The New-Orleans Bee.

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NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 91 Chartres street. State & Third Municipality Official Journal.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily Paper (one year in advance) $12 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.

W.M. 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 Canal. n10

WM MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Musson's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts. f4

TATOUT BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. f3

F. T. BOURNOS, Surgeon Dentist, corner of St. Louis and Burgundy streets. Office open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M. n11

J. F. MERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants and Grocers, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c, at moderate prices. n10

A. D. RINCK—Portrait Painter, respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has removed to Bourbon st. No. 20, between Canal and Custom House sts. j12

COMMISSION HOUSE.
To Southern and Western Merchants.
THE subscribers have on hand and are constantly receiving from the best manufacturers in New England a prime stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which will be sold at very low prices for cash, they being the sole agents.
They are also agents for several of the best Tanneries in the country, and have constantly on hand a prime assortment of leather.
N. B.—Cash advances on Leather and Western Produce of all kinds.
DOWLER & WHALL, Commission Merchants,
Saml V Dowler, 21 and 22 Pearl street, Boston.
Joseph R Whall.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. Jos. Whitney & Co., Josiah M Jones, Esq., Boston.
Messrs. Spofford Tileston & Co., Shepherd Knapp, Esq., New York.
Messrs. C. M. Leupp & Co.,
Messrs. Haddock, Hazaltine & Read, Philadelphia.
Messrs. Poland, Jenkins & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. Freind, Humphrey & Co, Albany. je20

J. S. DE PALOS.
Professor of Modern Languages, Author of a Scientific Practical Method of Teaching the FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.
HIS instructions are invariably attended with success, and persons who have studied by any other system and have failed to attain the necessary knowledge, can become perfect in either the French, Spanish, English or Italian Languages by the true method of J. S. de Palos.
Terms per Month—Pupils in Classes lessons three times a week of one hour's duration $8 each. One pupil alone $12, payable in advance. Gentlemen wishing to join any of his Day or Evening Classes, are requested to enter their name at his office No. 14 Exchange Place, where he can be found from 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning until 1 P.M. and from 5 in the evening until 8. [illegible]

MILITARY NOTICE.
THE members of the YAGER BAND respectfully inform the public of New Orleans that they have formed themselves into a band to be known hereafter as the NEW ORLEANS BRASS BAND, and having provided themselves with a new and splendid uniform, are prepared at all times to furnish music for military and civil parades, Ball Parties, Serenades, &c. &c.
Any orders left at Mr John Lindner's music store, No 17 Chartres street, Mr B Casey's, corner of Common and Camp, or at Mr C Hopf's, Academy, No. 257 Conti street will meet with punctual attendance. j21—3m

Orchestra for Balls.—Mr F. Legendre, Leader of the Orchestra at the St. Louis Ball Room and Washington Battalion Armory, offers his services for Soirees, Balls, Weddings, Parties, &c., &c.
Mr Legendre will execute the latest quadrilles and most fashionable waltzes.
His terms will be very moderate.
Apply at No. 224 Dauphine street, or at the offices of the above Ball Rooms. d30 3m

FRENCH SHIRTS.
No. 77 St. Louis street, between Royal and Bourbon.
MADAME J. HENRY, from Paris, has the honor to inform the gentlemen of fashion in New Orleans, that having lately arrived, she has established a depot for the special purpose of Shirt making to order and by measure. Having been honored with the confidence of the most noted Parisians, she trusts to obtain the patronage of the Orleanians, as well by the excellence of her work, as the superiority and fineness of the cloth. She attends likewise to every kind of Embroidery, but particularly upon Cravats, every velvet, and satin.
Madame Henry is in want of good seamstresses, and will take apprentices for both kinds of work. f3 1y

DENIS COUTEAUD, Merchant Tailor, No. 35 Old Levee street, corner Bienville, has the honor to inform his friends and the public that having secured the services of Mr. Picot, so advantageously known in the city, he will continue, as heretofore, to make every kind of clothing, which for taste as regards the cut and the workmanship cannot be surpassed. His prices are very moderate.
He has also the pleasure to inform his numerous friends that he will sell at very reduced prices the following articles, received by late arrivals from Europe and the North: Paletots, Overcoats, Pantaloons, Wastecoats, Shirts, &c. [illegible]

MR. JACQUES LAROSE informs Sugar Brokers, Merchants, &c., that he places at the disposal the steamboat WAVE, Captain A. Tamboury, for the transportation of Sugar and Molasses. For arrangements apply to J. LAROSE, 71 Old Levee st. f11

DR. E. COMMYN, SURGEON DENTIST

DR. DUPERRON has the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans that having given up his practice to Dr. Commyn, he trusts that the persons who have heretofore honored him with their confidence, will continue to extend it to his successor, who fully merits it by his talent and capacity.
Dr. E. Commyn informs the public that his office will be open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 240 Bourbon street, between Main and St. Philip. d22

DUFFAU & Co have the honor to inform the Public that they have bought from Mr Bean, the stable situated No 118 Bourbon, near St Louis street, like their predecessors, they will take in hire horses and vehicles, and will hire out saddle and riding vehicles at very moderate prices.
Mr Duffau will, as heretofore continue his profession of Veterinary Surgeon and Horse shoer, at No 141 Burgundy street, and undertake also to sell or buy horses. j7—6m

NOTICE.—The undersigned having come to the certainty that a large quantity of Snuff, of the very worst quality is daily sold or sent into the country by some coasting 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 facts, 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 Snuff will be inserted under the cover of the jars, and no longer pasted on the outside as heretofore.
a10—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. [illegible]

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 60. 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 $775,000.
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 L. MATTHEWS, Agent,
a14—tf corner of Camp and Conducon 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 script, 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. s10-1y

SHEET LEAD AND IMPROVED PATENT LEAD Pipe.—The subscriber continues to manufacture his improved Lead Pipe, and solicits the attention of Planters and others to the same. This pipe affords great facility for the conveyance of water from long distances, either from springs or by pumps from streams, and merits the notice of residents on the Coast for the supply of their establishments. It can be made of any size, from one-fourth to four inches calibre, as may be desired, and affords decidedly the cheapest medium for the purpose.
Orders for the above will be filled at short notice by application to the manufacturer.
W W THOMPSON, St. Louis, Mo., or his Agents in New Orleans, KENNETT & DIX, 71 Poydras st
o23—1y

NOTICE TO AMATEURS.—MR. BON... [illegible] Horticultural ... arrived by ship ... Brahma, on 20th January, has the honor of informing Amateurs ... of PLANTS AND FLOWERS, and Ladies particularly ... Assortment of ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT TREES, viz.: Sixty varieties of Camelias, ... Rhododendrons, Daphnes, Metrosideros, ... Fruit Trees, such as Pear, Apple, ... and a variety of Seeds, &c. &c.
f4 20t NO 98 CHARTRES STREET.

WINES—500 packages Marseilles, Sun Lauro, Country, Pico, Malaga, Marsala, Sicily, Champagne, Port, Madeira, Sherry, &c., in pipes, half and quarter casks, octaves, baskets and cases, for sale by
f10 ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

CIDER—... Newark Cider just landed, for sale by [illegible] WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine st.

Thursday morning, Feb'y. 19, 1846.

Mexico.

The news from Mexico by way of Texas appears in regard to the relations between that country and the United States, to present a graver aspect than usually characterizes the rhodomontade and rhapsody of Mexican protocols and pronunciamentos. If it can be relied upon, it would seem that under the new Government of Paredes, active preparations are in progress for an assault upon the frontier of the United States. All the unattached officers of the Government are ordered to repair immediately to the army concentrating upon the Rio Grande; the ancient cavalry, 3,000 strong, are commanded to muster into service for the invasion of Texas, and the army is to be augmented to 60,000.

What does all this mean; Is Mexico really and seriously disposed to measure swords with the United States? Have her rulers discovered means and appliances for the equipment and maintenance of an army adequate to the effort? Is this intelligence reliable, or is it but a fresh sample of the vapid threats and impotent fanfaronade of Mexican fury? This is not the first time that we have had extensive and formidable preparations for the invasion of Texas, which have never been carried into effect, and of sounding manifestoes which have evaporated into empty air. Unless Mexico has suddenly lighted upon resources with which she was previously utterly unprovided—in other words, unless she is backed by British gold, these dreadful demonstrations will prove as innocent of ought but blustering bravado, as any which have preceded them.

But whatever may be the consequences of these preparations—whether they be substantial evidences of a fixed determination to invade the territory of the United States, or are merely intended like former proclamations, to tickle the national vanity and keep up a show of hostility to this country, we think that the duty of the United States Government admits of no dispute. We have already too long dallied and temporized with Mexico. Actuated by a spirit of dignified forbearance which should properly distinguish the policy of a great nation towards a feeble one, our Government has assumed a position purely defensive, and has treated Mexico with a tenderness and lenience which she is unable to appreciate, but which in the hugeness of her self complacency and hauteur she mistakes for apprehension. Any further display of magnanimity on our part would be perfectly disgraceful and would almost justify the estimate which she seems to have formed of her own importance and our timidity. We hold that it becomes the Government to prepare at once and thoroughly for a war with that besotted country, not by maintaining the skeleton of an army at Corpus Christi, but by throwing upon the Rio Grande a force competent to resist any attempt by Mexico to cross that boundary of her possessions and ours. In the event of the entire truth of the information derived from Galveston, there can be little doubt that a large body of troops have concentrated upon our Texan frontier, and not at all improbable that ere this the "army of occupation" as General Taylor's squad is pompously styled, has been obliged to retreat before a force vastly its superior. Such an upshot would be a very pretty commentary upon the vacillating and indecisive policy which has marked our treatment of Mexican arrogance ever since the project of annexation was first mooted.

We take it, however, that Texas herself will not await the tardy action of the General Government, but will adopt immediate measures for arming and equipping her citizens, to repel the threatened invasion. She has chastised Mexican violence once, and is fully able to do it again.

The press differs very materially in its appreciation of the correspondence between Mr Buchanan and Mr Pakenham. The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer considers it the very worst possible augury for the preservation of peace. The *Journal of Commerce* views it in nearly the same light, arguing that Great Britain has acted with unexampled liberality and the United States with most undoubted illiberality. The *Union* of course thinks Mr Buchanan right and his position sage and incontrovertible; the *Intelligencer* considers the refusal of this country to arbitrate, defensible neither on the ground of expediency, nor of public law. The Baltimore *American* cannot conceive what Mr Buchanan means by his repeated protestations of a desire for the amicable adjustment of the controversy, while he refuses one mode of settlement upon principles which strictly carried, would apply to almost any proposition of Great Britain, short of a surrender of the whole territory. Other journals contend that arbitration had already been offered and declined, that Mr Packenham was aware in advance that it would be refused, and that he is endeavoring, though vainly, to place the government in a false position, and give to its policy the appearance of obstinacy and bravado.

The mails.—On looking over the files of our paper for this month, we find that the last time we chronicled a failure of the mail was on the third instant.—Since then it has been regular, and when we find that the mail has come through punctually for fifteen days consecutively, we think it our duty to make this almost unprecedented circumstance known to the public generally. We shall not say anything more on the subject now, for fear that our boasting and the pleasing satisfaction we feel at this amelioration in the Post Office Department, may be turned to mortification by an early failure.

Congress.—Feb. 10th.

In the SENATE, Mr Speight presented the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature on the subject of Oregon and expressed his intention, together with his colleague, of complying with them, though they contained no specific instructions.

The resolutions from the House for giving the notice to Great Britain were received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr Benton offered a resolution calling upon the President for all the information in his possession relative to the payment of the fourth and fifth installments of the Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Hannegan offered a resolution to print 50,000 extra copies of the recent diplomatic correspondence. Laid over.

On motion of Mr Cass, the Senate, by a vote of 23 to 22, proceeded to consider the resolution reported by the committee on Foreign Relations to annul and abrogate the convention with Great Britain. The resolution was read, together with those presented at the time by Mr. Hannegan, and the various amendments proposed by different members.

Mr. Allen rose and spoke at great length in support of the resolutions, not concluding his remarks when the Senate went into executive session.

Mr A. declared that though sixty-nine years had elapsed since these States renounced all allegiance to Great Britain, that power still exercised jurisdiction and sway over many square miles of our territory.—For 28 years negotiations had been going on, and at the opening of the session the President communicated the fact that all negotiation had failed and it now became our duty to take measures for extending our laws over our territory. He contended that a compliance with the suggestion of the President would show to the world the justice of our title; if we refuse to adopt them, we shall show to the world that we act not, because we dare not.

The question is now *possession*. The time for the question of *title* has gone by. We stand committed before the world as claiming the whole territory—by a solemn treaty with the Emperor of Russia—by a vote of this body itself extending our laws up to 54 deg. 40 min.—by the election of the present Chief Magistrate under the resolves of the Baltimore Convention—and by the declarations of the President himself.

We stand before the world as a nation which has, by all the forms known to civilized communities, proclaimed our title to an important contiguous territory—the territory of Oregon. It now remains to be seen whether we will act up to the mark and maintain the claim we have preferred.

There are no territorial disputes in Europe. The system adopted on the fall of Napoleon, quiets, perhaps forever, all territorial disputes in Europe.

Mr Allen then adverted to the interference of France and England in the affairs of Texas, and denounced in no measured terms the Holy Alliance.—He denounced France and England for their recent intermeddling with the affairs of Buenos Ayres. He said if we now truckled we should consent to the entire subjugation of the world to the will of five men—or rather of four men and one woman.

Gentlemen ask, do we want war? It is a silly question—a childish question. The question of war does not rest with us but with the claimant in, this controversy.

In the HOUSE several communications were submitted from the executive department.

The committee on the Judiciary reported a resolution on the subject of naturalization. The resolution declares that there ought to be no farther alteration of the Naturalization laws.

After several reports of no practical importance had been received, the House took up the Fortification Bill. Mr McKay said the bill proposed an appropriation of $1,300,000. It was designed for the continuance of the defences which had already been commenced. He argued at considerable length, ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... ville, Baton Rouge ... are holding ... in favor of the ... their respective towns.

City Intelligence.

We regret to state that Mr. Ursain Meilleeur, formerly Clerk of Recorder Genois' Court died the night before last of inflammation of the bowels.

St. Charles Theatre.—To-night Tobin's play of the "Honey Moon," and the farce of "Used Up."

French Theatre.—Auber's opera of La Sirene will be performed at this Theatre to-night. It is with much pleasure that we nightly witness this favorite Theatre crowded with large and intelligent audiences.

Commercial Court.—*Benjamin Maudion vs. The Firemen's Insurance Company—Henry Lockett, garnishee.*—This was a suit originally brought by plaintiff to recover $1,500 loss sustained by the destruction of his premises insured against fire in the office of the defendant. Plaintiff obtained judgment in his favor against the company for the amount claimed. Execution was issued, the company had failed, and it was returned—no property found.—Upon which the plaintiff instituted suits against the stockholders, and among the rest against Henry Lockett, the garnishee in this suit. The garnishee had been a stockholder in the company, but that he was not liable as he never had interfered in the business of the company, either by voting or receiving dividends. The previous charter had been amended by the Legislature in 1839, reducing the number of shares and restricting the company not to insure over $100,000 in any one square. Mr. Lockett did not sign the petition for the amended charter, nor did he vote for the acceptance or rejection of the same. The Court rendered the following decree: "It is considered that in the traverse between B. Maudion and Henry Lockett, there be judgment for Henry Lockett, and that the said B. Maurion pay the costs of the Traverse. J. A. Rozier, for plaintiff—D. T. Lacy and H. Lockett, for defendant.

Parish Court.—*Nathan Vankora vs. steamboat George Collier.*—This suit was brought to recover the value of seven hogsheads of tobacco which the defendants failed to deliver to plaintiff under a bill of lading. *Defence.*—That the tobacco was lost in consequence of defendant's boat having been run into by the steamboat *Emperor*, in 1839, without the fault of the *George Collier*. Question involved, does the evidence show no fault in defendants? If so then, whether under the bill of leading which contains exceptions of "unavoidable accidents and dangers of the river," they are liable to plaintiff, the steamboat *Emperor* being in fault. J. A. Clark for plaintiff, C. M. Randall for defendants.

The Court has the decree under consideration.

Convicts arrested.—Henry Monroe and John Wilkinson, two escaped convicts from the Workhouse of the Second Municipality, were yesterday arrested by the First Municipality Police. Monroe was sent down for two years, for having participated in the robbery committed on the premises of Mr. Rodgers in St. Charles street. He was sent to the Workhouse instead of the Penitentiary owing to his youth. When about to be arrested, he drew a knife on the officers, thus proving that although young in years, he is old in crime. John Wilkinson is an old offender and well known in New York. They made their escape by placing a plank against the wall of the House of Refuge, during the absence of the Keeper.

Recorder Baldwin's Court.—John Brown alias Smith, accused of stealing a coat from Benjamin Cohen, was sent to the Criminal Court. Thomas Connelly, found in Mr Whitehead's bedroom, was sent to the Workhouse for 30 days. James Muller, accused of stealing a coat from Henry Stett on board a flatboat, was sent to the Criminal Court.

Arrested.—Francis Callaghan was arrested yesterday on the charge of having stolen blacksmith and carpenter's tools from L. Lambert, valued at $160. He also carried away Lambert's account book, and the accused has reason to believe that this property was secreted in a house at the corner of Hunter and Tchoupitoulas streets.

Stealing.—M. Duncan yesterday made affidavit before Recorder Genois, that about two months ago the sum of $75 in gold was stolen from his room, and that he suspects that a slave of Mrs. L. Hardwicn, called Sarah, is the thief.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a white male child named Charles Huben, who died in Chartres street, after two or three days sickness. We could give no information of the verdict.

The examination of Hyman for shooting Thomas M. Kane in a duel, will take place before Recorder Baldwin this morning.

We are requested to state that Mr. George Smith, agent of the Commercial Review, is now canvassing the city, collecting subscriptions.

[IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.]

By the Magnetic Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 10, 1846, 2 P. M.

Just some two or three minutes before the mail closes, the Magnetic Telegraph, from Newark, reports from New York, 12 o'clock only, the sales of the Stock Board; United States 6's 108, U. S. 5's 99 a 99 1-2; Pennsylvania State 5's 69 a 69 1-4; Reading Railroad 58 3-4 a 58 1-2; Bonds do 70 a 71; Vicksburg 7 3-8 a 8; Norwich and Worcester 61 3-4 a 62; and, no sign of *Massachusetts* auxilliary steam ship leaving, as per report, the 15th of January, from Liverpool.—P. S. The news from New York is considered better than on yesterday.

The Clipper.—The New York Telegraphic correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* states positively, that the Pilot-boat, *Wm. J. Romer*, which left New York for Liverpool on the 9th, was chartered by Barclay & Livingston, of the former city. Wm. B. Barclay, the British Consul, being a member of that house. The inference is most irresistible that she carries out despatches for the British Government. She receives for the trip $3,000 and the benefit of all letters, which, it is said, will amount to $1,500 more. She caries out two messengers, and these insure at 5 per cent on her valuation, $6,000, with liberty to touch at *one port* on her return, besides New York.

Senate.

Wednesday, February 18th, 1846.

Mr Richardson moved that the sitting of the Senate be commenced every morning by prayer. Laid over till to-morrow.

Mr Taylor presented a resolution instructing our delegation in Congress to use their best efforts to have New Orleans placed in adequate position of defence.

A long debate followed on the right of instruction, in which Mr Brashear opposed and Messrs. Marks and Durant sustained the doctrine that the Legislature may issue its imperative mandate to United States Senators. After considerable discussion, the subject was postponed by general consent till to-morrow.

The bill fixing the seat of Government at Baton Rouge next came up, and its various provisions underwent thorough examination and discussion. The bill was finally laid aside after the second reading.

A report of the State Engineer on the Raccourci Cut Off was referred to a Select Committee.

An Act to determine the qualifications of voters; An Act to determine the qualifications of municipal officers; An Act to fix the time during which the polls shall be opened during the elections were all referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution submitted by Mr Durant) and declaring the incontestible right of this country to the whole of Oregon, was made the order of the day for the first Monday in March.

The Act to determine the manner of appointing inspectors of elections was next taken up. It provides that three days before an election the people shall assemble at 7 o'clock, P. M., in their respective districts, organize a meeting and select three inspectors. Mr F. Garcia moved to lay the bill on the table. It was incompatible and would lead to disorder and confusion. Mr Durant sustained the bill declaring it was far better than the present mode of appointing inspectors by the councils. The bill was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate then took up a bill to determine the manner of electing municipal officers. After some discussion, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate adjourned.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American* alluding to the discussion in the Senate on the bill to annul the Convention of 1827, remarks:

The only incident in the discussion of public interest, was a call made by Mr Mangum on Mr Allen, while in the midst of one of his harangues, whether it was not a fact that *Lord Aberdeen had declared in his remarks to Mr McLane that the notice received from the United States to terminate the convention between the United States and England, would not be regarded by England as in any way an offensive measure?*

Mr Allen was very willing that a question should be put, but not so willing that this question should be answered. His response was that he presumed the Senator from North Carolina had the information he sought for, and therefore that it was unnecessary for him to answer.

This sort of reply did not please the Senate, and left the impression upon those who heard it that the President had been guilty of suppressing an important part of the correspondence.

The attention of the public is called to the sale of ... Instruments of great variety and ... Fortes, which will be sold THIS DAY, ... Chartres street. The sale will be made by Beard, Calhoun & Co. ... at 11 o'clock. f19

[illegible] ... the brig Titi we have received ... to 10th inst.

Important Correspondence.

THE MAILS.

We lay before our readers the following correspondence between the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce and the Postmaster General.

NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
January 26th, 1846.

To the Hon. Cave Johnson, Postmaster General, Washington.

Sir: The unprecedented irregularity of the Mail between New Orleans and the Northern cities during the last two months has caused very general complaint among those engaged in Commercial pursuits, and serious injury to both our Commercial and Agricultural interests.

The importance of prompt and regular communication with the Atlantic cities by means of the U. S. Mail is doubtless fully appreciated by you—and the Chamber of Commerce are convinced that the Department will as soon as practicable provide a remedy for the evils to which they respectfully call your attention.

Private expresses, by which important intelligence affecting the value of produce, stocks, and every other species of property for the exclusive benefit of a few, can only be prevented by the despatch and regularity with which the Government Mail is transmitted. As it is, however, great encouragement is given to private enterprize to benefit by its delays and irregularities.

With respect to European intelligence, received by steamships at Boston and New York, the failures of the Mail on those occasions have been so regular during the last six months, that the day when such intelligence is presumed to be due, no Mail has been looked for, and indeed, until recently, when the failures have become as frequent as three or four times a week, a failure of the Mail at those periods was deemed presumative evidence that the European steamer had arrived.

The Chamber has learned, with much satisfaction, through Mr. Penn, the efficient Postmaster here, that the Department has not been unmindful of this singular fact, and that it has taken measures to ascertain the cause, as well as to prevent the recurrence of an evil which has been ascribed rather to design than to neglect.

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee to address you on these subjects, and to lay before you such suggestions as well ascertained facts may authorize, by which the transmission of the Northern Mail may be expedited and with less risk of failure in future; and also until arrangements so desirable be made, to request that a special express be established by the Department for letters and slips only, in order that the Commercial interests may be protected against the injurious effects of Private Expresses.

Trusting that you will favorably consider this request, the undersigned have the honor to be
Most respectfully,
Your obedient servants
(Signed,) SAML J PETERS, President
J. W. ZACHARIE,
J. M. BELL,
H. F. McKENNA. } Committee.

Postoffice Department, Feb 9th, 1846.

Gentlemen.—Your communication of the 26th of January was received a few days since, calling my attention to the numerous failures of the mail between the Northern cities and New Orleans, and suggesting the employment of an express by the Department, to avoid the injuries sustained by the citizens of New Orleans from the employment of private expresses.

The great mail line from the Northern cities to New Orleans has attracted much of my attention, and has been carefully considered with an anxious desire to give it the greatest speed and certainty practicable. The service on the route is performed mainly by railroad and steamboat lines—a small distance only by stages. So anxious has the Department been to give the utmost speed, that but little time is allowed at the end of the respective routes for changing and transferring the mails, so that the slightest accident on the railroad, the least delay from the usual speed, from snow, or ice, or frost, or carelessness, or inattention of the conductors, produces a failure of the mail. So on the steamboat lines, the rivers, storms at sea, or fogs, produce a few hours delay, and make another failure. These occurrences frequently happen before reaching the stage lines, and throw upon the stages two and often three days heavies mail, at the same time, rendering it difficult for the contractors to make the proper time over bad roads during a great part of the year. The excuses made to the Department are of such a character generally, as to forbid the imposition of fines. Their frequency of late has excited the suspicion that proper means had not been employed by the contractors for the performance of the service; and a few days before the reception of your letter, a skilful agent had been employed to go over the routes where the failures have occurred so often, to examine the cars, engines and boats, with a view of ascertaining their adaption to the service, and to correct it so far as practicable, the evil. So far as I can now form an opinion from the facts before me, the speed now required of the contractors is not consistent with certainty which should be had in the delivery of the mails, and it becomes a question of the greatest importance, whether more time should not be given to the contractors on their respective routes, so as to avoid the number of failures that now take place. Many of the failures would be avoided if the great mail should be placed on the land route by Raleigh and Camden, so as to avoid the ocean service between Charleston and Wilmington, but this would produce a delay of more than twenty hours, and give to the presses still greater advantages than they now have.

The regular failures of the mails at New Orleans after the arrival of the Foreign steamers gave rise to the suspicion that fraud was practised somewhere on the lines, and secret agents were employed to accompany the Foreign mails through, so as to detect, if practicable, the persons guilty of such injustice. They have not been able to make any discovery of any fraudulent practices, if any existed and the impression is left on my mind that the failure to deliver the Foreign mails in proper time is the result of accidental causes above alluded to or insufficient means of transportation.

The Department had been advised of the running of the expresses and all the means in its power exerted for their suppression. The remedy given by existing law is wholly inadequate, and the attention of Congress has been called to the subject, and a strong hope is entertained that the present session of Congress will not adjourn without placing in the hands of the Department ample power for their suppression. In the mean time, one of our most efficient agents was despatched, ten or twelve days since, to the road between Mobile and Alabama to examine the delays of the mails and their causes, and to ascertain how and in what terms an express can be had between those points, which will be decided upon so soon as his report is received.

I am gratified to have it in my power to inform you, that after the 15th March next, arrangements have been made for the delivery of the Northern mail in this city ten or twelve hours in advance of the present time; and we hope to be able to form a schedule between this and New Orleans that will give the greatest speed with as much certainty as is practicable,—but frequent failures must be expected South of Charleston whilst the mail is sent by sea from Wilmington.

It will afford me great pleasure to co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce in giving the greatest mail facilities to New Orleans which are practicable, with the limited means under the control of the Department.

I am, Gentlenmen, Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant,
C. JOHNSON.

To the President and Committee,
Of the Chamber of Commerce,
New Orleans, La

The Vote on the Oregon Resolutions.

For the information of our readers we annex the yeas and nays on the final passage of the Oregon Resolutions by the House of Representatives. A large proportion of the nays are from Virginia, South Carolina and Alabama. Whigs and Locofocos are completely mixed up both in the affirmative and negative.

Yeas—Messrs John Quincy Adams, Stephen Adams, Anderson, Arnold, Atkinson, Baker, Barringer, Bell, Benton, Biggs, James Black, Jas A Black, Blanchard, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, Broadhead, Wm G Brown, Buffington, Wm W Campbell, John H Campbell, Cathcart, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Clarke, Cobb, Collin, Constable, Cullom, Culver, Cummins, Cunningham, Daniel, Darragh, Jefferson Davis, Delano, De Mott, Dillingham, Dobbin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Edsall, Ellsworth, Erdman, John H Ewing, Faran, Ficklin, Foster, Fries, Garvin, Giddings, Giles, Goodyear, Gordon, Graham, Grider, Grover, Hamlin, Hampton, Haralson, Harmanson, Harper, Hauley, Hilliard, Hoge, Elias B Holmes, Hopkins, Hugh, Geo S Houston, Hungerford, Washington Hunt, J B Hunt, Charles J Ingersoll, Jenkins, James H Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W Jones, Seaborn Jones, Kennedy, Preston, King, Lawrence, La Sere Lewis, Levin, Ligon, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClean, McClellan, McClernand, McConnell, McCrate, McDowell, McGaughey, Mc-Henry, McIlvaine, McKey, John P Martin, Barclay Martin, Morris, Morse, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Owen, Parish, Payne, Perrill, Perry, Pettit, Phelps, Pollock, Price, Ramsey, Rathbun, Reid, Relfe, Ritter, Roberts, Root Runk, Russell, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Scammon, Schenck, Seaman, Severance, Leonard H Simms, Albert Smith, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, Stewart, St John, Strong, Sykes, Thomasson, Jas Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tiebatts, Tilden, Towns, Trumbo, Vance, Wentworth, Wheaton, White, Wick, Williams, Wilmot, Woodruff, Woodworth, Yell, Young, Yost—163.

Nays—Messrs Abbott, Ashmun, Bayly, Bedinger, Milton Brown, Burt, John G Chapman, Augustus A Chapman, Cocke, Callamer, Cranston, Crozier, Durgan, Garret Davis, Dixon, Dockery, Edwin H Ewing, Foot, Gentry, Grinnell, Herrick, Isaac E Holmes, John W Houston, Edward W Hubbard, Samuel D Hubbard, Hudson, Hunter, Joe R Ingersoll, Daniel P King, Leake, Long, Marsh, Miller, Moseley, Pendleton, Rhett, Julius Rockwell, John A Rockwell, Seddon, A D Sims, Simpson, Truman Smith, Caleb B Smith, Stephens, Strohm, Thibodeaux, Benj Thompson, Toombs, Tredway, Vinton, Winthrop, Woodward, Wright, Vancey—54.

LATEST DATES.

New York	Feb 9	Liverpool	Jan 3
Washington	Feb 9	Havre	Jan 1
Charleston	Feb 11	Mexico	Jan 21
Cincinnati	Feb 6	Texas	Feb 4
St. Louis	Feb 7	Havana	Feb 1

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
February 18, 1846.

COTTON—The demand for cotton to day has been on a moderate scale, and the sales only amount to 2000 bales without any change in prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5 @5¾
Ordinary	6 @6¼
Middling	6¾@6⅞
Good Middling	7 @7¼
Middling Fair	7¼@7½
Fair	7½@[illegible]
Good Fair	[illegible]
Good and Fine	[illegible]

We have no alteration to notice in Exchanges. Sterling 8¾ @ 9 ⅌ cent. premium. Francs, 5f. 35 @ 5f. 37½.—New York, 60 days, 2¾ @ 2½ ⅌ cent. discount. Checks, [illegible] ⅌ cent. discount.

Official Report.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE—SENATE.

(Continuation of the debate of Tuesday, 17th Feb. 1846.)
REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Soule said, that he had not designed addressing the Senate on the question, and would have remained silent, had it not been for the allusion made by the Senator from Baton Rouge (Mr. Scott) as to the course pursued by the Convention in allotting to the city of New Orleans her present representation in the other House. He would not be found among those who would adopt any course to impede the action of this House in reference to fixing the seat of government. He was desirous of abiding the will of the people, as expressed in the compact which forms the organic law of the State. But he could not listen without a reply, to the remark of that Senator, that the allotment of the present number of representatives to the city of New Orleans was the consideration offered for the removal of the seat of government. He was not disposed to do any thing to retain the seat of government in New Orleans; but he must say that he never was influenced, he never suffered his mind to be swayed by any such motives as had been alluded to by the Senator from Baton Rouge. Whatever may have been the motives of other gentlemen in the Convention, he must say that this was not his motive. Indeed, as to the city having a greater number of representatives in the Legislature than she is entitled to, the reverse is the fact. She was curtailed, sacrificed, without mercy. And was he to be told that the reduced number which was alloted to her was the result of a compromise, the consideration of which was the clause proscribing the city of New Orleans and within sixty miles of her circumference as the seat of government? Such a consideration had never been brought to his mind! It never could have actuated his vote. He never could have taken part in it. As to Baton Rouge for the seat of government he had no objection to make to it, as far as he was concerned!

Mr. Brashear said, that, taking the declarative expression of the constitution as his guide in reference to this matter of the fixing the seat of government, the question presented itself to his mind, which was the most eligible point to establish the seat of government—the place that united the greatest advantages, and which was the most accessible to the various sections of the State? His conscience dictated to him that the place selected should be the most convenient. It seemed to him that, taking every thing into consideration, Baton Rouge possessed over and above more advantages than any other point upon which he could fix his mind. It possessed some advantages in common with other places. It was a healthy location, and in addition to its other advantages there were strong reasons for preferring it as the seat of government. The State had her Penitentiary established there, and it was important that this institution should be under the immediate supervision of the Legislature. Baton Rouge was as nearly a central point as could be obtained, the facilities of reaching it from all points of the State was a strong inducement in its favor. But, notwithstanding these advantages, which had induced him to propose it as the future seat of government, he did not feel constrained to insist, if the majority were of opinion that another point were still more eligible. His view of the article in the constitution requiring the removal of the seat of government was, that it designed that the location should be made in the most eligible place. He was ready to carry into effect that design, in good faith, in conformity with the requisition of the constitution, and his oath of office.

Mr. Kenner said, before the ayes and nays were called, he had one or two observations to make. He would be governed in the vote he would give, by reasons similar to those alleged by the Senator from St. Mary (Mr. Brashear.) The premises of that Senator and his own being somewhat different, naturally resulted that their conclusions were somewhat different.

I agree with him (continued Mr Kenner) that we should select the most eligible point, that we should not be actuated by the motives of benefiting one small town to the exclusion of another, but should choose that place which combined the greatest facilities. Taking that as a rule for our action, let us examine into the facts, and determine whether Baton Rouge is entitled to a preference over any other point? What are the facts that should determine this question? Is it geographical position? Then Donaldsonville has a decided superiority. It is easy of access to the inhabitants upon the Mississippi River and those residing in the valley of Red River, as well as to the inhabitants of Attakapas and Opelousas. It is a matter of little moment to those residing in the upper part of the State, whether they descend a few miles lower than Baton Rouge, whether they travel twenty or thirty miles farther. To the people residing in the western part of the State, Donaldsonville is decidedly the most convenient place for the seat of government. That a consideration which ought to have its influence with us. Is it to the convenience of the members who have seats in this Senate? Go from St. Mary, and I cannot see under the position he has assumed, that the most eligible point ought to be selected, in which position I would ... the convenience of ... Donaldsonville ... Baton Rouge, as far at least as the convenience of his constituents and those residing in the adjoining parishes are concerned. I would ask him, which is the most convenient point to his constituents as the seat of government, Donaldsonville or Baton Rouge? If the seat of government be fixed at Baton Rouge, the citizens of the Attakapas and Opelousas parishes who may have business at the seat of government will have to ascend the Bayou Plaquemine before they can proceed to their destination. They may be detained for days, waiting the occasion of some up country boat, &c. ... [illegible]

Mr Soule said that he would assure the gentleman (Mr Kenner) it required no great effort of the mind to comprehend the question. He would ask the gentleman who had just spoken, whether he was to understand him as meaning, that the seat of government could not be removed unless accompanied by all the branches of the government? Unless that be defined his position, then the gentleman's argument falls to the ground. If I am to understand him (continued Mr Soule) as assuming that position, then it is incontrovertible that the seat of government must have within it all the branches of the government.

Mr Kenner begged to interrupt the gentleman (Mr Soule). He understood the term "government" as defined in the constitution itself. He would read that definition, which would explain precisely his meaning.

Mr Soule resumed: he said he felt grateful for the quotation made by the honorable member, (Mr Kenner), it would assist him much in making the subject perfectly intelligible. The word in English signified no more than it did in French. I adopt, said Mr S., the proposition of the Hon gentleman and then the ground assumed by him is untenable. It cannot be sustained. He tells us that the removal of the seat of government implies that all the branches into which the government is divided, must be removed. Fearing that he may possibly be mistaken in his conclusion, he quoted the first article of the Constitution as the exposition of his meaning. Then, sir, his position cannot be maintained; for the very same article goes on to declare that there are three distinct and separate branches of the government, to wit: the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial. If it means this, then I contend that the Constitution itself, places it out of our power to make Baton Rouge in that sense the seat of government. The provision of that instrument have established a district Court for each Judicial District, and a Supreme Court which is to hold its sessions in the city of New Orleans. If the position of the gentleman, (Mr Kenner) be correct, then I repeat the Constitution incapacitates you from making Baton Rouge the seat of government, inasmuch as it cannot be made in itself to combine all the Judicial with the Legislative power; the Judicial power is already disposed of and is beyond your control, as to where it shall be exercised.

The gentleman (Mr Kenner) had the honor of being a member of the Convention and if his memory serves him he will recollect that the arguments adduced for the removal of the seat of government was the pernicious influence exercised by the city; that the members were deterred from pursuing that course which their duty dictated by the seductions of the city. To avoid these influences, and assuming that it was for the good of the State, it was urged that the counsellors of the State should be placed where they might coolly and dispassionately transact the public business. It was suggested as a measure for the public weal and an for a strict obedience with the duty imposed upon the Legislature in carrying out the measure. But because it may be thought necessary to remove the Legislature from New Orleans, I can see no reason why all the public offices should be taken away from where the public convenience require them, and be carried to a remote and inconvenient point from those having business to transact with them. I cannot conceive it was designed to put the people at large, in the impossibility in a great measure, of transacting their business with the public officers. I think if that is, the design entertained, it were well to pause before it is consummated. The Treasury derives its chief sources of revenue by taxation, and other means, licenses &c. from the city of New Orleans. The greatest and most important amount of business is here transacted.—And am I to be told, that because it is deemed necessary or proper that the Legislature meeting biennially, and but for 60 days, should not meet in the city of New Orleans, that all the public offices are to be transferred to the great detriment of the public interest, that additional burthens may be imposed upon the people. I cannot see the propriety of such a course and am therefore opposed to it.

Mr Kenner had one word to say in reply to what had just fallen from the Senator from New Orleans (Mr Soule). If that gentleman had adduced the reasons he now presents to the Senate, to the Convention, of which body he was a member, it would not, perhaps, have failed of its effect. But the time and place had gone by for such an argument. The question of the removal of the Seat of Government from New Orleans was consummated. It was adopted, decreed and consecrated in the Constitution.

The gentleman has said that the definition in the Constitution of the term government will assist him. He is welcome to it if it can be of any of the slightest assistance. But it is evident that his ingenious mind has got him into a dilemma from which he cannot extricate himself, and that dilemma has rather been increased by the reference to the definition in the Constitution. The article enumerates the several branches into which the government of the State is divided. Executive, Legislative and Judicial. The Constitution prescribes where the Judicial functions are to be exercised. It has fixed them separately. But for the other two branches that is left to the Legislature under the express injunction that they shall fix the seat of Government. The matter is so plain and self evident that the refutation of the proposition is perfect nonsense.

On motion of Mr Marks, the further consideration of this bill was postponed, and it was made the order of the day for to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, M.

On motion, the Senate went into Executive Session.

The doors being opened, on motion, they adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE, FOR 1846.

Finance—Messrs T. C. Porter, W. Parham, E. Rich ...

Judiciary—Messrs C. Adams, W. W. Farmer, R. A. Hunt ...

Unfinished Business—Messrs D. Strickland, J. M. Dial, P. Relf.

Enrolment—Messrs T. J. Durant, P. Briant, M. F. Garcia.

To audit and control the expenses of the Senate—Messrs J M Bell, R C Martin, C. P. Dauncy.

Public Education—Messrs W. B. Scott, D. F. Kenner, W. ... C. McWhorter, J. R. Caulfield, W. Brashear, W. Scranton.

Internal Improvement—Messrs F. Garcia, ... Marks, W. Prescott.

Elections—Messrs P. Soule, T. J. Durant, G. C. McWhorter, B. Mayo, J. G. Allen.

To visit the Penitentiary—Messrs W. Brashear, J. M. ..., J. Taylor.

Banks—Messrs R. C. Nicholas, C. Adams, G. Mayo, F. Bird, B. Richardson.

Militia—Messrs R. C. Martin, M. White, P. Couvillon.

Federal Relations—Messrs J. Taylor, W. Parham, E. F. Marks.

Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs D. F. Kenner, W. W. Farmer, J. Dupre.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 18th, 1846.

The House assembled at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

The Speaker laid before the House statements of the movements of the Banks during the past year. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr ... submitted a petition from the inhabitants of Natchitoches, praying for certain improvements in the navigation of Red River. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. Also, a private memorial which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The same member presented a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill for a change of venue in criminal cases, for a *bail of accessories* before the fact, to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in relation to mortgages on the estates of minors, and of abolishing the granting of three judicial days before ... by default. Adopted.

Mr Smith presented a petition praying for the repeal of the act relative to the registry of Births and Deaths.

Mr Bradbury moved to lay the petition on the table subject to call. Lost, and the petition was referred to a Special Committee.

Mr ... presented a bill dividing the state into judicial districts, and for other purposes. The bill which is exceedingly long, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On a motion to print, Mr Vason spoke at some length representing the expense, and arguing that it was at present unnecessary, and could be only required when the report of the committee should be made.

Mr Pilsbury ... protested in general terms against the House incurring a heavy and unnecessary expense.

Mr Bonbus withdrew the motion to print.

Mr Duson of ... contended that the bill ought to be printed. He alluded to its importance and to the necessity under which every member lay of comprehending its nature thoroughly and fully. He wished to see it in every member's hands, and in the hands of the people, that it might be subjected to the influences of public opinion, of the press and of the bar.

Mr Farrar contended that the expense would not be heavy, and that in matters of such moment, we must not look too closely and exclusively to economical considerations.

The motion to print was renewed by Mr Ogden and carried.

Notices of a large number of bills were given by various members.

Mr Pilie moved that an additional member be appointed on the Select Committee on the resolutions relative to the extension of suffrage in Municipal Elections in New Orleans, and that he be taken from the Third Municipality. The motion prevailed, and Mr Wiltz was appointed.

Mr Plauche offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Militia to enquire into the damage done to the guns, carriages and munition of the Louisiana Volunteers, while employed in the service of the United States, and to enquire into the expediency of making application to the United States for remuneration. Adopted.

Mr Morman moved to refer to the Committee of Internal Improvement that part of the report of the State Engineer which relates to the Raccourci Cut off. Carried.

Mr —— presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to prepare a memorial to Congress, setting forth the state of the defences of the city and harbor of New Orleans. Adopted.

Mr Calonne gave notice of a bill to abolish landlord's privilege upon the tools of architects for rent.

Another member presented a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to use their best exertions to obtain appropriations for the removal of the obstructions to the navigation of Red River.

A resolution was presented ordering copies of the old and new Constitution to be printed for the use of the members. It called forth some discussion, the expense being considered the principal objection, and was finally laid on the table.

Mr Conrad introduced an act to create an additional notary public for the Parish of Jefferson.

Mr Jones introduced a bill to regulate the appointment of Notaries Public, specify their duties, &c. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr Lee offered a resolution that all bills relating to the creation of Courts in the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson be referred to a special committee of seven members to be appointed by the Chair.

Mr Mouse said that the Judiciary Committee was composed in substance of five practising lawyers at the Bar of New Orleans, and it would be strange indeed if that committee thus constituted, were unable or unwilling to do justice to New Orleans. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr Smith argued that the resolution would occasion clashing between the committees, and preclude uniformity of legislation.

Mr Lee contended in reply that the first and third municipalities were entirely unrepresented in the Judiciary Committee, but finally agreed to withdraw his resolution.

The House took up the act to authorize Wm. C. Cook to perform the duties of Parish Judge of the Parish of Claiborne.

Mr Farrar doubted the power of the Legislature to pass such a bill under the new Constitution.

Mr Drew contended that it was strictly in conformity with the 144th act of the Constitution, and agreeably to many precedents established by this House.

Mr Mouse felt very doubtful as to the constitutionality of the act. The laws remain in force, but the powers of the old Legislature do not remain in force. What right has this Legislature to make a Judge? This is an executive attribute altogether. At all events he thought the bill should be referred to the Judiciary Committee. The motion to refer prevailed.

On motion of Mr Vason, the Treasurer's report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr Carriban offered a resolution referring various portions of the Governor's Message to appropriate committees. Adopted.

A letter from Mr Steel, offering to contract for the supply of stationary, was referred to the Contingent Fund Committee.

Mr Ogden of R., submitted a bill to compensate certain newspapers for the publication of the new Constitution.

Mr Reid's bill to designate and fix the Seat of Government, was next taken up, and the House adjourned forthwith.

Mr Soule moved to amend this section by striking out the words—"and the several public officers shall keep their offices in the town of Baton Rouge."

In proposing the amendment, he said, he would merely remark that unless it prevailed, the very object contemplated by the bill would necessarily be defeated. It would be impossible without the very greatest inconvenience to attempt to transact all the public business all the year round in the town of Baton Rouge. For the greater part of the year it was indispensable that these officers should be in the city of New Orleans. By far the greatest part of the public revenue was collected in New Orleans, it was here that the presence of the Treasurer was constantly required. He had no great objection, he never had great objection, that the General Assembly should meet elsewhere than the city of New Orleans, and when it was holding its session, during the sixty days fixed by the Constitution, all officers connected with the administration of public affairs, might well enough be present where its sessions were held, but he could see no necessity why they should remain there during the whole year, unless it were intended to impose onerous burthens upon the people. In nine cases out of ten, it was indispensable for persons to come to New Orleans preparatory to having their public business transacted. Why adopt measures to put them to the greatest trouble and inconvenience? Why force them to make an expensive voyage and to lose their time to do that which they could with greater facility in the city of New Orleans. To authenticate the acts of State officers to be sent abroad, it was necessary to obtain the certificate of the Governor. In place of paying one dollar for this certificate, it would cost fifteen dollars, besides occasioning great inconvenience and delay. If this was really the design of the friends of the measure, he would meet it by shewing the enormous expense it would occasion to the people. Unless the section were amended it would lay a heavy tax upon the people. Viewing it as he did, he would insist upon the amendment he had the honor to propose.

Mr Brashear said he was under the impression that the Constitution required the removal of the State offices as well as the Legislature from the city of New Orleans.

Mr Soule rejoined that he would be obliged to the gentleman (Mr Brashear) to show him the article in the Constitution which required the removal of all the State officers. If it was so expressed in the Constitution, then said Mr Soule I have no more to say.

Mr Brashear said he did not say it was so declared in so many Words in the Constitution. But in all the other States, the place of meeting for the Legislature was the place where all the public offices were kept.

Mr Kenner said that the solution of this matter depended upon the interpretation given to the English language.—The Constitution defines what is meant by the term Government. He would call the attention of the Senator from New Orleans (Mr Soule) to that definition, which is as follows:—

"Act 1. The powers of the Government of the State of Louisiana shall be divided into three distinct departments, &c. &c."

What other interpretation can be given to the term? Is the Legislature alone the Government? Is the Senate the Government of itself? Were the Senate to be ordered to meet in Baton Rouge, would it be the ... [illegible]

I ... health, Donaldsonville offers the greatest inducements. I have it from physicians that it has never been visited by any epidemic, and that fall, when a ... fever prevailed at Jackson and which obliged the Convention to adjourn that season, Donaldsonville remained perfectly healthy. It was, in fact, one of the healthiest places East or West of the Rocky Mountains.

I trust that members will take the subject into their calm deliberation, and not adopt it with precipitancy. For the reasons adduced, I shall vote against fixing the seat of government at Baton Rouge with the view of proposing Donaldsonville.

Mr. Scott said he had a single ... regard add to what he had already said, and which was suggested by what fell from the Senator (Mr. Kenner). He had been a resident of East Baton Rouge for the last twenty-four years, ten of which had been employed in the practice of medicine. He could unhesitatingly assert that it was as healthy as the healthiest Parish of the State. As for the objection of the gentleman, (Mr Kenner) that persons from the Opelousas and Attakapas parishes had necessarily to descend the Bayou Plaquemine in proceeding to Baton Rouge, if it became the seat of government, and were liable to detention, he would remark that that could be avoided by going round by the way of the Atchafalaya, and in fact that route was preferable as far as the city of New Orleans was concerned, because it was nearer, he could meet it by another argument of the Senator, (Mr. Kenner) that when one was embarked on board of a steamboat, a few hours additional travel was a matter of but little consequence.

Mr. Marks said he had no recollection that any epidemic had ever existed at Jackson. He had lived there for the last twenty years and this was the first time he had ever heard of any such thing. It was true that while the Convention were sitting in that town a boy got sick, and that body got scared, or affected to be scared and broke and run. But because the Convention had done so, that surely was no reason why Jackson should be considered an unhealthy place.

Mr. Taylor begged the indulgence of the Senate to make a few remarks. He was opposed to removing the seat of government at all. He could see no necessity for it. But, inasmuch as it was required by the Constitution it had of necessity to be done. He would vote then to remove it, but with the expectation that its removal would be but temporary, and until the clause in the Constitution that made its removal obligatory could be amended by reference to the people. There were decided reasons why this great City should be preferred as the seat of government to the little towns above it. It was the heart of the State; it was accessible to all points, and it was the place where the business, the industry and intelligence of the State were centered. We had difficult and important duties to perform, which we should frequently be at a loss to discharge were it not for the sources of information that were accessible to us here, and which we could not possess beyond the city of New Orleans. In carrying out the requirements of the Constitution, we had need of all the light that could be shed upon our paths.—Inasmuch as the seat of government had to be removed, he would vote in favor of it, but with the design that its removal should be temporary, and hence to effect that purpose, he would prefer Donaldsonville to Baton Rouge: if it were taken to Donaldsonville, it would come back to New Orleans. But if it were carried to Baton Rouge, the possibility of its remaining at that place would be infinitely greater.

The question was taken upon the motion of Mr Brashear to fix the Seat of Government at Baton Rouge.

The ayes and nays were called for—ayes, 19; nays, 18.

Mr Marks then moved for the adoption of the section, which prevailed.

The second section was taken up.

The Town Elections in Oswego county, N. Y. have terminated in a whig gain of 3 towns and a loss of 2.

We the undersigned passengers on board the brig Titi bound from Havana to New Orleans, would with feeling of pleasure express our satisfaction as to the safety and speed of the said brig, and the courteous deportment, skill, and vigilance of her gentlemanly and able commander, Captain Brown, and cordially recommend his vessel to the patronage of the travelling community.— [illegible]

YPSILANTI, Michigan, Jan. 26, 1846.—Messrs Comstock & Co.—Gentlemen: Your wonderful Connel's Magical Pain Extractor is generally considered to have saved the life of a young man here, who became badly burned by falling into the fire in a fit. Within a week past a child that was scalded has died in this place for the want of it. I am convinced more than ever that no family ought to be without a box of two on hand—we should be quite unsafe without it constantly on hand. Your ointment cannot fail to bring you a good fortune—but I should regard the fortune as of far less importance than the amount of good done through your instrumentality.
Yours, truly, G. ... [illegible]
Sold at 59 Poydras street. f 18 3t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Council of Municipality No. Three.
Sitting of Monday, Feb 16th, 1846.
RESOLVED, That the Third Ward be exempt from the provisions of the Ordinances relative to [illegible] established within the limits of this municipality.
(Signed) G W LEWIS, Recorder.
Approved, February 17th, 1846.
(Signed) E MONTEGUT, Mayor.
A True Copy.
f19 G LEGARDERE, Secretary.

MR. THORP, lately employed on the plantation of Mr Johnson, in the Parish of Plaquemines, is requested to call at Mr A Lesseps, at his residence near the U S Barracks. f19 2t

WINER'S ARCANUM EXTRACT.
VERACA
SARSAPARILLA.
AN unfailing antidote to the serious evils produced by the injurious use of *Mercury* and unparalleled by any preparation as a *Spring* and *Fall* purifier of the BLOOD. Hundreds of the unfortunate and afflicted, whose patience, and purses too, were quite exhausted by the use of various *Sarsaparillas* and other like medicines are now exulting in the full enjoyment of health, by the use of three or four bottles of this *Extract*.
It completely masters and cures the following formidable diseases; *Scrofula* or Kings Evil, long standing *Rheumatic* affections; diseases of the *Bones*, ... *Ulcerous* cases, affections of the *Liver*, *Dyspepsia*, *Chronic* and *Nervous* complaints occuring in debilitated constitutions; *Syphilis* and those very disagreeable affections resulting therefrom, which have heretofore been considered incurable, such as *Ulcers* of Larynx, Throat, Nose, etc. also—removes those *Internal* diseases that would otherwise terminate in injury to the *Liver* and *Lungs*.
Numerous Certificates are on record showing the virtue and efficacy of this Medicine, one or two of which we will notice, viz. *Hereditary Scrofula*, for which *Moffatt's Life Pills* and *Phenix Bitters*, *Bristol's* and *Sand's Sarsaparilla* were tried without any success. After using two bottles of the *Arcanum*, not the least trace of the disease remained—signed John Robbins, Banfield, Canada, May 24, 1845. another of *Herpes*, of thirty years standing, entirely cured by three bottles of this Extract.
In numerous instance, also, where ulceration had laid bare both ligament and bone, where to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life, patients have been snatched from the grave, and restored to health, the devouring disease being completely eradicated by the use of this inestimable Extract.
Pamphlets containing a more particular description of this *Arcanum Extract*, and a learned Treatise on Diseases in general, may be had *gratis* at the place of sale, Bailey's Southern Magical Pain Extractor Depot, 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
Price, $1 per bottle. Prepared and sold by John Winter, Hamilton, C. W., and John Winter & Co, 85 Maiden Lane, N. Y. f19—lt

FOR SALE IN STORE—10 quarter pipes old Cognac Brandy, 30 boxes Assorted Cordials, 50 boxes Brandy Fruits, large jars, 35 do half jars, 300,000 pounds Corks, 80 cases ordinary Claret Wine, 15 do Ladon (M. de ...), 30 do Cantenac Medoc, 15 do Leoville, Medoc, 4 do Latour, Medoc, 200 boxes White Wine, Haut Sauterne 1837, 50 do 200 half bottles, 75 do Absynthe, Swiss, Grenouile, 50 do Rhenish do, 130 do Claret Wine of superior quality, of every brand, for sale by
POUGET FILS, 157 Royal street, Between St Louis and Toulouse sts.
f19

Tyson's Atlas of History.
AN ATLAS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY, presenting, in a Chronological series, the rise, progress, revolutions, decline and fall of the principal States and Empires of the World, consisting of thirty important events, with notices of Eminent Characters, in the age and country in which they lived, the whole presenting the most accurate and authentic authorities, and especially intended for the use of Schools and Academies. By J. W. Tyson, A. B., &c.
Just published and for sale at the New Orleans Book Warehouse. f18 J. B. STEEL

LOST CERTIFICATE.
NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Commercial Bank of New Orleans for a new certificate instead of No 1,650, for 10 shares of the capital stock of said Bank, issued from the Transfer office New York, in the name of ... Lamb ... Olin.
f19—3t law J CORNING & Co. 43 Carondelet st.

CITY BANK.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb 10, 1846.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that the Election for Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 2d day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A M, and 2 P M. R J PALFREY, Cashier.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
February 14, 1846.
THE price of Flour being this day $4 ... per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give ... ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during the ... week commencing on Monday next, 16th instant, for Bread of second quality, or three loaves for 25 cents; and ... 25 per cent more, that is to say, 47 ... ounces.
(Signed) E MONTEGUT, Mayor.

CHEAP HARDWARE.
THE subscriber wishing to make a change in his business from the line of Hardware ... offers his ... stock of Hardware ... the ... [illegible] CHARBONNET'S, No. 44 Old ... Conti and Bienville streets.
The sale being positive, the city and country merchants, planters, builders, journeymen and others will find it to their advantage to call, as well for the price as for the quality of goods.
f 16 2w LOUIS LE BEAU

NOTICE to Amateurs of the Daguerreotype.—The undersigned has just received from France and Germany, instruments for the Daguerreotype, together with all the appurtenances belonging to this beautiful art. All the ... [illegible] in preparing Daguerreotype ... ment. The whole at ... [illegible] Chartres street. f25—1m E. LANGLUME.

WHITE LEAD—... [illegible] ... kegs of superior ... White Lead ... for sale by E R SNIDER, 64 Poydras st.

PANAMA HATS—... a consignment of ... Panama Hats ... of different qualities ... the undersigned ... state ... that dealers in the article will find it to their advantage ... A. D. CROSSMAN, No 24 Canal st f17 3t

LINEN GOODS—The subscribers have in store and are regularly receiving a general assortment of Linen Goods of the best bleach and manufacture, viz:— ... 4-4 linen shirtings, 9-8, 5-4 and 7-4 heavy sheetings, 5-4 and 7-8 long lawns, 6-4 and 7-8 lawn linen, Brittanias, Platillas, Damask tablings, napkins and ... &c. &c. on consignment, for sale by the package.
f17 VANCE & LEPPER, 21 Bienville st

MUSLINS—Just received per late arrivals from England, a large assortment of Muslins, viz:—Books, Mulls, Tape and Cross Bars, Jaconets, Imitation Cambrics, Swiss Muslins, &c. &c. which we offer on reasonable terms by the package. VANCE & LEPPER
f17 21 Bienville st.

New Styles of Barreges for the Spring.
JUST RECEIVED and opened this day at C. M. Simpson's, corner of Custom House and Chartres streets—2 cases entirely new styles and very rich Bareges, just landed. 1 case Ombre, striped, the present Paris fashion.

Cheap Bareges from Auction.
C. M. Simpson has just received, in addition to his stock of rich and new Bareges, a large lot of handsome styled from Auction, which will be sold at 25 cts per yard.
f19 33 Chartres st, corner of Custom House st

ENGLISH HOSIERY—The balance of an invoice, for sale low to close consignment, consisting of—Superior White Cotton Shirts, assorted qualities, do Brown Cotton Drawers, do, do Silk Shirts, do do Blue and Pink Striped Shirts; Extra superior White Cotton Half Hose.
f 16—1d SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse st

IN STORE, and for sale by the subscriber, 2000 cases Bordeaux Claret, at $2 12 ..., 2 quarter pipes Cognac Brandy of J. Dupuys, ... eighth ditto, for sale by ST. V. BARRETT,
fy18 28 Old Levee and 21 Gravier st.

IN STORE, and for sale by the subscribers, 500 cases assorted Cordials, 100 do. Absynth, 100 do. Kirsch, and 50 do. Holland Curacoa; for sale by ST. V. BARRETT,
fy18 28 Old Levee and 21 Gravier st.

IN STORE, and for sale by the subscriber, 100 cases first quality Muscatel Wine, 200 baskets Bordeaux Olive Oil, 150 do Plagnol's Oil, for sale by ST. V. BARRETT,
fy18 28 Old Levee and 21 Gravier st.

ANNIVERSARY of 22d February.—For sale by the undersigned at low prices—White and Yellow Military Gloves, White Berlin do.
f19 LOBON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st.

PEAS—For sale by the subscribers on the Levee, ex steamer Talleyrand from Nashville, 52 bbls white and brown Peas, 1½ do rice do, 1½ do lady do.
f19 J F BERCIER & Co, 54 Old Levee.

BACON—34 hhds Sides, 30 do Shoulders, landing from steamboat Pride of the West, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co
f10 79 Tchoupitoulas st

TOBACCO—115 bales Vuelta de Abajo, landing from brig Titi, from Havana, for sale by L. CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.
f19

COFFEE—95 bags Havana Coffee, landing from brig Titi, for sale by
f19 MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAVANA CIGARS—50,000 Regalia Cigars, landing from brig Titi from Havana, for sale by
f19 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

TOWELLING—White Linen Huckaback, Brown Diaper, Bird's Eye Diapers, for sale by
f18 SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse st

MADRAS HDKFS—Two cases assorted in quality, received and for sale at 46 Bienville st.
f17 FK. PERRET

SHAWLS—One case assorted muslin shawls, just received and for sale at 46 Bienville st.
f17 FK. PERRET

ROPE—5 coils Missouri rope in store and for sale cheap to close 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.
f11

SUGAR—150 boxes white, brown and yellow Havana Sugars, in store and for sale by L. CANTIN, 42 Gravier street.
f4

INDIGO OF GUATAMALA—4 cerons Guatamala Indigo, just received, and for sale by L. CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.
j27

SUGAR—Havana White, Yellow and Brown, in store and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO,
f11 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 50 neats casks, for sale by RICKER & PEARSON, 62 Camp st
f11

WHITE LEAD—200 kegs Philadelphia No 1 white lead in store and for sale by RICKER & PEARSON, 62 Camp st.
f11

TOBACCO—300 bales Cuba and Vuelta de Abajo, wrappers and fillers in store, for sale by THOMPSON & LAMPER, 38 Old Levee

WHITE LEAD—... kegs Philadelphia No 1 White Lead, in store, for sale by RICKER & PEARSON, 62 Camp st.
f3

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
N. M. LUDLOW, SOL. SMITH. LUDLOW & SMITH, Managers.
Sixth night of Mrs Mowatt and Mr Crisp—THURSDAY Evening, February 19th, Tobin's celebrated comedy of the HONEY MOON—Duke Aranza, Mr W. F. Crisp; Juliana, Mrs Mowatt. To conclude for third time here USED UP—Sir Charles Coldstream, Mr W H Crisp; Mary Wheatly, Miss Randolph.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs MOWATT.

Grand Masquerade of Shrove Tuesday.
GENTLEMEN who frequent the Society Balls of the SAINT LOUIS BALL ROOM and WASHINGTON ARMORY, are informed that a list of subscription is opened at the St. Louis Ball Room office for a GRAND MASQUERADE to take place on the above day. Subscribers will meet on Thursday, 19th inst, at the office and ball room to organize the march of the procession. f18

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, Col. J. Dufour, *Lt. Col. J. B. Walton, Maj. A. Hill, *Adj. Maj. A. Landry, *Capt. F. Jordy, *Capt. F. Gardere, *Capt. J. P. Breedlove, *Capt. A. Guyol, *Lieut. A. Dubuc, Lieut. C. Dunne, *Lieut. T. Lavandais, Lieut. H. E. Baldwin, 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. f17—2t

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 RESTAURAT 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. VISCA, 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.

WANTED—A SITUATION—A lady of long experience in academical teaching wishes a situation as INSTRUCTRESS in a French or American family. She can give tuition in the Natural Sciences, Algebra, Geometry, the Latin language, and is not altogether ignorant of the French language. Satisfactory testimonials will be given of competency, character and standing in society. A liberal salary will be expected. Address A C, B Bayou Sara.

WANTED.—A workman at Auger's, Hair Dresser, Chartres street, corner Bienville.
Wanted likewise, a young man as an apprentice, or one who can make himself useful about the establishment. f3d

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person knowing the residence of Mr GRENIER or LA FEUILLADE, or LA FEUILLADE, or the place where he died, is requested, in the interest of his family, to communicate it to EUG ROCHEREAU & 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.
j20 Royal street.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS.—A person who has had great experience in the Island of Jamaica, West Indies, in all the branches of Sugar Cultivation and Manufacture as well as distillation of Rum, is desirous, of meeting with an engagement here. A ... the acceptable until the advertiser can give ... trial ... of his capability. Satisfactory references can be given by Messrs.
f17—3t HAMILTON & Co, 17 St Charles st

Succession of Augustin Lissinand.
ALL the creditors of the late Augustin Lissinand are requested to present their claims within ten days from this date to the undersigned testamentary executor and universal legatee of the said deceased for the purpose of ... the succession ... to settle the same within that delay.
f11—3t T ALVAREZ at the St Louis Exchange

Louisiana State Bank.
NEW ORLEANS, 16th Feb'y, 1846.
AT an Election held on the 9th instant, for Directors of this Bank for the present year, the following named gentlemen were elected, viz.—
Messrs. R. Brugier, W T Hepp, Alfred Hennen, J B B Vignie, C Toledano, L A Pike, Alex. Philips, T B Blanchard, J W Zacharie.
And at a meeting held This Day, J B B Vignie, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
f17—3t RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style and title of Forcade & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Charles Forcade is alone charged with the liquidation, and the use of the signature of the firm will be employed for this purpose.
CHARLES FORCADE.
per pro. J. P. DUCASSE.
CHARLES FORCADE.
LOUIS THOMAS.

Being about to leave for Europe in a few days, I request all persons having claims against me to present them to Mr. Charles Forcade, who is charged with my business.
f11 LOUIS THOMAS.

Notice.
A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mexican Gulf Rail Way Company will be held at the office of Gordon, Bienville street, on Tuesday, 3rd of March next from the hours of 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. for the purpose of nominating Five Directors, to serve for one year, in accordance to the 4th section of the charter of said Company.
A. GORDON, G. MUNSON, J. T. PRESTON, J. MELLADON, JACQUES TOUTANT } Commissioners.
f2—1m3w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN from the subscriber on SATURDAY night or SUNDAY morning last, a Gold Patent Lever, Independent Seconds, manufactured by John Roskell of Liverpool, marked No 16,368. Watch makers and Jewellers, or all other persons to whom the Watch may be offered, are requested to retain it. A reward of Fifteen Dollars will be given to whoever will give information leading to the apprehension of the thief.
f 10 17 C KOHN, 121 St Louis

J. LEVTEL,
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. The above articles have been manufactured under his personal supervision, which enables him to warrant them. He has also received from France a variety of JEWELRY for ladies, and a fine selection of FANCY ARTICLES.
f 3 3m

CHAPELLERIE PARISIENNE.
40 CHARTRES STREET, 40
L. SIMONET & CO. have just received per ship Rosalia, from Havre, a new and beautiful assortment of French Silk, Beaver and Fur HATS, Polkas, Mazurkas 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.

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street,
HAS just received a new assortment of Fine Water Closets; also Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, &c., Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Laying and repairing Lead Pipes; Sheet Lead work of every description. Ship work, &c., promptly attended to, and orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. f13—1y

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison HENRY, a Griffe, about 35 years old, 5 feet 3 1-2 inches high—says he belongs to Mr. Morehead at Egge Bend, Arkansas. The Owner will please call, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
f17—1awtf A H ELDRIDGE

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid to whoever will apprehend the negro DANIEL or DAVID, aged about 25 years, belonging to Mr. Martial Verret, of Terre aux Boeufs. Said negro absented himself from the plantation about the 18th January. He is very black, short and thick set, stout, and is slightly lame of a leg. He speaks English and French. f17

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY since the month of November last, the negro JERRY, aged about 30 years, speaks English and French; five feet eight inches high, black face, very woolly hair. Said negro has been employed for a long time by the First and Third Municipalities.
The above reward will be paid to whoever will ... said negro to the corner of Dauphin and Barrack streets, or will lodge him in one of the city prisons.
f 13—1m B MACARTY, Jr

DETAINED in the Police Jail of Municipality No Three, since the 7th instant, a negro man named JOHN GAY or JIM, says he belongs to Md Dacqua or L. Purdiere, who keeps a lake ... in the Second Municipality, he is aged about 40 years, 5 feet 4 1-4 inches high, red shirt, 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—1m M. HERNANDEZ, Jr, 2d Lieut & Jailor

DETAINED in the Police Jail of Municipality No Three, since the 6th instant, a negro man named CLINCH or DAVID, says he belongs to Mr Michel or Delas, Hall, a Cotton Planter, residing in Conecy county, State of Alabama, 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—1m M HERNANDEZ, Jr, 2d Lieut. and Jailor

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Shade and Ornamental Trees of every kind, furnished and planted out with care and warranted to grow, by a gardener who fully understands his business.
Orders left at the Seed Store No. 11 Common street, will be promptly attended to. j30 WM DUNN

FOR SALE by the undersigned on the Levee, landing from ship Alesto—
65 casks red wine Bordeaux, ex Medoc;
105 do white wine, Sauterne, excellent quality;
250,000 fine corks, 30,000 do extra fine;
IN STORE:
30 casks red wine, Haut Brion;
20 do do Chateau Labour;
100 cases Haut Brion, 1837;
100 do Lafitte, 1834;
50 do Chateau Margaux, 1834;
36 casks oil St Julien for planters;
200 cases cherries, Apricots and fruits in brandy;
300 do assorted cordials;
5 half pipes old Cognac Brandy;
50 hampers empty bottles;
70 cases Sardines, brand Ballina;
20 baskets Olive oil, Plagnol brand;
100,000 printed corks, 100,000 do ...;
200,000 do fine ...
Prices very moderate.
J F GARNIER, ... Chartres st

COPARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the ... of ... Commission ... HAGAN & Co. ... [illegible]
(Signed) ... ALEX ... STUART.
New Orleans, 5th January ... j20—1m

AMERICAN ... THE MEDICAL ... M. D., Surgeon ... [illegible]