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LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Journal of the House of Representatives. [illegible]

[illegible]

The House met pursuant to adjournment; the roll being called, a quorum [illegible] answered to their names.

The Speaker laid before the House the Report of the Superintendent of Public Education, which was

On motion, referred to the Committee on Public Education, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bossey, on behalf of the Committee on Enrolment reported the bill authorizing the Auditor and Treasurer to borrow money from the Internal Improvement Fund, is being properly enrolled.

The Speaker having signed the same, the Clerk was directed to request the signature of the President of the Senate thereto.

The following gentlemen introduced the following memorials, which

On motion, were referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Winfree—Memorial for appropriation for a road in the Parish of Ascension.

Memorial from the Artillery of Donaldsonville for relief.

Mr. Caldwell—Petition of John P. Walden, praying for relief.

Memorial from P. N. Wood and others, of the Parish of Jefferson, asking for the passage of a law to permit them to issue bonds, etc. On motion, the same was referred to the delegation from the Parish of Jefferson.

Mr. Arceneaux—Petition of Urlin Hebert.

The following gentlemen introduced the following resolutions:

Mr. George—Whereas the Great Raft, and obstructions now existing in Red River is a national calamity, both as respects her garrisons and public domains. And whereas, both the great political parties of this State, did in the late canvass by public declarations to the people, declare and proclaim, that the Internal Improvements of Red River, did properly come under the provision of the Constitution of the United States for improvements by the general government, therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it Resolved, &c.*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled, be requested to use their exertions to obtain an appropriation adequate to the purpose as set forth in the preamble, and by law make other provisions to the accomplishment of said work.

Sec. 2. *Be it further Resolved, &c.*, That the Governor of this State, be requested to transmit to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy of the forgoing preamble and resolutions.

The above resolutions underwent their first reading, and were, on motion, referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Wilder offered the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be, and he is hereby directed to cause suitable desks to be provided for the use of the Reporters of the Public Press.

Mr. Griffin offered the following Joint Resolution:

Resolved, &c., That the State Engineer be, and is hereby authorize and required to cause an embankment to be made across the Bayou Lemourie, in the parish of Rapides, at its junction with Bayou Bœuf, so as to cause the waters that now pass through the Lemourie to pass down the Bayou Bœuf.

The same underwent its first reading, and the rules being suspended, was read a second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. King offered the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts, be requested to report to the House, the amount already appropriated for the erection of the State House at Baton Rouge, and the probable amount required for the completion of the same.

Mr. King offered the following Resolution, which, under the rule, lies over one day:

Resolved, That a Reporter be elected by the House of Representatives, whose duty it shall be to report the speeches of the members, and the proceedings of the House, and that the election of said Reporter be fixed for Friday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Harrang, on behalf of the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of D. O. Bryant, praying for relief, reported that a petition of the same nature was presented the last session and reported favorably on by the Committee on Claims, and that for want of time the House did not act on the same. The committee therefore ask that said memorial be referred to the Committee on unfinished business, with instructions to report by bill—which report was adopted.

Mr. Connelly, on behalf of Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the "Resolution ordering the State Engineer to make an examination of Mud Pass, in the parish of Calcasieu," reported the same back to the House without amendment.

The same member, on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the Resolution requesting the State Engineer to make a review and survey of the shoals on Ouachita river and report the expense of making the surveys required.

Reported the same back to the House without amendments.

The same member, on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the Resolution "instructing the State Engineer to repair to the parish of St. Bernard to examine the Bayou Terre Aux Bœuf,

Reported on the same favorably.

On motion, said report was adopted.

Mr. Scarborough, on behalf of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Vernon, in the parish of Jackson,"

Reported the same back to the House without amendments.

On motion, said report was adopted.

Mr. Winfree on behalf of the select committee to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled an act to incorporate the town of Donaldsonville," reported the same back to the House without amendments.

The above report was adopted.

Mr. George, from the select committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the parish of Caddo praying for the appointment of an additional Justice of the Peace, reported by the following bill, viz:

An act for the election of an additional Justice of the Peace in Police Jury Ward No. 2 in the parish of Caddo, also for the election of one Justice of the Peace and one Constable in Police Jury Ward No. 7 in said parish, and also that the Municipal Constable and Collector of the Corporation of the town of Shreveport be commissioned and have such powers as are given to other constables of said parish, by his being duly qualified.

The same underwent its first reading.

The following gentlemen gave notice that they would on a future day introduce the following bills:

Mr. Auch—An act to amend the charter of the city of Lafayette.

Mr. Lewis—An act to fix the return day for appeals to the Supreme Court for the Florida parishes.

Mr. Lebeau—An act to amend an act establishing Recorders in the several parishes, and to limit the powers of the same.

Mr. Walker—An act to alter and amend An act to establish Free Public Schools in the State of Louisiana, passed 3d May, 1847.

An act so to alter and amend article 904 of the Louisiana Civil Code, as to make the English correspond with the French text thereof.

An act prescribing the manner and form of making judicial advertisements in and for the Parish of Vermilion.

An act to amend "An act for carrying into effect the Judiciary System, approved May 29, 1846."

Mr. Sever—An act entitled an act to amend An act relative to the Harbor Masters and Master and Wardens and Pilots of the Port of New Orleans, approved March 31, 1805.

Mr. Anderson—Joint Resolution instructing the State Engineer to stop up the ditch known as Hadley P. Roberts, emptying into Bayou Bœuf in the Parish of Rapides.

Mr. Moise with leave introduced the following Bill:

"An act to obtain a daily mail from New Orleans during the session of the General Assembly."

The same being read, and the rules being dispensed with, underwent its second reading by its title.

On motion, the House formed itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of said Bill.

Mr. Preston being called to the Chair.

After some time the Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Preston, reported said Bill back to the House without amendments.

On motion, the House took up the above bill, and the rules being dispensed with, the same underwent a second reading, and was adopted. *Seriatim*—the rules being dispensed with, said bill underwent a third reading, and was passed with its title.

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Mr. Preston, with leave, introduced the following bill:

An Act to protect the portions of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson therein mentioned from inundation, and to provide for the drainage thereof.

On motion, the rules were suspended, and the same was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The following gentlemen introduced, agreeable to previous notice, the following bills, which were severally read for the first time, and then referred to their appropriate committees.

Mr. George—An act to regulate appeals to the Supreme Court from the parishes of Claiborne, Bienville, Bossier and Caddo.

An act to incorporate the Shreveport and Texas Road Company, in the parish of Caddo.

Mr. White—An act fixing an explicit fee bill for justices of the peace in civil cases.

Mr. Rivers—An act to make appropriations for levying certain bayous in the parish of Concordia.

Mr. Marks—An act for the relief of Alexander B. Blackburn, for services rendered the State during the invasion by the British in 1814 and '15.

Mr. Winn—An act to incorporate the First Baptist Church of Monroe.

Mr. Cornay—An act to incorporate the congregation of Roman Catholics of Pattersonville and its vicinity, in the parish of St. Mary.

Mr. Watts—An act to reduce the salaries of certain officers.

An act for the relief of [illegible] to Executors, Administrators, Curators and Tutors.

Mr. Bailey—An act for the relief of Mary [illegible] Anderson.

Mr. Humble—An act to alter and amend the [illegible] boundary line of the parish of Caldwell.

Mr. Rogers—An act to [illegible] Alexandria [illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible] at 12 o'clock [illegible] State Treasurer and State Printer. [illegible] Resolution inviting the ladies [illegible] to occupy [illegible]

On motion, the House [illegible] at five minutes of 12 o'clock, to [illegible] Hall of their sittings for the reception of the Senate for the election of State Treasurer and State Printer.

The hour of twelve having arrived the Speaker called the House to order.

On a call of the roll 98 members [illegible] their names.

On motion, the Clerk was directed [illegible] the Senate that the House was ready [illegible] to proceed to the election of [illegible] and State Printer.

The Senate having entered the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The call of the General Assembly being made it appeared that 30 Senators and 98 Representatives were present.

Total 124 members.

Mr. Boudousquie, of the Senate, nominated Mr. McWhorter for Treasurer.

On the roll being called it appeared that

Messrs. Adams, Boudousquie, Clark, Cole, Dufour, Duncan, Gardere, Gaudet, Moore, McWhorter, Ray, Richardson, Swayze, Thibodeaux, of the Senate; Mr. Farrar, Speaker, Aubert, Amacker, Anderson, Blake, Barrilleau, Bosany, Barthe, Bartlett, Babin, Caruth, Cornay, Connelly, Deverges, Dreux, Fleming, Foster, Favrot, George, Gaudet, Gardiner, Gosselin, Harrang, Harry, King, Laville, Lumsden, Leeds, Lewis, Lanaux, Morrow, McCranie, McMichael, Ougatte, Parker, Pugh, Rivers, Ramage, Richie, Richardson, Sever, Scarborough, Songis, Saunders, Tete, Winfree, Watts, Watson, White and Walker of the House voted for Mr. McWhorter,—63 votes, and that

Messrs. Beebe, Bryce, Butler, Cade, Caulfield, Chambliss, Dauney, Drew, Harralson, Hereford, Peck, Phillips, Richardson, Ricker, Sigur, Van Wickle and Waddill of the Senate, and Messrs. Abney, Arceneaux, Auch, Bettis, Bosley, Bailey, Bienvenu, Coco, Calvert, Caldwell, Elam, Griffin, Gasquet, Gill, Humble, Herron, Haynes, Hunt, Harper, Jackson, Jamison, Jones, Larue, LeRoy, Landry, Livingston, Lebeau, Marcey, Monaghan, Moise, Moore, Marks, Paxton, Preston, Perkins, Ragan, Ronquillo, Stark, Stanton, Sargent, Shannon, St. Martin, Wilson and Wilder of the House voted for Mr. A. Cuvillier—61 votes.

Mr. McWhorter having obtained the requisite majority was declared duly elected State Treasurer for the term of two years.

On motion, the General Assembly then proceeded to the election of State Printer.

Mr. Moore, of the Senate, nominated Mr. G. F. Weisse.

124 members present.

On the roll being called it appeared that

Messrs. Adams, Boudousquie, Clark Cole, Dufour, Duncan, Gardere, Gaudet, Moore, McWhorter, Ray, Richardson, Swayze and Thibodeaux of the Senate; Mr. Farrar, Speaker, Aubert, Amacker, Anderson, Blake, Barrilleau, Bosany, Barthe, Bartlett, Caruth, Cornay, Connelly, Deverges, Dreux, Fleming, Foster, Favrot, George, Gardiner, Gaudet, Gosselin, Harrang, Harry, King, Laville, Lumsden, Leeds, Lewis, Lanaux, Morrow, McCranie, McMichael, Ougatte, Parker, Pugh, Rivers, Ramage, Richie, Richardson, Sever, Scarborough, Songis, Saunders, Tete, Winfree, Watts, Watson, White and Walker, voted for Mr. G. F. Weisse—63 votes, and

Messrs. Bebe, Bryce, Butler, Cade, Caulfield, Chambliss, Dauney, Drew, Harralson, Hereford, Peck, Phillips, Richardson, Ricker, Sigur, Van Wickle and Waddill of the Senate, and Messrs. Abney, Arceneaux, Auch, Bettis, Bosley, Bailey, Beinvenu, Coco, Calvert, Caldwell, Elam, Babin, Griffin, Gasquet, Gill, Humble, Herron, Haynes, Hunt, Harper, Jackson, Jamison, Jones, Larue, LeRoy, Landry, Livingston, Lebeau, Marcy, Monaghan, Moise, Moore, Marks, Paxton, Preston, Perkins, Ragan, Ronquillo, Stark, Stanton, Sargent Shannon, St. Martin, Wilson and Wilder voted for Mr. Hatch—63 votes.

None of the candidates having received the requisite majority,

On motion, the General Assembly proceeded to a second ballot, whereupon it appeared that

Messrs Adams, Boudousquie, Clark, Cole, Dufour, Duncan, Gardere, Gaudet, Moore, McWhorter, Ray, Richardson, Swayze and Thibodeaux of the Senate. Mr. Farrar, Speaker, Aubert, Amacker, Anderson, Blake, Barrilleau, Bosany, Babin, Barthe, Bartlett, Caruth, Cornay, Connelly, Deverges, Dreux, Fleming, Foster, Favrot, George, Gardiner, Gaudet, Gosselin, Harrang, Harry, King, Laville, Lumsden, Leeds, Lewis, Lanaux, Morrow, McCranie, McMichael, Ougatte, Parker, Pugh, Rivers, Ramage, Richie, Richardson, Sever, Scarborough, Songis, Saunders, Tete, Winfree, Watts, Watson, White and Walker voted for Mr. G. F. Weisse—63 votes and

Messrs. Beebe, Bryce, Butler, Cade, Caulfield, Chambliss, Dauney, Drew, Harralson, Hereford, Peck, Phillips, Richardson, Ricker, Sigur, Van Wickle and Waddill of the Senate, and Messrs. Abney, Arceneaux, Auch, Bettis, Bosley, Bailey, Bienvenu, Coco, Calvert, Caldwell, Elam, Griffin, Gasquet, Gill, Humble, Herron, Haynes, Hunt, Harper, Jackson, Jamison, Jones, Larue, LeRoy, Landry, Livingston, Lebeau, Marcey, Monaghan, Moise, Moore, Marks, Paxton, Preston, Perkins, Ragan, Ronquillo, Stark, Stanton Sargent, Shannon, St. Martin, Wilson and Wilder voted for Mr. Hatch—61 votes.

Mr. G. F. Weisse having received the requisite majority was declared duly elected State Printer for the term of two years.

The Senate having withdrawn,

On motion, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Official Report of Debates.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 7, 1850.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. The Honorable J. B. Plauche, Lieutenant-Governor, presiding.

The Lieutenant Governor submitted to the Senate, a communication from W. W. King, Esq., one of the Board of Counsellors, charged with the revisal, codification and translation of the laws of the State, which, on motion of Mr. Ray, was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Waddill introduced an act to improve the [illegible] through the Mississippi swamps. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

He also introduced an act for the relief of Robert M. Doughty, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Phillips introduced a Resolution asking our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to obtain a tri weekly mail by stages from Natchitoches to Mansfield, in the parish of De Soto and Many, in the parish of Sabine.

He also introduced an act to create an additional office of Notary Public in the parish of Caddo. Passed.

Mr. Butler, on behalf of the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a petition from O. D. Sullivan, reported favorably and recommended the passage of an act for his relief.

He also, on behalf of the same Committee, reported the following bills:

Act for the relief of A. O. Lebeau, Assessor of the parish of Pointe Coupee, for the years 1847 and 1848—unfavorably.

Act for the relief of Francois Vienne, Assessor of the parish of Natchitoches—favorably.

Act for the relief of Joseph M. Cuculla—favorably.

Mr. Van Wickle moved that the bill for the relief of A. O. Lebeau, reported upon unfavorably by the Committee, be laid on the table subject to call.

He also introduced a petition from inhabitants of the parish of Pointe Coupee, in relation to certain improvements, which, on motion of Mr. Moore, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Levees.

Mr. Bryce introduced an act to create a Board of Engineers. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Bryce also introduced a bill to take the sense of the people of Louisiana, as to the necessity and expediency of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, which, on his motion, was ordered to be printed and laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Gardere introduced an act to amend the act regulating elections in the parishes of Jefferson and Orleans, approved January 28th, 1847.

Also, an act granting a pension to Vincent Lesassier, a veteran of 1814–15. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Ray introduced the following acts: An act making the printed volumes of the Statute Laws of other States, *prima facie* proof of what the laws in those States are.

Act authorizing Clerks of District Courts to approve and homologate the accounts rendered by curators, tutors, administrators and syndics.

Act relative to appeals in criminal cases.

They were referred, on his motion, to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Phillips moved that the Committee on Printing be instructed to cause 100 copies of the Report on the State Library, and of the Report of the Board of Currency, to be printed. Adopted.

Mr. Clark introduced a Resolution instructing the Committee on Contingent Expenses, to inquire into the necessity of providing a Fire Engine, Hose, Brickets, &c., for the protection of the State House from fire. He observed, that the buildings had cost the State a large sum of money, and that the town of Baton Rouge had not the same facilities possessed by large cities for putting out fires. He thought some precautionary measure ought to be taken.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Phillips introduced a Resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, to report a bill prescribing the term of service of Notaries Public.

Mr. Phillips remarked, that under the old Constitution, these officers held their offices during good behavior. But no law had passed since the adoption of the new Constitution, defining the term for which they should hold their offices. The tenure appeared to be construed differently in different parishes. The Governor was at a loss to determine. In my parish, said Mr. Phillips, I know of a case where a person who has been appointed Notary, does not know whether he has succeeded to the balance of the term of his predecessor or to a full term. The Constitution has prescribed that the duration of all offices, not fixed by it, shall never exceed four years. But there seems to be a great deal of doubt on the subject of these appointments, and, I think it proper that the Judiciary Committee should suggest some general rule of action.

The Resolution was adopted.

Mr. Cade called up the bill reported by the Committee on Internal Improvements, to improve the navigation of the bayou Vermillion.

Mr. Duncan said he felt constrained to resist the passage of the bill on these grounds. First, he was opposed to vesting any discretionary power in the State Engineer without reference to the expense which may be encountered by the State. He had no doubt that the State Engineer was a competent man, but he was not a scientific man. As yet our experience in the construction of locks has established the fact, that not one single lock which has been constructed for the State, is worth one brass copper. It is very difficult to construct good locks from the nature of our soil—in fact, in some places it is impracticable. I am willing if the locks can be constructed to advantage, and upon the necessity and cost being shown by a Report from the State Engineer, to vote that the work should be done. But I do not like to invest the State Engineer with the power asked for, and to incur an indefinite expense.

Mr. Cade said, that the soil on the bayou Vermillion was not alluvial. It was a clay soil. The State Engineer had made [illegible]

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[illegible]

Mr. Duncan said: I do not wish to be understood as throwing any obstacles in the way of this bill. But, I would ask [illegible] the question, has the State ever had [illegible] constructed that were worth anything? [illegible] State Engineer any mechanics in the service capable of constructing them? Do the gentleman suppose that the ordinary hands—slaves—have any skill in constructing them? Why it is a difficult work—one requiring a degree of mechanical skill. I do not believe they can be constructed by the force in the Engineer's department. I do not believe that the people of Vermillion will derive any actual benefit from the passage of the Resolution, and therefore think it would be better to place it some other shape, if the work is to be accomplished. It is hedged in, too, by the proviso that it shall not come into competition with any other work previously ordered. Why, the former Engineer told me that it was impossible to complete the works ordered to be done according to their priority, in less than from five to ten years. If that be the fact, what is gained by the passage of the Resolution?

Mr. Cade—I have consulted with the Engineer and find that there is not much work to be done for the district. I would call on the gentleman from St Martin (Mr. Moore) to state whether the work be necessary, and whether the character of the soil will permit the placing of locks.

Mr. Moore said that a number of his constituents were interested in this work, and he thought such locks could be safely constructed that would be useful. He would, however, propose a proviso that the locks shall not be raised so high as to cause an overflow of any arable land.

Whether there are to be found in the force belonging to the Engineer's service (said Mr Moore), any mechanics sufficiently versed in constructing locks, I know not, but if there are none, it will be easy to procure the necessary skill.

Mr. Philips said, that so far as mechanical skill was concerned, he believed, that the service possessed good mechanics. But if it did not, the want could be supplied. There was an annual appropriation for the support of the service of $4,000. This amount was not surely intended alone to feed and clothe the hands, but to do everything which was necessary to give efficiency to the service. As to the observation of the Senator (Mr. Duncan), that the Engineer was not a scientific man, he (Mr. Philips) would take this occasion to say that the gentleman who filled that office was one of the most intelligent men in the State. He had the pleasure of knowing him, and he knew no one of more practical views or sounder sense. That gentleman possessed a fine education, and had taken great pains to prepare himself for his laborious, arduous and difficult duties. He was one of the most efficient and useful men that could have been selected for the office. As for mere science without practical common sense, said Mr. P., I would not give a bauble for it.

Mr. Cade accepted the proviso of Mr. Moore, and the bill passed as amended.

Mr. Waddill called up the Act granting an exclusive privilege to establish a ferry on the Atchafalaya River, between the Parishes of Pointe Coupee and Avoyelles.

Mr. Waddill called for the adoption

Mr Dufour observed, that he questioned much the utility and justice of granting exclusive privileges, even for ferries.

Mr. Waddill said that this was the only plan to secure these necessary conveniences to the travelling public. If there be no exclusive privilege, there will be a number of ferries started, and there will not be one of them upon which the public may rely. Who are the sufferers when ferries are illy kept and irregularly run? It is the public who suffer. The planters will be harassed to cross over persons, in consequence of there being no ferry. He knew of one particular case which he would cite in illustration of the necessity sometimes of granting exclusive privilege for ferries. There was an important ferry between the Parishes of Avoyelles and Rapides: it had been adequately kept until within three years of the expiration of the charter, when it was assigned over and suffered by the Assignee to go to wreck. The inconvenience became so great, that the Police Jury were compelled to take the matter in hand and keep the ferry for several years. In the present instance the proposed ferry was a matter of great consequence to the people of the two Parishes, as well as to the whole travelling community. There was not a more important point for a ferry from the Falls of St. Anthony to the entrance of the Mississippi. It would become a great thoroughfare. Unless an exclusive privilege be granted, the travelling public will suffer great annoyance and inconvenience. It will be the interest of the persons having the privilege to keep the road and keep it in good order for the purpose of securing custom.

Mr. Dufour said his object was not to defeat this particular bill, but he was strongly opposed to granting any exclusive privilege. As far as he was personally concerned, he should go against it.

Mr. Bryce said, he had occasion to inquire into the facts connected with this particular case. The gentleman who established a ferry at the point proposed in the bill, had done so at an outlay of $5,500. The road was almost impassable. It was an extraordinary convenience to the travelling community, particularly to the people of the Western portion of the State. It was hard, that the privilege should be denied just at a moment when there is a prospect of his being reimbursed. He should vote for the bill, because I think the enterprise should be rewarded, and because I consider the ferry indispensable.

Mr. Clark would like to know whether the fees were to be limited? He wished the public interest to be looked to.

Mr. Waddill replied that the fees were to be fixed by the Police Jury. He had been given to understand that they would be less than one half what had been heretofore charged.

Mr. Clark—Would it not be better to fix them in the bill. If we leave it to the parishes, they may fix the fees to suit them, and at so low a rate that the possessor of the charter may derive no benefit from it.

Mr. Dufour was of opinion that these matters ought to be left to the Police Juries of the parishes—the local government.

Mr. Waddill observed, that a bonus of $250 was to be paid to the parish of Avoyelles as a consideration for the grant, which $250 were to be applied to the repairing of the road leading to the ferry. He should offer an additional section giving to the parish of Pointe Coupee the same amount.

Mr. Swayze, said that he had carefully examined the application, and was satisfied that a large majority of the people of both parishes desired that the charter for the ferry should be granted. In cases like the present, where the stream to be ferried was the boundary between two parishes, it was proper that the Legislature should grant the charter—otherwise a controversy might arise between the two parishes in favor of their respective citizens, and the consequence would be a want of ferriage. If an exclusive privilege be not given to some proper person what will be the result? Will any individual go to the expense of building boats without some guarantee for the return of the capital employed? The charter granted is in the nature of a contract. There are benefits on both sides. But it cannot be expected that the benefits and advantages are all to be on one side—and the penalties and burthens all on the other. The people of both parishes desired the establishment of the ferry, and he did not think we should interfere with their wishes.

Mr. Van Wickle said that before the vote was taken, he would observe, that he had been requested by several of his constituents to vote for granting the privilege to Miller or Kirk, he did not recollect which. The Police Jury had instructed him to attend to their interests on the occasion. The subject had been elaborately discussed, and therefore he would not enter upon it, but he thought as a general rule these matters ought to be left to the Police Juries in the parishes interested.

Mr. Moore thought it best to fix the rates of ferriage in the bill. If the rates were fixed by the Police Jury there was no knowing whether they would obtain sufficient publicity. The acts of Police Juries were not made very public.

Mr. Clark would inquire what control was given to regulate the keepers of the ferry, or bring them to an accountability for dereliction of duty? Was sufficient power vested in both parties? The ferry plying between this parish and West Baton Rouge was placed alone under the control of the Mayor of Baton Rouge, yet the citizens of West Baton Rouge were the most interested in it—the number of persons crossing being on that side ten to one what it was on this. It was important that both the parishes of Pointe Coupee and Avoyelles should have control and compel the persons holding the charter to a strict performance of their duties.

Mr. Waddill replied, that the act amply provided a remedy for those who may be misused or ill treated. It gave full power to the party injured or to any one knowing of an infraction, to apply to the Courts and seek redress.

Mr. Van Wickle begged to call the attention of the Senate to the law in relation to the licensing of ferries. He read from Bullard & Curry's Digest, the Act of April 19, 1806, in relation to ferries.

After some further remarks from Messrs. Swayze and Waddill, maintaining that the act of 1805 was obsolete—that it was virtually repealed, and if not virtually repealed impliedly repealed and a dead letter; and that the Legislature, at any rate, had full power over the subject.

The question recurred on the adoption of the first section of the bill.

Mr. Adams called for the ayes and nays.

Mr. Harralson said he should vote for similar reasons to those assigned by the Senator from New Orleans (Mr. Dufour) against the bill. He (Mr. Harralson) had always entertained a decided hostility to granting exclusive privileges. Moreover, he could not see how the Legislature could act better in this matter than the parochial authorities. He considered that they should have exclusive control over it, and could not see the force of the arguments of the Senators from Rapides and St. Landry.

Mr. Ray said he would offer one word of explanation as to the vote he was about to give. He would vote aye because he had heard it distinctly stated that the [illegible] the parishes of Pointe Coupee and Avoyelles [illegible] the passage of the bill.

[illegible] President, in giving my vote [illegible] I vote No.

[illegible]

The bill then underwent its several readings and passed.

The President submitted a letter from Signora [illegible] returning her thanks to the Senate for the use of their hall, in which she gave her Concert.

ORDER OF THE DAY—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the 4th article of amendments proposed to the Constitution, which is as follows:

"An election shall be holden on the fourth Monday in April, 1852, for a Chief Justice and three Associate Justices of the Supreme Court."

Mr. Ray said that since the adjournment of Wednesday last, when this article was under discussion, he had had a consultation with several members of the Senate, and the result of that consultation was, that if the number were changed it might endanger the passage of the bill. Therefore, as he had proposed to diminish the number, he would withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Harralson said, that for similar reasons, he would withdraw his motion to increase the number of the Judges.

Mr. Ray called for the adoption of the article—as amended.

[illegible]

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[illegible] the people, if they have faithfully discharged their duties, they need entertain no fear of the result, and if they have not, they should expect to pay the penalty of their derelictions and misdemeanors in office.—There is no other way to retain over them a proper accountability. For past experience has demonstrated the fact, that impeachments are perfectly useless, unless in cases of gross crime. It is to be hoped that we shall not halt half way; but carry out the elective principle to its legitimate ends.

Mr. Cole would suggest in lieu of the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Orleans, (Mr. Beebe,) that the seats of two of the associate judges shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and the seat of the Chief Justice, and remaining associate judge be vacated at the expiration of four years.

Mr. Beebe.—I accept the gentleman's proposition in lieu of mine.

Mr. Cole.—I offer this amendment to carry out the principle, which, I firmly believe, that the people are capable of electing the judges of the Supreme Court, and that they should be held at short periods, to a strict accountability. The Bar will have ample opportunities in the routine of their professional avocations, to observe the peculiar aptitude and integrity of the judge, and make his qualifications and merits known to the people. It is clear, that if we adopt long terms for the judicial office, and the incumbent should prove unfit or disqualified, there is no remedy. But, if we adopt short terms, and the incumbent be capable and deserving, he will assuredly be re-elected. The Bar of Louisiana is as intelligent as any other. They are deeply interested in having good and capable judges, and will give their support and their endorsement to some other. It will matter not whether the candidate be Whig or Democrat: if he have superior intelligence, firmness and integrity, he will be sure of his election and continuance in office as long as he possesses the qualifications.

Mr. Ray said. I desire to state the reasons why I think the article ought not to be changed. It is well known to every Senator that I cherish the election principle. It is a principle so dear to me that I am in favor of the election of all officers by the people. If I could bring my mind to think for a moment that the term proposed in the article before us, conflicted or violated the principle in the slightest manner, I would at once abandon it, and sustain the proposition for four years or for less. But I do not conceive there is any violation of the principle in fixing upon the period already provided by the Constitution. Where would stand the arguments of gentlemen, as to the necessity of shorter periods, if those arguments were pushed to their legitimate consequences. They might by the same process of reasoning, arrive at the conclusion, that if four years were a better period than eight, six months would be still better than four years. No sensible man would be in favor of having a recurrence of the election every six months, but that would be the legitimate result of the argument, if it were carried out. We all concur in the necessity of having experienced and able men on the bench. And it is clearly necessary to hold some inducements out to distinguished jurists to quit a lucrative practice and accept a judgeship. If the term of office be reduced to four years, coupled with the uncertainty of re-election, possible ill health, and other casualties; and, with the apprehension that after four years' service, the individual may never regain his practice and position in his profession, it will be seen, that many might decline the station, who, otherwise, would adorn it. In the debates of the Convention, the line of argument employed to justify the salaries allowed to the Supreme Judges, and an augmentation upon the former salaries was, that the tenure of office had been changed from life to eight years, and, therefore the term being limited, the compensation ought to be increased, for the inducements to accept an office for life, were much greater than for a few years. An examination of the Debates will show that this was the ground upon which the salaries were increased to $5,000 more than had heretofore been paid. It was considered not just that a man should quit a lucrative profession, and at the end of eight years be thrown back upon that profession, without giving him a liberal salary. If this position taken in the Convention be correct, I do not pretend to say that it is, but, if endorse it, the arguments employed to justify it, will apply with still greater force, if the term of office be further reduced to four years. In another view, the permanency of the tenure for eight years will give to the Court greater experience and the judges will be better able to acquit themselves of their duties. Eight years for two of the judges and four years for the other two, I think will insure sufficient accountability to the people.

The Senator from Caddo, (Mr. Phillips,) has opposed that the first trial of the system, the people may fail, and thinks it would be intolerable, that the tenure should be for so long a period, as there would be no remedy. In reply, I would tell that Senator, that the provision is not for a moment—but, that it is for ages. It is not like an act of the Legislature, subject to be repealed or modified. It is to govern until the end of time. That argument, therefore, does not possess sufficient weight to justify a reduction in the tenure. Besides, we are acting on broad, general principles, and cannot be expected to anticipate every momentary contingency.

As to what is the just medium of the tenure, there is no arriving at any exact period as being the one positively to which we should give the preference.—It is a relative thing. And considered as involving nothing more than a mere question of expediency. It seems, however, reasonable that the tenure of the office of Supreme Judge should be longer than that of District Judge. The tenure for district judges is six years. Again, the people have expressed no dissatisfaction at the term for which the office is held, and so attending acts of doubtful expediency may endanger the fate of the great measure itself. I trust, gentlemen will not insist upon their, but let the article pass as it is.

Mr. Phillips said, I consider we should adopt a permanent rule of action. The gentleman (Mr. Ray) asks me why I did not fix the term at six months, or if the same principle that I have adopted in your giving the proper period? I would ask that gentleman why he did not fix it at thirty years. By what process of reasoning does he arrive at the conclusion that eight years is the true period? He refers us to the Convention. What did they do. They raised the salaries of the supreme judges, and placed them at rates beyond the power of the Legislature, either to say, they were too high or too low.

Four years is long enough, should we secure the services of men of integrity and ability, as judges, and four years of suffering, should we not be so fortunate, is better than eight. I can see no impropriety in fixing upon four years as the period. What objection is there to it? Are the people so capricious, are they so apt to be turned by every breeze that blows, as to abandon faithful public servants for untried men? I believe in the intelligence of the people, that the great stake they have at issue, will prompt them to make good selections. They will be enlightened as the gentleman from Iberville (Mr. Cole) has observed, by the members of the Bar, who, personally knowing the candidates, and taking a lively interest in the result, will make known the qualifications or want of qualifications of those who may offer as candidates.

Mr. Cole said, there was nothing intrinsic in the arguments of the Senator (Mr. Ray) in favor of a prolonged term. They were upon plausible theories. The gentleman thinks that if four years be adopted, on the same principle six months might be adopted. I see a material difference. The sense of the Senate, I take it, is to adopt a reasonable period. Six months is not a reasonable period. Is four years a reasonable tenure? I think it is. The gentleman (Mr. Ray) apprehends that if the tenure be reduced, men of eminence in the profession of the law, will not be disposed to accept the station. I believe the functions of Supreme Judge are of so high a character—that they confer so much dignity and rank, that many learned and experienced practitioners will accept the office, for the honor, for four years. Why do we find gentlemen serving in our legislatures, in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, and in the Senate of the United States? Are there not men in Louisiana actuated by an honorable ambition and patriotic motives, who are ready to serve the people and take rank among the eminent men of the State? As to the argument that the occupancy of a seat on the Supreme bench will be prejudicial to a practitioner, should he not be retained, or should he think fit to resign with a view of returning to his profession, I think it possesses no weight. So far from its being prejudicial, it will be a recommendation for persons having important suits to employ him. It will be *prima facie* evidence that he is a man of learning and integrity—that he will argue lucidly and ably any case that may be committed to his charge.

The Senator from Ouachitata (Mr Ray) makes still another objection. He says that four years is not sufficient to acquire the necessary experience. I believe that no one who has not already acquired the necessary experience ought to be elected. He ought not to be placed on the bench to acquire experience. It is an indispensable pre requisite that at the moment of taking his seat, he should have all the necessary experience to discharge his duties ably and creditably. He is to exercise the most important functions. In his hands are placed the property, the lives and reputation of his fellow citizens. He should therefore be made as directly responsible to the people as possible. And should he discharge his duties faithfully, efficiently and wisely, the people are too sensible not to re-elect him.

Mr. Ray said he had a few words of explanation to say, in reference to some of the remarks of the Senator from Caddo (Mr. Phillips.) He has inquired by what rule I have fixed eight years as the proper period of tenure? I say to that Senator, I have no rule. He labors under a similar difficulty, and I may well ask him, by what rule he fixes it at four years? I think eight years long enough and short enough. I agree in the eloquent remarks of the Senator from Lafourche, that the judges, like all other officers, should be amenable for the faithful discharge of their duties to the people. But I would observe to that Senator, that if we make too many changes, or too great changes, we may endanger the principle. The question as to the proper period of tenure is one of mere expediency.

In alluding to the arguments in the Convention on the salaries of the Supreme Judges, I did not undertake to justify them. I did not express my assumption of them, on the contrary I think they were not well founded, but I referred to them as showing how the question had been viewed in that body, and because they might control the opinions of others who may hereafter be called on to determine the question of salaries.

Mr. Moore said, I will merely state that I voted on another occasion for the bill as it stands. I have heard no complaints against my vote from my constituents, nor any complaints against the tenure of office of the judges of the Supreme Court, I do not believe the people desire a change. They have decided in favor of the elective judiciary, but I have never heard one word of complaint against the tenure.

The ayes and nays were called upon Mr. Cole's amendment—11 ayes; 11 nays.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the article as amended—23 ayes; 3 nays.

The 5th article was adopted—24 ayes, no nays.

The 7th article was adopted—24 ayes; no nays.

The balance of the bill was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Peck introduced an additional section, giving to the Legislature the power of fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Peck said, in offering this additional section, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do so not because I consider the salaries allowed by the constitution too high. I object to the provision in the constitution because it takes away from the people, through their representatives, the control over the matter. I think the people should have it. As for the election of judges I have been in favor of it for several years. We have had the experience of the State of Mississippi for the last [illegible] or eighteen years, and the system there has worked most admirably.

Mr. Ray said, I have no objection to the article offered by the gentleman from [illegible] (Mr. Peck,) [illegible]

OFFICIAL.

[illegible]

Mr. Phillips said he could not appreciate the arguments of the Senator from Rapides, (Mr. Bryce) on the distribution of powers, so far as to think that the Legislature representing the people—the sovereign power—should have no control over the other departments of the government. He was willing to admit that there were three departments, separate and distinct. But for what purpose? The Legislative department could not adjudicate, nor the judicial department legislate. Each acted in its own proper sphere. To say that the Legislature representing the people had no right to interfere—and that the judiciary was above and beyond the reach of the people, was a doctrine that could not receive his sanction. There was an essential difference between the Legislative and the other departments.—The Legislative department represented the sovereignty of the people and the omnipotence of the people. It was something novel to hear that the judges had a right of dictating to the people how much their services were worth. Such a doctrine was inconsistent with the very principles of our Government. The people have a right of expressing their wishes on this floor, they have that right even independent of the Constitution.

Mr. Bryce said he knew no other power that was omnipotent but the high and holy God. He could not understand how the Legislature, the creature of the people, could be omnipotent! Where do they get their omnipotence from? Did it come from the Constitution? From what source did it take its being? Is it omnipotent for good or for evil? The doctrine of *vox populi vox dei* may be true [illegible] omnipotent power on this earth, is [illegible] found [illegible] in the halls of Legislation, nor in the [illegible] of the judiciary. It is to be found alone in the primary assemblies of the people, and no where else. [illegible]

[illegible]

Whereupon, the Senate adjourned.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 20.

Cleared Yesterday.

Ship Rob Roy, Drummond, for New York, Chas Palmer
Brit ship Margaret, Dove, for Liverpool, W H Haynes & co
Ship Roscoe, Thompson, for Antwerp via N. York, H C Cammack
Brit ship Sea King, Gray, for Liverpool, J Wellson & co
Bark Oregon, Davis, for San Francisco, Barelli & co
Brig Walhonding, Smith, for Barbadoes, W Burgess & co
Steamer Western World, Norton, for Cincinnati, Hyde & Ogleby

No arrivals by sea yesterday.

—STEAMBOATS—

Caddo, Graham, fm Carolina Landing, Anna, Hinckley, fm Bayou Plaquemine, Correo, Johnson, fm Bayou Gross Tete, Eliska, Landry, fm Baton Rouge, Cincinnatus, Fulton, fm Cincinnati, Princess, Fairchild fm Bayou Sara, Gen Taylor, Power, fm Donaldsonville, Munroe, Johnson, fm St Martinsville, Mondiana, Larose, fm Balize, Chalmette, Thomasson, fm Lockport.

Below Coming Up.

Brig Salvadora, 1 bark and 1 brig unknown.

TRADE & COMMERCE

Exports.

NEW YORK—Per ship Rob Roy—236 hhds 52 tcs & 2073 bbls pork 223 hhds tobacco 65 bales moss & sundries.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Margaret—1731 bales cotton [illegible] bbls pork 76 tcs beef 157 bbls lard 2800 staves.

ANTWERP, via NEW YORK—Per ship Roscoe—1700 bales cotton.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Sea King—3073 bales cotton 804 pkgs 125 tcs 249 bbls & 443 kegs lard [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO—Per bark Oregon—150,000 ft lumber & sundries.

BARBADOES—Per brig Walhonding—1556 bbls pork.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Western World—Foreign mdse, &c.

No imports by sea yesterday.

Receipts from the Interior.

CAROLINA LANDING—Per steamer Caddo—167 bales cotton Wright, Williams & co—132 Cummings, Stewart & co—24 Hamilton, McKinder & co—23 Bonner & Smith—30 Brander, Williams & co—31 Fearn, Dabegan & co—38 Rugely, Rochelle & Blair—3 Payne & Bryan—11 McLemore, Currin & co—66 Gray & Campbell—2 M Greenwood & co—1 Bynum & co—28 Payne & Harrison—5 Bogart & Baley—49 G Roubien—11 A Chiapella—70 R C Cammack—28 McMahon & Fearnall—22 Hewitt, Norton & co—26 Hill, McLean & co—24 McKen, Bulkley & co—12 Williams, Phillips & co—23 Converse & co—41 Wyche & Hammett—50 H K Carter & co—45 Ferris, Wood & co—64 Buchannon, Carroll & co—4 Lackie, Roberts & co—5 E J Rogers & co—total, 975 bales cotton.

BAYOU PLAQUEMINE—Per steamer Anna—234 hhds sugar 70 bbls molasses P A Rogelot—25 do 17 hhds sugar A G Marinbauz—38 do 34 bbls molasses C DeBlanc—total 288 hhds sugar 154 bbls molasses.

BAYOU GROSS TETE—Per steamer Correo—39 hhds sugar 170 bbls molasses Fellowes & co—39 do Kelly & Conyngham—5 hhds sugar Payne & Harrison—76 bbls molasses J Lallande—12 hhds sugar M Gordon [illegible] bbls molasses O Lauve—10 bales cotton B Nugent & co—10 ploughs G Burke & co—total, 103 hhds sugar 343 bbls molasses.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Eliska—77 hhds sugar Borby & Tremoulet—21 do 301 bbls molasses [illegible] J V de Egana—133 do do [illegible] Gerard & Ferrier—12 do M Gordon [illegible] molasses Staud & Landry—66 do 13 [illegible] G Marinbauz—50 do 66 bbls molasses [illegible] T McAdams—6 do 3 bbls sugar H Tete & co—total, 281 hhds sugar 490 bbls & 160 hlf do molasses [illegible]

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Cincinnatus—[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

BY J. A. BEARD.

SATURDAY, March [illegible] will be sold at [illegible] on MONDAY, [illegible]

[illegible]

BY P. E. TRICOU.

TUESDAY, the 12th March, 1850, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street—

Forty-Eight Squares, situated at Versailles, formerly Delaronde plantation, designated by Nos. [illegible], 306 and 308, according to a plan deposited at the office of J. Lisbony, Notary.

Terms and Conditions—On the day of sale.

Acts of sale before J. Lisbony, Notary, at the expense of the purchasers. f20

Corner Lots on the Bayou Road—Very suitable for a delightful Residence.

BY N. VIGNIE.

SATURDAY, 23d February, 1850, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the St. Louis Exchange—

Two Lots of Ground situated in the square bounded by Bayou Road, Esplanade, Roman and Prieur streets, and designated as Lots Nos. 1 and 2, according to a plan now exhibiting at the Exchange. Each Lot measuring 31 feet, or more front on the Bayou Road, by about 96 feet deep.

Terms—One third cash, and the balance on a credit of 6 and 12 months, for approved endorsed notes, secured by mortgage on said Lots.

Acts of sale before A. Ducatel, Esq., Notary Public. f17

Tobacco....Tobacco....Tobacco.

BY MORPHY & NEVIUS.

FRIDAY, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold for account of whom it may concern, at the Warehouse, corner of Carondelet and Perdido sts—

The entire stock of choice Virginia manufactured Tobacco, partially damaged in the late store of Messrs. Bridges & Marmaduke, No. 35 Camp street, by fire on 14th inst. Four fifths of which consists of the most select and costly brands. f20

Real India Madras Hdkfs.

BY F. H. PETITPAIN.

THURSDAY, 21st February, will be sold at ten o'clock, at his auction room, No. 8 Canal st—

8 trunks real Madras Hdkfs, new patterns;
6 do India Hdkfs, new styles.

Terms—Liberal, at sale. f20

Havana Tobacco.

BY MORPHY & NEVIUS.

THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, will be sold at No. 57 Magazine st—

30 bales Havana Tobacco. f19

Twenty-two puncheons Scotch Malt Whiskey and Jamaica Rum, in Bond, at Custom House.

BY J. L. CARMAN, Auc'r.

SATURDAY, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at auction, by sample, at No. 50 Magazine street—

12 puncheons Scotch Malt Whiskey;
10 puncheons Jamaica Rum;
Entitled to debenture.

Terms, at sale. f19

Succession of Salvatore Crechy, alias Chiesy.

BY T. B. COZAT, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the First District Court, rendered by the Hon. Judge John McHenry, dated on the 16th February, 1850, will be sold on the 27th February, 1850, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at [illegible] Main street, [illegible]—

1 lot of old Furniture; 1 lot of Shells and Shell Works; 1 lot of Coral; 1 lot of silver Buckles.

Terms—Cash. f19-3t

Sea Side Property—Peach Orchard, near Mississippi City.

BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, 28th February, 1850, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Banks' Arcade, the following valuable described property, viz:—

Twenty seven Lots of Ground, fronting on Lake Borgne, and measuring each 60 feet front, [illegible] about one mile and three quarters west of Mississippi City, [illegible] Biloxi and Pass Christian. The most of the property is highly improved, having shade, fruit and ornamental trees, [illegible] fences, etc. Also [illegible] the whole of the property is covered with a fine growth of [illegible] A [illegible] dated February [illegible] 1850, now exhibiting at the Arcade.

Terms—$100 on each lot cash; balance at 1 year's credit, for notes secured by mortgage on the property, and if not paid at maturity, to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, until final payment.

Acts of sale before J. R. Beard, Esq., N. P., at the expense of the purchasers. f19

Cadiz, Sherry and Oporto Wines Direct Importation, in bond.

BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

THURSDAY, 21st instant, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold in front of their auction store, 31 Magazine street, for convenience of sale, by sample [illegible] and delivered from the Custom House Store No. 8, the following choice Wines:—

120 qr [illegible] casks pure Sherry Wine;
120 qr [illegible] casks pure Oporto Port Wine—pure juice, and London Dock Port.

The above Wines are worthy of the trade, being all of direct importation and very choice.

Terms—3 and 6 months for approved paper. f19

Conti street desirable Building Lots, and one two story Brick Building, fronting on St. Louis street.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, 28th February, 1850, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the St. Louis Exchange—

TWELVE VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND, in the square bounded by Conti, St. Louis, Treme and Marais streets, designated as lots Nos. 12 to 23, measuring each 21 feet or more fronting on Conti street, by about 130 feet deep.

Another LOT, in the same square, designated as lot No. 7, measuring 33 feet or more, fronting on St. Louis street, by 74 feet deep, together with a two story BRICK BUILDING, containing four rooms or more, &c. &c.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, for approved endorsed notes, secured by mortgage, and bearing interest from the day of sale till maturity, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

Acts of sale before W. Christy, not. pub. [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of the 3d section of an act of the Legislature, approved 9th of December, 1847 entitled "An act supplementary to divers acts relating to the Liquidation of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana," will be sold at auction, and to the last and highest bidder, by a duly commissioned auctioneer, in and for the Parish of St. Martin, on SATURDAY, the 16th of March next, at the Court House, in the town of St. Martinville, between the hours of 12, M., and 4, P. M., the following property, to-wit:—

A Plantation situated in the said Parish, fronting on lake Tasse, having 15 arpents of land in front on said lake, by forty in depth, bounded on one side by Mr. St. Marc Darby, and on the other by Mr. Raphael Segura, together with the dwelling house and other buildings, and improvements thereon erected.

Twenty choice Slaves, of which, 12 men, 5 women and 3 children.

The said property being the same that were adjudicated to the said Association by the Sheriff of the Parish of St. Martin, on the 5th of January last, by virtue of a writ of seizure and sale issued against the widow and succession of the late Cesaire Blanc, deceased, shall be sold separately, and free from all charges and mortgages, to which the same were subject in favor of the said Association, as security for stock or otherwise, under the following conditions, to-wit:—

One fifth of the purchase money to be paid cash, and the other four fifths payable at one, two and three years' credit from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the day of said sale until complete payment, the purchasers furnishing their notes with security in addition to the satisfaction of the Agent of the bank, made payable at the office of the branch of the Union Bank at St. Martinsville, as their elected domicil, and the property sold remaining specially mortgaged until the entire payment of the principal and interest.

By order of the Board of Directors:
G. MILTENBERGER, Cashier.
New Orleans Feb. 9, 1850. f11, 18—im9, 16

Valuable Tracts of Land fronting on the Metairie Road & Bayou St. John.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, February 28, 1850, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the St. Louis Exchange.

One tract of LAND situated near bayou St John and fronting on the Metarie Road, said tract is designated on the map of the city and formerly belonged to the late F. Alpuente, it is bounded by tracts formerly belonging to Ralph Jacobs, and the late N. Vienne, it measures 180 feet or more front on said Metairie road, by an irregular depth of 14 arpents, and 90 feet on the rear line. The front part of said tract is very high and the rear is perfectly drained.

Three arpents of land adjoining Mr. J. McDonough's property, late Allard, measuring each one arpent front on the Bayou by a depth of 40 arpents or more; said lot is well timbered, has a canal in the centre leading to the bayou for the transportation of timber, and is at a very short distance from the bayou bridge. Plans of the above described property can be examined at the auctioneer's office.

Terms—One third cash, and the balance on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, for approved endorsed notes, and secured by mortgage on said property, said notes to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the day of sale till maturity.

Acts of sale before W. Christy, Esq., notary public.

Extensive Auction Sale of very fine Gold Jewelry, of every description—Diamonds, beautiful and new Fancy Articles.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 22d and [illegible] February, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, in the Jewelry Store of C. Redon, corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets, to close that well known stock, the largest in the South and West—consisting chiefly of rich diamond articles, splendid Gold and Silver Watches, choice Silver and Plated Ware, Fine Clocks and Mantle Ornaments, fine China and Cut Glassware, Cutlery of the best quality, Solar and Astral Lamps, Papier Mache and Japanned Goods, Gentlemen and Ladies [illegible] Canes, Ladies' Work Boxes, and a large [illegible] beautiful assortment of New fancy articles [illegible] to describe.

City purchasers and country merchants are invited to examine the goods and attend the sales. f14

LANDING [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

[illegible]

BY MORPHY & NEVIUS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold [illegible]

[illegible]

Superior C. M. Fandotti's Second Grand Last Sale, without reserve, of Splendid antique Italian Marble and Alabaster Statuary, Vases, Lamps, Mosaic Tables, Oil Paintings, etc.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, 19th inst., and the following day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely, at store No. 101 St. Charles street, opposite the Theatre, will be sold, without any reserve, an extensive invoice of the following articles, just landing—FIGURES and GROUPS OF FIGURES, sculptured by the most celebrated artists in Florence, and copied from the rare and antique masters, viz:

Amore a Psiche—The Graces of Canova—Bacchus and Ariadne—Piero and Advenaco—Sassi, the Genii—Ebe of Canova—Venus of Medicis—Joan of Arc—Dancing Girls of Canova—Large Cupids, with Animals—Busts of the Italian Poets, Tasso, Dante, Ariosto and Petrarcha—large Bardiglio, Agate and Yellow of Siena, Etruscan, Gothic, Medicis and the Vases—Roman, Pompeii and Ercolino Urns and Vases—Fountains—Vases, for Ice—Oval Vases—large transparent Vases, for lights—new style of Marble Vases for fruit—Tazza of Atrieno—do. with Serpent and Swan—Shell supported by Dolphin—Vestal Temple—Card Receivers—two pair of large lions. The Vases are well assorted, varying from 3 inches to 8 feet high, suitable for the decoration of hall niches, drawing-rooms, parlor tables and recess. Also, four elegant Florentine Mosaic Centre Tables, with marble stands—two do. of Scagliola—Watch Stands—Agate Candlesticks, Dogs—Florentine and open work Baskets—Eternal Lights—together with a large assortment of Alabaster and Marble Mantel Ornaments.

Also, 40 OIL PAINTINGS, by Italian masters.

The above collection has been directly imported from Italy, by Signor Fandotti, it being his determination to sell the whole collection without the least reserve. It is to be hoped that connoisseurs, and the public generally, will be induced to attend. The collection will be open for inspection on the day previous to the sale. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to examine them. f13

Without Reserve.

Property in Faubourg Treme.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer.
Office 30 Toulouse Street.

SATURDAY NEXT, 23d inst., will be sold, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange—

A Lot of Ground, with building thereon, comprised between Ursulines, Galvez, St. Philippe and Johnson streets, measuring 30 feet front on Ursulines street by 108 feet deep. The building has two rooms, gallery and closet—according to a plan which will be exhibited at the St. Louis Exchange.

Terms—One half cash, balance at 6 months, with mortgage on the property until final payment.

Act of sale before A. Ducatel, N. P., at the expense of the purchasers. f16

Fine Leghorn Bonnets.

BY F. H. PETITPAIN.

THURSDAY, 21st February, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, No. 8 Canal st—

283 fine Ladies Leghorn Bonnets, a very superior and fashionable article.

Terms—Liberal at sale. f16

Positive Sale of Steamship Fanny.

BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, 25th February, 1850, at 12 o'clock will be sold at auction, at Banks' Arcade without reserve—

The substantial and fine sea steamship FANNY, 342 tons register, about 500 tons burden, full length spar deck, 28 feet beam, 11 feet hold, has two 32 inch boilers, and will stow (with coal for 8 days voyage,) about 2,000 barrels: cabin with 16 state rooms; has two metallic life boats, by Francis. She is ship rigged, well furnished with sails, chains, cables and anchors, complete, patent pump windlass, and is an excellent sea boat, and well found. The steamship can be seen at the other side of the river. The inventory can be seen on board, and at the office of the auctioneer, 16 Banks' Arcade.

Terms—One-half cash, balance at 6 months credit, for approved endorsed paper.

Act of transfer before J. R. Beard, Esq., N. P., at the expense of the purchaser. f19

Unreserved Sale of choice Slaves; superior Blacksmith and Locksmith; valuable Washer, Cook, Hair Dresser, &c.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 23d February, 1850, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the St. Louis Exchange—

ALEXANDER, a mulatto, aged 30 years, a creole; first rate blacksmith and locksmith, he will be given on trial before the day of sale if asked for.

SOPHIA, a hair dresser and house servant, aged about 21 years.

PHEBE, negro woman, aged about 30 years, good washer and cook, somewhat of an ironer, with her three children, Mathilda, aged 8 years, Beard aged 3½ years, and a child of 3 months.

All the above described slaves are fully guaranteed and highly recommended. They can be examined by applying at the Auctioneer's office. f19

Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

BY F. H. PETITPAIN.

THURSDAY, 21st February, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, No. 8 Canal st—

100 boxes LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS of various qualities. f19

Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods.

BY F. H. PETITPAIN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, 21st February, 1850, will be sold at 10 o'clock, at his Auction Room, No. 8 Canal street—

125 packages and lots of seasonable Dry Goods, consisting in part of—Irish linens, linen sheetings, L. C. handkerchiefs; brown, slate, white and fancy drills, ginghams, checks, ticks; plain, fancy and embroidered [illegible] muslins of various qualities; [illegible] parasols, cotton umbrellas, drap d'ete, diapers, prints, white jaconets, alpacas, shawls, cottonades, grass skirts, mosquito nettings, hosiery, silk handkerchiefs, laces, velvet, bleached and brown cottons, stripes, ticks, denims, &c., &c.

Terms liberal at sale.

Catalogues will be ready, and goods can be examined early on the morning of sale. f19

Valuable Sugar Plantation and Slaves for Sale at Auction.

By N. VIGNIE & MORPHY & NEVIUS, Auctioneers.

WILL be sold at public auction, in the Rotunda of the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets on SATURDAY 9th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon—to wit:

1st. A valuable SUGAR PLANTATION, situated on the Mississippi river, in the parish of Jefferson, about one league above the town of Carrollton, on the same side of the river, consisting of:

A certain Tract of Land, measuring five arpents front on the river, and extending about seven miles in depth, more or less, to Lake Ponchartrain; [illegible] bounded above by the plantation of Charles Fortier, Esq., and below by lands belonging to John Slidell, Esq.

2d. And another certain Tract of Land measuring four arpents front on the river, and also extending in depth to Lake Ponchartrain, bounded above by the lands of John Slidell, Esq., and below by the plantation of J. R. LeBreton, Esq. Together with the improvements; a very choice stock of Heavy Mules, 20 in number; 6 Horses and about 29 head of Oxen; Stock Cattle, &c.

3rd. 253 shares in the capital stock of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana.

4th. And the Lease up to the 1st. January, 1856, at $150 per annum of the two arpents of Land in front on the river, also extending in depth to Lake Ponchartrain, belonging to John Slidell, Esq., and which separates the above described two Tracts of Land from each other; without the privilege of cutting wood therefrom, and the purchaser to pay the taxes, &c.

The plantation is in first rate order, well drained, well timbered, and will have about 310 arpents in cane, viz.: 190 arpents in plant, 100 of which are already in the ground, and 160 in good rattoons.

The planting, it is believed, will be finished by the end of February. It is cultivated to a depth of 30 arpents, and is capable of being cleared and cultivated to a further depth of about 35 arpents. The Metairie Ridge covered with a thick growth of large magnolias, &c., running through at about two miles distance from the river.

The land is very high with a permanent river bank, and batture requiring but a small levee in front, about three feet high. The buildings are constructed almost in the centre of the field, with a view to afford the greatest economy of labor. They consist of a large and commodious Sugar House and Purgery, with Steam Engine, Sugar Mill, Corn Mill and a well set range of six large size Sugar Kettles; comfortable Negro Cabins, raised two feet from the ground; Overseer's House; a Cook House with a range of three Kettles, and a large Oven, and a good Blacksmith's Shop, with tools complete.

Also, the plantation Dwelling House, with a handsome garden and the following described Slaves:—

SARAH,	aged about	29 years.
ADAM,	" "	36 "
WILLIAM,	" "	26 "
ANTHONY,	" "	44 "
and his child JOSEPH,		9 "
CALUPHILL,	aged about	9 "
PATSEY,	" "	19 "
BILL,	" "	54 "
JOHN TROY	" "	28 "
MONDAY,	" "	39 "
SANCHO,	" "	54 "
JAS. COLE,	" "	27 "
MARY ADAMS,	" "	36 "
HARRY,	" "	27 "
GEO. GRANT	" "	28 "
MARY,	" "	29 "
JOHN,	" "	29 "
POUSSINNE,	" "	44 "
LIZETTE,	" "	54 "
HENRY,	" "	24 "
SPENCE ALLEN,	" "	29 "
WM. CAMPER,	" "	39 "
ANTONIE,	" "	41 "
GREEN,	" "	30 "
TONY,	" "	30 "
PHELEE,	" "	38 "
ROBERT, (a Blacksmith)		47 "
JERRY HAWKINS (a Cooper)		38 "
ANTHONY DIGGS,		33 "
JIM, (son of A. Diggs)		18 "
AVERICH, (driver)		30 "
SANSNOM,	" "	19 "
HAMILTON,	" "	22 "
THOS. KEYS,	" "	25 "
JIM	" "	23 "

TERMS—Twenty Thousand Dollars payable in [illegible], and the purchaser to assume the payment of the following mortgages:

1st. To J. S. Dufossat, for [illegible], due 1st March, [illegible]

2d. To J. S. Dufossat, for [illegible], due 12th May, [illegible]

3d. To the minor children of [illegible] Fortier, [illegible], payable as they become of age, with interest [illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN PORTS.

FOR ENGLAND.

For LIVERPOOL.—Takes no grain—The A 1 fast sailing ship [illegible], is now loading for the above port, [illegible] For freight of [illegible], apply to J P WHITNEY & CO, 61 Camp st. For passage, apply to the Captain on board. f18

For LIVERPOOL.—Takes no grain—The new A 1 fast sailing American ship [illegible], Capt. Pendleton, is now loading for the above port, and will have quick dispatch. For freight of [illegible] hhds tobacco and 400 bales cotton, apply to J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 61 Camp st. For passage apply to the Captain on board.

For LIVERPOOL.—Takes no Grain. The new A 1 fast sailing American ship [illegible], Capt. Berry, having the most of her cargo engaged and going on board, will have quick dispatch. For freight of provisions only, apply to J P WHITNEY & CO., 61 Camp st. For passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Post 1, Second Municipality. 16

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing ship RAKEAWAY, Capt. [illegible], is now loading for the above port, and will have immediate dispatch. For freight of provisions, etc., apply to J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 61 Camp st. f18. For passage, apply to the Captain on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The new A 1 fast sailing American ship T. S. WALES, Capt. [illegible], will have immediate dispatch for the above port, and can take 100 tons heavy freight, or 300 or 600 bales cotton. For freight of which, apply to J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 61 Camp. For passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the Captain on board. j8

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A 1 fast sailing American ship ROCKAWAY, Robt. Hosworth, master, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. For freight of 450 bales Cotton, apply to J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 61 Camp st. f20. For passage, apply to the Captain on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Takes no Grain—The A 1 fast sailing American ship MAINE, Capt. Freeman, is now loading for the above port, and will have immediate dispatch. For freight of provisions, and 300 bales cotton, apply to J P WHITNEY & CO., 61 Camp st. f27. For passage, apply to the Captain on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A 1 and fast sailing ship JOSEPH BADGER, Capt. Skolfield, will receive dispatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st. d22

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A 1 fast sailing American ship ATLAS, Wm. Howes, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For freight of 400 bales cotton, apply to J. P. WHITNEY & Co., 61 Camp st. For passage, having splendid state room accommodations, apply to the master on board. d30

For LONDON—The new A 1 fast sailing American ship KATAHDIN, Captain Morse, is now loading for the above port, and will have immediate dispatch. For freight of provisions, &c. apply to J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 61 Camp st. f14. For passage apply to the Captain on board.

For GLASGOW—The A 1 fast sailing Br bark EUCLID, Capt Bainbridge, is now loading for the above port and will have quick dispatch. For freight of 400 bales cotton, apply to J. P. WHITNEY & CO, 61 Camp st. f10

For CORK—The A 1 fast sailing br bark SOPHIA McKENZIE, Capt. McKenzie, has all her cargo engaged and will have immediate dispatch. For passage only, apply to the Captain on board, or to J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 61 Camp st. f24

FOR FRANCE.

For MARSEILLES—The new A 1 bark NIMROD, Capt. Robinson, is now loading for the above port, and will have immediate dispatch. For freight, apply to J. P. WHITNEY & CO. 61 Camp st. f19. For passage, having fine accommodations for 8 or 10 passengers, apply to the Captain on board.

For HAVRE—The fast clipper ship NARRAGANSETT, Captain [illegible], will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight of 400 bales cotton, apply to the Captain on board, or to PIERRE POUTZ, 93 Customhouse st. ff

For BORDEAUX—The fine fast sailing ship JOHN HOLLAND, Captain Vesper, having the bulk of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. For balance of freight, of 300 bales cotton, or passage, apply to LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st. j31

For ANTWERP—The A 1 fast sailing American ship VIRGINIA, Captain Salisbury, is now loading for the above port and will have immediate dispatch. For freight of cotton or tobacco, apply to J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 61 Camp street. f13. For passage—Apply to the Captain on board, at Post 20, 2d Municipality.

FOR HAVANNA—The well known packet brig F. POULE, M. Smith, Master having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will have very quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage having superior state room accommodations, apply to TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 56 Old Levee. f11

For BALIZE, HONDURAS.—The first class schooner G. B. MATTHEW, will be promptly despatched, and can take 150 barrels on freight, if offered immediately. Apply to J. Y. DE EGANA, 47 Bienville st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR RENT—A comfortable two story HOUSE, situate on Canal street, between Roman and Prieur, well suited for a family residence. Apply No. 11 Conti st. f20

FOR RENT—With immediate possession to the tenant—No. 70 Royal st. For particulars, apply to JUAN Y. DE EGANA, 47 Bienville st. f24

TO RENT—THE THIRD STORY of the Crescent Coffeehouse, and of the adjoining building over the Crescent Restaurant, forming two very large rooms.

Also the SECOND and THIRD STORIES of the corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley, over the Duty Coffeehouse.

These two are very desirable for printing offices counting rooms or any other offices, requiring a good location in the city. Inquire of DAMIAN CASAS, Either at the Crescent Coffeehouse, or at the Duty Coffeehouse.

TO RENT—A spacious and well situated Store with fixtures for a dry goods store, or any other line of business. Possession can be given immediately if wanted. Apply to the store itself, now occupied by E. VALMONT & Co., 136 Canal street, next door to corner of Post Office Alley.

To Rent—The Store No. 16 Royal street. Possession given immediately. The store fixtures—counters, shelves, etc. will also be let or sold, at the option of the parties. Apply on the premises or to N. DUBOUT, 13 Toulouse st. j7

For Rent—The very desirable Store No. 68 Magazine street. Possession given 1st February. H. A. NORCROSS & CO., In Liquidation. j31

For Sale.—A double frame TENEMENT, with kitchen, cisterns, &c., situated on the West side of Hercules street, between Euterpe and Terpsichore streets. Lot, 32 feet front, by 96 feet deep. For terms, apply to F. J. HART & CO, 27 Tchoupitoulas, or HENRY J. LEOVY, Attorney, 3 St. Charles st. j22

Stores to Rent—Three beautiful Stores, situated in Poydras street, near St. Charles st., with dwelling house and kitchen. Apply to A. TRIDEAU, 35 Royal st. f12

To Let—A Front Counting Room on the first story, with or without the loft, in a most eligible situation. Apply at 36 Poydras street. j10

To Rent—One new three story Brick Store, with verandah, situated on Front Levee, adjoining corner of Crossman street, 1st Municipality.

Also—One new, spacious four story Brick Store on Poydras street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

Also—One two story Brick Dwelling House in St. Peter street, between Common and Gravier streets, 2d Municipality—a desirable location for a small family.

Also—One small Tenement on St. Mary's street, between Julia and Girod streets, 2d Municipality.

Also—One small Tenement on Poydras street, between Circus and St. John streets.

Possession given immediately. J. U. LA VILLEBEUVRE, 157 Carondelet st. d28

To Let—A two story Brick House, having four apartments and spacious kitchen, ironing and servants' rooms, a cistern and the water works hydrant, situated in Victory street, between Elysian Fields and Marigny streets.

A two story Brick House, adjoining to the above and having the same description.

Possession will be given immediately. Apply to LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St. Louis st. d28

To Rent—For the season, or for any length of time.—The Washington Ball Room and appurtenances, situated in St. Philipe st., between Royal and Bourbon streets—being the largest and best adapted room in the city for balls, concerts, &c. Apply to LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st. d18

Lease and to Rent.

THE three new two story frame houses just finished, will be leased at the option of any respectable tenant. They have every convenience for families, with two story back buildings, paved yards, hydrants and cisterns. The corner house has been built (and lower story) for a Grocery, and the upper part for family residence. They are situated on the corner of Treme and Toulouse streets, and possession will be given immediately. Inquire of PHILIP WILLMAN, No 226 St. Ann [illegible] of Robertson st. n19

L. A. GUILLET & CLARKE, MATCHES. For sale at 220 CIRCUS STREET, and at 114 OLD LEVEE STREET [illegible] and St. Philippe streets. may15-ly

OPENING and for sale at reduced prices, an assortment of SPRING GOODS, at wholesale and retail—

20 cases Irish Linen; 10 [illegible] of every size;
5 do Sheeting Linen, [illegible] 10 do Ticking;
50 do English printed [illegible];
2 do St. Mary twilled [illegible] Scotch Cambric;
100 do Spring Prints; [illegible] doz Cambric Hdkfs;
300 doz Scarfs, assorted colors;
10,000 doz Spool Thread, white and colored;
2 boxes Cloths, superfine;
10 do Alpaccas; 2 do Table Cloths;
10 do White Bone; [illegible] pieces Marquise Bars;
3000 pieces Mosquito Bars, 3-4 & 8 pds, [illegible] quality;
6 boxes embroidered Curtain Muslin;
6 do fancy Barege do
6 do Counterpoints; 6 do French Cottonade;
4 do Gingham pure Thread;

A splendid assortment of Perfumeries, China Ware, and sundry articles.

For sale by P. F. COMER & CO, 65 Chartres street, cor. Bienville. j17

WINES IN CASES—[illegible] cases St. Julien Medoc Wine, [illegible] boxes [illegible] Sauterne White Wine, landing ex ship Arendal, from Bordeaux, and for sale by J. TARDOS, 21 Old Levee. j25

JUST RECEIVED—60 [illegible] Neufchatel, do; [illegible] 20 bbls [illegible] 30 do. old Claret. Also—A [illegible]

[illegible]

AMERICAN PORTS.

FOR NEW YORK:

STANTON'S LOUISIANA AND NEW YORK LINE OF PACKETS.

TO SAIL EVERY WEEK DURING THE SEASON.

THIS Line is comprised of the following ships, viz.—

New ship N. B. PALMER,	Captain Robeson.	
" " ST. CHARLES,	"	C. Hillard.
" " HERO,	"	C. B. Griffith.
" " J. G. COSTER,	"	N. P. Durfey.
" " SOUTHERNER,	"	J. Sullivan.
" " QUEBEC,	"	G. S. Brewster.
" " OSWEGO,	"	T. Ingersoll.
" " CLIFTON,	"	J. B. Ingersoll.
" " HUDSON,	"	J. G. White.
" " TORONTO,	"	Gideon Parker.

The above packets are all of the first class, of light draught of water, and commanded by Captains of great experience in the trade, who will exert themselves to accommodate shippers. They will always be towed up and down the Mississippi river, and will promptly sail as advertised. The cabins are handsomely furnished, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Neither the owners nor captains of these ships will be responsible for jewelry, bullion, precious stones, silver or plated ware, or for any letters, packages or parcels sent by or put on board of them, unless regular bills of lading are taken for the same and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at St. Joseph street wharf, or to J. W. STANTON & CO., Corner Magazine and Lafayette streets, N. O. or to THOS. P. STANTON, 26 South street, N. Y. n27

FOR NEW YORK—Stanton's Louisiana and New York Line of Packets—To sail THIS WEEK—The fast sailing regular packet ship CLIFTON, Captain Ingersoll, having the principal part of her cargo on board, will sail as above. For balance of freight or passage, having superior state room accommodations, apply on board at Pier No. 2, foot of St. Joseph street, or to J. W. STANTON & CO, corner Magazine and Lafayette sts. f18

FOR NEW YORK—Stanton's Louisiana and New York Line of Packets—With quick dispatch—The fast sailing regular packet ship SOUTHERNER, Capt. James Sullivan, is now loading, and will be immediately dispatched. For balance of freight or passage, having superior state-room accommodations, apply on board at Pier No. 2, foot of St. Joseph street, or to J. W. STANTON & CO., cor. Magazine and Lafayette sts. f18

For NEW YORK—Merchants' Line—The very fast sailing regular packet ship BENGAL, Bray, master, is now loading, and having the principal part of her cargo engaged will have dispatch. For freight of 300 hhds sugar, or passage having good accommodations, apply on board between the Markets, 1st Mu[illegible] or to J. P. WHITNEY & Co., 61 Camp st., T. TOBY & [illegible], 69 Camp st. j31

FOR BOSTON—Loading at Lafayette—The A 1 and very fast sailing ship MARATHON, Captain Patten, will receive immediate dispatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board. For freight of 600 bales cotton, or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to L. H. GALE, 93 Common st. f9

For BOSTON—The A 1 fast sailing ship ROCKALL, Capt. Hiler, is now loading for the above port, and will have immediate dispatch. For freight, apply to J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 61 Camp st. For passage apply to the Captain on board, at [illegible] First Municipality. f4

For BOSTON—The fine fast sailing bark SHANNON, Captain Eldridge, having the most of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight of 200 bales apply to L. H. GALE, 93 Common st. f29

For BOSTON—The fine fast sailing ship VIOLA, Capt. Jameson, having the bulk of her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

FOR BOSTON—The A 1 fast sailing [illegible] LUCY, Capt. Gould, having the bulk of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For balance of freight apply to LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st. j31

For BOSTON—The A 1 fast sailing ship ASTRACAN, Capt. Smith, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight, apply to L. H. GALE, 93 Common st., CHAS. DEARE, 66 Common st. j16

For Brazos St. Jago and Point Isabel—Schooner [illegible] For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, Lower [illegible] or to CRAMER & [illegible], 57 Bienville st. f14

To Sail on the 25th February.

For SAN FRANCISCO, direct—The A 1 fast sailing new [illegible] coppered ship DUMBARTON, Capt. J. G. [illegible] [illegible]

For SAN FRANCISCO—The fast sailing ship BRAZIL, [illegible] For freight or passage [illegible] DE MONTFORD & Co., [illegible] or ST. MARTIN & DURN, [illegible] f21

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER

WANTED—A vessel to carry from 400 to 1,500 hogsheads of Sugar to load for the coast for a Northern port. Apply to L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter—The well known and fast sailing ship [illegible] capacity 470 tons [illegible] is offered for sale, freight or charter. Apply to LEVI H. GALE. f7

Wanted, to Purchase for Cash, A SHIP of [illegible] to 800 tons burthen. Apply to J. P. WHITNEY & CO, 61 Camp st.

WANTED—A vessel to carry from [illegible] 15,000 staves [illegible] Apply to L. H. GALE, 93 Common st. f16

REGULAR PACKETS.

FOR ATTAKAPAS—The new, well known and substantial steamer MONROE, Capt. Cheney Johnson, will be receiving freight at the foot of Bienville st. and will leave as above on THURSDAY the 21st at 12 o'clock M., taking freight and passengers for St. Martinsville, New Iberia, Franklin, Centreville, Pattersonville, Berwick's Bay, and all intermediate landings on the route. For further particulars apply on board, or to JOHN BALL, 1 Front Levee. f20

For Bayou Rouge via Atchafalaya and Bayou de Glaize—The fine new steamer ANNA, G. Hinckly, master, will leave for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to H. GILLY, 84 St. Louis st.

For Pointe-a-la-Hache and Rapele Canal—The fine, fast running new steamer FASHION, Jourdan Martin, Master, will run regularly throughout the year in the trade below the city; Leaving New Orleans for Rapele Canal on TUESDAY at 10 A. M. returning WEDNESDAY evenings. Leaving New Orleans for Pointe-a-la-Hache on FRIDAYS at 10 A. M; returning SATURDAY Evenings.

This boat, with her engines and boilers are one year old: her accommodations good. For freight or passage apply on board or to MAUNSEL WHITE & CO. f17

FOR BALIZE, South west PASS, FORT JACKSON, and all intermediate Landings.—The fast running passenger steamer MONDIANA, A. Larose master, will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, for the above places. Returning, will leave the Balize every MONDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock A. M., and arrive in town on Tuesday Evening.

FOR POINTE A-LA-HACHE, and all intermediate Plantations—The substantial steamer DE VERNON, James Sharp, Master, will leave New Orleans every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the above landings, and arrive in the city every Wednesday and Saturday.

This boat having no accommodations for passengers, runs in the trade as a Freight Boat only.

For freight or passage, apply on board, foot of St. Louis st. wharf, or to CHS. DE BLANC, No. 14 New Custom house st.

The owners of said boats will not be responsible for any debt which will not be signed by the Captains of the *Mondiana* or *De Vernon*. f20

NEW ARRANGEMENT—U. S. Mail—For Bayou Sara, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville and the Coast.—The splendid steamboat PRINCESS, Fairchild, master, leaves regularly throughout the year every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M. and WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. for the above and all intermediate landings. Returning will leave Bayou Sara every Monday and Thursday, and arrive in the city next day. There will be a clerk on the wharf in New Orleans to receive freight on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. For freight or passage, apply on board, foot of Gravier st., or to OAKEY & HAWKINS, 66 Gravier st. MARTIN GORDON, Jr. 31 Camp st.

The Princess will most positively arrive at Port Hudson and Bayou Sara in time for the cars. d6 tf

Exchange Bank of Horace B[illegible] & Co., 26 Camp Street.

CHECKS at sight on BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CHARLESTON, RICHMOND, MOBILE, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS. f6 1m

LANDING from brig Louisiana, from Genoa—30 doz. marble Mortars; 9 blocks of rough Marble 7 Marble Mantels, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st

SELTZ WATER—300 doz. Seltz Water, just arrived per Heloise and General, for sale by SCHUNTZE & IKEN, corner Royal and Customhouse sts. f8

FRENCH CALF SKINS—[illegible] doz. superior quality, landing ex ship [illegible] Orleans, from Havre, for sale by DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO, 35 Natchez st. f1

VERMICELLI AND MACCARONI—300 boxes landing ex brig Louisiana, Capt. Cappechino from Genoa, and for sale by PAUL JUGE FILS & Co. 67 St. Louis. f8

CORDIALS—[illegible] cases Absinth, Kirsch, and assorted cordials, for sale by [illegible] & CO. [illegible]

WHISKEY—[illegible] Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—[illegible] boxes White, Yellow and Brown Sugar in store and for sale by RAYMOND [illegible], 2 Old Levee Street.

SODA ASH—[illegible]

[illegible]