The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - - $12.
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - - - - 6

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or to the paper and advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each language of the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one; any alteration from the original advertisements will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN lines, charged as a square.

ADVERTISEMENTS not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do, 80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, 80

To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and three changes per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged separately and at the ordinary rates.

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Theatres and other places of amusements, advertising daily for the season, to be charged 100 dollars either French or English only, and 150 dollars for both languages.

MARRIAGE AND OBITUARY NOTICES.—Articles calling the attention of the public to sales of property, cards, of passengers, benefits, &c. &c. will be charged one dollar per square, for the first insertion in each language.

BANKRUPTCIES.—No advertisements of bankruptcies will be published in any case, unless paid for in advance.

All announcement of Candidates for political offices shall be charged double the price of other advertisements. J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

NESTS CASKS—100 nests casks in good order, for sale by j27 J P WHITNEY & Co, 74 Camp

COFFEE—300 bags Rio coffee, in store, for sale by j27 J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

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

BEEF HIDES—One lot, for sale by j27 FOLLAIN & BELLOCQ, 25 St Louis

ATTAKAPAS COTTONADE for plantations, for sale by j27 FOLLAIN & BELLOCQ, 25 St Louis

CUBA TOBACCO, first quality for [illegible], for sale by j26 J M LAPEYRE, 20 St Louis

FIRE BRICKS—8000 landing and for sale by j25 J M LAPEYRE, 20 St Louis

GARLIC—Good strings landing and for sale by j25 J M LAPEYRE, 20 St Louis

LEAD—300 pigs for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by j24 FOSDICK & BUTCHER, 74 Camp

GLAZED HATS—50 dozen [illegible] glazed wool hats, for sale by j24 FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

PRINCIPE CIGARS—Genuine in store and for sale by j24 J M CABALERO, 32 Old Levee

RICE—40 tierces fresh rice, just received and for sale by j24 PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

COFFEE—40 sacks Havana green, new crop, just landing and for sale by J F BERCIER & Co, j27 31 Old Levee

COAL—80 tons Cannel coal, delivered in any part of the city, for sale by j27 J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

LINSEED OIL—In the prime English, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co, jan 27 31 Old Levee

WHISKEY—100 barrels rectified whiskey, landing, and for sale by HARWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras j27

BLANKETS—8 point Granier Blankets, entitled to debenture, for sale by j27 GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

INDIGO, &c.—8 serons prime Caraccas Indigo; 14 casks French and Ombre madder, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

WINE—Madeira wine, very old and superior quality. Odessa, old reserve Oleoss, extra good, for sale by j27 FOLLAIN & BELLOCQ, 25 St Louis

SUGAR—500 hhds sugar, on a plantation near the city, for sale by FOLLAIN & BELLOCQ, 25 St Louis

SOLE LEATHER—One lot sole leather first quality, for sale by FOLLAIN & BELLOCQ, 25 St Louis

ALMONDS—50 bales soft shelled almonds, now landing from ship [illegible] and for sale by GEO. GREEN & Bro, 82 Gravier

OLIVE OIL—75 baskets received direct from the manufacturers, in store, for sale by G GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

JAVA COFFEE—200 bags Old Java, superior quality, in store, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

COFFEE—400 bags [illegible], Havana and Laguayra, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 8 Magazine

FRESH SEEDS.

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

COAL at five bits per barrels delivered—1000 barrels superior Pittsburgh coal, all screened and in large pieces, for sale by the cart load and delivered free of cartage at five bits per bbl. W E & R MURPHY, j24 Old Basin

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. ONE.

Sitting of January 13, 1845.

Resolved, That public notice in French and English be given by the Mayor, in two of the newspapers of this city, of the council's intention of opening and extending Exchange Alley up to Customhouse street, and that the attorney of this Municipality be requested to fulfil all formalities necessary for carrying into effect the contemplated improvement.

(Signed) JOS. GENOIS, Recorder.
Approved, January 14th, 1845.
(Signed) E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.
A true copy:
T. THEARD, Secretary.

In compliance with the foregoing resolution, and with the provisions of the first and second sections of the statute of April, 1832, entitled "An act to regulate the opening, laying out and improving streets and public places, in the city of New Orleans and its suburbs, incorporated and unincorporated" &c.—Notice is hereby given that the intention of the Council of Municipality No. One is to cause Exchange Alley to be opened and extended, of the same width and in a line with the alley as it now exists from Bienville to Customhouse streets.
j26 1m E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.—Slut lost. Lost in the evening of the 21st inst, at eight o'clock, a small white Savana Slut, answering to the name of "Petite fille." The above reward will be given to whoever will bring her back to F. Fryer, corner of Royal and Toulouse streets. jan 23

NOTICE.—Detained in the gaol of St. John the Baptist a negro named NERO.—Says he belongs to Mr. Vignet, near Bayou Lafourche Canal. This negro speaks English only. The proprietor is requested to claim said slave according to law.
Parish of St. John the Baptist, 16th January 1845.
j23 A N LUMINAIS, Sheriff

TO MERCHANTS—Merchants will no doubt encourage a new system of publicity for which the inventor has received a patent from the District Court of the United States. This mode of publicity offers a great advantage to merchants in giving to strangers the address and the nature of business of those who will avail themselves of this method.

Several specimens are exhibited on the Levee, opposite the steam boat landing.
Office Exchange Passage. j21—8

THE undersigned has just received by late arrivals from the north and France a large assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, which he will sell at moderate prices:—

1 Case mouseline laine, imitation cashmere at 15cts pr yd.					
do	do	do	do	at 37½	do
do	do	do	do	at 25	do
do	do	do	do	at 30	do
do	do	do	do	at 25	do
do French calicoes, extra fine,				at 25	do
do	do	do	do	at 30	do

And a large assortment of silks, Swiss muslin, organdi, white jaconets, white and colored percales, black silk and cotton velvet, Barege neckerchiefs, Scotch Florence [illegible], elastic suspenders of A Arnauld, American do, Cashmere and mousseline laine scarfs, embroidered linen cambric handkerchiefs, very rich, at $2 to $12 per piece; Hickory town, Madras hdkfs, new styles; plain linen do, Irish linen, extra fine and warranted pure threads, a large assortment of hosiery and gloves, French perfumery, &c. The whole for sale at moderate prices.

R DAVID, 73 Canal
j18 between Royal and Bourbon

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber has in store and landing the following goods, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, by the package, viz:

Linen 4-4 white, assorted qualities in [illegible] demi do
Do Sheeting, assorted qualities and widths,
Do Long lawns; Brown linen and French fronts [illegible]
Do Cambric hdkfs plain, hemstitch'd & printed corner'd
Do Damask cloths and napkins, assorted sizes,
Do [illegible]er, do Platilles and Britannias,
Do Silesias and Lustados, assorted,
Do White and fancy drilling,
Do Musquito netting (white) plain and checked
Do do (brown) do
Do Hessians Osnaburgs and Plantation Drilling,
Do White and brown Hollands, bleus and drabs,
Do Thread, tailors' and shoemakers', assorted,
Do Tapes, assorted.

Muslin and cotton goods, Bishop and Victoria lawns; Indiana and Swiss book, Soft and Swiss muslin, Swiss stripes, lace and cord cross bars, jaconets, cambric hdkfs, Madras do, Victoria cravats, sewed collars, edging, inserting, white and fancy musquito netting, apron checks, &c.
j24—1m SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse.

DRY GOODS

FROM THE NEW YORK AUCTIONS

(AT VERY REDUCED PRICES)

THE SUBSCRIBER, in consequence of the great sacrifices now making at the auctions, is enabled to offer to the Citizens and Strangers of New Orleans a new and extensive Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS at unprecedented low prices. He respectfully requests those in want of Goods to call and examine his stock, which will be shown with pleasure.

Just received by the late arrivals—Calicoes, a splendid assortment, from 6 to 12½ per yard, warranted fast colors; French Calicoes, yard wide, from 20 to 25 cts; Mousseline de Laine and Cashmere d'Ecosse, a large assortment, and to which have been added several cases from the wreck of the Alabama, all of which will be sold at about half the former prices; Rich Cashmere d'Ecosse from $4.00, $5.00, $6 and $8.00, all of which have been sold at double those prices; fine and good quality Mousseline de Laine 18¾ cts; superfine $2.50 to $3.75 per robe; new designs silk Chusans, 18¾ cts per yard, worth 50 cents; splendid Baregs de Laine, very low; Baregs and Balzarines, do; Satins—a splendid assortment of rich chameleon Brocade, Ombre, striped and figured, just opened, and of the newest styles and colors; Hosiery—a large quantity selling off, just opened—a case of rich Ball Robes.

C M SIMPSON, 51 Chartres st,
Corner of Customhouse st.

HOSIERY.—An assortment of English hosiery, consisting of opera and white hose and half do; cotton undervests and drawers; silk do. do., received per ship Chapeau, from Liverpool, for sale by
SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

RASPBERRY JUICE—10 cases from [illegible], Gooseberry Juice—10 do. do. for sale by
LOREILHE & Co,
corner of Royal and Customhouse

COLORED MUSLINS—A fine assortment of colored muslins, received from direct importation, and for sale by j22 P PEMBERT[illegible], 48 Toulouse

PRINCIPE SEGARS—Genuine Principe in store for sale by j27 J M CABALERO, 32 Old Levee

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JANY., 30 1845.

THE CONVENTION.

Yesterday, immediately after the reading of the minutes, the discussion of the eighth section of the second article was resumed.

Mr. DUNN spoke only that he might express his honest sentiments. He had no desire to display after listening to the brilliant orators who had preceded him. He had made no pledges prior to his election. He had not bound himself to play the part of an automaton. He had followed the discussion with a view to inform and enlighten his mind, and with perfect liberty of action.—He considered it a singular pretension on the part of some members to seek to convince their opponents even while their ears were closed hermetically against all arguments, save those which they themselves put forth. He would vote against the motion to strike out the two years. He was opposed to the property qualification, but believed, that while abolishing it, a prolonged residence should be adopted as a guarantee of safety. He hoped, too, that the principle of a general registration of voters would be clearly recognized, as he looked upon it as a salutary barrier against fraud. He trusted also, that with respect to naturalized citizens, the two years residence would date from the period of their naturalization.

Mr. BRENT felt confident that his opinions were those of a vast majority of the people of the section of country where he resided. He did not see why a delegate should hesitate to give pledges to his constituents. He did not regard himself as a representative of the entire State of Louisiana, but simply of the parish of Rapides; and knowing well the sentiments of his constituents, he believed himself bound to act in accordance with their opinions.

He argued that the rights of property should succumb to personal rights, such as liberty, and inasmuch as the latter rights governed and controlled our whole political organization. Much had been said of faulty and bad legislation, but all this had arisen under a restrictive constitution, in which the property qualification was incorporated. Under a liberal and democratic constitution bad legislation would not have taken place.—So that the whole argument on this point fell to the ground. He was himself a conservative, but in this sense only—viz, that he was in favor of preserving that provision in the old Constitution which fixes the time of residence at one year. If conservatism tended to restrict popular rights, he was no conservative.

He did not know why we should abrogate the property qualification with a view to the insertion of another equally restrictive and anti-liberal. He would not be in framing the Constitution, but removing in the same condition. He held that all men were equal, and there upon bounded forth into one of those very general but very unmeaning disquisitions upon liberalism, democracy, the progress of knowledge, &c., common to locofoco spouters.

Mr. DOWNS continued the debate in the spirit in which it commenced. He argued with his mentors that the basis of representation determined the [illegible] or rather the essence of the government. He wished it to be essentially free, without restraint, without conditions. He admitted the subject to be entrusted with difficulties inasmuch as it had been controverted for the last half century.

Conservatism was in his opinion merely relative expression. The conservatism of the present day is not that of former years, nor the conservatism of this country, that recognized in others. He thought for his part, that it was safest to follow the spirit of the age.

After some further remarks Mr. Downs read a declaration, address, and report made by him to the State Society, in the year 1839, to prove that his opinions were years ago the same and had undergone no change.—He then went on to argue that if taxation property were alone represented in the State, taxes would be far more onerous, and the expenses of the government much greater. He rejected with decided repugnance all ideas of a government based upon property, and contended on the contrary, that property was already too powerful, too influential.

The Convention then adjourned. Mr. Lewis has the floor to-day, and will doubtless make a sound, philanthropical and strong argument. He is one of the ablest men in the Convention.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the SENATE on the 20th instant the only event of interest was an attempt made by Mr. Foster to define his position in regard to the question of annexation.—His speech was brief and studiously non-committal, so that when it was concluded, it was scarcely possible to decide what were his exact views, or whether he would vote for any of the propositions for admitting Texas into the Union, now before the Senate. He is represented to have said that the resolutions lately passed by the General Assembly of Missouri in relation to annexation, were entitled to the highest respect; that he was not opposed to annexation, and that his opinions upon that question would be best gathered from a speech delivered by him at the last session—a part of which he read. He added that he concurred in the main in the resolutions adopted by the Missouri Legislature, and it gave him great satisfaction to corroborate their views.

The resolutions were received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, introduced a bill making compensation for pension agents.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Slidell, by unanimous consent, submitted a resolution which was adopted, with amendments, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to this House a statement showing the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage entered at and cleared for foreign ports from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans; the amount of revenue collected at said ports during the last fiscal year, with the expense of collecting; the numbers of inspectors, measurers, gaugers and markers now allowed by law and employed at the ports of New York and New Orleans during the fiscal year ending June, 1844; and whether, in his opinion, the number is sufficient to facilitate the collection of the revenue.

After some business of minor interest, the House resumed the consideration of the Texas question. Messrs. Haugnetty, Hudson and Marsh addressed the House, the first named member in favor of, and the others against annexation. Mr. Rhett obtained the floor, and the Committee rose and reported progress.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, usually well-informed writes as follows, under date of the 19th, in relation to Mexican, Texas and Oregon affairs:

It is stated, this evening, that despatches have been this day received from Mexico, which show that Santa Anna, though overpowered, is not yet entirely demolished; though hard pressed, he is still able to keep his enemies at bay.

The feeling of moderation towards Mexico which has been so strong here, seems to be giving place to a disposition to press our negotiations with her to an issue. I learn that it is contemplated to pass an act authorising the President to appoint a commission to examine the claims of our citizens upon Mexico, and make awards accordingly to the claimants; and, if the Mexican Government do not assent to the Treaty which is now before it, by the 1st of July next, to make a peremptory demand on Mexico for the payment.

The assent of Mexico to the Annexation of Texas is no longer insisted upon here, even by Mr. Benton. It is understood that Mr. Benton is exceedingly anxious that the project of Annexation should, in some form, be consummated at this session.

It was the intention of Mr. Ingersoll, as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, to move that the debate on the Annexation question be brought to a close on Thursday, the 23d inst., but the debate on the subject was interrupted by the proceedings on the duel, and on the defalcation of the Clerk.

A consultation was held, last night, by the friends of Annexation in the House, at which it was determined that the debate should be brought to a close on Saturday next. The result in the House is still uncertain.—We may learn to-morrow something more of the feeling at Albany on the subject. It is thought here that the Senators chosen will be Mr. Dickinson, now in the Senate, and a friend of Annexation, and Mr. Dix, whose opinions on the subject are as yet unknown.

Many of the New York democratic members may go for the measure, unless instructed to the contrary by the powers at Albany.

The resolutions introduced in the Legislature of Maine, in favor of Texas, have been laid on the table, and the loss of some votes for the measure will be the consequence.

It is now distinctly understood here that the Oregon negotiation has utterly failed of its object, and that we can make no terms with Great Britain in regard to this matter. Congress, as soon as this result shall be officially made known, will pass a bill for the occupation of the territory, and the protection of our citizens there.

The defaulting Clerk of the House is now under arrest, on a warrant issued by the Circuit Court of this District.

The Charleston *Courier* has received advices from Key West to the 17th inst, from which we extract the following:

KEY WEST, Jan. 1.—We are informed by a gentleman who came passenger in the brig B[illegible], from New York, that on the third day out they passed a full rigged brig with topmasts and spars hanging over her sides and the vessel apparently abandoned, there being no person in sight. The Billow passed near enough to distinguish the vessels name, the Elipa, but of what port it is not known.

JAN. 14.—The U. S. steamer Legare left this morning for the Tortugas, taking Engineers for the purpose of examining that place relative to its being fortified.

☞ A son of Major Barker, ex-comptroller of the Treasury, shot himself in the head at Washington, on the 20th inst. He is quite a youth, and his friends report that the act was entirely accidental.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

☞ Henry Placide, the *Placide*, who, paradoxical as it may appear, is at once king of fun and prince of pathos, is hourly expected, and will immediately commence an engagement at the St. Charles Theatre.

☞ Henry Phillips, the celebrated vocalist, who has given a number of concerts in the northern cities, with distinguished success, has arrived in our city, and will give his first concert on Friday evening next, at the Washington Armory Hall.

EXHIBITION OF THE PUPILS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The pupils of all the public schools of Municipality No. 2 will be assembled in the Presbyterian Church, Lafayette square, at half past ten o'clock this morning, to engage in the exercises of declamation, composition and vocal music. The public in general are invited to attend.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Booth will appear this evening in the character of Reuben Glenroy in the beautiful play of Town and Country.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The comedy of Money, in which Mrs. Vernon will sustain the character of Lady Franklin, is announced for this evening.

PEOPLE'S LYCEUM.—Professor McCauley will deliver a lecture this evening upon "Diffusion of Knowledge." The ladies are particularly invited to attend.

ASTRONOMY.—The Rev. C. K. Marshall will deliver his fourth lecture this evening, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—De Witt Clinton Ritchie, arrested by Captain Winter, as a fugitive from justice, and for having in his possession a slave named Jacob, supposed to be stolen, was yesterday brought before the Recorder for examination. Ritchie, it will be recollected, in company with one Solomon Cuild, escaped from the Baronne street prison during the month of May, 1843, a few days after a bill of indictment had been found against them in the U.S. Court, for bringing into this State from Texas a slave named Lewis, for the purpose of sale. It will be further recollected that after the slave had been handed over to the authorities of the State, and upon motion of the Attorney General, in the District Court confiscated and ordered to be sold, that the owner of the slave, residing in the parish of St. Mary, came into court and introduced testimony going to show that the slave Lewis was his property, and had been stolen by Ritchie and run into Texas; and praying that the order of confiscation and sale might be rescinded and his property restored to him, which was accordingly granted by the Court. The Recorder, wishing to consult with the U. S. District Attorney, caused Ritchie to be remanded back to prison to await a further examination.

At the time of his arrest, Ritchie had in his possession a deed of conveyance for the slave Jacob, aged 21 years, passed to him by Phillip Atkins, on the 11th of January, 1845, before E. C. Locke, notary public, at the town of Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides.

The negro states that he formerly belonged to a Mr. Atkins, of Montgomery, Ala., who gave him to his son as a body servant, and that he does not know by what means Ritchie obtained possession of him from young Atkins at Alexandria.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The District Attorney yesterday filed a bill of information against Francis Ebras, for harboring a runaway slave, the property of Widow Cavelier.

Josephine Chambers, charged with stealing $1,180, the property of P. Wilmot, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Adam Losset, charged with larceny.

Patrick McGinnis pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery, and was sentenced to 48 hours imprisonment.

George Gallisky, charged with larceny, was put on trial. The jury not being able to agree upon a verdict, were discharged from any further consideration of the case.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—A man named John Thomas, was yesterday brought before the Recorder, charged with breaking open the trunk of Capt. Edward Ryan on board of his sloop *Star*, lying at the Old Basin, and stealing therefrom $32 in silver. As the money was found upon the person of Thomas, at the time of his arrest, who also confessed that he had committed the robbery, the Recorder sent him without further investigation before the Criminal Court for trial.

An affidavit was filed by Mr. John Owen, of Mobile, setting forth that the 33 bales of cotton which were obtained in this city by John Powers, by means of forged letters, were the property of Wise & Co., of Aberdeen, Mi., and praying that the 33 bales shipped on board the ship Sultana, may be stored in the Lower Cotton Press.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. R. D. Owen, for important public documents.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.—We would call public attention to the Gallery of Paintings advertised in our paper. A spacious Saloon, No. 13 St. Charles street, has been erected for this purpose, and is now filled with numerous and splendid works of art, comprising every variety of subject, and adapted to every taste. We trust the public will not fail to inspect. They require no exaggerated eulogium or puff, and need only to be examined, to be properly appreciated.

☞ THE WHIGS of Boston have nominated WM. T. EUSTIS, Esq., for Mayor of that city. Mr. Eustis is both a Whig and American Republican. The Locofocos have nominated Peter T. Horner. The election was to take place on the 20th.

We have received from Messrs D. Baker & Co., 30 Camp street, a copy of the *Pictorial Reader* for the use of schools, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. It forms a neat little volume and appears to be admirably adapted for the instruction of the youthful mind.

THE LOCOFOCO MEMBERS of Congress held a caucus on the evening of the 18th instant, and agreed that the Texas debate should end on Saturday, the 25th, at two o'clock, and that the daily hour of meeting should be 11 instead of 12 o'clock. The latter resolution was carried into effect on the 20th instant. The general opinion in regard to the fate of the Annexation question in the House is, that the vote will be close, and the issue—doubtful.

☞ In pulling down an old house lately in the rue [illegible] Coudula at Algiers, three wooden crosses were found in the interior of the wall. This house, according to local tradition, was built about two hundred years ago, by a pacha named Ali. It appears probable that Christian slaves were employed in the work, and that they wished to place even in the habitation of the Mussulman master, the revered sign of their faith.

☞ The Red River *Republican* says: The river is "up and a coming," and no kind of a mistake. There is more than sufficient water in the channel for the largest boats afloat, and it is still rising as fast as could be desired.—We will have brisk times for a few weeks, at least, and we sincerely hope our steamboat friends may have no cause for complaint.

PROBABLE LIBERATION OF DORR.—The Providence *Transcript* of the 16th inst. states that the House of Representatives of Rhode Island passed an act that day to liberate THOMAS W. DORR, on condition that he should go before the Supreme Court and take the oath of allegiance to the State. The vote stood on the passage of the act, yeas 49, nays 13. The act was concurred in by the Senate the same afternoon. The Providence *Journal* adds: Every Dorrite but two in the House and three in the Senate, voted against it.

FROM CHINA.

The ship *Paul Jones* arrived at New York on the 19th inst, with two weeks later advices from the Celestial Empire. Among the passengers in the *Paul Jones* are Fletcher Webster and J. H. O'Donnell, of the American Embassy to China.

The principal news by this arrival is the ratification by the Emperor of the Treaty with America negotiated by the Hon. Caleb Cushing. It went into effect at Canton on the 20th September, so far as the Chinese are concerned.

In Canton some disturbances from riots had occurred. There were five French vessels of war at Canton. The French Minister was negotiating a treaty.

The American frigate *Brandywine* was at Canton when the *Paul Jones* left, and the sloop of war *St Louis* on the East coast of China. Officers and crews well.

The Emperor appears to detest the English most cordially, and has issued an edict against them, full of mouthy vaunting and invective. The Imperial rescript however seems to excite very little apprehension among the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, who having once established a foothold in that country, appear disposed to monopolize every thing they can can lay their grasp upon.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE BURNED.—The *Cincinnati Gazette*, of the 20th inst., has the following:

The College Edifice, on Walnut street, was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday. Its walls and a small portion of the roof, remain; but it is a complete wreck. It was one of the oldest public building in the city. It is uncertain how the fire caught. The building was occupied by the Cincinnati College, Dispensary, Mercantile Library, Sons of Temperance and various literary societies. But we are glad to say that most of the material and books belonging to these various societies were saved. The valuable library of the Mercantile Association, their works of art, the full length portraits of Wm. H. Harrison and Charles Hammond, were rescued without damage. This will be cause of general rejoicing.

WEATHER AND TRAVELLING AT THE NORTH.—The N. Y. *Courier & Enquirer* of the 20th inst. says:

The passengers from Boston, who left there on Friday evening, via Norwich, for N. York, intending to take the steamer Worcester, were detained by the heavy storm and did not reach Norwich before the departure of the boat at 4 A. M. on Saturday, and were compelled to take the Long Island train. The passengers who left Boston on Saturday for the Long Island road, reached Allen's Point about 10 o'clock at night, they were also detained by the heavy snow and ice upon the Boston and Worcester and Norwich roads. The whole, numbering nearly 200, were carried over in the steamer from Allen's Point to Greenport, and arrived yesterday (Sunday) morning, via Long Island Railroad. The gale is represented as being very severe; the boat was 2½ hours in crossing to Greenport, and the run into Brooklyn from thence was made in four hours. The news from the new steamer Cambria, if she reached Boston during yesterday, will be *expressed* over the Boston and Providence, Stonington and the Long Island Railroad, and may be here early this morning.

THE NEXT U. S. SENATE.

The gentlemen here named have been chosen U. S. Senators for six years from the 4th of March next:

Maine,	*John Fairfield*, re-elected.
Massachusetts,	DANIEL WEBSTER, vice *R. Choate*.
Rhode Island,	ALBERT C. GREENE, vice J. B. FRANCIS.
Connecticut,	JABEZ W. HUNTINGTON, re-elected.
Vermont,	SAMUEL S. PHELPS, do.
Pennsylvania,	*Daniel Sturgeon*, re-elected.
Delaware,	JOHN M CLAYTON, vice R. H. BAYARD
Maryland,	REVERDY JOHNSON, vice W. D. MERRICK.
Ohio,	THOMAS CORWIN, vice *Benjamin Tappan*.

Whigs in SMALL CAPITALS—Locos in *Italics*.

So far there is a nett Whig gain of one, but the States to elect are certain to overbalance it, viz:

New York—A Loco	in place of	N. P. TALLMADGE;
New Jersey—A Whig	"	MR. L. DAYTON;
Virginia—Doubtful,	"	WM. C. RIVES;
Mississippi—A Loco,	"	JOHN HENDERSON;
Tennessee—Doubtful,	"	E. H. FOSTER;
Indiana—Doubtful,	"	ALBERT S. WHITE;
Michigan—A Loco,	"	AUG'S. S. PORTER.

Here are three certain gains to Locofocoism, and a fair chance for three more. The next Senate is certain to stand 24 Whigs to 25 Locos, with the three doubtful States above noted to settle the preponderance. One of them gives a practical Locofoco majority as the Vice President, Dallas, has a casting vote in any case of a tie. There can be no reasonable doubt of a Polk majority in each House of Congress.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OFFICIAL REPORT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1845.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called 44 members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Messrs. Howell and Van Wickle.

Mr Gayarre submitted a petition of —— Henri, asking the House to enquire into [illegible] improvement of sugar making machines. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr Cole presented a petition from an individual wishing to dispose of his land by a lottery. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr Gayarre offered a joint resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to procure the repeal of an act of Congress limiting the number of the Customhouse inspectors, weighers and gaugers, so far as relates to New Orleans.

Mr Burthe asked the House to take up the resolution—The [illegible] reason was [illegible] advancing, one mother was [illegible].

The resolution was read a second time and adopted.

Mr Fisher offered a resolution requesting that every Thursday of each week should be devoted solely to the transaction of local business, to be taken up immediately after the reading of the journal. This rule (said Mr. B.) would greatly facilitate business. A similar rule had prevailed last year to the manifest advantage of the House.—The resolution was read a second time and amended by a proviso by Mr Stille that it should not interfere with the regular orders of the day. The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr Day, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an act for the prosecution and punishment of crimes therein mentioned, with amendments. Ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.—

The same member, in behalf of the same committee, introduced an act to change the time of holding the sessions of the Supreme Court of the Western District, in the town of Alexandria.

Mr Waterston reported a bill to adopt Mr Greiner's Digest of the Louisiana Code of Practice, with amendments. Ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr Perkins, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported [illegible] the petition of Chauncey C. [illegible] notary public, in [illegible] parish of Iberville, [illegible].

[illegible] for the relief of P. De[illegible].

Mr May asked [illegible] the Public Lands [illegible] to the 16th [illegible].

Mr Fuller answered that necessary investigations were [illegible] thus far retarded the report, but it would be made in a few days.

Mr Peck gave notice of an act to erect a certain [illegible] the Police Jury of Franklin; an act giving to a private ferry [illegible] privileges in the parish of Catahoula on [illegible].

Mr Nabatte gave notice of an act to appropriate a certain sum [illegible] of the foundation of the Avoyelles Gazette.

Mr Lozier introduced an act to amend an act providing for the more efficient collection of taxes in the parish of Jefferson.

Mr Perkins gave notice of an act to establish a general registry law.

Mr Corlay introduced an act granting the privilege of a ferry on Bayou Black, in Terrebonne. Referred to a select committee.

Mr Winchester, by leave, reported back the bill relative to [illegible] without an amendment, and [illegible].

Mr [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] printed.

Mr Texada [illegible] act [illegible]. This motion was, on motion of Mr Winchester, laid on the table subject to the call of the House, in order that the privilege may be extended to a different [illegible] bill was then made the special order of the day for Friday, after the reading of the Journal.

Mr Gazie introduced an act to appropriate money for certain purposes. The subject was referred to the [illegible] and placed [illegible] to the sergeant at arms. Referred to [illegible] on [illegible].

Mr [illegible] for the [illegible] of the several acts relative to the [illegible] of the parish of Jefferson.

The [illegible] from the State Engineer, communicating the [illegible] in compliance with the [illegible] of the Legislature [illegible] the navigation of the [illegible] work. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The [illegible] communication from the Recorder of the Land Office, [illegible] accounts from several [illegible] for the publication of the Governor's proclamation [illegible]. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Orders of the Day.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce and revise the fees of the Bills of the State.

On motion of Mr Morgan, the House took up the bill to establish a Free School System in this State, and referred it to the Committee on Public Education.

The Fee Bill was then again taken up. An additional section was offered by Mr Conrey, allowing the Sheriffs compensation not exceeding $300 for extra services in criminal prosecutions, at the discretion of the Court. Mr May moved to lay it on the table. On this question the vote stood—yeas 19, nays 20. The Speaker voted with the minority; whereupon the question arose as to whether this vote carried the motion to lay on the table. To cut short the difficulty, Mr Ray who had voted in the majority, moved a reconsideration, and the motion prevailed.

Mr Parham then renewed the motion to lay the section, with all the amendments, on the table. The motion prevailed—yeas 21, nays 18.

Mr Cruzat then moved to recommit the bill. Discussion arose on every item, and proved the difference of opinion existing respecting it. The bill required to be properly digested.

Mr Marks considered that this objection would apply to every Fee Bill. There were gentlemen on the floor who would go for raising the Fee Bill and others who were in favor of lowering any bill. He opposed the motion.

Mr Davigne believed that secrecy was in general opposed to the Officers of Justice, but we should not, therefore, cherish such prejudices. He approved the bill in some respects, but disapproved it in many others. He therefore wished that the subject should be referred to a Special Committee, in order that its revision might be arranged so as to suit the whole House. If the present bill were insisted on, he would vote against it.

Mr Ray could not see the propriety of such reference. It had already passed the ordeal of one committee, and two of the principal sections had been adopted. Are committees could have no other object than to kill the bill. He therefore opposed the motion. The bill had been under advisement for three days and had been discussed and thoroughly understood.

Mr. Parham opposed the reference on the same ground. This was a dying effort to kill the bill. Many such efforts had been made during its progress by the enemies of the bill, and this was the last one. The bill had been thoroughly and well discussed, and could not but be comprehended by both sides.

Mr. Lovegrove was in favor of the motion. A judicious reduction met his approbation, but one of 50 per cent was oppressive and unjust. The Sheriffs never made more than $3,000, and by the proposed reduction would receive only $1,500. This struck him as iniquitable in the extreme. He trusted the bill would be recommitted.

Mr. Roth was likewise in favor of recommitting. No fee item had been presented on [illegible] the original bill. This was proved by the fact that suggestions were [illegible] on every step and were adopted. He was informed by Judge Dorr that an attempt had been made by him to reduce the fee bill, but it had been killed by the influence of the public officers in New Orleans. By reference to the journal, the method upon which the bill had been based could be discovered, and a proper and just fee bill probably framed.—There was nothing satisfactory in the present method.

Mr. May maintained that the Committee had carefully compared the bill with other bills, and especially with those of Mississippi and Alabama, and that even with the reductions inserted in the bill before the House, it was still higher than those of those States. He contended that the bill was well understood by all—that it was impossible to reduce the enormous fees by which the people were oppressed, and of which they complained all over the State. To send the bill back was to smother it, and then we would get no reduction at all. Let it take its course. Why should it be sent back to be killed? Why should the people be deprived of what they demanded of the hands of the Legislature? What should the poor be ground down to enrich the public officers? Why should the system of extortion and inequality be maintained, which requires a two months' labor sometimes, to pay for a single piece of writing. There was no equality of justice in the system.

Mr. Baudet denied that the bill was well understood. He, for one, did not understand it. The bill had undergone many reductions and modifications. Now he was in favor of the principle, he wished the proposed reduction based upon some correct system. The fee bill now in existence had been well digested, and understood by the legislature which passed it. Let this bill be taken as a principle, and a reduction of 25 or 30 per cent be made, but not here 25 per cent, and there 100 per cent. This cutting down was altogether irregular and capricious. He would like to have the advice of the judiciary committee on the subject. The Chairman of that committee, he was well known, expressed himself opposed to the bill and had wished to lay it on the table. He had great confidence in that gentleman's experience.

Mr. Taylor's patience was getting absolutely exhausted. We had been nearly a week deliberating on this bill, quarrelling over 2s and 6 cents. At this rate the session would be interminable. There were more over 100 bills on the Clerk's table, some of them doubtless important. If the bill were recommitted it would be returned, discussed, and another 6½ cent quarrel, and we would get home when the yellow fever came. He liked the bill but thought it wrong to force it upon those Parishes whose representatives were opposed to it.

Mr Davignon withdrew his motion.

Mr. Marks presented an additional section relating to the fees of Parish Judges, but withdrew it until his section could be printed.

Mr. Davignon offered a section relative to the Marshal of the City Court. Ordered to be printed. Mr. Waterston offered another, which was likewise ordered to be printed.

The 3rd section, which refers to the penalty imposed upon public officers who do not keep posted up in their offices copies of the fee bill, was adopted with a slight amendment by Mr. Dawney.

The 4th section refers to the fees to which Notary Public and Parish Judges acting as Notary Public shall be entitled. It was taken up in its turn.

Mr. Burthe questioned the propriety of so reducing the fees of the Notaries of New Orleans, as it would starve every one of them. They had been created by the bushel, and one half did not make enough to pay the expenses of their offices. He moved to amend the section so as to exclude Notaries from its operation. The Notaries in the country were pretty much in the same condition as those in the city.

Mr. Marks was much obliged to the gentleman for his liberality. The consequence of his amendment would be that the Parish Judge would have to do the business of the Notary much lower than the Notary himself. As to the redundancy of Notaries that was no fault of the Legislature. If the Governor created a hundred more, should we on that account pass laws to increase their fees, in order that they might all live.

Mr. Burthe's motion was laid upon the table.

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

☞ In publishing yesterday the Official Report of the Debates in the Senate on Monday last, in consequence of a transposition of matter, the speeches of Messrs. Harmanson and Slidell were so mingled, as to become in a measure, unintelligible. We republish them this morning in a corrected form. The mistake, of course, occurred inadvertently.

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY, January 27, 1845.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The President submitted a statement from the Secretary of State and Treasurer, exposing the condition of the banks which on motion of Mr Slidell, was ordered to be printed.

Mr Dupre asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from St Tammany—Mr Edwards.

Order of the Day.

An act to create the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Mr Slidell said that the first section was not material to the principles of the bill. He would nevertheless, take the occasion to develope the design of the bill. He said that he was as much opposed to granting acts of incorporation as any one. He considered them generally dangerous, particularly those conferring banking privileges. They ought to be looked upon with distrust. But he thought some difference ought to be made between banking in operations and incorporations of insurance companies. There were no longer insurance companies in the city, because of foreign insurance companies. These latter amounted to four or at least he should judge that this was the number, from the amount of [illegible] derived from them, which was about [illegible] dollars. That was his present opinion. It had been found in the Treasurer's report for some time, and which he would [illegible] the precise amount. The question now would be whether it were better to leave the business of the community to be done by these insurance companies or by incorporated companies of our own. It is to be done to our own [illegible]. The [illegible] to be made. As an [illegible] the bill which has a [illegible] of persons [illegible] in regard to insurance [illegible] He was not [illegible] to [illegible] that these companies [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] adequate for [illegible] of property. He [illegible] which [illegible] amount [illegible] there are few men in [illegible] of New Orleans. In the course of [illegible] the [illegible] insurance in the city. [illegible] but [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] by those [illegible] was to [illegible] He [illegible] The argument of [illegible] that [illegible] He [illegible] in their [illegible] it was not [illegible] would be [illegible] companies [illegible]. [illegible] but the [illegible] of [illegible] He [illegible] argument [illegible] the [illegible] companies [illegible] The [illegible] at the [illegible] were, he believed, [illegible].

From the want of capital here it was not to be expected that individuals would associate in similar manner. And unless certain privileges were accorded, they would not be allowed for the purposes of insurance.

It was very evident, that we want sufficient capital for that purpose, inasmuch as insurance was a profitable one if capital existed, it would have found its way if this channel.

With proper restrictions, no evils could arise from according this charter, [illegible] seems to him that the essential elements of this question would be successful. There were but two which he considered the principal ones. He offered them in forming the several sections. If upon examination the doubts might arise [illegible] suggested the different propositions, he would they would be debated in the Senate—but there were many who were not prepared for running this at the outside. He would rather that it be fully [illegible] was ready to hear it, and to give it its proper weight.

Mr Harmanson said that he rose with some hesitation to oppose the progress of the bill, inasmuch as he felt not fully [illegible] to expose the evils that lurked insidiously under it. It was sufficient that it was the recommencement of the same system of imposition that had but just expired.

If he were to amend the title he would call it an act incorporating a General Insurance Company. Not satisfied with asking extraordinary privileges for the purpose of insurance, and having in fact no real capital, it assumed banking privileges. If it had nothing tangible to sustain it, it was like [illegible] there is nothing resembling the [illegible] of former times.

To exhibit what true banking properties are, would be the bill a striking fact. They assume to go into operation with a nominal capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and at any time they intend to raise two hundred thousand dollars upon [illegible] that was [illegible] the ten per cent of [illegible] is a [illegible] [illegible] they [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] stocks [illegible].

What drove him so strangely worthy of remark was the haste with which the bill was put [illegible]. The people were in Convention. Some members of both bodies were members of another. The district was to send [illegible] representing in the body had five delegates and other [illegible] should not [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] of [illegible] deciding [illegible] the constitution of all [illegible] monopolies. [illegible] was the propriety of treating in such haste. Are the people never to be relieved from the importunities of these incorporations? It is this gambling and swindling never to be arrested. [illegible] Senator to resist its passage, even if it were just in principle. Mr Harmanson, would [illegible] in this [illegible] and abridge the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] of ten thousand dollars, and [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] profitable, it would not fail to have one or more [illegible] of the state. He is [illegible] the [illegible]—the [illegible] would [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible].

This will [illegible] a bill who were [illegible] and who expected to derive [illegible] from [illegible].

The class whose interests it was intended exclusively to promote, had already sufficient advantage. It was not in a low [illegible] to [illegible] very [illegible]. Whatever they [illegible] had to [illegible] if they [illegible]. [illegible] to the [illegible] those [illegible] in their own [illegible] were decidedly opposed to it.

TUESDAY, January 28th, 1845.

On motion of Mr. Dupre, the Senate took up the bill from the House of Representatives authorising the Church Wardens of the Church of St. Louis, in New Orleans to be incorporated.

Mr. Slidell, with leave, moved an act authorising Notaries Public to [illegible] certain oaths.

On motion of Mr. Slidell, the rules were dispensed and it was taken up on its second reading, and after some discussion it was finally passed.

Mr. Declouet presented a petition from a number of inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Mary and St. Martin, asking for the creation of a new parish to be called the Parish of Iberia. At the same time, he took occasion to present another petition from other citizens.

On his motion, these several petitions were referred to a Special Committee of three, to examine and report thereon, as the President appointed Messrs. Declouet, Dupré and Labauve to compose it.

The Senate took up the bill granting the exclusive privilege [illegible] ferry at [illegible] Cut-Off in the [illegible] B. Syme, concurred in by the House with amendments.

The Senate took up the bill to confirm the act to incorporate the German Protestant Church and Congregation of New Orleans, and passed the same.

On motion the Senate went into Executive Session, and the doors being opened, they adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1845.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Slidell observed that though he had no resolution to offer, yet he desired to make a remark with regard to the manner in which the official report of the debates of the Senate is made in the Bee of this day. The newspaper contains a report of the debates on a bill to charter an insurance company. It would be a very serious subject of criticism, should make remarks utterly inconsistent with themselves. In this attitude, as said he was placed by the report contained in the Bee of to-day. His remarks and those of another Senator being confounded, and the whole attributed to himself. These mistakes placed members in a very awkward attitude, and he noticed them in the hope that there would be greater accuracy in future.

Messages from the House.

Act to amend the act relative to judicial advertisements, in the 9th judicial district, and in the Parishes therein mentioned.

This bill dispenses with the publication of judicial advertisements and mentions in the French language.

On motion of Mr. Moriney the rules were dispensed and it passed.

Act to discontinue certain election precincts and to establish others in the parish of De Soto.

On motion of Mr. Marshall the rules were dispensed and it passed.

Act for the relief of Gustave Delamare, Notary Public of the parish of Pointe Coupee.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the rules were dispensed and it passed.

Resolutions requesting our delegation in Congress to use their efforts to procure a law to prevent frauds upon the naturalization law.

Read for the first time.

Mr. Declouet presented a resolution that during the absence of Judge Briant, the duties of the parish judge be devolved on Pierre C. Briant.

On his motion the rules were dispensed and said resolution passed.

On motion the Senate went into executive session, and the doors being opened the Senate adjourned.

☞ We beg to call the attention of the Public to the sale of Real Estate located in the best parts of the Second Municipality for Private Dwellings, which will be sold on liberal terms This Day, at Banks' Arcade, by J. A. Beard & Co. The Lots to be sold are worthy the attention of purchasers. See Advertisement. j30

LATEST DATES.

BOSTON	Jan 17	LONDON	Dec 17
NEW YORK	Jan 18	LIVERPOOL	Dec 17
PHILADELPHIA	Jan 18	PARIS	Dec 17
WASHINGTON	Jan 19	HAVRE	Dec 16
BALTIMORE	Jan 20	MEXICO	Dec 29
CHARLESTON	Jan 22	TAMPICO	Dec 12
CINCINNATI	Jan 17	VERA CRUZ	Jan 6
LOUISVILLE	Jan 18	HOUSTON	Jan 1
HAVANA	Jan 4	GALVESTON	Jan 1

SAILING DAYS OF THE STEAM SHIPS.

	FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM BOSTON
Cambria	Jan 4	Feb 1

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Aberdeen—Per ship Spring—731 bls cotton.

Havre—Per ship Cygnet—1295 bls cotton.

New York—Per ship Sultana—314 bls cotton 446 hhds sugar 446 bbls lard 112 do tallow 126 do pork 196 do seed 210 do molasses 13 do lard 100 do molasses 13 do lard 40 1424 kegs lard 15 bbls and 45 bls straw 21 do candles 20 do hides 2 do oil 100 [illegible] 226 hides 1 bale skins 6 [illegible] 1 bbl beeswax and sundries.

Liverpool—Per ship Geo Vernie—1537 bls cotton 15 bbls sugar 19 tcs tallow 474 hides.

Boston—Per ship Norfolk—1700 bls cotton 97 bags feathers 26 bls hemp 12 do wool 46 bbls and 1202 hides 19 bbls seed 16 do flour 5 cks ginseng 1 do wax 11 bbls castor oil 6 do linseed oil 79 kegs sausage skins 2 casks and 26 bbls tallow 14 bxs cocoa 15 dowel stones and sundries.

Savannah—Per brig Josephine—33 hhds sugar 219 bbls molasses 100 do whiskey 300 pcs bagging 2 bbls lard 21 kegs [illegible]

Galveston—Per steamship Jno S McKim—76 bags coffee 100 do salt 2 half pipes and 9 bbls brandy [illegible] iron &c.

Providence, R I—Per brig Areximo—[illegible]

Philadelphia—Per ship Edwina—[illegible] bls [illegible] hhds [illegible] hides and 478 bbls pork 797 bbls [illegible] 14 hhds and 16 cks bacon 130 hhds sugar 8 [illegible] 26 cks bulk meat 50 bbls castor oil 70 bbls [illegible] do molasses 70 bls hemp 30 kegs sausage skins 3 casks and 30 [illegible] raisins.

St. Louis—Per steamer Superb—5 pipes gin and sundries.

Boston—Per brig Harriet—313 hhds 117 tcs and 100 bbls molasses.

St. Marks and Newport—Per sloop Bello—10 sks salt 60 [illegible] flour 60 do whiskey 30 do molasses 10 do pork 7 casks bacon.

Pensacola—Per schr. Cornelia—100 bbls cement 100 do sundries.

St. Louis—Per steamer St Louis—Foreign mdse and sundries.

IMPORTS.

Boston—Per ship Waldron—Assorted mdse.

Boston—Per ship Angelo—Assorted mdse.

Rio de Janeiro—Per barque Inca—5000 bags coffee to [illegible]

Philadelphia—Per ship Allegheny—Assorted mdse.

Liverpool—Per ship Arabella—Assorted mdse.

New York—Per ship Atalanta—Assorted mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Yazoo City—Per steamer M B Hamer—[illegible] bales cotton Ward, Jones & co 163 T J Read, Son & co [illegible] 8 Parcell 9 Brander, Williams & co 56 Ritchie & Logan 7 Forstall [illegible] [illegible] 106 Anderson Carr & co [illegible] Rolton & Allen 3 Franklin & Henderson 45 8 Byrne & co [illegible] Smith & Carr 31 V & L G Galloway 14 Kelly & Robinson [illegible] TH [illegible] & co 74 [illegible] & Bender [illegible] Dawn Coddy & co 11 M Green [illegible] 33 Payne & Harrison [illegible] Hooper & Mayre [illegible] McMahon Trotter's Hearsall [illegible] Moon Titus & co 66 Jas Bertout 5 Greyson & Lum [illegible] R Nugent [illegible] Buckner & Stanton [illegible] Dick & Hill—1257 bales.

Columbus, Ark—Per steamer Duncan—[illegible] bls cotton G W Packard [illegible] M White & co 148 Payne & Harrison 113 Pone & Hill 1[illegible] Pilcher & Reybarn 134 Varley & Beck 20 Rowan & Stanton 78 Currie, Watt & co [illegible] Y & L G Galloway 52 W M Lambeth 16 Kelly & [illegible] Fowler, Lamsden & Gray [illegible] W Laughton & co [illegible] J G Greer 21 McDowell & Peck 12 Brander, Williams & co 6 Franklin & Henderson 8 Ricks & Payne & Greer & McDougald 10 Allison, Allen & co [illegible] & co 3 W Davidson & co 29 Davis & Geines 23 Fearn, Grenshaw & [illegible] 11 R Nugent 1 T J Read, Son & co 2 J P [illegible] Hewitt Heran & Co 6 J W Arthur & co 3 [illegible] Boyce & [illegible] 31 J H Moore & co 297 Ward [illegible] & co [illegible] 1807 bls—2 bls hemp 1 do whiskeys T J Read, Son & co [illegible] box mdse Tufts & Hobart 1 hhd corn do Burke, Watt & co.

Lafourche—Per steamer Music—19 hhds sugar [illegible] 50 hhds sugar 134 bbls molasses 26 Ferguson Bogert & Foley 14 bbls molasses Ringgold & [illegible] 90 hhds sugar Latorees [illegible] bbls molasses Druilhet & Montemat 24 do 6 hhds sugar G Lanaux [illegible] Kumpra & Mayre 16 d Brander, Williams & [illegible] 50 bbls molasses Burke, Watt & co 6 hhds sugar 2 [illegible] V Allain [illegible] Cobb & co [illegible] & Burger & co 12 hhds [illegible] W & Montgomery [illegible] J E Coignet 1 bbl [illegible] W R Mount [illegible] David [illegible] & [illegible] molasses [illegible] & [illegible] shell from to owners on board.

Memphis—Per steamer Eclipse—2441 bales cotton to sundry consignees.

Mobile—Per steamer Montezuma—6 [illegible] cotton to order.

St Martinsville—Per steamer Vera—117 bls cotton Fellowes & [illegible] 50 do Buckner & co 28 do [illegible] [illegible] molasses P J [illegible].

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Arabella from Liverpool—J McGregor & co, L A Barnes, [illegible] Day, Wood & co, Burn & [illegible] A & D Simonin & co, J Parlow & [illegible] [illegible], Wm Stewart, Fowell & Peck, [illegible] Whitney, W H Avery, Bolton & Greenwood, Duncan & [illegible] & co, A Gordon, Wylie & co, Lyall & Davidson, [illegible] & co, order.

Per ship Allegheny, from Philadelphia—Massey & Black, Lippincott & Jaudon, J W Barriere & co, H Ashbridge, Lindsey & [illegible], Latorees & Johnson, E Samuel, J Hay, Wood, Terry, Thompson & Tubent, Kinsman & Dyer, Dove & Pierson, J Owens, J M Kennedy, B C Adams, J P Moore & co, J M Morgan, M Warte & co, order.

Per ship Angelo from Boston—J Macready & co, W Metcalf & co, A Emanuel, J B Breen & co, Wagner & Allen, J Frasier, Vial & co, Craig, Jones, Woodall, Dillon, M Brown, J G Marks, Marsh, [illegible] & co, Moss, Franklin & Henderson, Hartwell, Kidder & Carman, [illegible] & Ellmaker, A Hill, J L White, E W Fersch, D Felt & co, Meeker, Lewis & co, J [illegible], J A Walker, T Barrett, Bogert & Foley, W Dunn, Hills & Hunt, Hobson & Tiblet, [illegible], Jellman, Montrose & Mellwell, J Gilroy, [illegible] & L Levy, Emerson & Todd, Eastland & Green, R Kerr, L Walter, D [illegible], N A Young, Andrews & Bros, Stone & co, A Munroe, Buchanan & [illegible] Robertson & co, H Booth, Thornton & McGrath, Gerda & co, J Puigconge, Fosdick & Bro, E W Kinsom, Mark, Day, Brander & co, [illegible] & McGill, Wilmot, Hay & Goodrich, B V Lord, A Adam, Estelow & Stewart, D Bradford & co, A Jacob, Sarah & [illegible], Aborn & co, H J [illegible], Bill, King & co, J Bellow & co, J Greeney & co, Clark, Aiken & co, Meeks & Keating.

Per ship Waldron, from Boston—W Metcalf, H Ferris, E B Smith, Tobias Hobart, J R Shaw & co, R [illegible] Robertson, Richer & Pearson, A Grant, Norcross & Fosdick, C Simpson, Mitchell & Loup, order.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Spring, Hamilton, for Aberdeen, — [illegible] Moss
Ship Cygnet, Heard for Liverpool, — J P Whitney & co
Ship Sultana, Benner, for New York, — A Cohen
Ship General Veazie, Goddard, for Liverpool, — J P Whitney & co
Ship Norfolk, Elliott, for Boston, — Kidder & Parker
Ship Edwina, W[illegible], for Philadelphia, — [illegible]
Brig Josephine, A[illegible], for Savannah, — Hyslop & [illegible]
Brig Areximo, [illegible], for Providence, — [illegible]
Brig Harriet, Gardner, for Boston, — A Kearney & co
Schr Caroline, Armstrong, for Pensacola, — T C Twichell
Sloop Bello, Saunders, for St Marks and Newport, — T E [illegible]enberger
Steamship Jno S McKim, Peck, for Galveston, — L Dobbs
Steamer Superb, Frost, for St Louis, — [illegible]
Steamer St Louis, Ambuhl, for St Louis, — Brandon, Woods & co, master

ARRIVED.

Towboat Shotherner, Whoa, fm the Passes—brought up ships Allegheny, Atalanta and Archelaus.

Towboat Phoenix, Annable, from the Passes—towed down and to sea ship Tyrian brought up ship Tippecanoe and [illegible] [illegible] and Inca and Hope.

Towboat Persian, Riddle, from the Passes—towed down and to sea ships Trenton & Mississippi—brought up ship Waldron and Trenton.

Ship Waldron, Ludever, 17 ds fm Boston to master.

Ship Angelo, Clarkson, 18 days from Boston to Hubb & Woodruff—1st my.

Ship Allegheny, Shankland, 26 days fm Philadelphia to J A Ashbridge—1st my.

Ship Atalanta, Raymond, 20 days fm New York to Harrod & Craine [illegible] Moody—1st my.

Ship Arabella, Beutelle, 41 days fm Liverpool to master—3d my.

Ship [illegible]ance, Gray, 6 days fm Havana in ballast—to master—1st my.

Barque Inca, Buxton, 5[illegible] ds fm Rio de Janeiro to Schmidt & co—1st my.

Barque Hope, Moore, 5 days from Havana in ballast to master—1st my.

Steamer M B Hamer, Wright, fm Yazoo City.

Steamer Denizen, Stinson, fm Columbia.

Steamer J I Day, Reynolds, from Mobile.

Steamer Montezuma, [illegible], fm Mobile.

Steamer Eclipse, Wallace, from Memphis.

Steamer Nova Dublin, [illegible], fm Martinsville.

Steamer Music, Streck, fm Lafourche.

MEMORANDA.

☞ Ship Waldron reports—On 26th instant, off Key West sighted a ship, on [illegible] 14 [illegible] be a British vessel, at anchor, with wreckers around her, from appearance had been ashore some time and [illegible] a part of her cargo.

PORT OF HAVANA.

☞ Capt Moore, of the barque Hope, reports no ships and 5 brigs in the port of Havana; no freights in market.

SPOKEN.

By the barque Hope, on the 22d inst, inside of the Moro Castle, brig Pilot, Moore, fm Portland.

COASTWISE PORTS.

New York, Jan 17—Cld, brig Virginia, Cooper, NOrleans; 18th—Cld, ship Yazoo, Wilvey, do; Cld, brig William Crowell, do; 19th—arr, ship Louisa, Leavett, do; ship Louisville, Hunt, do; below, brigs Ann Smith and Chinchilla, do.

Boston, Jan 16—Arr, ship Captain, Torrey, NOrleans; ship Martha, Snow, do; ship Meguntirook, [illegible], do; ship [illegible] Taylor, Burnell, do; barque Iris [illegible], do; 17th—Cld, barque Rochelle, Huckings, do; 17th—arr, ship Sarah Parker, Cutter, do; 15th—arr, Venice, Salter, do.

Baltimore, Jan 19—Sld, barque Catharine, Wingate, NO.

INTERIOR PORTS.

At Cincinnati, for this port—Steamer Yorktown, to leave [illegible] Louis Philippe, do; Empress, do; Dr Franklin, do; Hardtimes and Express Mail, 20th.

At Louisville, for this port—Steamer Nathan Hale to leave on the 21st; American Eagle and Champion, 23d; Queen of Orleans and Kate Aubrey, 23d.

FOREIGN PORTS.

[For ship Archelaus, arrived at this port.]

Loading at Liverpool for NOrleans, Dec 14—Lord Ashburton, Brown; Elizabeth, Birclay; Republic, Jackson; Argyle, Welsh, Lehigh, Young; Thistle, Turner.

Cleared at Liverpool for NOrleans, Dec 15—Margaret Pryce; Hero of Odon, McGaragher.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
JANUARY 29, 1845.

Cotton continues in very good demand at the advanced prices quoted yesterday. The business to-day has reached 4,500 bales, and there is very little offering. We may expect the steamer's news to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.		TENNESSEE AND N ALA.	
Interior,	3½ @ 4	Trash and Inferior,	
Ord. to Good Ord.	4 @ 4½	Ordinary	
Middling	5 @ 5¼	Middling	
Good Middling	5½ @ 6	Good Middling	
Middling Fair	6¼ @ 6¾	Middling Fair	
Fair	6¾ @ 7	Fair	
Good Fair	7¼ @ 7½	Good Fair	
Good & Fine	[illegible] @ [illegible]	Good and Fine	

Exchange is very firm at former rates. We quote London 8½@9½ per cent premium. Paris 5f.26¼@5f.30. New York 60 days 1¼@1½ per cent discount; Checks par @½ per cent discount.

☞ CARD—For CINCINNATI.—The good, safe and fast running passenger steamer QUEEN OF THE WEST, Capt. Brickie, will leave for the above and intermediate ports THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P.M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN.
j30 44 Poydras

☞ Neither the Captain or consignee of the Brit. ship INDEPENDENCE, Capt. McCappin, will be accountable for debts of the crew.
WM MURE,
j28 23 Royal

☞ NOTICE—The following persons, consignees per ship Orleans from New York, will please make their residence known to the discharging Clerk—J. Newlin, J. Phelan & Co, Richards & Russell, Simonfield & Bach.
j27 AARON COHEN, 9 Commons

☞ The consignees of 61 nests of empty casks to order per ship ORLEANS from New York will please make themself known to the discharging Clerk.
j27 AARON COHEN, 9 Common

☞ The ship ORLEANS, from New York, S. Sears, master, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.
j27 AARON COHEN, 9 Common

W. HENRY PHILLIPS will have the honor of presenting his first CONCERT on Friday Evening next, at the Washington Armory Hall. Admission $1.
☞ For particulars see small bills. j30

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST—on Tuesday, 28th instant in the evening, TWO NOTES wrapped together, one for $600 an the other for $[illegible] to the 1st Municipality, between Conti and Orleans sts., on Bourbon or Royal.

The above reward will be given to whoever will return said notes to this office. j30 1t

SALES AT AUCTION.

DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 46 Chartres Street, New Orleans.

☞ Particular attention given to shelf and package sales of all goods.

☞ Liberal advances will be made upon all goods deposited for sale. j24

☞ STATE LANDS—The sales of State Lands will be continued every day at 12 o'clock, M. and each succeeding day, until the whole quantity remaining unsold shall have been offered. j13

BY F. R. PETITPAIN,

THIS DAY, 30th instant, will be sold at ten o'clock, at his Auction Room, No. 136 Chartres street,
An assortment of black and blue cloth, fancy tweeds, cassimeres. A general assortment of dry goods. j30

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

WILL be sold on Thursday, 30th instant, at half past 4 o'clock, on the Levee, in front of James Titus', No. 76 Old Levee, by order and under the direction of the Port Wardens.

Rigging and Sails stripped from the Schooner H. A. Bekroat, Captain Stafford, from St. Marks, Fa., sold for account of whom it may concern.
Terms, Cash.

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 30 inst, at half past 10 o'clock, at the Customhouse Stores, 31 Bienville st., 6 [illegible], 1 cask socket spades, 1 ck curry combs, 1 cask [illegible], 1 cask tying pans, locks, &c. and 1 cask, containing bonnets, candlesticks, butter tryers, vices, &c., damaged on the voyage of importation on board ship Mary [illegible], from Liverpool, sold for account of whom it may concern.
Terms, Cash. j30

BY GENEVAL & LABUZAN.
Stock in trade of Cabinet Makers.

WILL be sold at auction on Thursday the 30th inst, at 10 o'clock, at No. 141 Tchoupitoulas street. The whole stock in trade of furniture, comprising, armoirs, bedsteads, cotts, mattrasses, chairs, sofas, &c., &c. Sold without reserve, to close a copartnership.
Terms—Cash. j27

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD—Lost—A note drawn by F. Gallier to the order of Caroline Germain for the sum of $[illegible] [illegible] August 1, 1844, and bearing interest at 10 per cent per annum from date until paid, duly paraphed ne varietur by A Chiapella, notary public, under date of 2d December 1844.

The public is cautioned against receiving or tendering said note. Five dollars reward will be given to the finder on returning said note to the fancy store, corner St Charles and Poydras. j30 3t

HEAD QUARTERS,
New Orleans, January 28, 1845.

GENERAL ORDER No. 11.

AN election will be held on the first Saturday in May next (The 1st Division L. M.) for the purpose of electing a Major General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major General E. Bossier.

The polls will be opened from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., at such places as designated in each Brigade, viz:

1st Brigade at Vermillionville
2d do at Alexandria
3d do at Natchitoches
4th do at Monroe
5th do at Vidalia

By order of the Commander in Chief.
J A ARMANT, Adj. and Insp. General.

PEOPLE'S LYCEUM.

THE fourth of a series of sixteen conversational lectures before the above institution, will delivered on this (Thursday) evening, Jan. 30th, at 7 o'clock, at the Temperance Hall, 92 Conti street, by Dr Macauly, of the Polytechnic School. Admittance [illegible]. Subject—The Diffusion of Knowledge.

Teachers of schools with their pupils, and the public, particularly ladies, are respectfully invited to attend.
M M COHEN, President.
A Bredin [illegible], Secretary. j30

JEFFERSON ACADEMY.

MR. LORD having taken the premises recently occupied by Mr. Buffet, begs to inform the parents of his pupils and the public that his establishment in Exchange Passage will be transferred to Bourbon street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, about the 10th February, or as soon as the repairs which the house is now undergoing are finished.

With this change an extended plan of instruction will be pursued. The Latin and Greek languages will be at Parents wishing to replace their sons in the [illegible] please apprise him of their intention at Jefferson Academy, 37 Exchange Passage.

Arrangements will be made for the immediate reception of [illegible] and half boarders.

DANCING ACADEMY

BY J. DEVOTI,

LESSONS OF THE POLKA.

A class for dancing and waltzing, is open at Mr. Devoti's residence, No 129 Chartres st., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock P. M. Lessons of the Polka will be given on the same evening at 8 o'clock.

A class at the Armory of the Washington Battalion will be opened every Tuesday at half-past 4 o'clock, and every Saturday at 1 o'clock. The pupils of that class will pay $8 per month. All characteristic dances to [illegible].

Mr. D. will give private lessons at the pupil's residence. [illegible] to the privileges of dancing at the following institutions:

Mr. Grima's, No 20 Bourbon st.
Misses Allain, corner Carondelet and St. Joseph
[illegible] Royal and Toulouse.
[illegible], No 247 Camp st.
[illegible] Ursulines.
[illegible]
At the Institution Louisianaise, 71 Rampart st.
At the Jefferson Academy, St. Louis Exchange [illegible].

DANCING PARTIES,

GIVEN BY J. DEVOTI AT THE ARMORY OF THE WASHINGTON BATTALION,

on Saturday, February 1st.

The subscription list is now open at the store. Price of subscription, to gentlemen $1.

[illegible] will be issued for the last soiree, are to be [illegible] at the door of admittance.

The [illegible] of managers is composed of four well known [illegible].

The [illegible] other fancy dances will be executed by Mr. [illegible].

[illegible] for tickets, apply at the store. j30

BISHOP ONDERDONK—REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS—This Trial which has excited extraordinary excitement in the city of New York [illegible] expected in pamphlet form and will be offered for sale by the publishers price [illegible]
J B STEEL & Co, 14 Camp
Successor to NORMAN, STEEL & Co.

COGNAC BRANDY—38 prime J J Rouset's brand, just landed per ship Hustress, from Bordeaux, for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee

COFFEE—2,000 bags prime Rio coffee, put up in [illegible] bags, for sale by
J W STANTON & Co,
corner of Magazine and Lafayette.

[illegible] kegs fresh imperial and gunpowder teas, [illegible] and cannisters; also [illegible], for sale by
J W STANTON & Co,
corner of Magazine and Lafayette.

[illegible] retail, prime and choice qualities in store and for sale by A GORDON, WYLIE & Co, 52 Bienville

[illegible]KS—A superior article of pure [illegible] just received and for sale by
WARNEKEN & KIRCHOFF, 26 Bank Place

[illegible] ROLLS—A very good article for baling tobacco, bagging, &c., for sale by
WARNEKEN & KIRCHOFF, 26 Bank Place

[illegible]ACCO—Havana best Vuelta de Abajo tobacco in store, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

CORKS—First quality velvet porter corks, for sale by
j29 A GORDON, WYLIE & Co, 52 Bienville

[illegible] BRANDY—25 bbls old peach brandy landing ex brig Kirkwood, from Baltimore, for sale by
SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

WHISKEY—40 bbls superior Monongahela whiskey, 3 years old in store, and for sale by
SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

FLOUR—[illegible] bbls superfine flour landing from steamboat India, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 72 Tchoupitoulas

SHOT AND BAR LEAD—[illegible] kegs patent shot; 9 do duck [illegible] bar lead, landing from steamboat Iona, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 72 Tchoupitoulas j29

COFFEE—[illegible] bags prime Rio coffee landing from ship Arvum, for sale by
MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 72 Tchoupitoulas

CORN—4000 bushels corn landing and for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

FOR SALE—270 tons Salt and 10,000 Fire Bricks, ex ship Independence, for sale by
WM. MURE, 23 Royal st

ALE—45 hhds ale, for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

WOOLEN SOCKS—100 doz country all woolen socks for sale by FROST & Co., j29 10 Magazine

CAPS—10 cases fine nutria, muskrat and hair seal caps, for sale by FROST & Co, j29 10 Magazine

SALMON—23 kits No 1 Salmon, landing and for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, j29 44 Poydras street.

CODFISH—15 drums codfish, landing and for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras street.

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

BRAN—3000 bushels bran, for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

SALAERATUS—12 casks prime Boston saleratus, for sale by WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee.

AN ENGLISH CARRIAGE landing from ship Arvum, for sale by WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

[illegible]OIL—200 gals pure winter sperm oil, landing from ship Arvum, for sale by
j29 WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

ELEPHANT OIL—25 bbls winter bleached elephant oil, landing from ship Arvum, for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

CANDLES—200 boxes New Bedford sperm candles, landing from ship Arvum, for sale by
j29 WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

PRINTS—10 cases small figured blue merrimack prints; 3 do furniture landing from ship Arvum, for sale by
j29 WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

CASTOR OIL—40 bxs No 1 article, now landing from steamboat India, and for sale by
PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

CORKS—From France, fine quality, in bags of 10,000 and 25 [illegible], for sale by
REYNAUD & FALLON, 31 Tchoupitoulas

EMPTY BOTTLES—Hampers of 125, French importation, in store and for sale by
REYNAUD & FALLON, 31 Tchoupitoulas

VINEGAR—40 whole wine vinegar, imported from France for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 31 Tchoupitoulas

FOR SALE—50 boxes maraschino, "di Zara," will be sold very low, to close a consignment, by
WM MURE, 23 Royal

CANNEL COAL—2 Ratbasts containing 2000 bbls each American Cannel coal just received and for sale by
J A MERRITT & Co, 51 Camp

SUNDRIES—400 pkgs loaf, crushed and powdered Boston sugar; 50 bxs white Havana do; 150 bags old government Java coffee; 500 kegs gunpowder, imperial, hyson and other teas; 500 bxs sperm candles; 1000 do Boston and Cincinnati soap; 200 casks Charleston rice; 80 drums Smyrna figs; 50 casks Boston nails; 500 bags Sumatra pepper; 2000 gunny bags, 1½ and 2 bushel; No 1 mackerel in bbls and kegs; 100,000 imitation principe segars; 300 reams indigo; saleratus; starch; candle; chocolate; painted pails, &c. For sale by
NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 49 Gravier

METCALF'S REPORTS, Vol 6, &c.—Metcalf's Reports of cases argued and determined in the Judicial Court of Massachusetts, by Theron Metcalf, volume 6th, 1844.

Just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & Co, Law Booksellers and Stationers, j30 Corner of Camp and Gravier sts

BY AUTHORITY.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

(By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.)

EDWARD CRAWFORD and HENRY SIMON, Inspectors of Tobacco, for the city of Lafayette.

OCTAVE BLANCHARD, Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Assumption.

J. M. BACH, to be Auctioneer for New Orleans.

C. K. DUBOUCHEL, Justice of the Peace for the Parish of St. Bernard.

GERMAIN PLEISIS, Notary Public for the city and parish of New Orleans.

MANAGERS OF THE CITIZENS' BANK.
SEBASTIEN HIRIART, M. A. HOFFMAN,
EDGARD MONTEGUT, H. CENAS,
Z. S. HULLIN, V. ALLAIN.

MANAGERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION.
ALEX LESSEPS, ALEX MILTENBERGER,
JULES VILLERE, ALEX GORDON,
HYPOLITE GALLY, JULES LAVERONE.

CYPRIEN DUFOUR, District Attorney, First District.

JOHN LAMBERT, Marshal for the City Court of Lafayette.

ETIENNE LAUER, Justice of the Peace for the city of Lafayette.

DIRECTORS OF THE LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY.
JAMES McCALP, DAVID TATE,
JAMES COOPER, HENRY TOMLINSON,
MORGAN MORGAN.

LEROY C. MORRIS, sheriff East Baton Rouge.
A. BEARD, State Attorney, East Baton Rouge.
BENJ. F. BAKER, Justice Lafourche Interior.

AUCTIONEERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
JNO. RICHARDSON, CHAS. A. LABUZAN.

M. R. ARIAIL, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace for the parish of Rapides.

ISAAC J. CENAS, to be sheriff for the Parish of Concordia.

January 29th, 1845.

OFFICIAL.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE,

FIRST SESSION—SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 20th, 1845.

MONDAY, 20th January, 1845.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

On motion, leave of absence for a few days was granted to Messrs Brou, Duclozel, Rourk and Labiche of Assumption.

Mr Cruzat having voted in the majority on the motion to lay on the table indefinitely the bill entitled:

An act to facilitate the recovery of bonds, recognisances and obligations forfeited and forfeited in criminal cases, moved the reconsideration of his vote.

Said motion was lost.

On motion of Mr Stillé, the House took up the bill entitled:

An act to amend an act entitled: An act supplementary to the several acts relative to the Harbor Masters and Pilots of the Port of New Orleans and for other purposes, approved 13th March 1832; after some discussion, on motion, the same was laid on the table subject to the call of the House.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication:

State Engineer's Office,
New Orleans, 20th January, 1845.

Honorable A. Boudousquié,
Speaker of the House of Representatives—

SIR: Enclosed I have the honor to hand you the Annual Report of this Department.

I am most respectfully
Your Obt. Servant, M. G. PENN
State Engineer.

REPORT OF THE STATE ENGINEER.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of Louisiana, in General Assembly Convened.

Gentlemen:—In obedience to the requirements of the several acts of the Legislature of this State, I now have the honor to submit the following annual report, showing the progress and condition of the public works viz:

Since my last annual report, the sum of 21,656 96-100 dollars have been drawn on my warrants from the State Treasury, and the sum of 2[illegible] 76-100 dollars disbursed for the several objects of the public service, and about 3,600 dollars outstanding debts. Of the sum disbursed, 2,961 96-100 dollars were paid on account of debts contracted in 1843 and previous, and for the Nashville Rail Road; the total amount of expences incurred for the year ending 31st December, 1844, amounts to 24,145 10-100 dollars, as will appear by reference to accounts current herewith annexed. The expenses have been greatly augmented by working the fleet of snow boats separate from the steamboats, which was found in many cases absolutely necessary, and extra expense incurred in facilitating the cut-off at Raccourci Bend.

I am pleased to have it in my power to inform you, that under the provisions of the act approved 25th March, 1844, the site for the cut-off at the Raccourci Bend has been located, and [illegible] 100 acres of land have been appropriated, the same having been [illegible] to the entire satisfaction of the parties. This tract of land belonging to Mr. George Cook, amounting to 441 80-100 acres, was owing to the improvements thereon, valued by the jury summoned for that purpose, at fifteen dollars per acre, and the tract belonging to Mrs. Lydia Thompson and Robert Burdick, say 279 27-100 acres, at ten dollars per acre, making the aggregate sum of 9,329 70-100 dollars for all the lands appropriated, and which, it is believed, will be amply sufficient. The distance through the cut-off is about seven chains, and about twenty nine miles around. The timber has been cleared off and a channel cut twelve feet in width by nine in depth, three parts of the whole distance; and with ordinary success the whole channel will be cut through by the 10th of February. This once completed, and the substratum permitted to be removed by boring and blasting, it is confidently hoped that the whole current of the Mississippi will eventually find its way through, and at no distant day the benefits of this important measure will realize their most sanguine expectations. In the execution of this work the forces of the Franklin and convict service were placed in October, under the charge of Col. Francis Routh, an able, practical and vigilant gentleman.

The steamer Agnes, and force of 23 hands, under the charge of Capt. G. T. Raoul, during the year, made a large and most efficient [illegible], and repaired the boat and engine, and by dividing the force, placed her at T C Terry on the flat, was enabled to execute, much to the satisfaction of the citizens in that portion of the country, the following work, viz: Cleared both sides of the Boeuf, one nine miles and the other, by removing obstructions from the channel and cutting leaning timber from the banks; removed many obstructions to the navigation of the Tangipaho, and the Bayou [illegible] the same a distance of about thirty miles, and cleared the obstructions in the Bayou [illegible], a distance of about twelve miles; worked out the main east, east and northeast channels through Pass Manchac, and worked out the southwest channel; removed obstructions in Lake Maurepas, at the west end of Pass Manchac, the mouth of Amite and Tickfaw rivers, such as sunken logs and snags, rendering the navigation perfectly safe and free; worked on the Amite from its mouth to Antoine Bluffs, a distance of six miles, on Bayou Barbary three miles; and improved the navigation of the Tickfaw as high as Cow Bluff, and extended the navigation to a point four miles above.

The steamer Franklin, and forces consisting of 27 hands, and one large flat or scow, under the charge of Capt. J. J. Hardy, during the year up to the month of October, (at which period the left the Raccourci Bend,) performed the following work, viz: Cleared out a raft, about one fourth of a mile in extent, from the mouth of Bayou Petit Diable, made some improvements on the Bayou Coutableau, such as cutting and canting leaning timber from its banks until prevented by rise of water from further prosecuting the work; removed a raft from the mouth and bay of Bayou Sorrel. Cleared and repaired the boat, cleared the Bayous Pigeon and Plaquemines twice during the season of rafts; cleared out the logs and cleared the leaning trees on the Bayou Vermilion, from Vermilionville to Perry's Bridge, a distance of about fifteen miles; cleared out and improved the navigation of Bayou Black, from its mouth to Mr. Hannah's plantation, being near the head of the bayou, a distance of about twenty miles. In the execution of this work, it was found indispensable to work the steamboat and flat separately, the [illegible] taking charge of the flat.

The steamer Experiment, with force consisting of 15 hands, under the charge of Capt. R. Sterling, has been employed on the Bayou Mason and has cleared it of all prominent obstructions to [illegible] Ferry, a distance of about fifty-five miles, and made considerable improvement between that point and the State line.—Capt. Sterling had positive orders to proceed to Bayou Pierre early in the fall, but such has been the low stage of water that he has found it impossible to do so; he will, however, proceed without delay to the execution of that order the very moment the water will permit.

The male colored convicts, under the command of Capt. J. Brazil, have completed the road from Dorsil's landing to Bayou Grosse Tête, a distance of 15 miles, and marked out about eight miles of the lateral road leading from Granpré's plantation on the Mississippi, and intersecting the Grosse Tête road at Hel[illegible]n's, about seven miles from the Mississippi. In relation to this branch of the public service, I am again constrained to suggest to the Legislature the propriety of making some other than the present disposition of the colored convicts; to work them on public roads, it requires an expense more than equal to the value of the labor. The opportunity of escaping, the building of new quarters, the hire of a competent guard, the trouble and expense of moving from one point to another, render it impossible to work them to any advantage unless contiguous to permanent quarters.

I am of opinion that some advantageous arrangement could be made with the lessees of the penitentiary, or the different municipalities of the city of New Orleans. I would also suggest, that that portion of the colored convicts known as the William's slaves, be placed on the public works, with the balance of the slaves belonging to the State. They are now managed without the least difficulty, and with doubtless more benefit to the public by adopting the proposed change. Although many obstacles, such as unusual high waters, and the constant rains during the best season of the year for operations, have in some degree retarded the works in every part, yet the undersigned feels sanguine in the belief that the whole amount of the year will compare favorably with that of any former period, even when the forces and expenses were far more efficient. The total effective force of the State, including the William's slaves, as above suggested, is seventy-six hands. These might be divided into four separate gangs of nineteen each, and placed permanently on suitable boats, in each of the four districts, as follows, viz:

First District.—Comprising the Lafourche, Opelousas and Attakapas.

Second District.—comprising the Red River, and its tributaries.

Third District.—comprising the Ouachita and its tributaries, including the Tensas and Bayou Macon.

Fourth District.—comprising the Florida parishes.

I cannot close this communication without urging upon the Legislature the necessity of ordering something permanently to be done at the mouth of the Bayou Plaquemine. If the drift wood is permitted to pass through that bayou much longer, the route from Attakapas and Opelousas will be entirely choked up, and the products of that fertile region of country almost already expended, and that [illegible] no useful purpose, admonishes me of the great risk to be incurred by recommending any new project; nevertheless, I feel strongly impressed with the propriety of closing the mouth, which could be done at an expense of about $5,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
M. G. PENN, State Engineer.
New Orleans, January, 1845.