. under the superintendence of Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Pugh, of the 7th Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel V. Armant, commanding the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment.
3. Should it happen that any regiment, battalion, or separate corps within the brigade be not organized, the commanding officer will issue the necessary orders for the election of company officers, who, when elected, shall be mustered by him for the election of field officers.
By order of John L. Lewis, Major General commanding 1st military division of the State of La.
STE. COLOMBE DAVIS, Aid-de-Camp
3m

HEAD QUARTERS,
New Orleans, January 28, 1845.
GENERAL ORDER, No 11.
AN election will be held on the first Saturday in May next, 2d Division, L. M.) for the purpose of electing a Major General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major General E Bossier.
The polls will be opened from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M. at such places as designated in each Brigade, viz:
4th Brigade ....at........Vermillionville
11th do ....at........Alexandria.
8th do ....at........Natchitoches.
6th do ....at........Monroe.
10th do ....at........Vidalia.
By order of the Commander in Chief.
J A ARMANT, Adj and Insp General
j30 3t m

MANDEVILLE COLLEGE.
IN the establishment of this Institution, an attempt has been made to form a Northern College adapted to a Southern population. We will briefly state what means we have at our disposal, and in what manner we intend to employ them.
Situated within a short distance of the South Western Metropolis, on a spot entirely exempt from all epidemic diseases, and offering the convenience for bathing in the salubrious waters of Lake Pontchartrain, we believe the location of the College to be unsurpassed within the limits of our State.
In conformity with our plan, the instruction of the students is confided to northern professors. Gentlemen selected in the northern Colleges—the professors of the French and Spanish only excepted.
LEWIS ELKIN, President
The following gentlemen, having their sons in the Institution, will give all desired information:—
Hon. Wm. Freret.
Hon. Edward Simon, of the Supreme Court.
Hon. Manuel White.
Hon. Judge Jouve, Covington.
F B Labone, Esq. — R J Palfrey, Esq.
Thomas Toby, Esq. — Richard M. Carter, Esq.
Gustavus Schmidt, Esq. — Louis Lessassier, Esq.
Richard Charles, Esq. — John Martin, Esq.
Theophile Fortier, Esq. — J P Whitney, Esq.
Alexandre Phillips, Esq. — Joachim Kohn, Esq.
J A Barelli — J B Leeds, Esq.
Theodore Shute, Esq. — Daniel Frederick, Esq.
A F Lassus, Esq. — Thomas Fellows, Esq.
Philip Guesnon, Esq., is the Agent of the College.
j7 3m

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH JACONETS, CAMBRICS, LAWNS ORGANDIES, LACE MUSLINS AND STRIPED AND PLAIDED BATISTES, BAREGES AND BALZORINES, just opened, of Fresh Importation, at very low prices.
C. M. SIMPSON, 23 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse st, has just received from Europe and New York a large and splendid assortment of New Spring Goods mentioned above to which he invites the attention of purchasers. Among his stock will be found the newest styles of Spring Goods which will be sold at the lowest possible prices, viz:
One case yardwide French lawns, fast colors, 25 cts
One case do do jaconets, do 31
One case do do do do 37
One case do do do do 50
One case do do do very rich, 62
One case splendid organdie lawns, at 50
One case embroidered organdies, $5 per robe.
Rich French muslins, warranted fast colors and yard wide from 37½ to 50 [illegible]
Two cases Bareges and Balzorines, from 25 to [illegible]
Two cases extra rich at 62 and 75 cts, such as will be [illegible]
Five cases heavy dish linen for family use.
Three cases linen cambric hdkfs. from 1s to $10 each.
Three cases cotton and linen mosquito netting.
Five cases cotton hose, comprising white hose and half hose, mixed, blue and grey, and black cotton and silk do.
Also, selling off a large assortment of calicoes from 6 cts to 12½ cts per yard, warranted colors and handsome styles; together with a full assortment of Family and Plantation Dry Goods. m1—6t

LETTER PAPER—French letter paper, very fine vellum, for European postage, in boxes of twenty-five reams, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas.

SEGARS—of various brands and descriptions, a very large and assorted stock, imported from Havana, on hand and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, m1 34 Tchoupitoulas

FRESH SEEDS.
MR. LELIEVRE has the honor of informing his customers that he has just received per ship Champlain, a fine assortment of flower and vegetable seeds of the crop of 1844. j24 1m

COAL at five bits per barrel delivered—4000 barrels of superior Pittsburgh coal, all screened and in large pieces, for sale by the cart load and delivered free of cartage at five bits per bbl. W E & R MURPHY, 135 Old Basin

NEW AND FASHIONABLE SPRING GOOD FOR LADIES DRESSES.
C. M. SIMPSON, 23 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse, has just received by the recent arrivals from France and New York, the following new goods:
1 case Balzorines, low priced;
1 do rich and medium price;
1 do extra rich, entirely new designs;
1 do new plaid French lawns;
1 do new jaconets, very low;
Several cartons barege scarfs and fancy handkerchiefs; 1 case new and rich silks, for dresses, which will be sold at very low prices;
2 cases parasols, new styles;
Several cases of calicoes at all prices;
Also—Selling off at less than cost, a large quantity of Cashmeres de laines, crapes, chusans, &c. together with a full and complete assortment of dry goods suited to family use. 1 13

LATE PUBLICATIONS.
TAYLOR'S Manual of History, Ancient and Modern, edited by Professor S. C. Henry.
Stanley's Life and Correspondence of Dr. Thos. Arnold.
Recent Improvements, being a Supplement to Dr. Ure's Great Dictionary.
Bishop Southgate's Reply to the Missionaries at Constantinople.
Bishop Onderdonk's Trial—Also, his Statement of Facts, connected with the Trial.
The Two Apprentices, a Tale for Youth, by Mary Howitt.
Just received and for sale by J B STEEL, 14 Camp street,
f27 Successor to Norman, Steel & Co.

NAUTICAL BOOKS.
BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATOR, 14th edition, 1844.
NAUTICAL ALMANACS for 1845 and '46.
BLUNT'S AMERICAN COAST PILOT, 14th edition, improved.
SHIP MASTER'S ASSISTANT and Commercial Digest, first edition.
MERCHANTS' AND SEAMENS' EXPEDITIOUS MEASURER, 1844.
Just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & Co, Law Booksellers and Stationers, cor Camp and Gravier
f27

SUPERFINE CORDIALS, fruit juice preserves, fruits in brandy and in syrup, from Messrs Badin Rose, of Paris. The undersigned have received and offer for sale:—40 cases cherries in brandy, 10 do preserves; 25 do assorted fruits, and halves; 12 do Maraschino de Zara; 6 do Dantzic; 6 do cream of tea; 10 do sirop; [illegible]; 4 do gooseberry syrup; 4 do gooseberry and raspberry juice. LOREILHE & Co,
f27 corner Royal and Customhouse

THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms, the following articles—1000 barrels favorite St. Louis flour; 219 barrels Mess, M O and Prime Pork; 300 barrels Prime and M O Beef; 300 barrels No 3 North and South Mackerel; 50 barrels No 3 Nova Scotia do; 400 bags Old Colony [illegible] 5d. Nails; 30 bales first sort [illegible] Hops; 3000 [illegible] Gunny Bags; 120 drums fresh Smyrna Figs; 100 boxes New Bedford sperm Candles; [illegible]; 10 barrels No 1 Castor Oil; 40 000 low priced Principe Segars; 10 casks fresh Boston Saleratus; 200 coils Manilla bale Rope; 100 bags Laguyra Coffee; 30 hlf chests Gunpowder and Young Hyson Tea; 9 patent platform scales.
f26—1w PRICE & FROST, 76 Poydras

SUNDRIES for sale by the subscriber—300 boxes white, yellow and brown Havana sugar; 1000 bags Havana, Rio, Java and St. Domingo coffee; 100 bales tobacco, Vuelta de Abajo; 20 do Cuba wrappers and fillers; 10,000 segars Regalias, &c., different brands; 5 ceroons indigo good quality; 20 bbls arrow root and starch.
f 26 FRANCIS LAMPRE, 97 Old Levee

MACKEREL—No 3 mackerel in bbls and hlf bbls, for sale by J W STANTON & Co,
f 26 corner of Magazine and Lafayette

RIO COFFEE—800 bags prime Rio coffee, put up in double linen and single twilled bags, rec'd by brigs Harriet and Warsaw, from Rio de Janeiro, for sale by J W STANTON & Co,
f 26 corner of Magazine and Lafayette sts

SPERM OIL—800 gallons winter strained bleached and unbleached sperm oil, a fine article and warranted to stand cold weather, for sale by J W STANTON & Co,
f 26 corner Magazine and Lafayette

SPERM CANDLES—300 boxes assorted New Bedford sperm candles, for sale by J W STANTON & Co,
f 26 corner Magazine and Lafayette

KENTUCKY BALE ROPE—150 coils of the very best quality, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH, 30 Old Levee. m10

FOR SALE, now landing ex ship Concord from Bordeaux:
100 cases cherries in brandy; 100 do raisins in brandy; 50 do fruits do; 50 bbls old fine champagne brandy containing 40 and 50 gallons; 50 cases red wine; 72 bbls white wine; [illegible]
POUGET FILS, 147 Poydras

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 61 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1845.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Baltimore *American* of the 3d inst., says:—The train which left Philadelphia for Baltimore on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock met with an accident about half past seven o'clock, when a little east of Elkton. The train was proceeding at the rate of twelve miles an hour, when the locomotive encountered a large Durham bull, over which it passed entirely and without injury to the engine or tender.—Not so however with the rest of the train. The first and second cars were thrown off and demolished, the first one thrown down a precipice a few feet deep, and the second broken to atoms. The remaining cars were not removed from the track. The number of passengers in the train could not have been less than five hundred, and all the cars were crowded, yet strange to say, notwithstanding the injury to the cars not a passenger was seriously hurt. A gentleman of this city had his foot bruised, and another his forehead slightly cut, and the conductor, Mr Smith, was slightly injured by a part of a car falling on his breast. The passengers reached Baltimore about four o'clock yesterday morning.

The animal which caused the accident was of course killed instantly. Both his horns were broken off, and it would seem that as the cars approached he had placed himself in a hostile attitude and received the blow on his forehead or horns.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—Donizetti's magnificent opera of "Belisarius," attracted a very large and fashionable audience at the American Theatre last evening. We have barely time to mention the complete success of Ricci, who divided with Borghese the honors of the performance. The opera has been got up in gorgeous style, and the *tout ensemble*, both as regards acting and singing, reflects great credit on the company. It is announced for repetition to-morrow evening, and will no doubt be witnessed by an equally numerous audience.

SIGNING OF THE TEXAS BILL.—President TYLER signed the bill providing for the Annexation of Texas on Saturday, the 1st instant, so that the matter may now be considered as settled, provided the Texans agree to the terms, of which there can be but little doubt.

☞ The vote in the Senate on the bills admitting the new States of Iowa and Florida in the Union was 36 for and 9 against. The minority are all from the New England States.

☞ By the arrival of the steamer West Tennessee from Nashville, we learn that the Flour Mill belonging to Mr. Baker, at Paducah, was nearly consumed by fire, on the 4th inst. Loss estimated at $15,000, and only $4,000 of which covered by insurance.

ANTI-RENTERS.—In Schoharie Co., N. Y., the anti-renters have succeeded in electing a majority of the Board of Supervisors. The Whigs have three and the anti-renters and locofocos seven.

Mercury Office,
CHARLESTON, March 5, 6 o'clock, A. M.

Another fire broke out this morning about 4 o'clock, in a pile of cotton on Central Wharf, in front of Fraser's Range, occupied as counting houses by C. Atkinson, W. Adams, Jr., & Co. and P. & J. Cannon—all of which are burning now and must be destroyed—the wind blowing a gale from S. W. All the energy of the Fire Companies is exerting to prevent the fire from crossing to Fitzsimmons' Wharf."

SAVANNAH, March 3.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A fire broke out last evening, about half past eight o'clock, in the large building on the corner of Bay and Jefferson streets, known as the Washington Hall, belonging to the estate of Joseph Gaudhl. The lower floor was occupied by Chas. Hartridge as a Cotton Ware-House, and the second floor by Oglethorpe Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The fire originated in the Cotton, some 200 bales of which were stowed below, and in the two adjoining stores. So dense was the smoke, that it was impossible to get at it, and the buildings, with their contents, were, in consequence, entirely consumed.

Loss estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. There was insurance on the building in the Agency of the Howard Insurance Company of New York, which will nearly cover the loss, and the cotton, we understand, was principally covered by insurance with the Savannah Insurance and Trust Company of this city.

Oglethorpe Lodge No. 1. lose about $800, and the Encampment, who occupied the same rooms, about $150, on which we are told there was no insurance.

Several smaller buildings, some of which belonged to Mrs. Morris, on the lane, in the rear, were also destroyed.

Great credit is due to our Fire Department for their unremitting exertions, by which the fire was prevented from extending. A wooden dwelling house adjoining the stores, owned by George Anderson, and occupied by Mr. Strous, was repeatedly on fire, but finally saved.

We regret to learn that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Mr. A—h, with several other persons, were injured by the fall of the brick wall in the lane, and that a negro belonging to Mr. Guerard, of South Carolina, was killed.—*Republican.*

Office of the Republican,
SAVANNAH, March 4, 1845.

Further particulars of the Fire.—The Washington Hall building was insured for $6,500, which will nearly cover the loss. The wooden dwelling house adjoining, stated in our hasty notice of yesterday as belonging to Geo. Anderson, is owned by A. Champion. There was no insurance upon it. It is an old building, and its owner has been thinking for some time that he would take it down and erect a brick building in its stead. The loss of Mr. Strous and Mr. Willard in the removal of their furniture, is about $250—no insurance.

Mr. Dillon's loss, by the moving of his furniture, &c., is about $500—he is fully insured at the Agency of the New York Contributionship Fire Insurance Company.

The damage to the Sailor's Home, by the removal of the furniture, was very slight.

Mrs. Morris' loss is about $1,000. She had no insurance.

The negro, who was killed, and stated by us yesterday, on the best information we could obtain, as belonging to Mr. Guerard, of South Carolina, was owned by Dr. Bartow, of this city. He was a very valuable servant, about eighteen years of age. It is a singular fact that a negro attached to the same fire company, was killed some seven years since, when the building on the same lot was burned.

The Savannah Insurance and Trust Company had $20,000 risk on the cotton consumed, which we yesterday understood did not amount to over 1,600 bales.

A negro boy named Messec, belonging to Geo. S. Gray, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of setting the building on fire. He was brought before Justice Raiford, who committed him to jail for examination on Thursday.

FROM BERMUDA.—We have the Hamilton Gazette of Feb. 18th:—

A Court Martial has recently taken place at Antigua on two officers of H. M. S. Hyacinth, a Lieutenant and the Surgeon for fighting a duel, and being found guilty were sentenced, the former officer to be placed at the foot of the list of Lieutenants and the latter to be dismissed the service. The sentence is agreeable to recent instructions on the subject of duelling by Her Majesty.
[*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1845.

President Tyler, having taken apartments at Fuller's Hotel, will leave the Executive Mansion on Monday next. It will then be in charge of Major Noland, the indefatigable Commissioner of Public Buildings, until Tuesday, the 4th, on which day President Polk and his family will take possession.

The number of strangers daily arriving exceeds all expectation; our hotels are all full—private houses are filling fast, and hundreds of private citizens are making preparations to give their friends from a distance a cordial and substantial reception.

I learn that another of those occurrences which edify some, are ungrateful to others, and surprising to all has recently transpired. Miss Waggaman, the youthful and accomplished niece of President Tyler, has left this city and entered the new Convent of the Visitation, in Baltimore. Leaving family and friends—bidding adieu to the scenes of her childhood, she has gone, as she deems, said Heaven's daughters, to do Heaven's bidding. May she ever realize that spiritual consolation which "the world can neither give nor take away." ARISTIDES.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday.

FROM JAMAICA.—We have regular files of Jamaica papers to the 9th of February. There had been wintry weather throughout the island for the previous fortnight.

In Kingston, the thermometer had been as low as 68 degrees Fahrenheit, in doors in the morning. In the mountain districts it had been much colder, and severe gales and heavy rains had impeded the labors of the agriculturist.

The Kington Journal says:—

The decision of Her Majesty's Government respecting the British subjects now held in slavery in Cuba, has excited very general surprise here.

Because these unfortunate people were stolen from these colonies before the abolition of slavery, although the stealing them was an illegal act, we are told no demand can be made for their freedom.

This indeed is considering these men and women as mere chattels, and not as subjects of the Realms, entitled to protection. Assuredly this decision will not be permitted to the final."

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs Editors:

In the reports of the House on Saturday, my remarks were incorrectly reported. I am made to say that the amendment to the bill authorising the voters of Vermilion to select a seat of Justice for said Parish, was made without a single document to support it. I should have been reported to say that there was a document, and that document was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and that I was not aware that they had reported. I further stated that that document should have been transmitted to the House to enable the House to judge of it. I am further incorrectly reported—I should have been made to say that the first knowledge I had of the amendment was by hearing it read in the House. In justice to the Senator from Natchitoches, I have to state that he informed me that he knew nothing of the amendment made to the bill by the Senate until it was returned to the Senate from the House, having been absent when it was made. Consequently I retract all remarks made by me reflecting on him.

SUICIDE.—Lieut. Robbins, of the Marine Corps, son of the late Hon. Asher Robbins, hung himself at Rochester a few days since, in a state of mental alienation produced by grief for the death of his father.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Augustin Smith, f. m. c., charged with remaining in the state in contravention to the law, was yesterday, on motion of the Attorney General, discharged from custody, on condition that he immediately depart from the state.

Doris Ingersoll and William Seymour, charged with contravening the laws of the state against gambling; Joseph Latourno, charged with harboring a slave, Eliza Hulsof, charged with larceny, and Antonio Molly and John Burns, charged with assault and battery, were arraigned and severally pleaded not guilty.

Bills of information were filed by the District Attorney against James Johnson for an attempt to rob, and Philip C. Cadet, f. m. c., for obtaining money under false pretences.

On motion of the District Attorney, nolle prosequis were entered in the cases of Patrick Prady, charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon, and Henry Mallon and William Cluffy, charged with assault and battery.

Daniel Merrick, charged with larceny, was discharged from custody.

Dr. Samuel Kennedy, charged with murder, was arraigned on the new indictment, and pleaded not guilty.

Simon Driscoll, charged with selling liquor to a slave was put upon trial and found guilty.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The beautiful opera of "Robert the Devil" will be performed at this favorite establishment to night.

THE WEATHER.—After several days of unseasonably warm weather, the wind chopped round to the north yesterday morning, giving us a most sudden specimen of wintry cold. Overcoats and woolen clothing are again in active requisition.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—John B. Dougherty, was yesterday brought before the Recorder to answer to the charge of passing a $50 counterfeit note, on the Bank of Louisiana to Joseph Huzee, on the 12th of July 1844. The examination of the testimony was postponed until to morrow, and the accused remanded to prison.

John Barnum, and Jacob Smith, were committed to the Work House for thirty days each under the vagrant law.

☞ Benjamin Holz, was yesterday brought before Recorder Genois, charged with stealing three, five dollar pieces, of gold coin, from Neversol Pope. Holz was remanded to prison to await an examination of the case.

Professor Silliman's concluding lecture will be delivered this evening. See the advertisement.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
SENATE OF LOUISIANA.
THURSDAY, March 6, 1845.
EVENING SESSION.
ORDER OF THE DAY.

The act amendatory of the several laws relative to the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

Mr Downs moved to amend the first section by inserting after Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, "and Consolidated Association of Planters of Louisiana."

He did it because it was his desire to make this law apply in the same terms to the latter bank as to the former; they were both what was called property banks—both went into liquidation under the act of 1842, and he could not see why there should be any special legislation for the one now that was not to be extended to the other. He thought they stood on precisely the same footing, and so far as legislation went should be similarly dealt with.

Mr Kenner said it was true that these banks originally stood on the same footing, and between them now there was no difference except what arose from circumstance. The [illegible] of the information before the Senate was in reference to the Citizens' Bank alone; had they been as well informed of the condition of the Consolidated Bank—had they any [illegible] on, he would have no objection to have it included in this bill as they [illegible] he should object to incorporating it in a law framed with a [illegible] view to the existing state of the information.

Mr Downs [illegible] on the remarks of the Senator from St. James as well as in the report of the Finance Committee of the House, and in the [illegible] before them a [illegible] purpose all reference to the Consolidated Association of Planters' Bank, and really he could not see the cause for this; he could not see why one was to be made the special object of their consideration and the other [illegible] from it. If it be urged that the law of '43 does not work well, and he was far from believing that it is so perfect as it should be—nor is it so perfect as he would wish it to be, but it has not worked well [illegible] he would go in for amending it. But he would say, that few [illegible] that it had worked well for the interest of the State, and much better for the City Bank than for the Consolidated Association—the stocks of the latter were lost depreciation, being now some 20 per cent below par, whilst those of the former were [illegible] per cent below par. Moderate Senators should recollect that the [illegible] Consolidated Bank is far more [illegible] than that of the Citizens', and that the danger of the state suffering, from its inability to meet its liabilities, is much more threatening. The first series of the bonds negotiated by the Consolidated Association and for which the faith of the State is pledged, have already matured, and remain unpaid, while the first of the [illegible] in liquidation [illegible] draw this distinction, why guard against remote difficulty and at the same time take no measure to ward off the impending danger. The question resolved itself into this: The principle of this bill is a good one or it is not. If it is a good one then he would say let it be adopted—if it be bad then let it be rejected. But he could not see [illegible] with the stamp of favoritism on it, and partiality predominant in its provisions. It is to [illegible] the nature of our duty, Mr President, said Mr D, we came here, not to legislate for this class or that class, but to [illegible] and protect the great interest of the State at large. Why then this distinction, which this bill draws between two institutions in both of which the state, the planters and the people have an equal interest. He hoped the amendment would prevail.

Mr Kenner would invite the attention of the Senator from Ouachita, to the last page of the report of the Finance Committee of the House. By reading it he would see the reasons which influenced the framers of this bill for confining its provisions to the Citizens' Bank; he thought when the gentleman would have read it that he would withdraw his amendment.

Mr Downs—No, I shall not.

Mr Kenner—Then there is nothing which I can say that would change the Hon Senator's opinions. I will, however, read the passage in the report for the information of other Hon. Senators. He read from the report and continued: Now, the gentleman from Ouachita will see the reason why the distinction which he speaks of has been made. It was not thought wise nor prudent to blend the Consolidated Association some of whose bonds had already matured, and were unpaid, in act with the Citizens' Bank, none of whose bonds will fall due till 1850.

Mr Downs could not see, notwithstanding what the gentleman said, that greater danger of pecuniary loss to the State, was to be apprehended from the Consolidated Association than from the Citizens' Bank; nor could he see why this Citizens' Bank should attract the primary and peculiar attention and solicitude of the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives. For his part, he could not see how any reasonable man could doubt but that the State stood in more danger of being a sufferer from the Consolidated Association, than from the Citizens' Bank, indeed it would be fortunate for her interest if she were not; he entertained no strong apprehensions of danger from the Citizens' Bank; he feared it would come—and much sooner—from another quarter. He would again state that he should like to hear some tangible reason for the omission of the Consolidated Association of Planters' Bank from this bill: as yet the gentleman from St James gave none unless it was the report of the Finance Committee of the House, and that had not satisfied him.

Mr Allen thought the proposition in the section of the bill now before the Senate and that which the member for Ouachita would incorporate with it, were as distinct as any two propositions could well be. The section says, it shall not be lawful for the Citizens' Bank to receive its unmatured bonds—for none of them are yet due. Now, some $600,000 of those of the Consolidated Association are, and it would be clearly illegal to say that it should not receive them.

Mr Downs would still oppose this bill in the absence of any cause being shown that would demonstrate the necessity for its adoption. He looked to the report put forward by the Bank, and he found that its assets exceeded its liabilities, including the bonds which do not mature till 1868, by $181,356 30. Now, this he thought the strongest possible argument to show that not any should the Consolidated Association be included in this bill, but that it should occupy our first concern. But gentlemen told us they were anxious to protect the interests of the State; they were desirous to guard her against the responsibility which she had assumed for these Banks; they wished to save her from ruin. If this be their object, they certainly pursued a strange course of conduct in accomplishing it—for taking up the more prosperous bank and leaving the more insolvent one to its fate, was emphatically a strange way of guarding the interests of the State. Perhaps the gentleman thought the proceeding a reasonable one, but if so, he could not, he confessed, penetrate its wisdom. It was true that the Finance Committee of the House had given their reasons, but he must see something more strong and forcible or at least more plausible and evident before he could change his opinions.

He must express his surprise at another feature which this bill contained [illegible] that was, the interruption which it would create in the system of liquidation now going on in these banks. That system had been adopted two years ago, and although as he said before, it might—and he believed it was—defective in some respects—with our present or more experience of its workings, it might be amended; but its defections did not argue a necessity for this bill, and much less in excluding from its operation the Consolidated Association. Unfortunately for the State, the question of banking was too much agitated to allow this system of liquidation a fair trial; but bad though it might be, it was better than none at all, and should not be abandoned till we find some better basis for legislating on the subject, and then abolish it altogether.

For his own part he was free to confess, that in his opinion the liquidating law had worked well. He remembered what a commotion it created at the time it was passed, and what excitement—a panic he might call it—prevailed. It was proclaimed that the State was ruined—plunged in utter and hopeless insolvency, and that the people reduced to beggary, [illegible] must have to clear out and go to Texas. Rumors flew about thick and fast. With some our indebtedness was to be a cause of war between the United States and the governments of those foreign bondholders—and with others, the State was to be sued and sold under the hammer.

Well sir, said Mr D, not more than two years have passed since; during this period, this repudiating law, as it was called, has been in operation; and how do we find the state of affairs now? Why it is true sir, those obligations, for which the State made herself liable, are not yet all cancelled, but millions of the debt have been wiped away; the bondholders feel assured that they will be paid their debts to the last cent, and these very bonds, which it was said were repudiated, which were cried down as valueless, are now selling at something like fifteen per cent. below par, and holders are anxious to keep them at that rate. Let us look, sir, still farther at the contrast, said Mr D, at the time this system of liquidation commenced, the Citizens' Bank owed a large floating debt in circulation, post notes and otherwise; and here he would observe that the argument of certain gentlemen who piqued themselves on their superior morality was, that so long as the coupons and bonds were paid, the repudiation of the post notes and notes of circulation was a matter of no consequence—they were not to be found in the law—the State was not legally responsible for them; in other words, so long as the Hopes and the Barings were now made satisfied by being paid the last cent due them, the people of the State—rich and poor—who held these other liabilities of the bank, might, if they liked, go to the d——l! For himself, he always thought the State morally responsible for the whole debt of the bank; for its credit [illegible] from its connexion with the State; he therefore did not sanction the doctrine then—he would not support it now. But the contingency had ceased; the bank had out none of its circulation, and its post notes had been reduced from millions to a few hundred thousands, so that she might be said to have no liabilities outstanding now, but the coupons of interest and the bonds themselves; if therefore, the object of the bill is to protect the State, it has come too late, and there is no necessity for pressing it. And here he would advert to a great mistake made by the Finance Committee of the House. In endeavoring to show that the liabilities of the State had increased for the Citizens' Bank, they omitted all mention of the paid post notes and circulation. The liabilities of the State were therefore diminished, to a quantum some millions less than they represented them to be.

But once again he would ask why was the law of '43 to be changed or amended? He thought that those who advocate this bill, if they expect to receive the support of the Senate, must show that it would benefit either the State or the stockholders of the bank, or both. But he had heard a great deal out of doors about the interests of the bond holders, how they are kept out of their money, the honor of the State and all that sort of thing. Why, is it not known, and do they not know themselves, that for every cent they advanced they will get five per cent per annum interest, besides being certain of receiving the principal; while for the bonds which these foreign fundmongers hold from their own government, they not only give up all idea of ever receiving the principal, but are actually compelled to reduce the rate of interest at which they were negotiated. He had been informed that this very house of Hope & Co, for whom there appeared such a sympathy to exist in the minds of some, were not only the holders of Louisiana bonds but of the bonds of their own government to a large amount, bearing interest at three or four per cent, and which last year they took at one per cent reduction; and yet we poor sinners and Americans are railed at, and held up to reprobation if we suffer our interest—the highest rate of which we pay—to remain over [illegible] one single day. Why there is not a government of Europe, said Mr D, with all their pretension to wealth and importance, that is half as able, half so willing or half so likely to pay its obligations as Louisiana is to pay hers; for the greatest of them never will have the ability and mean to pay their debts; and yet they get up the hue and cry against an American State if she happen for a day to be a defaulter, as if they had never heard or known of repudiation among themselves. Why sir, while they act so, they must be laughing at us all the time. But sir, it is all right if they can get their exhorbitant interest as well as the principal when it falls due. By following this course I have no objection; they may look on it as a fair business transaction, but I have no desire to see the State of Louisiana ruined by the operation. I think we should pay them, but in such a manner as would not destroy ourselves. There is not a doubt, said Mr D, but even at the current rates for which those bonds are selling, they could, by disposing of them even now, do so without suffering any loss, considering how much more valuable money is now than when they purchased these bonds. This, however, is no reason why the contract should not be fulfilled, but it is a reason why we should not be dragooned by them into their favorite measures.

In rising to address the Senate he did not design to enter into a general argument of the merits of the bill nor had he done so; his object was to show that the whole system of liquidation should not be abandoned.

Mr Kenner said he was not to be driven into an argument of the merits of the bill on an amendment like this; but would call for the vote on the amendment at once with the view of testing the feelings of the Senate in relation to this bill. The vote on inserting the amendment stood 6 yeas, 8 nays.

Mr Slidell moved to amend the section by suspending its force and operation till from and after the first of May. The object was to protect persons who might already have sent out instructions to Europe for the purchase of any of these bonds. The amendment was adopted without objection.

Mr Downs moved to still further amend the section by inserting in the 4th line, "excepting series next falling due". He thought it would be right to give the debtors of the bank the right of liquidating their indebtedness by buying up the first series of bonds in anticipation of their maturity.

Mr Kenner would give his decided objection to this amendment. It would militate against the principle of the bill, the object of which was to enable the banks to meet their liabilities. The first series of bonds did not fall due till 1850 and if these are to be exempt from the action of the bill it will be tantamount to rendering it nugatory. He believed that the only series of the bonds negotiated by the Consolidated Association of Planters, which had not already matured were payable in 1840, so that as far as that bank was concerned, the exception would cover the whole of its bonds. He moved for the rejection of the amendment.

Mr Downs would state to the Senate that his amendment would not make so great a change in the bill as the Senator from St. James anticipated. There were four or five series of these bonds negotiated by the Citizens' Bank each for about a million of dollars; the first of them would fall due in 1850, the second in 1860, the third in 1868 and so on. Now, said Mr D, if you adopt the principle that the bank shall receive nothing but its matured obligations in payment of debts, the coupons of interest will be bought up and exhausted within twelve months and then the debtors of the bank will be obliged to make their payments in specie. Well then, what is the bank to do with this amount which will be equal at least to half a million? Let it be in her vaults you will say: well, if that is what you would advise, it certainly evinces no high degree of financial wisdom. Or perhaps it is in contemplation to commence issuing and discounting again with this money: perhaps it is the design to resuscitate the institution with all its banking powers and privileges and so on again in the old routine of extravagance and speculation. He confessed that he thought he could perceive something of this kind lurking in the first section.

He could not see how his amendment would injure the stockholders whom it would not compel to make sale of their bonds; nor could he see how the bank would suffer by paying a debt anticipated and cancelled on which she is paying an interest of five per cent. He had reason to believe that this proposition [illegible] of the stockholders themselves, he could not however consent to put in jeopardy the interests of the State by suffering this institution to enter anew on a career of banking. He hoped the amendment would be adopted.

A discussion more of a colloquial nature than otherwise was conducted between the members for some time after Mr Downs had sat down, when on motion the Senate adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MONDAY, March 10th, 1845.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The roll being called, 48 members answered to their names.

Mr Newport moved that the Clerk be directed to carry the messages to the Senate.

A question of order arose as to whether the Fee Bill could be included.

The Chair said that a dispensation of the rules must be first obtained as the bill could not be taken up [illegible].

Mr Parham remarked that the majority wished to do nothing unfair. If a reconsideration of the Fee bill were moved now, he would willingly allow the vote to be taken; but the minority persisted in a factious opposition by deferring the vote to 12 o'clock, thus [illegible] the bill, the majority would then act [illegible].

Mr [illegible] to the Clerk's desk, [illegible] to the Senate.

Mr Cucullu was [illegible] to his opposition to the Fee Bill other important measures should be defeated. He would, therefore, move a reconsideration of the fourteenth section.

The motion to reconsider was lost—yeas, 18; nays, 32.

Mr Perkins voted nay, because he thought opposed to the bill, he would not vote to do that indirectly which he could not do directly.

Mr Conrad voted nay from similar reasons.

The motion to carry the messages to the Senate was carried.

Mr Lavergne, from the Enrolling Committee, reported a number of bills and resolutions as duly enrolled.

Mr Taylor asked the House to suspend the rules and receive a resolution rescinding the resolution of adjournment at 12 o'clock this day, and providing for adjournment at 12 o'clock, P. M.

The resolution was read once.

Mr Boudousquie remarked that it was utterly impossible to get through the business of the House: it was impossible even for the officers of the two Houses to sign the bills before them. Besides, the contingent expense bills would alone consume several hours. Under these circumstances he trusted that the resolution would be adopted.

Mr Winchester offered an amendment that no bill shall be passed after 8 P. M., except the Contingent Expense bills, but subsequently withdrew it, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr Divigneaud asked the House to suffer him to introduce a bill repealing the act of 1842, which limits the salaries of public officers to $3000. Mr Divigneaud said the two officers who were exempted by the Fee Bill (viz: the Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Conveyances) were not included in the present act. The bill was received and read a second time.

Mr Fisher had introduced a resolution instructing the Sergeant at arms of the House to give up the Hall of Representatives to the Sergeant at arms of the Convention so soon as the Legislature shall adjourn sine die. Mr Fisher said that his object was to economize the funds of the State.

Mr Pilié moved a proviso that the members of the Legislature should have access to the Convention.

Mr Fisher observed that the members of the Legislature had already access to the Convention, by a standing rule of that body. He appealed to the Speaker as a member of the Convention, to confirm his remarks. The Speaker declared that this was the fact.

Mr Stille was in favor of giving up the Hall without restriction.

Mr Gaudet thought the amendment both just and proper, we gave them the Hall, and had a right to reserve to ourselves the privilege of access on the floor.

Mr Burthe opposed the amendment. As we surrendered the Hall to the Convention, let us do it without any reservation. For his part, if the amendment were adopted, he would never avail himself of it.

The amendment was rejected, and the resolution adopted.

Mr Duvigneaud's bill next came up, whereupon Mr Wadsworth offered a substitute proposing to relieve from the operation of the act of 1842, those officers who are affected by the Fee Bill, except when their fees exceed $3500.

The bill was finally adopted in an amended shape, read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr Burthe, the House took up the bill from the Senate relative to Public Education in the Second Municipality.

Mr Burthe explained the object of the bill to be that the respective municipalities should not be compelled to pay one per cent interest to the State. It was a simple act of justice.

The first section was adopted.

Mr Gayarré offered an additional section, providing that the State Treasurer should pay annually to the First Municipality the amount of the difference of interest which it would have been obliged to pay to the State, under the operation of a former law granting her a loan of $400 000.

Mr Gayarré contended that the object of his section was to prevent injustice. By law of 1839 bonds of the State were issued in favor of the three municipalities. $800 000 to the First, $500,000 to the Second and $300,000 to the Third. The First Municipality had returned to the State the $600,000. The Second Municipality had used the bonds, the Third had done the same, and therefore they paid an interest to the State. The first section says, the Second Municipality and Third Municipality shall no longer pay the interest, but retain the amount for the benefit of their public schools. He did not object to this, but why should the First Municipality receive nothing, because she preferred taxing her own citizens, rather than avail herself of the assistance of the State. His demand was clearly one of the most perfect equity. It was a mockery to say that the Municipality was not required to pay interest, when they were not in debt. The section proposed by him placed the First Municipality on the same footing as the others. Mr Gayarré urged with great earnestness the adoption of this section. He wanted no privileges but only asked for justice.

Mr Burthe said the gentleman had wasted all his fiery eloquence. The gentleman seemed to apprehend that the Treasurer would have to refund the whole amount of interest to the 2d Municipality. This was not the case—The section required only that the State Treasurer should pay the difference of interest between the State bonds, and those issued by the Municipality. This was so perfectly just, as to need no defence.

The second section proposed by Mr. Gayarré, provided for a direct appropriation. He did not oppose the appropriation, but if we amended the bill from the Senate by a section obnoxious to that body, we should lose the bill.

Mr. Gayarré said it was an appropriation. He asked whether the 2d Municipality would not keep $5,000 which she was bound to pay to the State; and the Third Municipality $3,000. The First Municipality kept the State bonds two years, and consequently paid an interest of one per cent, or $12,000. Why should not this amount be refunded. He had no objection to the first section, but let the 1st Municipality be likewise protected. If he thought the section would be rejected in the Senate he would not propose it, and would adopt the bill as it stood. He was even gratified at the appropriation. The Second and Third Municipalities were alike his constituents; but he was trying to put all the Municipalities on the same footing.

Mr. Marks contended that the bill would take some $18,000 out of the public treasury for the public schools of New Orleans. It was an indirect appropriation and added to what we have already given, would amount to some thirty or forty thousand dollars. These gentlemen were very unconscionable—they quarrelled a little among themselves, but were perfectly willing to take all they could get out of the Treasury.

Mr Crussat considered Mr. Gayarré's motion perfectly just, but feared its adoption would defeat the bill. Therefore, though in favor of it, he preferred taking the measure as it came from the Senate.

Mr. Taylor moved to lay the whole subject on the table. On this motion the vote stood, yeas 28; nays 20; so the motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr Stillé, the House took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill in relation to Public Advertisements, and concurred therein.

Mr. Taylor moved to reconsider the bill which had been laid on the table, relative to public education in New Orleans. He was willing to render justice, and it had been suggested that the first section of the bill was proper and equitable.

Mr. Wadsworth sustained the motion. The question was one of deep and vital importance to be lightly and inconsiderately passed by. He knew nothing of the bill, but he did know that this was a subject which should always command the attention of the General Assembly. We were legislating in this matter, not for ourselves, but our children.

The motion to reconsider was lost, yeas 21; nays 23.

Mr Taylor, in behalf the minority of the Committee on the Plaquemine frauds, offered a written report.

Mr Marks said that the minority report was such in reality, while the report called that of the majority was not fully concurred in by any of the members of the Committee.

Mr Texada called for the reading of the reports. Lost.

The motion to print called forth some discussion. Mr Marks opposed it as expensive and unnecessary. The object of the motion was to spread about a baseless and unfounded aspersion on a high minded and honorable creole citizen of Louisiana, only for the sake of party malevolence. He denounced the attempt in vehement terms, and passed a high eulogium on the probity honor and high mindedness of the gentleman arraigned by the report of the majority. If the majority persisted in this endeavor to blast a fame, he, for one, would oppose it and would have at least the satisfaction of doing his duty.

The motion to print was lost—yeas, 20 nays 23.

Mr May voted nay on account of the expense.

Mr Taylor voted nay, because he considered that the report of the majority treated a highly honorable gentleman in a manner perfectly outrageous.

The House took up the amendments of the Senate to the act relative to the celebration of marriages, and concurred therein.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill relative to witnesses were likewise concurred in.

Mr Pilié moved to reconsider his vote on the motion to print the reports.

Mr Marks wished to be understood. If the reports and evidences were published together in one volume, he would consent.

This was agreeable and Mr Marks moved a resolution to that effect, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr Burthe the act from the Senate, to amend the act relative to the revenue of the State was taken up and passed.

The next bill taken up was an act to prevent the burning of prairies. Was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr Winchester the House took up an act amending the act relative to the sale of spirituous liquors to slaves, and read and passed the same.

Mr Marks called up bill to incorporate the congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the town of Opelousas. Passed.

Mr Davigneaut called up the bill to authorise C. O. Ducros and his wife to dispose of certain property—passed.

Mr Texada, in behalf of Mr Quina, called up the bill to incorporate the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Parish of St Landry—passed.

Mr Taylor called up the bill to incorporate Black Lake. The bill was passed.

The House took a recess until 4 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Feb 28	London	Feb 4
New York	Feb 28	Liverpool	Feb 4
Philadelphia	Mar 1	Paris	Feb 1
Washington	Mar 2	Havre	Feb 1
Baltimore	Mar 2	Mexico	Feb 8
Charleston	Mar 6	Tampico	Mar 1
Cincinnati	Feb 26	Vera Cruz	Feb 27
Louisville	Mar 1	Houston	Feb 28
Havana	Feb 26	Galveston	Feb 27

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY NIGHT.
March 10, 1845.

The weather was extremely inclement this morning, so that scarcely any out door business could be transacted.—The demand for Cotton was limited, and the sales have merely amounted to 2,000 bales. There is no change in prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.		TENNESSEE AND N. ALA.
Inferior	[illegible]	Trash and Inferior.
Ordinary	[illegible]	Ordinary
Middling	[illegible]	Middling
Good Middling	[illegible]	Good Middling
Middling Fair	[illegible]	Middling Fair
Fair	[illegible]	Fair
Good Fair	[illegible]	Good Fair
Good & Fine	[illegible]	Good and Fine

There is no alteration in Exchanges. We quote London at 8½@9 per cent prem. Francs 5f 32½@5f 35. New York 60 days 1¼@2 per cent discount; Checks par @ ½ per cent discount.

A CARD
☞ MR OLE BULL respectfully announces to the public that he regrets being unable to give his Concert on the 11th inst. inasmuch as Mr Borghese, Manager of the Italian Opera Company is unable to comply with his contract in furnishing house, orchestra, &c. m11

☞ MR. BORGHESE respectfully announces to the public that the reason of his non compliance with Mr. Ole Bull, is the positive refusal of all Orchestra to play for that night. m11

☞ To Rheumatic Sufferers—The Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold at 19 Poydras street, are warranted to cure any case of inflammatory or chronic rheumatism. It gives immediate relief, strength to the weak limbs, [illegible] relieves all inflammations, and [illegible] cords and muscles.

☞ Ship MADISON—Consignees of the following marks—L in a diamond, [illegible] bricks, 10 bbls Roman Cement, [illegible] hardware, [illegible] clothing and furniture; [illegible] boxes tin plate, [illegible] will call at the office of Thos. N. Caznau and Joseph [illegible], average adjusters, 34 Camp street, and sign the average without delay. m10 6t A T BURNLEY & Co.

☞ A wonderful and most perfect French AUTOMATUM imported from the last Exhibition of Paris can be seen every day from 10 to 1 M, and from 3 to 10 P. M. at the corner of Conti street, Eagle Coffee House, up stairs. Price of admission, 50 cents. m7

☞ CAUTION—We will in future pay no drayage on merchandize, &c. except to persons having our written order. R W MILLBANK & Co,
m7 96 Tchoupitoulas st

☞ Neither the Captain or Consignees of the French ship BELLE CREOLE, Cap. Tanzin, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel. BLANCHARD, KIMBALL & Co,
m7 24 Bienville

☞ The ship SARTELLE, Captain Taylor, from Boston, is discharging opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. L H GALE & Co, [illegible] Common st.

☞ Consignees of 64 empty barrels, [illegible] marked R B & Co, St Louis; a lot of [illegible] marked J L and merchandise marked S & T, Louisville—per ship SARTELLE from Boston will please make their residence known to the discharging clerk. Otherwise the goods will be stored at their expense. L H GALE, 61 Common st

☞ NOTICE—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of MONOD & DAVOUX is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. E. DAVOUX will continue the business upon his own account at No 81, Chartres street.
New Orleans March 1st, 1845. C. MONOD,
m 7 3 M E DAVOUX

☞ Consignees per ship Madison will call at the office of Thomas N Caznau & Gordon Plummer, Average Adjusters 34 Camp street, and sign the average bond.
m7 10t A T BURNLEY, 89 Camp

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN'S LECTURES ON GEOLOGY—Conclusion—Lect. X. Tuesday, March 11, at past 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Presbyterian Church in Lafayette square.
Subjects—The Quadrumana or Monkeys, a prelude to Man. Man the finishing work of the Creation. His fossil remains found no where but in the most recent formations—human remains from the deluge. Question of time in relation to the Genesis. Ultimate objection. Effects of Geological laws in relation to the human race. m11

LANDING ex barque Concord, Lord, master, from Bordeaux:
40 boxes Gruau Larose 1st cru, 1 doz each;
500 do St Julien Medoc do do;
12 hhds old chateau Margaux claret;
24 bbls white vinegar;
8 baskets 1 doz each Champagne;
6 do 2 doz each pints do;
12 bbls 20 gals each, very fine old Champagne Brandy;
20 quarter pipes do Cognac do;
17 cases Cognac brandy, 4th proof;
21 boxes 1 doz each, Malaga grapes in brandy;
6 baskets 1 do Guignolet;
115 boxes 1 do assorted cordials;
25 do 1 do absynthe Swiss;
10 do 1 dos Jamaica, Curaçoa;
8 do orange flower water;
22 half hhds Sauterne wine; for sale by
m11 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

COFFEE—Havana and St Jago, in store and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON,
m11 34 Tchoupitoulas

LEATHER—Sole Leather, country made, excellent quality, in store and for sale by
m11 REYNAUD & FALLAN, 34 Tchoupitoulas

FLORETTE PAPER—suitable for the Mexican market. A small quantity just received and for sale by
m11 REYNAUD & FOLLAN 34 Tchoupitoulas

LETTER PAPER—French letter paper, very fine vellum for European postage, in boxes of twenty-five reams, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON,
m11 34 Tchoupitoulas

SEGARS—of various brands and descriptions, a very large and assorted stock, imported from Havana, on hand and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON,
m11 34 Tchoupitoulas

MADEIRA & SHERRY—In Indian baskets, imported and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON,
m11 34 Tchoupitoulas

GUNPOWDER—Eden Park Mills, in kegs, halves, and quarters, in quantities to suit purchasers, and of a quality guaranteed to equal the most favorite manufacture hitherto known, offered for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON,
m11 34 Tchoupitoulas

SUGAR—Box Havana Sugar, a lot of superior yellows offered for sale at a fair price by REYNAUD & FALLON,
m11 34 Tchoupitoulas

BEEF—Mess and prime 'Dominick's' beef for the English market. for sale by
m11 R W MILBANK & Co 96 Tchoupitoulas

FLOUR—117 bbls landing from steamer Maria for sale by
m11 R W MILBANK & Co, 96 Tchoupitoulas

HAMS AND SHOULDERS—Cincinnati curing in hhds and tierces for sale by
R W MILBANK, 96 Tchoupitoulas st

SALT—1500 sacks Turk's Island for sale by
m11 R W MILBANK & Co, 96 Tchoupitoulas

CORN—700 sacks white Corn, landing and for sale by
m11 HARTWELL KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

BACON—35 casks bacon sides and shoulders landing ex steamer Maria, for sale by
m11 WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine

SEGARS—45 000 Regalias for sale by
m11 WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine

COFFEE—1,500 bags Rio, Havana, Laguyra and Java coffee, for sale by
m11 WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Camp

HAVANA SEGARS—Of all kinds and qualities, in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO,
m11 32 Old Levee.

PRINCIPE SEGARS—Superior genuine Principe bloom or brand of Villegas and Ramirez, in store, for sale by
m11 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

LEAF TOBACCO—Best quality Vuelta de Abajo, in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO,
m11 32 Old Levee.

SUGAR—Havana yellow, in store for sale by
m11 J M CABALLERO 32 Old Levee

COGNAC BRANDY—15 qr and half pipes 4th proof, landing from ship Concord, from Bordeaux, for sale by
m11 RAYMOND CABUZAC, 24 Old Levee

GEORGIA LOWELLS, Indiana Lowells, Virginia Lowells, Massachusetts Lowells, Carolina Lowells, for sale at the corner of Magazine and Common streets. m8

QUININE—400 oz French, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co,
m4 30 Old Levee

LOST—Yesterday, from the corner of Chartres and Bienville streets, a small white Spanish Dog, answering to the call of Lili. He had on the ears and round the neck a reddish ribbon. A liberal reward will be given to whoever will return said dog at No 63, Chartres street. m11 3t

F & J LACOSTE, No. 106 Royal street—Offer for sale at very reduced prices, and now landing on ships South Carolina and Caledonia, from Havre:
A complete assortment of jaconets, new style; common jaconets; Balzorines, organdy, barege, [illegible], dowager, American, brocaded and watered; parasols and umbrellas, 24 to 30 inches; silks for dresses, such as Gros de Rhin, Pekin watered silks; Satin shawls and veils; Ottoman silk velvet shawls; figured silk; Grenadine, barege, &c.
Black silk stockings; white cotton do, extra fine; Satin silk gloves; fine cotton white chine and unbleached.
Also—Merinos, light cassimeres for pantaloons; spring cloth; drillings, new styles, white, unbleached, blue, grey and colored.
Plain and satin stuffs for curtains; blue, yellow and red do; tailors' buttons of all kinds; a complete assortment of suspenders for gentlemen and children; taffetas satin and figured silk cravats; white chine; grey and colored thread and cotton stockings; hair combs; curl and back do of shell; buffalo, imitation and horn.
Also—A complete assortment of perfumeries of the best houses consisting of eau de Farina, beef marrow, assorted pomatums; bitter almond soap, plain and scented; Eau de Cologne, all qualities; lavender water; [illegible] oil; soaps of every kind, scents, &c.
Straw hats with double and single brims; children's caps; Felt and other do. m10

PARISIAN BAZAAR.
CORNER OF ROYAL AND MAINE STREETS.
NORMAN'S BAZAAR, has the honor to announce that he has just received per ships South Carolina and Francis De Pau, a very fine assortment of fashionable articles for ladies and gentlemen which he will expose for sale on Tuesday the 11th instant.
ARTICLES FOR LADIES.
Italian Straw Hats; Guipure do, which obtained the silver medal at the Exhibition of 1844, assorted caps, [illegible], ribbons, laces, Lace embroideries for collars, sleeves, &c. Muffs, [illegible], Collarettes, Linen Cambric, Lisle, Embroidered and waved Handkerchiefs; Gloves fine, Mittens; Hair Ornaments, Children's bonnets, and every thing relating to fashions, and ready made Clothing, lace, umbrellas, neckties, bracelets, rings, stockings, shoes, slippers, &c.
ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN.
Silk Cravats, Jaconet do, Algerine do, [illegible] do, Zephyr do, do, satin Collars, French linen Shirts, at $3 to $8; colored do from 72 cents to $2; [illegible] suspenders, Silk & [illegible] Gloves Silk do; Canes, Umbrellas, Cigar boxes, Panama and Paille do, articles for toilette, brushes, sponges, fine cutlery. Children's toys, small furniture, combs, wigs, scratches, curls, braids, queues, soaps, pomatums, scents, Cologne, American water, cold Cream, Cosmetic Lavender, Magnolia, Claret, Madera, and every thing belonging to this line of business, at wholesale and retail—the whole very fresh and at moderate prices.
Shaving or Hair Cutting at 25 cents. m10

NEW BOOKS—No. 18 of Harper's Pictorial Bible—No. 6 of Thirlwall's History of Greece.
The Chimes, a Goblin Story, by Dickens.
The Regent's Daughter, from the French of Alex Dumas by C H Toures.
Supplement to Dr. Ure's Great Dictionary.
Just received and for sale by WM. McKEAN,
m10 corner of Camp and Common streets.

LANDING from ship Concord, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—40 casks red wine Pauillac Medoc; 30 do St Saurin; 40 do St Estephe; 4 do very old St Julien, imported expressly for family use; 27 bbls Haute Sauterne white wine; 10 qr casks Cognac, 4th proof.
m10 W F VREDENBURG & Co, 30 Old Levee

COGNAC CHAMPAGNE—Landing ex ship Concord, from Bordeaux—30 qr pipes P. Godard & Co's brand, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co,
m10 17 and 19 St Louis street.

SUNDRIES—400 boxes and bbls Boston sugar; 3000 Gunny Bags [illegible]; 1000 packages Teas, 40 casks rice; 300 bags pepper; 50 do Pimento; 400 mats cassia, 300 bbls No 3 Mackerel; 100 packages [illegible] 1400 boxes soap and Candles, 20 casks sperm Oil, [illegible], for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier. m10

RULH, APOTHECARY
Just returned from France, has the honor to announce to his friends that he has established himself in the house he occupied before, situated at the corner of Dauphine and Hospital streets, where he will do every thing in his power to satisfy doctors and those that will honor him with their confidence. m10 15t

WINES AND CORDIALS for family use for sale by F & J LACOSTE, 106 Royal street—White and red Wines in casks, half casks, and cases such as Chateau Lafitte, Chateau [illegible], St Estephe, St Julien, St Emilion, No 1 and 2, Medferrand, Haut Sauterne, Sauterne and Barsac, Super fine, fine and extra fine and ordinary cordials, fruits in brandy, gooseberry juice, [illegible] Rhenish wine, [illegible] Burgundy, Vermouth wines, Muscat, [illegible]; Sardines do oil in large boxes, [illegible] half and 1-4 boxes. m10

NEW AND INTERESTING PUBLICATIONS.
JUST received and for sale at the "New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse and Emporium of Standard Literature." No. 14 Camp street, the following valuable Works, to-wit:
No 6 Thirlwall's History of Greece
No 18 Harpers' Illuminated and Pictorial Bible.
The Regent's Daughter, from the French of Alexander Dumas.
Dickens's Goblin Story—The Chimes.
Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabel; Harper's new edition.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, Harper's new edition.
Bennett's Book-Keeping; Harpers new edition.
Boyd's Rhetoric.
With a great variety of other new Books, Juvenile Works, &c. all offered at very low prices.
J B STEEL, 14 Camp,
m10 Successor to Norman, Steel & Co.

WINE—Now landing ex ship Concord from Bordeaux, Red Wines in casks.
In store—White Wine, (Sauterne Barsac) fruits in brandy, sweet oil from [illegible] and Marseilles, Olives and Capers, cordials of a superior [illegible], for sale by S. TALAMON, 74 & 90 St. Louis. m10

SNUFF—20 cases Maccaboy for sale by
FOSDICK & BROTHER, 74 Camp st

COPPERAS—50 bbls [illegible] for sale by
m10 W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

BEEF—[illegible] barrels [illegible] for the English market, [illegible] for sale by
m10 WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine

WINES—10 quarter casks superior Port and 15 quarter casks Old Madeira and 10 baskets Champagne, pints and quarts, for sale by FOSDICK & BRO,
m10 74 Camp

CIDER AND VINEGAR—40 bbls sweet old pure Newark Cider and 17 bbls Cider Vinegar for sale by
m10 FOSDICK & BROTHER, 74 Camp

SODA WATER—10 cases A. W. [illegible] for sale by FOSDICK & BRO,
m10 74 Camp

LONDON PORTER AND STOUT—60 casks [illegible] pints and quarts for sale by FOSDICK & BRO,
m10 74 Camp

WHISKEY—100 bbls rectified whiskey, landing and for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
m10 44 Poydras st

FLOUR—900 bbls flour, all in splendid shipping order, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
m10 44 Poydras

WET NURSE—To hire, a wet nurse who can be fully recommended. Apply at No 86 Conti st m10

SARSAPARILLA—100 bales landing from the schooner Texas, from Tampico, for sale by
m10 R D BLOSSMAN 85 Bienville

CHINESE—An assortment of embroidered shawls, colored Satins, Nines, Bandas &c. suitable for the Mexican and Havana markets [illegible] for sale by
m10 [illegible] ARNOLD, 44 [illegible]

OIL—40 cases winter strained sperm [illegible] for sale by
m10 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

BUTTER—10 kegs prime Goshen for sale by
m10 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

BRANDY AND GIN—25 pipes, 15 half pipes and 5 bbls French and American brandy; and 15 pipes Swan Gin for sale by
m10 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

TEAS—300 chests and half chests and 12 boxes Gunpowder, Young and Old Hyson for sale by
m10 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

NEST CASKS—500 nests cassia make for sale by
m10 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

FRENCH SILK UMBRELLAS—18 doz French silk umbrellas 30 to 37 inches, for sale by
m10 LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres

BLACK INDIA SILK CRAVATS—[illegible] silk cravats, light for summer; 15 doz colored silk Birmingham; 15 doz check striped light silk; 15 doz cambric and muslin cravats, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres

LINEN CHECKS—25 doz linen check pants; 24 doz merino dress coats, at wholesale by
m10 LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres

OLIVE OIL—700 baskets olive oil in quart and pint bottles, for sale by
m10 LOISON & SILVESTRE 36 Chartres

SARDINES IN OIL—25 cases assorted in whole and half boxes, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres

PERIGORD TRUFFLES AND TRUFFLED PIES—In boxes, 2 3 boxes, half and qr boxes, now landing ex ship Francis De Pau, and for sale by
m10 Cité DUFOUR, 11 Conti

RECEIVED per ship Severn from Havre, and for sale at low prices by the undersigned:
FANS—A very fine assortment of fans;
HOOKS AND EYES—A fine assortment, at superior hooks and eyes in cards and boxes.
m10 3t P LEVERRIER, 76 Chartres

COFFEE—409 sacks Rio coffee, landing from ship [illegible], from Rio, for sale by
m10 L H GALE, 63 Common

CLARET WINE—100 bxs St Julien Medoc for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co,
m10 30 Old Levee

COGNAC BRANDY—7 qr casks 4th proof Castillion, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co,
m10 30 Old Levee

LINSEED OIL—English, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co,
m10 30 Old Levee

ALUM AND EPSOM SALTS—[illegible] refined, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co,
m8 30 Old Levee

INDIGO—20 ceroons very prime Caraccas for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co,
m8 30 Old Levee

FISH—300 boxes cod fish in good order. for sale by
j27 J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

GROUND GINGER—21 kegs fresh for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co.
m8 30 Old Levee

STATE TRIALS.
A COMPLETE COLLECTION of English State Trials from 1163 to 1820, inclusive, in 34 vols., by T B & T J Howell, Esqrs; half bound in Russia.
Just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & Co, Law Booksellers and Stationers,
m8 Corner of Camp and Gravier sts

LANDING ex ship Concord, from Bordeaux—100 casks assorted bottle Corks; 20 baskets superior Champaign, 12 bottles; 20 baskets do do in half bottles; 3 half pipes Cognac fine Champaign; Otard; 4 quarter pipes do do do for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co,
m8 11 and 15 St. Louis

WINES—35 pipes Catalonia Wine; 40 half casks Marseilles Wine; 25 barrels sweet Malaga Wine, 150 two gallon Jars Oil, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co,
m8 11 and 15 St Louis st

RIO COFFEE AFLOAT—5,000 bags prime green, in double linen bags, just received per ship Mason, direct from Rio de Janeiro, for sale by
m8 GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Bienville

LIME—1000 casks fresh Thomaston lime, cargo of bark Gen. Green, for sale by
m8 J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

DRY GOODS.
NORTH & BROTHERS, corner of Common and Magazine streets, would respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock of FRENCH GOODS, just received by the ships Champlain, [illegible], South Carolina, Severn and Caledonia, from Havre, as late as the 20th of January, 1845. m8

BALZORINES—A splendid assortment of the latest styles, for sale at the corner of Magazine and Common streets. m8

50,000
DEATHS by CONSUMPTION,
Would perhaps be a small estimate for the ravages of this dreadful disease in a single year; then add the fearful catalogue of those cut off by inflammation of the lungs, hemorrhage, asthma, coughs, influenza, bronchitis and other diseases of THE LUNGS AND LIVER, And the list would present an appalling proof of the fatality of these two classes of disease.
But it is important to know that nearly all of this dread waste of human life might have been prevented by a timely use of
DR. STILLMAN'S BALM OF ICELAND MOSS.
The greatest remedy ever discovered by man for all diseases of the pulmonary organs, produced by cold and changeable climates. Scores of cases have come to our knowledge where the patient had been given up to die by consumption, as beyond the reach of medical aid, but who, by the use of this Balm of Iceland Moss have been speedily restored to complete health. A sister of a well known clergyman, recently left the school she was attending, being advised that she must die of consumption, to return to her home, wishing to spend her few remaining days with her friends. By some means she was induced to take Dr. Stillman's Balm of Iceland Moss, by which she was entirely cured in a short time, and returned to her school with a light heart and invigorated in health. By application to the office, further particulars of this and other remarkable cures will be cheerfully given. Many of the most distinguished physicians of this city give this Balm their unqualified approval. Why should they not?—it is hailed every where as
NATURE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION!
The best remedy ever in the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint and the first stages of CONSUMPTION.
A THOUSAND CURES [illegible] have firmly established its own superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts.
☞ SIGNED OVER To an endless eternity, by all who witnessed the pale and ghastly object, caused by a spitting blood and a most violent cough, with night sweats, a hoarseness and soreness of the voice, indicating an alarming state of disease: my clergyman was plain with me, and stated that I had but a few days to live; my sister who was my anxious care-taker, made inquiry where she would be most likely to obtain the most certain relief, she was told of Dr Stillman's Balm of Iceland Moss, a medicine in general use throughout the United States, for the cure of coughs, cold, consumption, spitting of blood influenza palpitation of the heart, whooping cough, tickling or teasing sensation of the throat, bronchitis, weakness of the nervous system, or impaired constitution from any cause, and prevents persons from falling into a decline. She was informed if this medicine failed in the cure, my life was hopeless. Dr Stillman's Balm of Iceland Moss was then procured, and the first bottle gave relief, and by the time I had commenced the fifth bottle, I was able to take the fresh air, and in a short time I entirely recovered my former health. For a corroboration of the truth of the above statement, you can call on my sister, who lives in Royal street 249
THERE IS HOPE for the consumptive, for those who are afflicted with asthma, however much and long they may have suffered, for those who are laboring under long continued and tedious coughs, shortness or difficulty of breathing, pain in the breast or side, bleeding of the lungs and other precursors of fatal pulmonary diseases.
Dr. Stillman's Balm of Iceland Moss IS A SPEEDY AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY—It has been tested in hundreds of cases, and by more than twenty years' experience. It has been submitted to the faculty, and has been used and approved by them—and it is offered with the greatest confidence to all who may be afflicted, and who need its healing properties.
[illegible] was reduced very low by a tedious cough and raising of blood. He had tried various remedies offered without benefit, and deemed himself beyond the hope of relief. Although he had a hectic fever and night sweats, one bottle of this great remedy restored him entirely to health.
☞ REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION—Pronounced incurable by several eminent physicians of this city. This is to certify that some months since I was attacked with severe pains in back, shoulders and chest, accompanied with bad cough, spitting of blood, &c. My form was a complete cadaverous color. At this stage of the disease I applied to Dr Nelson whose medicines relieved for a short time, but the complaint returned with redoubled fury. I then called on Dr Campbell, who pronounced my case incurable, and that I had the consumption, and that there was no help for me. [illegible] induced me to see Dr Stillman, No. 86 Customhouse street. I did so, and in one week from the time I placed myself under his care, all pain had entirely subsided, and I was no more troubled with that distressing expectoration.
PETER FULLMAN.
Still further evidence that the Balm of Iceland Moss, is the most effective remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, &c., is a fact which cannot be controverted. Repeated instances of their surprising success in alleviating and curing these distressing afflictions have already been placed before the public, and yet they are [illegible]. Again we record new triumph, [illegible] sufficient, it is presumed, to convince those laboring under diseases of the lungs that the Balm of Iceland Moss is a medicine which can be relied upon to effect a perfect cure. Now for the facts!
A CURE OF CONSUMPTION.
Dr. Stillman—I am very happy to give you my certificate for curing me of consumption. I know there are a thousand in New Orleans who would give any amount to be cured, if they only knew they could be cured of that dreadful disease—consumption. I had five of the most eminent physicians of the city in attendance, but I could not get better, I was growing weaker, [illegible] for three years. I raised, I suppose, every other day, a quart of yellow matter and some days my cough would be very frothy. I spit blood twice. I had to change my under clothes every night on account of the [illegible]. Dr Briggs attended me last, he told me I was too far gone to [illegible] I then [illegible] to send for Dr Stillman, and try him, which I did, he examined my lungs; he [illegible] that he thought he could cure me, [illegible] I felt like another man. Two days after I had taken it, I expectorated I suppose two quarts of blood and matter. I continued on with his medicine according to direction and he cured me perfectly sound.
Your friend CHARLES WHITE.
☞ Apply at Dr. TRUMAN STILLMAN'S *Private Dispensary, No. 86 Customhouse Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.* m7 1m

NEW FANCY SILK GOODS,
FRESH IMPORTATIONS.
WEST, OLIVER & WOODLIEF, No 60 Chartres street, have now in store and landing:
Plaid and corded plaid lawns,
New style fancy printed dresses and jaconets,
Fancy printed muslins, new patterns,
Extra rich printed barege muslins,
Printed balzorines and bareges,
Plaid black and black satin striped do,
do do do Polacca, new articles,
Mourning lawns and bareges,
New style barege shawls and scarfs,
Mourning do do do,
Plain and embroidered black Silk shawls and points;
Taffetas and satin ribbons, all colors and widths;
Black Paris hat, cap and neck ribbons;
Silk and filet gloves and mitts and half fingered do;
Mens' and womens' Nankin, Lisle and cotton gloves;
Merino hdkfs and gimp hair cravats;
White and black lace, filet and mourning veils and demi veils.
ALSO:
Ladies Fancy dress hdkfs scarfs, cardinals and mantillas; embroidered robes; Pongee, Spitalfield and Bandanna hdkfs; gimps and fringes; linen cambrics and L C hdkfs; silk and cotton hosiery; shawls of various kinds; cords and tassels, figured silks and plain black do; reticules, purses and suspenders; bonnet silks and artificial flowers, &c. &c.
ALSO:
A very extensive assortment of white and black laces of every kind, consisting of Ashburton, gimp and Lisle edgings and insertings; Cardinal, Polka, Mechlin, Brussels, Thread, Valenciennes and bobbinet laces; white and black silk trimming laces and every style of cap, bonnet and veil laces.
ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT:
A full assortment of parasols and sun shades; cottons, gingham and silk umbrellas.
☞ City and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine this stock, as the goods will be sold at the lowest NEW YORK MARKET PRICES. m8

$500 REWARD.
LOST yesterday about two o'clock by a person going from Carondelet through Common street to Camp st, eight one thousand dollar notes on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. Any person who may have found the same, by giving information at the St Charles Hotel, shall receive the above reward. m9 4t

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE
Opened on Monday, 3d March, 1845.
Mrs FANNY FRYER has the honor of informing the Ladies of the City and Country, that she has REMOVED her Fancy Store from the corner of Royal street to the corner of Bienville and Royal streets. She also informs the Ladies that she has received by late arrivals a fine assortment of Summer Bonnets and new Fancy Spring Fashions, Mantelets, Jabots, Berthe, Organdie, Lawns, &c. m8

DIRECT IMPORTATION—Received by ship South Carolina, from Havre, Balzorines in dresses patterns and pieces of 20 yds; Printed Muslin in do; Embroidered Muslin, white and colored; Jaconets and Ginghams; a fine assortment of embroidered curtains, in sets of 4 pieces; 1 case white and colored muslin shawls, which together with articles in store, such as a large variety of fancy and white muslins of all descriptions; a fine assortment of summer cravats and handkerchiefs; will be sold very low by
m8 F PERRET, 80 Toulouse

LEECHES—Received by late arrivals from France, a fine assortment of Leeches, first quality, for sale at the new Depot, No 71 St Ann, between Royal and Toulouse, at 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents. Leeches applied for $3 per dozen. m5

GEOLOGY! GEOLOGY!
LYELL'S Principles of Geology, in 2 vols, 12 mo.
Dr Mantell's Wonders of Geology, in 2 vols; 12 mo, London ed.
Bakewell's Geology, in 1 vol, 8 vo.
Dr. De la Beche's Geological Manual, in 1 vol 8 vo.
Dr Boase's Treatise on Primary Geology, 1 vol, 8 vo, London ed.
Geological Essays, by Horace B. Hayden, 1 vol, 8 vo.
Lessons in Mineralogy and Geology, 1 vol, 8 vo.
Conversations on Geology, with engravings, 1 vol, 12 mo, London ed.
Elements of Geology, by C & Lee, 1 vol.
Treatise on Geology, by Professor Phillips, 1 vol, 12 mo, Edinburgh ed.
The above on hand and for sale by WM McKEAN, Bookseller and Stationer,
m6 Cor Camp and Common

MINERALOGY! MINERALOGY!
MOORE'S Ancient Mineralogy, in 1 vol, 12 mo.
Elements of Mineralogy, by Professor Jameson, in 1 vol, 12 mo, Edinburgh ed.
Phillips' Introduction to Mineralogy, by Allen, 1 vol, 12 mo, London ed.
History and Description of Fossil Fuel, the Collieries and Coal Trade, 1 vol, 8 vo.
Physical Geography, by Professor Trail, 1 vol, 12 mo, Edinburgh ed.
The above on hand and for sale by WM McKEAN, Bookseller and Stationer,
m6 Cor Camp and Common

CITY BANK.
New Orleans, March 1, 1845.
THE Board of Directors of this Institution, have this day, declared a dividend of three dollars per share payable to the Stockholders or their representatives on or after Monday, the 10th instant.
m3 R J PALFREY Cashier.

☞ The firm of DITTRICH & SHANNON, has been dissolved this day. Mr. R. Dittrich takes all the assets and assumes all the liabilities of the concern, and will carry on the business under his name at 30 Poydras street.
R DITTRICH,
P C SHANNON.
New Orleans, 31st December, 1844. j1—1m

NOTICE—We have associated with us from this date Messrs. J. G. STOUSE & SEBASTIAN OSER, of this city. CHARLES ODIER & Co.
1st September, 1844. s3

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS—Captains of vessels will always find a steamboat in readiness to move their vessels about the harbor, or to tow them up or down the coast, for the purpose of landing at the different plantations at moderate rates, by applying at the First Municipality Steam Ferry, opposite the Public Square. 30 3m

CIDER—50 bbls Newark Cider, for sale by
m4 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

AUCTION NOTICES.
DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 38 Chartres street, New Orleans.
☞ Particular attention given to shelf and package sales of dry goods.
☞ Liberal advances will be made upon all goods deposited for sale.

BY J A BEARD & Co.
J A BEARD, Auctioneer.
Furniture, to close Consignment.
WILL be sold at auction, on Thursday, the 13th inst, at half past 10 o'clock, at No 55 Bienville street,
A very superior assortment of fashionable New York manufactured furniture,
Comprising splendid armoirs, mahogany and other bedsteads, bureaus, side boards, couches, lounges, sofas and settees, mahogany and curled maple rocking, sewing and nursing chairs, extension dining, breakfast, card, centre and pier tables, [illegible]

[illegible] W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Vieille Levée.

[illegible] chargement du Concord, de Bordeaux, et à vendre: Tonneaux vin de Pauillac Médoc, 30 dito St Seurin, [illegible] St. Estèphe Médoc, 4 dito St. Julien, très [illegible] pour famille; 27 barils vin blanc de Sauterne; [illegible] pipe eau de vie de cognac, de preuve.
W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Vieille Levée.

[illegible] de Composition—31 caisses marques [illegible], à vendre par J. F. BERCIER & Co, 24 Vieille Levée.

[illegible] St Domingue, bonne qualité, à vendre
J F. BERCIER & Co, 24 Vieille Levée.

[illegible]—30 barriques, bon vin de [illegible] prêt à mettre en bouteilles, à vendre
J F BERCIER & Co, 24 Vieille Levée.

[illegible] Impérial, Poudre à Canon, [illegible] et Souchong, en demi caisses [illegible] livres, à vendre par
ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine

[illegible] Malaga doux et Sicile, Canari, [illegible], Madère, Sèque, etc., en pipes, [illegible] en caisses d'une douz. chaque, à [illegible]
ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine

[illegible] Cognac américaine, de la [illegible] débarquement de la barque [illegible].
ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine.

[illegible] en vert, en double sacs, [illegible] directement de [illegible]
G. GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

[illegible] du navire Concord. [illegible] 20 paniers Champagne [illegible] 2 demi pipes [illegible]
[illegible] ROUZE, 11 et 15 St. Louis

[illegible] 40 demi barriques vin [illegible] Malaga doux; 150 jarres huile [illegible]
[illegible] ROUZE, 11 et 15 St Louis

DAMAGE [illegible]

ON SATURDAY [illegible] valuable stores and [illegible]
No 1. One [illegible] feet 11 inches and [illegible] three story house erected thereon, rented at $600 per annum.
No. 2. One lot of ground adjoining the above on St Louis street, same in every [illegible] rented at $600 per annum.
No 3. One lot of ground situate in Bienville street, between Chartres street and Exchange Place, measuring 24 feet 6 inches front, including [illegible] corridor in common, by [illegible] feet in depth, with [illegible] story brick store erected thereon. Rented at $12[illegible] per annum.
No 4. One lot of ground situate at the corner of St Peter and Dauphine streets measuring 40 feet front on St Peter st by 72 feet in depth, French measure, with the one store brick house erected thereon and with 40 shares Union Bank stock. Same is rented at $[illegible] per annum.
No 5. One lot of ground situate in Bourbon st, between Conti and St Louis streets, measuring 24 feet 5 inches 6 lines front on Bourbon st, by 127 feet 10 inches and 6 lines deep, with a three story house thereon.
No 6. one lot of ground adjoining the above, measuring 24 feet 3 inches on Bourbon st, by 123 feet 9 inches and 6 lines in depth, with a three story house thereon.
No 7. One lot of ground situate at the corner of Conti and Bourbon streets, measuring 27 feet 6 inches front on Conti street, by 73 feet 9 inches in depth, front on Bourbon street with a three story brick house and the privilege of an alley in the rear. Rented at $600 per annum.
No. 8. One lot of ground adjoining the above on Conti street, and measuring 26 feet 11 inches and 6 lines by 73 feet 9 inches, with a three story brick house thereon; rented at $54[illegible] per annum.
No. 9. One lot of ground adjoining the above on Conti street, measuring 27 feet and 7 lines by 73 feet 9 inches in depth, with a three story brick house thereon; rented at $[illegible] per annum.
No. 10. One lot of ground adjoining the above on Conti street, measuring 27 feet and 7 lines by 73 feet 9 inches in depth, with a three story brick house thereon; rented at $[illegible] per annum.
No 11. One lot of ground adjoining the above on Conti street, and measuring 26 feet [illegible] inches and 2 lines by 73 feet and 9 inches in depth with a three story brick house thereon; rented at $72[illegible] per annum.
No. 12. Two lots of ground situate at the corner of Morales and St. Anthony streets, Third Municipality, measuring together 63 feet 11 inches and 8 lines front on St Anthony street by 127 feet 10 inches and 6 lines on Morales street with the two brick houses thereon. One house is rented at $120 per annum.
No. 13. Three lots of ground at the corner of Esplanade and Craps streets, viz:
No 1 measuring 46 feet 3½ inches on Esplanade street by 76 feet 5 inches and 6 lines in depth, front on Craps street, with the house thereon.
No 2 measuring 46 feet 3½ inches on Esplanade by 76 feet 6 inches and 6 lines in depth.
No 3 measuring 30 feet front on Craps street by 90 feet 7 inches in depth, with a two story house erected thereon.
The above mentioned 3 lots of ground are subject to the payment of an annual interest of 6 per cent on $1,110 to the Third Municipality. The purchasers will therefore assume the payment of $7[illegible] 33⅓ on each lot.
No. 14. One lot of ground on Morales street, between Piety and Desiree streets, measuring 30 feet front by 121 feet deep, with the buildings thereon.
No. 15. One lot of ground adjoining the above, measuring 32 feet [illegible] inches front by 121 feet deep.
No. 16. One lot of ground adjoining the above, measuring 32 feet 6 inches front by 121 feet deep and 32 feet 6 inches on the rear line.
No. 17. One lot of ground adjoining the above, measuring 31 feet 6 inches front by 121 feet deep and 32 feet 6 inches on the rear line.
No. 18. One lot of ground adjoining the above, measuring 31 feet 8 inches front by 121 feet deep.
No. 19. One lot of ground adjoining the above, measuring 31 feet front by 121 feet deep, front on Piety street.
TERMS—One third cash, balance at 6, 12 and 18 months in notes divided in equal sums, satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage until final payment, and if not paid at maturity to bear an interest of 6 per cent, without any privilege of postponing the payments.
Acts of sale to be passed before Felix Grima, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.
N. B.—Plans of all the above property drawn by [illegible], U. S. Deputy Surveyor, will be exhibited at the St. Louis Exchange a few days previous to the sale. m11

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer.
Office 60 Toulouse street.
WILL be sold on Saturday next, the 15th instant at 12 o'clock M., in the St Louis Exchange: A lot of ground situated in the suburb Marigny, Union street, between Love and Good Children streets, measuring 27 feet 2 inches front on Union Street by 134 feet 11 inches, 2 lines in depth, together with a house of four rooms, gallery, cabinets, &c., in want of repairs, according to a plan drawn by P A Pueyo, on the 9th December 1844, deposited in the Exchange.
10 squares of ground situated between Rocheblave and Dorgenois streets, and fronting on Esplanade, Barracks, Hospital, Ursulines, St. Philippe, Dumaine, St. Ann, Orleans, St. Peter, Carondelet Walk and Dorgenois streets according to a plan drawn by J. A. Pueyo on the 10th July 1844 deposited in the Exchange.
A square of ground fronting on the Bayou road, between Plauche and the continuation of Villere streets, bordering upon the property of Mr. M. B. Plauche, having in the rear a building of four rooms, gallery, &c., rented separately to two servants at $ 2 per month.
A square of ground contiguous to the aforesaid, with the same building rented at the same price.
A square of ground on Plauche street, between the Bayou road and the continuation of Barracks street, with two buildings, one in the rear of three rooms, gallery, &c. and another on the street [illegible] of three rooms, &c.—rented separately at $16 per month, according to a plan drawn by L J Pilié on the March 10th 1844, deposited in the Exchange.
Terms—One fourth cash, and the balance at one and two years credit without endorser, special mortgage until final payment, with the clause of "non alienando." The notes unpaid when due will bear interest at 8 per cent per annum from the date of the protest. The acts of sale by Felix Percy, Notary, and the costs for taking possession, at the expense of the buyers. The squares of ground in regard to which the terms shall not have been complied within ten days after the adjudication, will be sold anew on account of the purchasers after [illegible] days notice in the papers of this city without giving them any other notice.
m 11

BY SYKES & HYDE.
A DUVAL, Auctioneer.
Flour
TUESDAY 11th instant, at half past 4 o'clock, will be sold on the Levee opposite Julia street, by order and under the inspection of the Port Warden's, for account of whom it may concern,
[illegible] bbls flour damaged on board flat boat C B Kelly, capt., Hahn, on her voyage from Zanesville, Ohio to this port.
Terms—Cash. m10

BY F M PETITTAIN.
Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods and Clothing.
TUESDAY, 11th March, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, No. 126 Chartres street:
100 packages and lots of seasonable dry goods and clothing, comprising a desirable assortment.
☞ Catalogues will be ready, and the goods can be examined early on the morning of sale. m10 2t

BY L A GARIDEL.
Handsome Country Residence.
Will be sold at the City Exchange, on the 18th March next, the handsome property known under the name of "Widow Duverge's Country Seat," now occupied by Mr Charles Chomy situated on the right bank of the river, at a mile below the Ferry of the First Municipality.
The property has 150 feet or more, fronting the public road, of thirty arpents, more or less, in depth. Possession to be given on the 1st July next.
TEN LOTS OF GROUND in the town of Duverge, opposite the city, situated on the batture, between the navy yard of Mr Robertson and that of Mr Joseph Roux. Said lots are suitable for the erection of warehouses.
A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Nun's Suburb, having 60 feet front on St Andrew [illegible] by 134 feet in depth; said lot is number [illegible] between St Mary and St Andrew streets [illegible] agreeably to plans which will be exhibited on the day of sale.
Terms—One-fifth cash, and the balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, and special mortgage until final payment.
The acts of sale before L T Caire, notary public, at the expense of purchasers. m7—11t

NOTICE.
The undersigned has for sale at the most reduced prices, in his Greenhouse, in St. Charles st., a large and valuable collection of moss roses, Flemish pinks, camelias, [illegible] cactus palms, [illegible] and a great variety of other greenhouse plants and exotics. He has nearly one hundred more beautiful new roses. Orders promptly executed and sent gratis to the steamboats.
m8 JOHN M BACH.

DETAINED at the Parish Jail of the Parish of Jefferson, the black boy named SAMUEL, aged about thirty years, five feet six inches high; says he belongs to Colonel Sparks below Thibodauxville, on bayou Lafourche.
The owner is requested to withdraw said slave according to law.
Parish of Jefferson, March 6th, 1845.
MANUEL GARCIA,
m6 3t2d Sheriff of Parish of Jefferson.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD—Ranaway from the subscriber's plantation, about thirty-three miles below this city on Sunday, 11th inst, two negro men, GARRISON, about 25 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark brown—NATHAN, about 28 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark brown. Both had on when they left blue [illegible] and pants, and silk hats. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of the above named slaves in any jail in the state, or $20 for the delivery of either one in any jail in the state, or for the delivery of one or both of them to the subscriber or to Mr James Larose, No 71 Old Levee.
WM ESKINE.
New Orleans, Feb 19 1845. 1m

TO MERCHANTS—The subscribers offer for sale, a complete assortment of the New Orleans Price Current, Intelligencer and Merchant's Transcript, neatly bound in 18 books, from the year 1827 to 1844, with care, and the only sett to be had in the city. To cotton factors, tobacco houses and produce dealers, they will be found invaluable.
J B STEEL, 14 Camp
m7 (Successor to Norman, Steel & Co.)

DRY GOODS—400 packages fresh dry goods for sale low by [illegible], 10 Magazine st