# The New-Orleans Bee.

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NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street.
State & Third Municipality Official Journal.


TERMS OF THE BEE:
DAILY PAPER (one year in advance)............$10 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance)............5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.
ADVERTISING.—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.
Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.
MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year 1846, of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of ONE DOLLAR for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.
WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROB'T C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
New Orleans 27th Dec 1845.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 81 Carondelet.

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Musson's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets.

F. C. BOUCANOS, SURGEON DENTIST, corner of St. Louis and Burgundy streets. Office open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M.

J. F. BERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS, 43 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices.

AD. RINCK—PORTRAIT PAINTER, respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has removed to [illegible] No. 30, between Canal and Custom House sts.

COMMISSION HOUSE.
To Southern and Western Merchants.
THE subscribers have established and are constantly receiving from the best manufacturers in New England [illegible] Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which will be sold [illegible] for cash, they being the sole agents.
[illegible]
N. B. Cash advances on LEATHER and WESTERN PRODUCE [illegible]
DOWLER & WHALL, Commission Merchants,
LEVI A. DOWLER, 21 and 22 Pearl street, Boston.
JOSEPH B. WHALL.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Jos. Whitney & Co., Boston.
Josiah M. Jones, Esq.
Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., New York.
Stephen Knapp, Esq.
Messrs. C. M. Leupp & Co.
Messrs. Haddock, Hazaltine & Reed, Philadelphia.
Messrs. Poland, Jenkins & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. Freind, Humphrey & Co., Albany.

J. S. DE PALOS.
PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES, AUTHOR OF A SCIENTIFIC PRACTICAL METHOD OF TEACHING THE FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.
HIS instructions [illegible]

MILITARY NOTICE.
THE members of the YAGER BAND [illegible] NEW ORLEANS BRASS BAND [illegible]

Orchestra for Balls. [illegible]

FRENCH SHIRTS.
MADAME J. HENRY [illegible]

DENIS COUTEAUD [illegible]

SIGN OF THE GREAT LUCULLUS,
No. 20, Toulouse street, New Orleans.
FELIX BOUSQUET [illegible]

MR. JACQUES LAROSE informs Sugar Brokers, Merchants, &c., that he places at their disposal the steamboat WAVE, Captain A. Tonsoury, for the transportation of Sugar and Molasses. For arrangements apply to J. LAROSE, 71 Old Levee st.

Dr. E. COMMUNY
SURGEON
DENTIST

DR. DUPERRON has the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans [illegible]

DUFFAU & Co. [illegible] the stable situated No. 148 Bienville, near St. [illegible]
Mr. Duffau will [illegible] Veterinary Surgeon and Horse shoer, at No. 141 Burgundy street, and undertake also to sell or buy horses.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having come to the certainty that a large quantity of Syrup of the very worst quality is daily sold or sent into the country by some counting pedlars and other petty retailers, most unscrupulously using my name, as well as empty jars bearing my cards and labels, takes this method of informing all country merchants and consumers of this fact, in order that from this day they may not be deceived again by this most unqualifiable fraud.
N. B.—From this day, the labels bearing the name of my house and the designation of the quality of the Syrup will be inserted under the cover of the jars, and no longer pasted on the outside as heretofore.
n10—6m A. DELPIT, No. 168 St. Louis st.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—Masters of vessels will find a boat in readiness to tow their vessels up or down the Coast to take in cargo, or from one part of the port to another, by applying at the First Municipality Steam Ferry Wharf, opposite the Public Square.
This boat has been built expressly for towing and has sufficient power to move the largest class of ships. Steam will be continually kept up so as to give immediate attention to orders. Terms most liberal. o20

Agency Sun Mutual Insurance Comp'y.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13, 1845.
THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, in pursuance of their Charter, closed their accounts on the fourth of last month, and after paying all their losses, including those of the great fire on the 19th of July last, have remaining in good assets, $675,839 00. Since then the premium notes and cash received for risks taken exceed $100,000 which added to the above, make a fund of at least $780,000.
Since the 4th of last month, the parties doing business with the Company do not share, in any way, with the losses of the preceding year, which, with the means above stated, the undersigned believes, present more than ordinary protection and inducements to persons desiring insurance.
Policies against the perils of Fire, Rivers and Seas, continue to be issued by I. MATTHEWS, Agent,
n14—tf corner of Camp and Common sts.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.
THE General Mutual Insurance Company of New York having assumed and taken over the unexpired risks of the Ocean Mutual Insurance Company of this city (which Company has gone into liquidation) are prepared to insure against Fire, River and Marine Risks, at the late office of the Ocean Insurance Company, No. 45 Camp street, on the most favorable terms.
The "General Mutual Insurance Company" have a large capital well invested; they have paid back to the persons who have insured with them 82 per cent. of their premiums, during the past three years, in scrip, bearing six per cent. interest, payable annually; and as the business of the Company is conducted altogether on the mutual principle—that is, dividing among those who pay the premiums the entire profits of the office; as large a dividend as is paid by any other mutual office may be confidently expected from their future operations.
This Company offers the additional advantage to those who insure with them, of paying their losses either in New York or New Orleans, at the option of the assured.
CHAS. BRIGGS, EDW. OGDEN, Agents.
Office No 45 Camp street. s18-1y

SHEET LEAD AND IMPROVED PATENT LEAD PIPE.—The subscriber continues to manufacture his improved Leaden Pipe, and solicits the attention of Plumbers and others to the same. This pipe is particularly suitable for the conveyance of water from [illegible] either from springs or by pumps from [illegible] the notice of residents on the Coast for [illegible] establishments. It can be made of any size [illegible] fourth to four inches calibre, as may be [illegible] decidedly the cheapest medium for the purpose.
Orders for the above will be filled at short notice, on application to the manufacturer.
W. W. THOMPSON, St. Louis, or his Agents in New Orleans, KENNETT & RUX, 71 [illegible]
o23—1y

CIDER—100 bbls Newark Cider just landed, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, [illegible]

## Wednesday morning, Feby. 11, 1846.

We are under obligations to the Editors of the Commercial Times for the [illegible] intelligence received by the Magnetic Telegraph, between Philadelphia and Newark:—

Latest from New York.
FOUR HOURS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.
BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 2, 1846, 2 P. M.

The Magnetic Telegraph has just transmitted to us the prices of stocks at New York this day. The lateness of the hour, in order to save the mail, prevents my giving you more from your correspondent, than that the wretched weather and the unsettled feeling owing to the Slidell matter, and the Mexican news per Paris, via New Orleans, had up to twelve o'clock paralyzed every thing. Cotton no sales.—Exchange, sterling, closed at 108 1-2; France, 5 27 1-2 a 28. Flour stiff, at 5 56 1-4 for Western. At the Board of Brokers, Government 6's, 107 1-2 asked; 5's do. 90 a 90 1-2; Pennsylvania 5's, 70. Reading Railroad Bonds, 5-8 a 1-2; Vicksburg, 8 a 8 1-4; Norwich and Worcester, 64 1-4, with small sales.

The Courier in its statement of the Bullitt and Locke affair assumes the only unimportant part of the argument. That journal declares that the inspectors put a large number of votes from the third district into the division of the box in which those of the second were to be received. This is begging the question with a vengeance. How does the Courier know its assertion to be correct? Why may not voters residing in the second district have erroneously voted for candidates in the third? Mistakes of a similar kind occurred in every ward in the city. No human being could possibly ascertain by whom the votes in question were cast, and the attempt of the Courier to explain it in its own way, is merely taking for granted a very questionable hypothesis, with a view to make out a case favorable to Mr. Locke.—The Committee appointed by the House are bound to decide from the face of the returns. Such a decision will give Mr. Bullitt the seat. If Mr. Locke thinks proper to contest, then the Standing Committee will take cognizance of the facts and will, undoubtedly have the right to go behind the returns. The object at present is to ascertain who is the sitting member, and there is but one way of accomplishing this result.

THE MESSAGE.

The Message of Gov. Mouton will be found in our columns. It is a document of moderate length, treating exclusively of State affairs. We deem a synopsis of its leading features unnecessary, as the topics which it embraces are of interest enough to ensure the attention of every intelligent reader.

☞ It will be perceived by our report of the proceedings of the House, that the claims of Messrs Bullitt and Locke have been referred to a Select Committee, which will probably report to-day.

LOSS OF SHIP CELIA.—The Savannah Republican of the 3d says:—The ship Celia, Capt. Thatcher, hence for New York, went ashore on Cape Hatteras on Wednesday, the 21st ult., at 5 o'clock A. M., in a gale from W. S. W., in a dense fog. The Captain, crew, and passengers took to the boats and were all safely landed. The ship immediately bilged, and in about one hour became a total wreck. Captain Thatcher remained at Hatteras, to take charge of any portion of the cargo that might be saved. About 50 bales of cotton had been secured in a damaged state.

The Celia sailed from this port on the 18th ult. Her cargo consisted of 572 bales Upland and 50 bales S. I. Cotton, 175 casks Rice, 17 packages merchandize, and 50 empty barrels—principally belonging to merchants in this city. We learn that the vessel and cargo were fully insured in New York.

ABANDONED AT SEA.—The ship Sophia, Capt. Auld, of and for Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 21st. The S. was from Valparaiso via Pernambuco. On the 17th January, in lat. 38, long. 70, experienced a heavy gale from the North, which caused her to make 4,000 strokes per hour. On the 18th the wind hauled round to N. W. and W. N. W., which threw up a heavy sea—the ship lying to under close-reefed topsails and main spencer, with both pumps at work, and unable to keep her free. Threw overboard a quantity of copper ore and saltpetre. On the 21st fell in with ship Russell Glover. After working the pumps four days and nights with six feet water in her hold, Capt. Auld and crew came up on the Russell Glover. The Sophia's cargo consisted of copper and copper ore, saltpetre and hides.

FATAL DUEL.—A duel occurred on the 2nd inst., near Washington, between Thos. F. Jones, and Dr. David Johnson, both of Elizabeth city, North Carolina. Johnson was the challenged party. He was the family physician of Mr. Jones and was charged with improper intimacy, as is said, with the family of his antagonist, and for this the challenge was sent. Johnson was killed at once by the first fire of Jones, and it is said, also, that he reserved his own fire and and protested his innocence to the last of the crime with which he was charged. Some of the parties were arrested immediately after the duel took place. Both of the principals were men of high character at home, and were well known to many persons in Washington.

### Congress.

In the SENATE on the 2d inst., communications were received from the War and Navy Departments, and referred to the proper committees.

Mr Wescott presented resolutions of the Legislature of Florida relative to the disputed boundary lines between that State and Georgia, and also between Alabama and Florida, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of appointing Commissioners to run the boundary lines.

Several resolutions and memorials from State Legislatures were submitted, some in relation to Oregon, others in reference to Indian Treaties, Abolition, the Tariff, &c.

Mr J. M. Clayton, from a select committee, reported a bill to provide for the ascertainment of claims of French spoliations committed prior to 1800, and gave notice that he would call it up on the last Monday in February.

Mr Bagley gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to incorporate the navy of Texas with that of the United States.

Mr Sevier called up the bill to provide for the ascertainment of the claim ascertained to be due from the United States to Texas. The bill was opposed by Mr. Pearce and others, and was defended by Messrs. Calhoun, Breeze and others. The bill was, on motion of Mr Evans, amended so as to provide payment for the arms only, and not the goods taken from the authorities of Texas. The goods belonged to citizens of the United States, were taken by Customhouse officers of Texas on a charge of an attempt to evade the revenue laws, and re-taken by the owners by force, Texas now claiming their value from the United States.

The bill was laid upon the table by a vote of 20 to 19. It will be probably taken up again and passed.

In the HOUSE Mr Dargan of Ala., asked leave of the House to offer two resolutions upon the subject of our North Western difficulties. They were, first, in favor of renewed negotiations upon the subject of our Oregon difficulties, declaring that compromise was favorable and honorable. Secondly, That it was expedient to run a line upon the 49th degree of North latitude, giving to Great Britain the territory North, including the Northern part of Vancouver's Island and giving to the United States, the territory South. The Resolutions, with some reluctance, were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Tibbatts of Ky., offered a resolution proposing that the notice be given forthwith to Great Britain, and that it be accompanied by assurances on the part of the President of an earnest desire to preserve the friendly relations now so happily subsisting between our own and the British Government, and of the desire also on the part of the Government to preserve the peace of the world. Also that the President be authorized to repel any attempted invasion of the Territory of the U. S., and for this purpose—millions be placed in his hands, with power to make loans, &c. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr Pettit next moved a suspension of the rolls in order to offer a resolution giving the naked notice to Great Britain and taking possession of the disputed territory. After much confusion the resolution was received and referred.

After some personal sparring between Messrs. Bayly of Va., and Johnson of Tenn.—both Locofocos—the consideration of the Oregon resolution was resumed.

Mr Tibbatt's moved that the debate should close on the 9th. Lost, 88 to 99.

Mr Thompson of Miss., made a speech in favor of the notice.

The House adjourned.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

Life of Paul Jones, by Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, U. S. N., in two volumes. This is said to be a work of high character, drawn from unimpeachable sources, and written with marked ability.

The [illegible], a celebrated romance from [illegible] by Mary Howitt.

[illegible] No. 9, Harper's Illustrated [illegible]

[illegible]

## City Intelligence.

THOMAS PLACIDE'S BENEFIT.—This universal favorite, inimitable actor and worthy gentleman will take a benefit this evening at the St Charles Theatre, for which occasion he has selected one of the most attractive bills of the season. The performances will commence with the "Comedy of Errors," in which the beneficiary and his brother Henry will appear as the Two Dromios. After the comedy, Mr Henry Placide will appear as Michel Perin, in "Secret Service." The whole to conclude with, first time this season, the burletta of "Fair One with the Golden Locks." Our readers must bear in mind that this will be the last appearance here of Mr H. Placide this season, and if they wish to see the Two Dromios personated in a more perfect manner than they can be played on any other stage either in this country or in England, they must avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing the two Placides this evening. From the acknowledged dramatic talent of the beneficiary and from his peculiarly attractive and genuine social qualities, we ardently hope he may have a substantial proof of the manner in which a New Orleans audience appreciates true worth and merit. Mr. Thomas Placide's acting is entirely his own. He is no imitator and having boldly struck out a line of acting altogether his own, he has attained to the highest eminence in his own line of business.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This Council met yesterday evening, with—members present. The Treasurer's weekly report shewed a balance of $7,991 16. A quarterly report was read from the Board of Public Schools, shewing that there are 2,970 scholars, and 36 teachers. Every thing connected with them had worked well, and Mr. Shaw, the Superintendant was highly spoken of. The Library for the use of these schools now numbers 4,000 volumes, and will continue to be increased. The Board, however, stated that it is necessary to erect another public school on a lot lately purchased by the Council in the 4th Ward. Gross receipts last year $6,524 90.

Mr. Peters stated that the report was highly favorable and reflected great credit on the Municipality. He was aware that the public schools now erected were insufficient to contain the increasing number of scholars, but that the Council, under present circumstances, could not advance any funds for the present. The sum of $160,000 had been expended within the last three years, of which $73,000 were paid for lots and buildings. He farther observed that the State had acted niggardly towards the city in this instance, but he hoped the present legislature would take the matter into consideration, as he hoped that $15,000 or $30,000 would be appropriated this year from the State Treasury for the Second Municipality Schools. He further presented a resolution authorising the Board of Schools to rent rooms, &c. for the use of the scholars.

He presented another resolution appropriating the $5,000, left for the object of education by the late Abijah Fisk, to the building of a public school on the lot in the 4th ward, and that to commemorate the name of the donor, the school shall be called "Fisk's School." Both these resolutions were adopted.

The Mechanic Fire Company presented a petition for 500 feet of new Hose, as they had spent their means in purchasing their Engine. Referred to Committee on Fire.

The Finance Committee request the Mayor to pay the sum of $480 to the Hook and Lader Company, No. 2, for the purchase of a new truck. The Council soon after adjourned.

CRIMINAL COURT.—There was little business done at this court yesterday. Joseph Bellow, accused of assault and battery and James P. Waddell of larceny, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The Court then adjourned to this morning.

☞ The case of Kennedy, which was fixed for to-morrow, has been indefinitely postponed. The Attorney General made a motion yesterday in the Criminal Court, that as the Governor and Lieutenant Governor would be inaugurated to-morrow, he wished to have the case postponed. The Court acceded to his motion.

DROWNED.—A man apparently a sailor was found drowned yesterday, alongside the ship Independence, lying opposite the Upper Cotton Press.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—John Farrell accused of larceny, was discharged, as no one appeared to substantiate the charge. Mathew Burke, accused of burglary, was also discharged, as the evidence was not sufficiently strong. He was, however, sent to the Workhouse for thirty days, as a vagrant and dangerous character.

M. Taboada, yesterday made affidavit that the hats sold by him to Fernandez, were received in good faith from a man named William Donley who owed him $4 50 cents, and who tendered him the hat in payment. Taboada was therefore discharged. Donley was arrested and sent to the Criminal Court, charged with having stolen them from the store of Mr. Avinene. Joseph Fanton, arrested for stealing a coat from John Bartlett, at the corner of Hospital and Barrack streets, was sent to the Criminal Court.

Jean, a slave of Mr. Duverges, was sent to jail, charged with having stolen a skiff found in his possession.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Edward Francis Curtis, accused of picking William Leather's pocket of a pocket-book containing $330 in notes on the Trader's and Mechanic's Bank, about three weeks ago, was examined yesterday and sent to the Criminal Court.

A VIRAGO.—Mrs McMahon and Margaret Burns, were at sixes and sevens in the street yesterday, and the police officers interfered. Mrs. Mac, who was laboring under considerable excitement at the time, assaulted the officers, and when brought to the police office, commenced breaking every thing there, except her own head. She had beaten Margaret in a cruel manner, and ended her amiable performances, by threatening to kill her. They were locked up.

J. E. MURDOCH.—This native tragedian, of whom the northern papers have lately spoken in such general terms of commendation and praise, has arrived in our city, and will appear at the American Theatre, to-morrow evening. From what we have heard and read concerning this gentleman's dramatic powers, we are inclined to believe that he will be fully appreciated by a New Orleans audience.

MONDAY, 9th February, 1846.

A very important opinion was delivered this morning in the Supreme Court by Judge MARTIN in the case of Southène Roman vs. Eugene Cry. The point in controversy was, whether the bonds of the Consolidated and Citizens' Banks could constitute a legal set-off for the taxes due the State. Messrs. Ephraim and Alfred Roman for plaintiff—Mr. Beaty for the State.

The Court decided that the dividend warrants or Coupons not having been signed by the Governor, could not be tendered in compensation, but that the bonds which had been signed by the Governor and Treasurer in the name of the State were binding on the same. It was ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment of the District Court be affirmed with costs.

THE GRAB GAME.—A cripple named Jonathan Lewis made affidavit before Recorder Baldwin the day before yesterday to the effect that on Sunday night he was playing at cards in the Fashion Coffee-House, corner of Perdido and Philippa streets with a Spaniard named Antonio Panto. After losing two or three games Lewis took out his purse containing about $10 to count some money, when Panto seized and made off with it. Panto was arrested yesterday.

BRAZIL.—We have received Pernambuco papers up to the 19th December, by Capt. Auld of ship Sophia, abandoned at sea, who arrived in this city last evening in the Russel Glover from Boston.

The Diario of Pernambuco contains a series of articles against the haughty and invading policy of Great Britain.

☞ THE LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN has adopted resolutions declaring that the title of the United States to the whole of the territory of Oregon, up to 54° 40', is clear and incontestable; and that in the offer of the President to Great Britain of the 49th degree as a boundary line, "the civilized world will see a spirit of liberal concession on the part of the U. States." They also instruct their Senators, and request their Representatives, to vote in favor of giving Notice of the abrogation of the joint occupancy, and for such measures as shall carry into effect the recommendation of the President for protecting our citizens residing in Oregon.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The residence of Messrs. L. & T. Stearns, at Starksboro', Vt., was destroyed by fire a few days since, and the aged mother of Messrs. S., who was rendered helpless by palsy, perished in the flames.

A fire occurred in Billerica, near Boston, on Saturday morning, which destroyed property to the amount of [illegible] The [illegible] consisted of a [illegible] Wilson, a large flour mill, [illegible] & Co., and the [illegible] Long & Co.

[illegible]

## LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, February 10.

At the suggestion of the Speaker the House dispensed with the reading of the journal.

The roll being called several new members answered to their names and were duly sworn into office.

On [illegible] of Mr AVERY it was resolved that until a system of rules could be framed, the House should be governed by the rules of the last legislature.

Mr VASON moved that a Committee of three members be appointed to enquire into and report upon the conflicting claims of A. C. BULLITT and SAMUEL LOCKE. Mr KELLY offered to modify the motion so far as to empower the Committee to send for persons and papers and report on Friday next. Mr KELLY sustained the motion at some length, maintaining that the election had been characterized by great irregularity and unpardonable negligence, and hence that the returns could not support even a prima facie case, but needed thorough investigation and explanation. He argued that no votes had been polled for Mr LOCKE as a representative of the Second District as had been pretended, and that an examination would establish the rights of that gentleman.

Mr. TOURNEY opposed the substitute. The duties assigned to the Committee belonged properly to the Standing Committee on Election. The will of the House was clearly to ascertain who was the sitting member, and this would be determined by the returns. The substitute proposed an endless labor, and in the meanwhile the Third District would be partially unrepresented. He moved to lay the substitute on the table. This motion prevailed and the original resolution submitted by Mr. VASON was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate was organized. On motion of Mr. GAYARRE, amended by Mr VASON, a committee of three was appointed to unite with one appointed by the Senate, and wait on the Governor to receive any communication he might have to make.

The Speaker appointed on the committee to investigate the claims of Messrs BULLITT and LOCKE, Mr. TOURNEY of Natchitoches, OUDIN of Rapides, and Mc-VEA of East Feliciana. The Committee was authorized to meet, during the sitting of the House.

Mr OUDIN of Rapides submitted a petition from Messrs Louis Bordelon, Mr S. Campbell and B. Rogers contesting the election of Messrs Callehan, Grant and Culloin, three of the returned members from the parish of St. Landry. Also the petition of sundry inhabitants of the parish of Tensas, contesting the election of Mr. Montgomery, the returned member. The petitions were received and laid upon the table subject to call.

Mr VASON offered a resolution appointing a Committee to wait on the Senate and inform that body that at one o'clock, the two Houses would proceed to count the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

A message was received from Governor MOUTON which was read by the Clerk, and a thousand copies ordered to be published, one half in French and the other half in English.

The Senate having met the House in joint Convention, proceeded to count the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. It appeared that some three or four parishes had not been returned, but the votes in the possession of the Convention, summed up as follows:

| Johnson | Debuys | Derbigny | Sparrow | Landry | Deshotels |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 12,403 | 10,335 | 598 | 11,729 | 12,484 | 4[illegible] |

After announcing the vote, some difficulty arose as to whether proclamation could be made of the result, while the returns of some parishes were yet to be received. The Constitutional point was agreed some time, when the Senate finally withdrew to count as a separate body. Returning in a few minutes the President announced ISAAC JOHNSON and TRASIMON LANDRY duly elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana.

The Senate withdrew. On motion a joint Committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect, and inform them of their result, and preparations for their installation to-morrow.

The Committee was composed of Messrs. GAYARRE, PATTERSON, and LANDRY.

### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE, AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The new Constitution under which this General Assembly is organized, was adopted by an immense majority of the people. The duties of the present Legislature, in consequence of its adoption, have been greatly increased in number and importance, for upon you will devolve the task of organizing and passing the laws necessary to give full effect to the many useful improvements introduced by that instrument. Elected mainly in reference to those duties, I have no doubt that your acts will be such as to meet the just expectations of your constituents.

Your meeting takes place under the most favorable auspices, our State is blessed with a degree of prosperity and abundance which could hardly have been expected in so short a time after the reverses and calamities which afflicted the various branches of industry but a few years ago. Happily there is a spirit of enterprise amongst our citizens, which, aided by the productiveness of our soil and the commercial advantages of our State, will ever prevent any long continued depression. The reorganization of our government under the salutary changes introduced by the Constitution, will infuse new energy and vigor into the different branches of administration, and the many abuses which have already arisen, it will be your duty and I have no doubt your pleasure, to abolish for the present, and guard against for the future; you have now the power, together with ample powers to institute a rigid supervision over all the laws applicable to the different branches of the government and to direct them with more efficiency than ever to the advancement of the public good. I say it with pride, and I trust with no unbecoming boast, that with good laws, faithfully administered and with her fertile soil and her enterprise, Louisiana is destined to be one of the most prosperous and happy countries on the face of the globe.

The important legislation necessary to carry into full effect the provisions of the new Constitution, I leave with confidence to your wisdom, aided by the recommendations of my distinguished successor. But the experience of the past year's administration having brought to my notice some matters requiring legislative provision, I deem it my duty to submit them to your consideration.

The Adjutant General will report the state of the Militia. Prudence requires that we shall constantly endeavor to improve its organization and to render it efficient and secure for it the arms and munitions which any emergency may demand. Our great metropolis is more exposed, and presents greater temptations to invasion, than any other point of the Union. It is our duty to prepare for all contingencies by seeing the means provided for rendering it absolutely secure and impregnable. With a view to this, an ample supply of arms is obviously of the first importance. Could the State draw her quota of arms under the act of Congress, it is believed a sufficient number would be obtained to answer any probable demand. The utter impossibility of obtaining such returns of the strength of our Militia as to enable the State to present to the General Government her claims in proper form, has deprived us of the benefit of the necessary supply ever since 1829. It is confidently believed that these important returns could be speedily obtained, if a small compensation were allowed to the Inspector of Brigades, who shall be required to make them.

The General commanding the South Western Division of the United States Army, apprehending a sudden attack upon the United States troops sent to Texas, last summer, made a requisition on me for two companies of artillery, which their field pieces, which were immediately furnished. These volunteers, engaged in the United States' service for three months, served their time faithfully, and by their soldier-like conduct and good discipline, secured the marked approbation of the General commanding the army in Texas. Great credit is, therefore, due to those citizens who so promptly and cheerfully volunteered their services for the defence of a neighboring State, which was threatened with invasion. The field pieces furnished for this service, having sustained some injury, an estimate of the damages has been made by officers of the United States and reported to the proper department of the government; and I am assured an appropriation will be made of the amount claimed by the State, and also for the payment of the amount due to the officers and men composing those volunteer companies.

By the twenty-third section of the act of the tenth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, all appropriations for the expenses incurred for Court Martials, publishing and transmitting orders, and also for the compensation of Brigade Inspectors have been repealed. The payment of these expenses is essential to keep up the organization of our Militia, and during the last year they have been paid from the contingent fund of the Executive. But the fund is insufficient to meet this and other calls upon it, and the Legislature should provide for the payment of those expenses in future.

The present Engineer of the State entered upon the duties of his office on the first of April last. The three boats placed under his charge were old and in bad order. Two have been abandoned, and the third is in a making condition. From the well known capacity and efficiency of the Engineer, I have no doubt all has been accomplished by him that could be expected, considering the difficulties he has had to encounter. The detailed report which he will submit to the Legislature early in the session will exhibit fully the situation of that branch of the public service. I recommend the repeal of the 8th section of the act of the 21st of March, 1842, requiring the signature of the Governor or Secretary of State to the warrants of the Engineer on the State Treasury. This formality is useless, as that officer is not peculiarly under the direction, nor his expenditures subject to the control of the Executive. The Engineer, however, like other disbursing officers of the State, should be required to give bond and security for the discharge of his duties, and especially the faithful disbursement of the funds with which he is entrusted.

Your attention is earnestly solicited to the necessity of devising measures to establish a better and more permanent communication with the interior of the western portion of the State. Its large and increasing population as well as its rich products demand that something should be done to secure to it a free access to the Mississippi river, which, during half the year, is almost inaccessible from that portion of the State. The Red River is one of the principal streams leading to it; with some improvements at its mouth, and the removal of obstructions in other parts of the river, it could be made navigable the whole year.—To accomplish this work, appropriations larger than the State can afford to make would probably be necessary; but if proper representations were made to Congress, I have no doubt that the navigation of that river would be deemed (as it has already been) of sufficient importance, in a national point of view, to induce the General Government to complete the work already commenced, especially as the navigation of this river is of the highest importance to the General Government for the transportation of their troops, provisions, and supplies of arms and munitions of war to the military posts on our Western frontier. The rich counties of Attakapas and Opelousas produce annually 85,000 bales of cotton and 15,000 hogsheads of sugar, and yet during six months of the year their communication with New Orleans is almost totally obstructed, causing them incalculable injury.—In my opinion, the best mode of establishing a communication at all seasons with that portion of the State, would be to construct a railroad, commencing at a point on the Mississippi river and striking Grand River or some other stream equally convenient to those counties; it is believed by persons who are well acquainted with the [illegible] that can be accomplished [illegible] to run into the [illegible] [illegible] part of [illegible] of so much [illegible]

portance, both to that rich part of the State and to the city of New Orleans, that I feel justified in recommending your aid to any company that may be formed to accomplish it in the manner prescribed by the new Constitution. I am persuaded the stock of such a company, with aid from the State, would soon be taken, and afford a profitable investment of capital, and that the improvement would be accomplished with great advantage to those counties and to the State in general.

The Charity Hospital is an institution of great usefulness, and indispensable in the city of New Orleans. For the last few years, the number of patients who have found relief there has been very great—averaging between five and six thousand a year. This institution is supported almost exclusively by the appropriation to it of the proceeds of several sources of the State revenue, amounting yearly to about $50,000.—The State ought to be delivered from some part of this heavy burden, by requiring the corporation of the city in which the institution is established to bear a portion of its expenses.

The insane patients in the Hospital are kept in a building but a few feet from the principal edifice. This is an unfortunate arrangement, which should be changed and an Insane Asylum provided at some distance from the crowd and noise and bustle of the city.

In post years the Penitentiary was a source of immense expense to the State. This led, more than a year ago, to a contract, by which it was leased for a term of five years. The lessees undertook to comply with all the requisitions of law in relation to the establishment, and to exonerate the State from all its expenses. They have complied with their obligations to my entire satisfaction—and I am sure you will be much gratified by the report of the Directors, and pleased with the conduct of all its officers. The Penitentiary has been enlarged and rendered more secure, extensive additions have been made of the best machinery, order and productive industry prevail; and the moral and physical condition of the convicts has been greatly meliorated. You will, of course, take into your favorable consideration the suggestions and recommendations of the Board of Directors contained in their report. By a wise management of the establishment, the time will come when the punishment of crimes will be benignant to the criminal, useful to society, and profitable to the State.

By the laws of Maryland, slaves and free people of color convicted of crimes are sentenced to be sold as slaves without the limits of the State. I have before me the record of the conviction of a slave in the State of Maryland for manslaughter, who was sentenced to no other punishment than to be sold as a slave without the limits of the State—and he has been brought here in the execution of his sentence. I have also another record of the conviction at Baltimore, of a free man of color, for assaulting, with intent to kill, who was sentenced to be sold for a term of years without the State—and he, too, is now here, in pursuance of his sentence. It is the duty of the Legislature to counteract the effects of legislation which must necessarily have a most deleterious influence on our intercourse with a sister State, and I recommend the passage of an act punishing all slaves and free persons of color, who may be found in Louisiana after the commission of crimes in other States, with imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life.

The laws against duelling should be modified.—The infliction of capital punishment in all cases where death ensues, renders prosecutions against duelists abortive. I entertain no doubt of the anxious wish of the people to suppress this absurd and barbarous practice, as has been fully evinced by the expression of their will in the late Convention. Their wishes upon this subject may easily be gratified.—By leaving the punishment within reasonable limits, to the discretion of juries as well as the guilt of the accused; by which means the conviction of offenders would be rendered certain—the practice become odious—and the evil be effectually suppressed.

Your attention will necessarily be drawn to the important subject of Public Education, in compliance with that wise and beneficent provision of the New Constitution requiring the establishment of "Free Public Schools throughout the State." Experience in other States, as well as in this City, prove the Free School System, to be the only efficient one, all others have been vastly expensive and of very little utility. Adequate provision for any plan that may be adopted, will, no doubt, be one of the greatest difficulties that you will have to encounter. A judicious disposition of the School Lands will reduce the amount necessary to be raised by general taxation. Uniting the means thus derived, to what may be obtained from parochial taxation, would go far, it is believed towards securing, what is so important to the working of any system, a safe and economical administration.

Under the provisions of the act of the Legislature of 1842, I purchased two volumes of manuscripts copied from the French Archives, containing valuable information and documents respecting the early settlement and History of Louisiana. With a view of securing and preserving in our archives the history of the important events which transpired whilst Louisiana was a Spanish Colony, it might be advisable to adopt some measure to procure from Spain also, copies of such important documents as no doubt may be found in the archives of her government.

The act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the taking of a census of the voters of the State," dated March 9th, 1833, being altogether unnecessary now, should be repealed, as it subjects the State to a useless expense of several thousand dollars without any possible benefit; instead of the census required by this act, it is incumbent on the Legislature to provide as soon as possible for the census of electors, and of the whole population of the State in pursuance of the 8th and 15th articles of the Constitution, for the purpose of apportioning, in 1846, the Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly.

A portion of the Standards of Weights and Measures which the General Government has been for some time past preparing to be distributed to the States has been received. The Superintendent at Washington informed me that another portion is ready to be delivered to the agent that may be appointed by the State to receive it. This communication is accompanied by a drawing of a small building appropriate for the preservation and use of the Standards of Weights and Measures. I would in connection with this matter, recommend a revision of the existing laws concerning our Weights and Measures—they give rise to frequent complaints on the part of those against whom they are enforced. There is no inspection of the existing provisions will satisfy any one that they are too imperfect, and to require amendment, and they should be so framed as to have their effect throughout the whole State. It is proper that the community in every part of the State, in their daily purchases of articles for consumption should be protected against the use of Weights or Measures which do not correspond with the Standard.

It has been represented to me by Merchants engaged in the business of purchasing and selling Tobacco in this city, that the existing laws regulating the inspection of that article are very defective and require revision—it is due to that important interest that their suggestions should be examined by the Legislature, with a view of relieving those who deal in that article from the evils that may attend the present system; whilst our inspection laws afford the greatest security for fair dealing, they should impose the least possible burdens on the trade, so as to invite to our great city, instead of diverting it to other points.

The laws regulating Auction Sales in the city of New Orleans, should be revised. Repeated complaints have been made to me that they were evaded daily to the great injury of the revenue which the State derives from that branch of industry. And when the subject was investigated, it was ascertained that the existing laws did not afford adequate redress for the injury complained of. A practice prevails among some of the Auctioneers of lending or hiring out their commissions to others who totally disregard the injunctions of the law. These abuses should be arrested and heavy penalties enacted against an Auctioneer guilty of such violations of the law—unless the present evils are corrected, the large revenue heretofore derived from that source will be greatly diminished.

A sufficient time has elapsed since the creation of the Land office of the State, to judge of its usefulness, and the operation of the laws in relation to our lands. The State committed a great error in appointing Agents at much expense to select and locate her lands, and a greater error in fixing their price at three dollars an acre. The great advantage of offering the land in Scrip to be located by the purchaser will clearly appear by the report of the Register of the Land Office. The State cannot expect to sell her lands at three dollars an acre, whilst the General Government is pressing the sales of similar lands at a dollar and quarter an acre. I trust, therefore, that the General Assembly will order the sale of all the lands belonging to the State, at reduced prices, directing the land donated for Internal Improvements, and which have been located, to be disposed of at a dollar and a quarter an acre, and that the price of warrants for that portion which remains unlocated, and also, for the unsold Seminary Lands to be fixed at two dollars an acre.

By these means the lands would soon be sold; the whole debt of the State extinguished; our wealth and resources increased by the conversion of our lands from wastes into a state of cultivation, and our surplus revenue would meet with facility the charge imposed upon the Treasury of the State for the useful purposes to which those lands were destined by the acts of Congress donating them to the State.

In pursuance to the resolution of the General Assembly, approved the 26th January, 1844, I have, with the Secretary of State and Attorney General, cancelled bonds and coupons of interest of the debt proper of the State, to the amount of three millions, five hundred and thirty-one thousand, nine hundred and forty-eight dollars, which have been paid or settled by the Treasury under the act providing for the adjustment and liquidation of the debt proper of the State, approved the 25th of March, 1844. The remaining bonds issued to the Bank of Louisiana for stock amounting to six hundred and two thousand dollars, have been liquidated, but not yet received by that Bank. Bonds also to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, issued to the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank for stock, have been adjusted, but not yet received by the State.

I have received and in like manner cancelled bonds and coupons of interest issued by the State in favor the Union and Citizens' Banks, and the Consolidated Association of Planters, to the amount of eight million, seven hundred and sixteen thousand, one hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-eight cents—of which, however, three million, five hundred and forty-one thousand, one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents, were issued to the Consolidated Association of Planters and Citizens' Banks, but never used by those corporations.

Those Banks are extinguishing, as rapidly as could be expected, the bonds unfortunately issued by the State to enable them to raise their capital. The Municipalities of the city have withdrawn their depreciated circulation—and our State and city is now blessed with a sound constitutional currency, amply adequate to all domestic or commercial purposes.

In taking charge of the Executive office of the State, I formed the deliberate opinion that it was for the interest of the people, and the duty of the Government, to disconnect itself with all [illegible] corporations—to avoid embarking in [illegible] which, either on account of their [illegible] should properly be made by the General Government or in those which could be effected by the [illegible] thorities or individual efforts, to pay off [illegible] State debt and reduce the taxes [illegible] of the State Government mainly to the [illegible] administration of wise laws for the [illegible] [illegible]

these purposes, and to encourage among the people a disposition to prosper, not by speculative schemes, but by industry in productive occupation, and economy in their modes of living. In my messages and intercourse with your predecessors, I have always pressed these objects upon their consideration, and have, to some extent, been successful in securing their favor.

In January 1843, in my Inaugural Address to the General Assembly, I stated the following facts, which a minute examination more than verified:

"I learn with deep mortification and regret, from the Treasurer's reports and otherwise, that there is now due by the State to our Banks, in round numbers, one million, two hundred thousand dollars, that there is due for salaries, interest and other ordinary expenses, about two hundred thousand dollars; that there are State bonds, for the payment of which the State has no guarantee, to the amount of one million, two hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars, on which the interest is unpaid; that there are State bonds to a large amount, for which the State has the guarantee of the stockholders of the Citizens' Bank and Consolidated Association of Planters, now in liquidation, on which the interest will probably not be paid; that the ordinary expenses of the Government exceed, and have for several years exceeded, its ordinary income by more than two hundred thousand dollars; that there is nothing in our exhausted Treasury; that the State can no longer borrow a dollar from her own Banks, and that the people are taxed as heavily as they can bear," and urged the General Assembly, "instead of stopping long to inquire into the causes which produced that state of affairs, to turn their attention in earnest to devise the means of meeting our heavy engagements, and restoring the lost credit of the State."

I am sorry that large appropriations and useless delays in some degree counteracted the practicability of carrying out these views.

Still their object has been mainly accomplished.—The credit of the State has been entirely restored and our Treasury is in a most prosperous condition.

On the 31st of December last, there was a surplus in cash of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in the Treasury, after having paid the extraordinary expenses incurred for the State Convention, amounting to nearly ninety thousand dollars. The State debt, in round numbers, may be stated at one million three hundred thousand dollars, for which bonds have been issued payable from the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight to eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and bearing interest at five and six per cent. The cash and other assets in the Treasury, and the Land Fund of the State, would at once extinguish this debt, and in my opinion, the appropriation of these means to this end, would be the most advisable course to pursue at present and ever hereafter to rely upon the yearly income for all purposes of yearly expenditure. But if the General Assembly should adopt the policy of paying the State debt only as it becomes due, by a faithful application of the existing assets of the State and the yearly surplus revenue, there is no difficulty in meeting punctually the payment of interest and bonds at their respective maturity, without interfering in the least with the appropriations of funds, which our system of public schools, internal improvements and other current wants of the State may require, whilst the taxes may be gradually reduced.

Gentlemen, in retiring to private life, I so much covet, my only regret is, that I have been unable to render all the service to the State which my heart desired. But I enjoy an inexpressible consolation for all that remains undone. You are convened under a new a better Constitution than that by which your predecessors were governed. You have more power to do good and less to do harm.

The voice of the people has called to the Chief Magistracy, a most distinguished citizen to unite his wisdom with yours in devising the wisest laws and to administer them in the best manner. The people have afforded the opportunity also of selecting the ablest servants for the Administration of the Government in every branch. We all feel then, more confidence than we ever felt before, that wise laws, purely interpreted and faithfully administered, will henceforth bless the people with all the happiness which belongs to the condition of man.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, the country has had to deplore the loss of one of its most illustrious and distinguished citizens—Gen Andrew Jackson, after a long and protracted illness which he bore with true christian resignation and fortitude, departed this life at his residence in Tennessee, on the 8th day of June, 1845. It has fallen to the lot of but few men, to secure to the same degree the confidence and esteem of the people of this country, and none more than the citizens of Louisiana knew how to appreciate the great traits of his noble character; he was specially entitled to their gratitude for the signal services which he rendered in the successful defence of Louisiana from foreign invasion.

A. MOUTON.

February 9th, 1846.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NEW YORK | Feb 2 | LIVERPOOL | Jan 3 |
| WASHINGTON | Feb 2 | HAVRE | Jan 4 |
| CHARLESTON | Feb 3 | MEXICO | Jan 21 |
| CINCINNATI | Feb 3 | TEXAS | Jan 31 |
| ST. LOUIS | Feb 1 | HAVANA | Jan 1 |

## COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT.
FEBRUARY 10, 1846.

COTTON—Arrived since the 6th inst. 13,854 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 14,032 bales, Genoa 26, Havana 56, New York 1,601, Boston 501, Philadelphia 746, Baltimore 142—together 4,265 bales—making a stock on hand of 9,749 bales, and leaving a [illegible] of 157,673 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1845—Sept. 1, stock on hand | | 7,556 | |
| Received this week | 13,854 | | |
| previously | 537,608 | | |
| | | 551,462 | |
| | | | 559,108 |
| Exported this week | 4,265 | | |
| previously | 397,202 | | |
| | | | 401,497 |
| Stock | | | 157,670 |

The large business transacted in Cotton towards the close of last week, has since been followed up by a very good business; the sales on Saturday having reached 6,500 bales, yesterday 5,500 and to day 6,000, in all 22,000 bales. The greater portion of this business has been done to England and the North, whilst for other quarters the purchases have been very limited. Prices are as high as at the receipt of the English news, and our outside figures must be considered as the governing rates of the market.

The sales of the last three days amount to 22,000 bales, which we notice as follows: 120 bales at 5⅞ cents ℔ lb; 60 at 5⅞; 70 at 6c; 154 at 6⅜; 252 at 7⅛; 330 at 6⅝; 70 at 7⅝; 40 at 7⅛; 155 at 6 3-16; 60 at 7¼; [illegible] at 6⅞; 20 at 6⅜; 375 at 6c; 203 at 5⅞; 536 at 6⅛; 200 at 6⅛; 114 at 6⅛; 207 at 8⅛; 741 at 6⅜; 430 at 7⅛; 300 at 6⅝; 72 at 6 3-16; 45 at 6⅝; 35 at 6⅝; 73 at 7c; 131 at 7c; 67 at 6⅝; 117 at 7; 150 at 6⅛; 70 at 6c; 83 at 6⅝; 94 at 5⅝; 62 at 6c; 53 at 6⅜; 120 at 5⅞; 217 at 7@7⅛; 86 at 6 1-16; 247 at 6⅝; 175 at 7⅜; 121 at 6⅝; 21 at 6⅝; 301 at 7c; 185 at 6c; 110 at 6⅝; 528 at —; 300 at 5⅞; 172 at 6⅝; 100 at 6⅜; 225 at 6 11-16; 400 at 7⅛; 440 at 6⅝; 110 at 5⅞; 250 at 6⅝; 94 at 6⅝; 300 at 6⅛; 350 at 6⅝; 183 at 6c; 301 at 6⅝; 191 at 6⅝; 60 at 6⅝; 70 at 6c; 463 at 6 19-32; 615 at 6⅝; 150 at 6⅛; 16—70 at —; 300 at —; 153 at 6⅝; 100 6 7-16; 100 at 6⅝; 340 at 6⅛; 1150 at 6⅞; 250 at 6 6-16; 172 at 6⅝; 75 at 6c; 145 at 6⅝; 50 at 7⅝; 93 at 6c; 168 at 6 9-16; 162 at 6⅛; 400 at 6⅛; 70 at 6⅝; 250 at 6 cents ℔ lb.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

| | |
| --- | --- |
| Inferior | 5 @5¾ |
| Ordinary | 6⅛@6 |
| Middling | 6⅛@6⅝ |
| Good Middling | 6⅝@6⅞ |
| Middling Fair | 7 @7⅛ |
| Fair | 7⅜@7⅝ |
| Good Fair | 8⅛@8⅝ |
| Good and Fine | 9 @00 |

TOBACCO—The Tobacco market remains in the same inactive state before noticed, the sales of the past few days having only amounted to about 80 hhds. Some small lots of the new crop are arriving, but we learn of no sales as yet. We quote Inferior, 2@2⅛ cents ℔ lb, Common, 3⅛ a 4⅛c, Fair, 3⅜@4⅜c; Fine, 4⅞ @5⅛c; choice, 5⅜@6c ℔ lb.

Arrived since the 6th instant, 502 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Marseilles, 6 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, 4,700 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

| | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1845—Sept. 1, stock on hand | | hhds. | 7,672 |
| Received this week | 502 | | |
| previously | 9,151 | | |
| | | | 9,713 |
| | | | 17,385 |
| Exported this week | 6 | | |
| previously | 12,676 | | |
| | | | 12,682 |
| Stock | | | 4,703 |

SUGAR—There has been a good demand for Sugar since our last, and the sales have amounted to about 1,500 hhds. Prices are somewhat stiffer, but not positively higher.—We quote from 4⅝@6⅞c ℔ lb.

HAVANA SUGARS—No change has taken place in the market for Havana Sugars. We quote Brown, 8⅛@8⅜c; White 11@12 cents ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—A brisk market has been experienced for Molasses during the last three days, with sales to the extent of 2,000 barrels, for the West. Prices have advanced, and we quote 21¾ cents ℔ gallon for good lots, with occasional small sales at 21⅞ cents ℔ gallon.

FLOUR—The dullness in the Flour market noticed in our last has since continued, and prices have still further declined, sales to the extent of 40,000 barrels having been made yesterday at $4 50 ℔ barrel. Importers do not seem much inclined even to operate largely at this figure. The arrivals continue large, and the stock increasing.

WESTERN PRODUCE—A considerable extent of business has been done in the Provision market within the past few days, but holders have been compelled to submit to lower rates. The transactions in PORK have amounted about 5,000 barrels, the closing rates being $10 00 for Mess, $9 00 for Prime; sales of Bulk Pork have been made at 4@4⅛ cents ℔ lb for hog-round. In BEEF the business is small at $5 50 ℔ barrel for Prime; we hear of nothing in Mess. For LARD there has been a moderate demand at former prices, but the tendency is downward, the extreme range of prices is from 5⅞@6⅞ cents ℔ lb for inferior to choice. The market for Bacon is quiet, without alteration in prices, which rule at 5 cents ℔ lb for Shoulders; Sides, 6⅛c; Uncanvassed Hams, 7c; Canvassed and sugar cured do. 7⅞@9 cents ℔ lb.

WHISKEY—The demand for Whiskey has been limited and prices partially lower; Rectified may be quoted at 19⅞ cents, Common, 18 cents ℔ gallon.

COFFEE—There is a good demand for Rio Coffee, at [illegible] Average sales at 7⅜ [illegible]

[illegible]

EXCHANGE. There has been a fair demand for Exchange since our last report, and the rates are a little firmer. We quote Sterling 6⅛ a 8⅛ ℔ cent premium. Francs 5f 35 a 5f 40. New York 60 ds. 2⅛ a 2⅜ ℔ cent. discount. Checks 1 ℔ cent discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

| | |
| --- | --- |
| Sterling | 6⅛ a 8⅛ ℔ cent premium |
| France | 5f 30 a 5f 40 |
| New York 60 days sight | 2⅛ a 2⅜ ℔ cent discount |
| Do. 30 days sight checks | 1 ℔ cent do. |
| Do. 10 days sight | ⅞ ℔ cent do. |
| Do. Sight checks | ¼ a ½ cent do. |
| Philadelphia, 60 days | 2⅛ a 2⅜ ℔ cent do. |
| Do. Sight | ¾ a 1 ℔ cent do. |
| Boston, 60 days | 2⅛ a 2⅜ ℔ cent do. |

FREIGHTS.—No alteration has taken place in the foreign Freight market. Coastwise Freights are a little better.

FREIGHTS.

| | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| COTTON ℔ lb to | Liverpool | 13-32a7-16d |
| Do. do | Havre | [illegible] |
| Do. do | New York, ℔ bale | $1 [illegible] |
| Do. do | Boston, ℔ lb | [illegible] |
| TOBACCO ℔ hhd to | Cowes, &c | none shipping |
| Do. do | London, direct | 45s |
| Do. do | Hamburg and Bremen | none offering |
| Do. do | Liverpool | 40s |
| Do. do | Havre | none shipping |
| Do. do | New York | $5 00 |
| Do. do | Boston | $6 00 |
| Do. do | Philadelphia | $6 00 a 6 50 |
| SUGAR AND MOLASSES—to Northern Ports | | |
| —— From the Coast, ℔ hhd | | $4 50 a 5 00 |
| —— From the City do | | $3 50 a 3 75 |
| BACON—To New York | | none shipping |
| Do. Boston | | none shipping |
| PORK ℔ brl. to New York | | none shipping |
| Do. do Boston | | none shipping |
| FLOUR do New York | | [illegible] |
| Do. do Boston | | 80c |
| LEAD ℔ ton to New York | | $3 00 |
| Do. do Boston | | [illegible] |
| HEMP do New York | | $7 50 a 8 00 |
| Do. do Boston | | $8 00 a 8 50 |

☞ Mr J. Fernandez, in whose store the Hats stolen from Mr Avinene were found, begs to inform the public that said Hats were bought by him in good faith from Manuel Toada, and that he assisted in procuring the arrest of the above named person. He also begs to state that he is not in the habit of buying any goods which might bear a suspicious character.
f11 J. FERNANDEZ.

☞ WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF CONNELL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR!—Dr. Hayden, a most respectable and wealthy citizen of Carrollton, states as follows and will confirm it personally. A colored girl of his in taking off a kettle of boiling water, upset it, throwing the hot water and embers all over her face, neck, arms and feet. The scald was so deep that the skin and flesh actually rolled off together from the parts scalded. Immediately applied Connell's Pain Extractor, procured at 59 Poydras, and although at the time he had little hope of her recovery, to the astonishment of himself and all who saw her, in a week's time she was entirely cured, not even leaving a scar. Such was the result of using Connell's Pain Extractor in this very extreme case, and such will be the result in all cases where the vitals are not injured. The true is sold at 59 Poydras street, by A. R. RUMSEY. f11—3t

☞ CARD.—The "CLINTON," United States mail boat for Bayou Sara, Coast and Intermediate Landings, leaves THIS DAY (Wednesday) 11th instant, at 10, A. M.
f11 1t W. H. AVERY.

☞ CARD.—The "BRILLIANT," United States mail boat for Bayou Sara Coast and Intermediate Landings, arrives This Day, and leaves on THURSDAY, 12th instant at 10 A. M. W. H. AVERY.

☞ Consignees of 4 boxes containing piano fortes, marked W. T. in a diamond, per bark Sylphide, Captain Choate, from Boston is requested to call at our office, pay charges and receive the same.
f11 RICKER & PEARSON, 62 Camp st.

☞ Neither the consignees nor the Captain of the British ship FAKLAND, Captain A. Smith, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel. DUNCAN KENNEDY,
f10 3t 22 Toulouse street.

☞ NOTICE.—The packet bark GENESSEE, Capt. Minott, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods, on the Levee, or they will be stored at the expense and risk of owners. JAS. E. WOODRUFF.

Head Quarters—Louisiana Legion.
NEW-ORLEANS, February 9th, 1846.
(Order No. 18.)
In conformity to law, the Louisiana Legion will parade on SUNDAY, 22d February, at 9 o'clock A. M. for an inspection review.
Commanders of companies will furnish the Brigade Inspector with a correct roll of men [illegible] [illegible] a separate list of those on the [illegible] [illegible] company.
Commanding officers are charged with the execution of the present order.
By order of Brigadier General D. AUGUSTIN.
A. GUYOL, Aid-de-camp.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, formerly [illegible] of the Normal School of Paris, and [illegible] desirous of obtaining [illegible] College or Seminary as Professor of Mathematics [illegible] French language. He would accept the office [illegible] private family. The best recommendations [illegible] For ample information apply to M. C. B. [illegible]

NOTICE.—JACOB BARKER, HORACE BEAN, and ANDREW B. BARKER, having [illegible] the firm of Barker, Brothers & Co. [illegible] business of that firm will be continued by Jacob Barker for his individual account.
Andrew B. Barker and Abraham Bean [illegible] drawn from the firm of Horace Bean & Co. [illegible] the business of that firm will be continued by [illegible] and Horace Bean, for their individual [illegible]
New Orleans, February 1st, 1846.
JACOB BARKER, [illegible] ANDREW B. BARKER, [illegible] HORACE BEAN.
f11—3t

THE co-partnership [illegible] undersigned [illegible] has been dissolved [illegible] Charles Forcade is alone charged with the liquidation [illegible] ture of the firm will be employed in liquidation.
CHARLES FORCADE.
per pro. J. DE ASSO.
CHARLES FORCADE.
LOUIS THOMAS.

Being about to leave for Europe [illegible] all persons having claims against me [illegible] Mr. Charles Forcade, who is charged [illegible]
f11 LOUIS THOMAS.

Succession of Augustin Lautaud.
ALL the creditors of the estate of the late Augustin Lautaud are requested to present their claims within ten days from this date to the undersigned testamentary executor and universal legatee of the said deceased, and the debtors of the deceased are requested to settle their claims within that delay.
f11—3tm [illegible] ALVAREZ, 40 St. Louis Exchange.

LOST.—On Saturday last, a [illegible] Spaniel Dog, has an iron Chain Collar on his neck, a white [illegible] the subscribers name thereon. His name is DASH [illegible] of a reddish grey; top of the tail and a mark on the chest of a whitish grey, answers to the name of DASH. Any person who will give such information as will enable the owner to recover the dog will [illegible] rewarded by leaving information with J. J. RUSSONI, No. 15 Chartres st. f11—3t

WAS brought to the police jail of the Third Ward Second Municipality, Corner of Robin and Nayades streets, a Dark Grey, and White Spotted or Pie Bald HORSE, about [illegible] hands high, long mane and tail short all round. If said Horse is not claimed by the 21st instant, he will be sold on that day, at auction by L. E. Charbonnet, Public Auctioneer.
S. L. BEELMAN,
feb11—3t First Lieutenant Night Watch.

STORAGE! STORAGE! STORAGE!
THE subscribers are now fully prepared to store from the Levee, and store in those splendid fire proof warehouses, the "UNION," "WESTERN," "PHENIX," and "BRANCH," all descriptions of merchandize and western produce at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable terms. Having constantly a large gang of experienced laborers at their command, they are enabled to offer facilities to persons storing with them in the delivering of goods &c. &c., unsurpassed by any other establishment in the city. EMERSON, TOURNE & Co.
f11 1st Tchoupitoulas st.

WESTERN HEMP PRESS.—The subscribers having completed the establishment for Hacking Hemp, are now ready to receive for the Eastern or European market, at short notice. They have also every facility for selecting, drying and baling Tobacco, Hemp, Moss, &c. in the neatest manner. For the rest in reasonable terms. EMERSON, TOURNE & Co.
feb11 158 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUNDRIES.—Wines, Superior red wines, in casks & cases, in lots to suit purchasers. Oils—A full assortment of winter bleached, Lard, Sperm oil. Candles—25 boxes N. B. Hussey's brand. Liquors—Pure spirits, 1st and 4th proof, Brandies, Gin [illegible] 1st and 4th proof, Imitation Brandy, in original packages, with certificates. Rum—Imitation Jamaica and St. Croix in puncheons and barrels, wooden and iron bound—for sale by
f11 W. F. VREDENBURG & Co., 30 Old Levee.

Dallam's Digest of the Laws of Texas.
A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF TEXAS; containing a full and complete compilation of the Land Laws—together with the opinions of the Supreme Court. By John Wilmer Dallam of Matagorda, Texas.
Just published and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse and Emporium for Standard Literature.
f11 J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

SUGAR CURED HAMS—75 bbls, 30 tierces and [illegible] casks sugar cured hams put up expressly for family and retail use, in store and for sale by
f11 JAS. E. WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

DRIED BEEF—10 hhds dried beef just received [illegible] Genesee from New York, in store and for sale by
JAS. E. WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

PRIME BEEF—[illegible] bbls prime beef at the [illegible]
for sale by [illegible] JAS. E. WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

ROPE—5 coils Missouri rope in store [illegible] a consignment, by
f11 JAS. E. WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

FINE FLOUR—75 bbls Missouri fine flour in store and for sale by JAS. E. WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

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

HAVANA SEGARS—Of all kinds and qualities, in store and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO,
f11 32 Old Levee.

GUNNY BAGS—1000 second hand Gunny Bags, in store and for sale by RICKER & PEARSON, 62 Camp st.

MOLASSES BARRELS—300 empty Molasses Barrels, and 30 sesta casks, for sale by
RICKER & PEARSON, 62 Camp st.

WHITE LEAD—400 kegs Philadelphia No. 1 white lead in store and for sale by
f11 RICKER & PEARSON, 62 Camp st.

TOBACCO—300 bales Cuba and Vuelta de Abajo, wrappers and fillers in store, for sale by
f9 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 36 Old Levee.

RAISINS AND ALMONDS—237 boxes landing per brig T Street, from Havana, for sale by
f9 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 36 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—58 bales Vuelta de Abajo wrappers landing per brig Empresario, from Havana, for sale by
f9 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 36 Old Levee.

HEMP—202 bales hemp landing from steamer Diana and for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co.,
f9 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

COFFEE—1500 Rio, Havana and Java, in store and for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 36 Old Levee.

SUGAR—Havana white, yellow and brown, in store and for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE,
f9 36 Old Levee.

JAVA COFFEE—300 bags Old Government Java, landing at ship Pennsylvania, from New York, for sale by
TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 36 Old Levee.

ALMONDS—[illegible] boxes Sweet Shelled Almonds, a new lot, at brig Comet, for sale by [illegible] [illegible] Gravier street.

TOBACCO—[illegible] bales [illegible] from brig T. Street, and for sale by [illegible]

[illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
N. M. LUDLOW, LUDLOW & SMITH, SOL. SMITH.

Benefit of THOS. PLACIDE, on which occasion his brother Mr HENRY PLACIDE has volunteered his aid and will make his farewell appearance in New Orleans. WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 11th, 1846. Shakspeare's celebrated COMEDY OF ERRORS. Dromio of Syracuse Mr H Placide, Dromio of Ephesus Mr T Placide, Adriana, Mrs Farren. The Drama of SECRET SERVICE, Michel Perin, Mr H Placide.—To conclude with the FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.
☞ Thursday evening Benefit of Mrs FARREN.

A CARD.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
MRS. FARREN begs to announce that her Benefit will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, the 12th instant, on which occasion will be presented a variety of entertainments meeting she hopes the approbation of her numerous friends. f10—1t

MILITARY BALL,
AT THE
WASHINGTON BATTALION ARMORY.
A MILITARY BALL will be given on MONDAY the 23d inst.
The Ball will be under the management of the following officers:

| | |
| --- | --- |
| Maj. Gen'l John L. Lewis, | *Capt. J. P. Breedlove, |
| Col. J. Dunbar, | Capt. A. Guyol, |
| *Lt. Col. J. B. Walton, | *Lieut. A. Bobec, |
| Maj. A. Hill, | Lieut. C. Doane, |
| *Adj. Maj. A. Landry, | Lieut. T. Lavandais, |
| *Capt. F. Jordy, | Lieut. H. B. Baldwin, |
| *Capt. F. Gardere, | Lieut. T. G. Stockton. |

* Committee of Admission and Invitation.
Members of Companies wishing to subscribe will please apply at the office of the Washington Armory, or at that of the St. Louis Ball Room. f7—17

GLOBE BALL ROOM.
Corner of ST. CLAUDE AND ST. PETER Streets.
(ABREAST OF THE OLD BASIN.)
THE PROPRIETORS would most respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have leased the new and splendid house above named, and will open the BALL ROOM on SATURDAY, January 31, 1846, with a GRAND DRESS and MASKED BALL. Attached to the establishment is a superior RESTAURANT AND BAR, where will be kept at all times the most choice Liquors, &c. &c.

ADMITTANCE TO THE BALL ROOM.
Gentlemen............$1 00
Ladies............Gratis.

S. VIOSCA, GEORGE STEPHENS, Proprietors.
STEPHENS, Manager.
N. B.—BALLS will be given EVERY NIGHT during the week until further notice. The Orchestra will be composed of the most superior artists in the city. An efficient police will be in attendance. j31

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any persons knowing the residence of Mr GRENIER or [illegible] LADE, or LAFOLLADE, of the place where he died, are requested, in the interest of his family, to communicate it to EUG. ROUDERLAY & Co.
f10 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

INFORMATION WANTED of the whereabouts of THOMAS HOWELL, formerly of Cley, Norfolk, England.
British Consulate, 10 Musson's Buildings, Royal street.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, who has received a liberal education, and has occupied various public functions [illegible] as a Professor in an American [illegible] and without children, [illegible] [illegible] would be given. Apply at the office of the "Bee." f10—6t

SERVANTS WANTED.—To hire immediately a [illegible] cook and washer [illegible] Also, a young negro of 16 or 18 years old to [illegible] Apply at the corner of Montegut and [illegible] at the Naval Office, Customhouse.

FOR SALE.—50 Glass Bells of large sizes, for the use of gardeners to protect the plants. Apply at No. [illegible] f7—3t

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE AND READING ROOM, Corner of St Charles and Perdido streets.

A CARD.—The undersigned most respectfully invites the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of this State, to frequently visit during the session of the Legislature, the above establishment, where every attention will be paid them. D. DRAVO.
N. B. Each member will receive as early as possible a [illegible] f9—3t D. D.

Notice.
A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mexican Gulf Railway Company will be held at the office of A. Gordon, Bienville street, on Tuesday, 3rd of March next, between the hours of 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Five Directors, to serve for one year, in obedience to the 5th section of the charter of said Company.
A. GORDON,
G. MUSSON,
J. T. PRESTON,
J. MILLAUDON, Commissioners.
f3—1m JACQUES TOUTANT.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
February 6, 1846.
THE price of fresh Flour being this day $4 81 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 36 ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during the ensuing week, commencing on Monday next, 9th instant. The bakers [illegible] second quality, or three loaves for 10 cents must weigh 25 per cent more; that is to say, 27½ ounces.
(Signed) E. MONTEGUT.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
AGREEABLY to a resolution passed by the Council of Municipality No. 3, on the 12th instant, public notice is hereby given that, unless the following named slaves detained in the Police Jail of said Municipality shall be claimed on or before the 10th day of FEBRUARY, 1846, said slaves will on that day, at 11 o'clock, P. M. be sold at Auction for cash, at the St. Louis Exchange, by M. CROZAT, public Auctioneer, in compliance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An act to regulate the [illegible] of the Police Jails of the [illegible] of New Orleans," Approved March 16th, 1842.
SUZANNE, negress, aged about 50 or 60 years, says she belongs to Mr. Josiah Cox, of Alabama.
ALDERICK alias TOM, aged from 40 to 45 years, says he belongs to Mr. B. C. Walker, between Fort Hudson and Clinton, Mississippi.
Acts of sale before Joseph Cuvillier, Esq., Notary Public at the expense of the purchasers.
New Orleans, January 17th, 1846.
E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN from the subscriber on SATURDAY night or SUNDAY morning last, a Gold Patent Lever, INDEPENDENT SECONDS, manufactured by John Moncas of Liverpool, marked No. 30,308. Watchmakers and Jewellers, or all other persons to whom said Watch may be offered, are requested [illegible] detain it. An additional reward of Fifteen Dollars will be given to any one that will give information leading to the apprehension of the thief. f10 L. COHN, 125 St. Louis st.

J. FENTEL,
CORNER CHARTRES AND CONTI STREETS,
Has the honor of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has just received from the North a splendid assortment of WATCHES and CLOCKS, which he will sell at very moderate prices. [illegible] he has also received from France a variety of JEWELRY for ladies, and a fine selection of FANCY ARTICLES. f5 2m

CHAPELLERIE PARISIENNE,
40 CHARTRES STREET, 40.
L. SIMONET & CO. have just received per ship Utah, man, from Havre, a new and beautiful assortment of French Silk, Beaver and Fur HATS, Polka, Masurka and Redowa fashions.
They are expecting also from France a good choice of summer HATS, such as Beaver and Grey Fur, Leghorn and Swiss Straw Hats, &c. &c.
ALSO—From Tampico, ten bales PANAMA HATS, which they will offer for sale at very low prices. f4

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison, FELIX, a griffe, about 28 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, says he belongs to Mr Alberdi of Mobile, Alabama. The owner will please call, pay charges and take him away.
f10—2awtf A. R. ELDRIDGE, Warden.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY since the 1st January inst. from the plantation of Mr. Tournet, at False River, (Point Coupee), the griffe JOSEPH, aged about twenty two years, five feet eight inches high, walks straight, frizzled hair, with a slight wound on the forehead. Joseph is a creole of this city; speaks French and English—a mason by trade, having worked under Mr. Mitchell, of this city. He was formerly the property of Mr. Lapice, and his mother and other relations live at Mrs. Avart's, Toulouse street.
The above reward will be paid to whoever will cause him to be arrested.
Apply to J. B. PLAUCHE,
j26—tmfw No. 6, Conti street.

DETAINED in the Police Jail of Municipality No. 3, since the 21st of January last, a negro man named ROBERT, alias BOB, he is aged about 26 to 27 years, 5 feet 6½ inches high, speaks the English language only. He was handcuffed when taken. Says he belongs to Mr. Raboteau.
The owner of said slave is requested to claim him at the office of the Recorder, in conformity to law.
New Orleans, February 9th, 1846.
f 6 106 M. HERNANDEZ, Jr., 2d Lieut. and Jailor.

DETAINED in the Police Jail of Municipality No Three, since the 7th instant, a negro man named JOHN GAY or JOE, says he belongs to Md Darquin or L. Perkins, who keeps a [illegible] in the Second Municipality, he is aged about 38 to 40 years, 5 feet 4 1-4 inches high, red skin, speaks the English language only. The owner of said slave is requested to claim him at the Office of the Recorder in conformity to law.
New Orleans, Feb'y 9th, 1846.
f9—10t M. HERNANDEZ, Jr., 2d Lieut. & Jailor.

DETAINED in the Police Jail of Municipality No. Three, since the 6th instant, a negro man named CLAIBUM or DAVID, says he belongs to Mr Michel or Bolan, Hall, a Cotton Planter, residing in Coney county, State of Alabama, he is aged about 30 years, 5 feet 4 1-2 inches high, having a scar on the forehead, black skin, speaks the English language only. The owner of said slave is requested to claim him at the Office of the Recorder, in conformity to law.
New Orleans, February, 9th, 1846.
f9—10t M. HERNANDEZ, Jr., 2d Lieut. and Jailor.

NOTICE TO AMATEURS.—MR RONNA, Horticulturist from Paris, arrived by ship Rossini, on 25th January, has the honor of informing Amateurs of PLANTS AND FLOWERS, and Ladies particularly, that he has for sale a large Assortment of ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT TREES, viz: Sixty varieties of Camelias, Peonia, Arbores, Rhododendrums, Daphnes, Metrosideros, Protea, Cistros, Kalmia, Fruit Trees, such as Pear, Apple, Vines, Bulbous Oignons, and a variety of Seeds, &c. &c.
f4 2m No. 96 CHARTRES STREET.

LEECHES! LEECHES!!
THE subscriber is receiving per daily arrivals from Europe, supplies of Hungarian and Swedish Leeches, which are offered at the usual low prices as heretofore, at No. 1-7 Chartres st., and 48 St. Charles st.
ALSO—Will be found at extremely low prices at my new Store, No. 13 Camp street, 150 handsome Brass Wire Bird Cages, 300 Spy Glasses of different manufactures, 300 Carpet Bags, handsome Writing Desks, do Ladies' Work Boxes, ornamental Flower Vases, 1000 Julian Engravings, and a general assortment of other Engravings, and the largest supply of New York Prints, &c. &c. The greatest assortment in the city—the whole are offered at unusual low prices. J. B. RUSSONI,
j21 No. 13 Camp st, 187 Chartres st, and 48 St Charles st.

LEECHES! LEECHES!!
RECEIVED by the Empresario from Havana, and the Rossini from New York, a lot of splendid Leeches, recently caught, and for sale at the Depot at Barrack street, near the Mint. REYNAUD PETITPAIN.
Mosonas. WATERS, guaranteed of the first quality, and approved by the Medico Chirurgical Society, and putting of the 20th August, 1844, may be also found at the above establishment. 13

NOTICE to Amateurs of the Hungarian [illegible] [illegible] The undersigned has lately received from Holland and Germany, [illegible] with all the appendages which aid in perfecting [illegible] [illegible] J. LANGLUME.

[illegible] Gravier street [illegible] Champagne, F [illegible] BARABINO & [illegible]ROUZE & Co.
11 & [illegible] Levee