e public funds. 1st. Instead of a board constituted of at least seven Directors, according to the charter, at which those appdinted by the United States have a right those appeared by the United States have a right to present, many of the most important money trans-actions of the Bank have been, and still are placed under the control of a committee denominated the Exchange Committee, of which no one of the pub-lic Directors, has been allowed to be a member since the commencement of the present year. This com-nattee is not even elected by the Board, and the public Directors have no veice in their appointment.

They are chosen by the President of the Bank, and They are chosen by the Eventers which ought to be decided on by the Board of Directors' is in many incided on by the Hoard of Directors is in many in-atances transacted by this committee, and no one has a right to be present at their proceedings but the President and those whom he shall please to name as members of this committee. Thus loans are made, unknown at the time to a majority of the Board, and paper discounted which might probably be rejected at a regular meeting of the Directors, the most important operations of the Bank are sometimes resolved on, and executed by this com-mittee, and its measures are, it appears, designedly nometimes resolved on, and accuracy and stars committee; and its measures are, it appears, designedly and by regular system, so arranged as to conceal from the officers of the Government transactions, in which, the public interests are deeply involved.—And this fact alone farmishes evidence too strong to And this fact alone warmanes evidence to citing to be resisted, that the concealment of certain important operations of the corporation, from the officers of the Government, is one of the objects intended to be accomplished by means of this committee.—
The plain words of the charter are violated, in order to deprive the people of the United States of one of the principal securities, which the law had provided to guard their interests, and to render more safe, the public money entrusted to the care of the Bank. Would any individual of ordinary discretion, centinue his money in the hands of an agent who had violated his instructions for the purpose of hiding from him the manner in which he was conducting the business confined to his charge? Would be continue his property in his bands when he had not only ascertained that concealment had been practised towards him, but when the agent avowed his or resisted, that the concealment of certain im tised towards him, but when the agent avowed his determination to continue in the same course, and to withhold from him, as far as he could, all knowledge of the manner in which he was employing his funds? If an individual would not be expected to continue his confidence, under such circumstances, upon what principle could a different line of conduct be roquired from the officers of the United States charged with the care of the public interests? The public inoney is surely entitled to the same care and protection, as that of an individual, and if the latter would be bound, in justice to himself, to withdraw his money from the hands of an agent, thus regardless of his duty, the same principle requires that like circumstances, be withdrawn from the hunds of their fiscal agent. And as the power of withdrawal was confided to the Secretary of the Treasury, it was his duty to remove it on this ground alone, if no other cause of complaint had existed against the Bank. The conduct of the Bank, in relation to the three per cent stock of the Uhited States, is a memorable instance of the power exercised in secret by the Exchange Committee, and the abuses to which it is incident. The circumstances attending that transaction have been so fully laid before Congress and the public, that it is useless to repeat them here. It was a case in which this committee not only managed in secret a monied transaction of vast amount, infimately connected with the interests of the people of this country, but one where the measures of the Government were thwarted by the Bank, and the nation compelled to continue for a time, liable for a debt, which it was ready and desired to extinguish. Nor is this the only measure of the kind which has come officially to my knowledge. I have the honour to present herewith a report made by three of the public Directors to the President of the United States on the 22d of April, 1833, (marked A.) in which, in compliance with his request that they would communicate to him such information as was within their personal knowledge relative to these unusual proceedings of the Board of Directors, they disclose the exceptionable manner in whilh the power conferred by law on the Board has been surrendered to the Exchange Committee; that this has been done evidently with the design of preventing a proper and contemplated examination into the a proper and contemplated examination into the accounts of persons whose paper was officed for discount; that a minority of the Board apparently sufficient to have prevented the loan, if the security was bad, were deprived of their votes upon the question; and that the long established bye-laws of the institution were set aside for the purpose of carrying these designs into effect with less difficulty or undergraphers.

If proceedings like this are sanctioned by the constituted authorities of the United States, the appointment of Directors on their part is an idle ceremony, and affords no saleguard to the public treasu e, in the custody of the Bank. And even legislative enactments, in relation to this corporation, are of hule value, if it may, at its pleasure, disregard one of the fundamental articles of its constitution, and transfer to a secret committee, the business by law, ought to be transacted by the Board. It is scarcely necessary in presenting this document to the consideration of Congress, to notice an objection, which has been sometimes put forward against the publication of any proceedings which relate to the accounts of private individuals. The circum-stances detailed, are the regular and official traneac-tions of the Board of Directors, nor do they involve the private debter and creditor account of persons dealing with the Bank, which is alone included in the distinction taken by the charter in regard to private accounts. If the argument thus brought forward were a sound one, there could be no such thing as an examination of any value into the conduct of

Because the business of the Bank being with individuals, its misconduct could never be shown without bringing before the public the individual transaction is which the conduct of the Bank was impeached. And if it could make good the posi tion, that such proceedings are never to be expo to the public, because individuals are concerned in them, it would effectually shut out all useful exami-nation, and be enabled to apply its money to the nation, and so enamed to apply its money to the most impreper purposes, without detection or exposure. When its conduct is impeashed, on the ground that it has used its great money power to obtain political influence, the investigation of the charge is in its very nature; an inquiry into its transactions with individuals. And although the accessions with individuals. sections with individuals. And although the accounts brought forward on such occasions, may be the accounts of individuals, yet they are also the accounts of the Bank, and show its conduct. And being the fiscal agent of the Government, with such immense power to be exercised, for good or for cell, the public safety requires, that all of its proceedings should be open to the strictest and most rigorous perutiny. Its charten may be forfeited by its mis-kenduct, and would be justly forfeited if it counts. serutiny. Its charter may be forfeited by its mis-k-anduct, and would be justly forfeited, if it sought so obtain political influence in the affairs of the na-tion. And yet such attempts on the part of the Bank, can never be proved except by the examina-tion and disclosure of its dealings with individuals. 3d. It is not merely by its concealments that the Bank has preved itself regardless of the duties of its agency. Its own interests will be found to be its ruling principle—and the just claims of the public to be treated with but little regard when they have come into collision with the interests of the corpora-tion. This was put too plainly the case in the aftion. This was put too plainly the case in the afcent instance proves its rule of action is not changed in that respect. And the failure of the French Government to pay the bill down for the first instalment due by the treaty, has been made the occasion of andeavoring to obtain from the public, the sum of \$158,842 77, to which no principle of justice ap-158,843 77, to which no principle of justice appears to entitle it. The money for which the bill was sold remained in the Bank. The expenses it incurred were of small amount, and these the Government are willing to pay. But the corporation, not content with the profits it was deriving from the millions of public money then in its vaults, and which it was daily using in its discounts, endeavors to convert the public disappointment into a gainful transaction jor itself, and demands the large sum aned, without pretending that it sustained any loss or inconvenience, commensurate with the amount it seeks to obtain from the Governm The fiscal agent of the public, attempts to avail itself of the unexpected disappointment of the principal, for the purpose of enhancing its own profits at

pal, for the purpose of enhancing its own profits at the expense of the community.

3d. There is sufficient evidence to prove that the Bank has used its means with a view to obtain political power, and thereby secure the renewal of its charter.

The documents which have been heretofore laid before Congress, and are now on its files, will show, that on the 31st of December, 1830, the alsow, that on the 31st of December, 1830, the aggregate debt due the Bank, was \$42,402,344 \$24, and that on the 31st of December, 1831, it was \$63,026,452 93, being an extension of its lease in a single year of twenty millions of dollars, and an increase of nearly fifty per cent, on its s secommodations.

And as if to leave us no room to doubt as to the tive of this extraordinary conduct, it continued to add rapidly to its loans and on the lat of May 1632, while its perition for the renewal of its char-ter panding before Congress, they a-



NO. 324.

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STATE PAPER. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1833 VOL. VII

meunted to \$70, 438,070 72, being an increase of \$7,401,617 77, in the four preceding months, and making altogether an addition of \$28,025,766 48, making altogether an addition of \$25,025,056,056, in the short space of sixteen menths, and being an extension of more than 66 per cent on its previous loans. Such an increase at such a period of its charter, is without example in the history of Banking institutions. On the 31st of Decem ber, 1830, when its loans amounted as above stated to only \$42,402,304 24, the corporation had been in existence fourteen years. The sudden and great increase was made when the charter was drawing to a close, and when it had but little more than four years to run. It cannot be sup-posed that these immense loans were made, from a confident expectation that the charter would be renewed. On the contrary it is now an historical fact that the Bank itself deemed the chances of fact that the Bank itself deemed the chances of renewal so doubtful, that in the session of Congress beginning in December 1831, it petitioned for a recharger, and the renewn generally assigned for pressing for a december, at that time, was the great extent of its business; and the necessity of preparing to bring it to a close if the charter was not to be renewed. Thus, with but little more than four years to run, with doubtfulchances. more than four years to run, with doubtful chances of renewal, and aware of the necessity of beginaing to-drrange its vast transactions, it increases its loans in sixteen months, more that twenty-eight millions of dollars. Was this imprudence only? It cannot be believed that those who maan oversight. Can any proper reason be assigned for this departure from the course which the interests of a monied corporation, as well as that of the country, obviously required. I am not aware that any sufficient justification has been offered. And this extraordinary increase of its loans, made in so short a space of time, at such a period of its charter, and upon the eve of a severely contested election of President, in which the Bank took an open and direct interest, demonstrates that it was using its money for the purpose of obtaining a hold npon the people of this country, in order to operate upon their fears, and to induce them, by the apprehension of ruin, to vote against the can-didate whom it desired to defeat. In other words, this great monied corporation determined to enter the political arena, and to influence the measures of the Government by causing its weight to be felt in the election of its officers.

But if the circumstances above stated were not,

of themselves, sufficient to prove that the Bank

had sought, by its money, to obtain political pow-

er, and to exercise by that means a controling influence on the measures of the Government, re-

cent developements have furnished such proof as to leave no room for doubt. I have the honor to

transmit herewith an official statement (marked

transmit herewith an official statement (marked B.) signed by four of the public directors of the Bank, showing at the same time the unlawful manner in which its business is conducted and the unwarrantable purpose to which its money has been and still is applied. It will be seen by the proceedings therein stated, that the whole capital of the Bank is in effect placed at the disposition of the Bank is in effect tion of the President of that institution. He is authorized to expend what he pleases in causing "to be prepared and circulated such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the Bank." And he may therefore, under the very indefinite terms of the resolutions, employ as many persons as he pleases, at such salaries as he thinks proper, either to prepare daily paragraphs for newspapers in favor of the Bank, or to write pamphlets and essays to influence the public judgment. And he may even provide for the publications, by salaries to prins, or by purchasing presses and types, and placing them in the hands of agents employed and paid by the Bank. There is no limitation, short of the capital of the Bank, as to the sum of money he may thus expend in different parts of the Unitod States. From the description of articles which appear to have been paid for under this resolution, it seems that the President of the institution has supposed that publications containing attacks upon officers of the Government who are supposed to stand in the way of the renewal of the charter, is one of the modes of "communicating to the p ople information in regard to the nature and operations of the Bank." This conas they continued the authority in his hands, un changed, after the manner in which a portion of the money had been appplied was laid before them. And we are left to conclude, that this institution is now openly in the field as a political partizan, and that one of its means of warfare, is the destruction of the political standing of those The sum actually charged to the expenses, under this resolution, is sufficiently startling. How much more may have been already squandered, we are yet to learn, and the work of "preparing and circulating" such publications is still, it is presumed, going on under the last resolution of the Board. It is moreover impossible to ascertain the specific purposes to which the money may in fact have been applied, since vouchers are not re-quired to show the particular services for which t was given. With these positive proofs of the rts of the Bank to obtain power, and to influence the measures of the Government. I have not hesitated as to the path of duty. It, when this evidence was before me, I had failed to withdraw the deposites of public money from the Bank, it would have been lending the countenance and support of this Department to measures which are but too well calculated to destroy the purity of our institutions, and endanger thereby the that these expenditures are justifiable on the ground that the Bank has a right to defend itself, and that the money in question was therefore properly expended. Some of the items accounted for, sufficiently show in what manuar it was ensufficiently show in what manner it was endeavoring to defend its interests. It had entered the field of political warfare, and as a political partizan, was endeavoring to defeat the election of those who were opposed to its viewes. It was striving by means of its money to control the course of the Government, by driving from power those who were obnoxious to its resentment. Can it be permitted to a great monied corporation to enter on such a controversy, and then justify its conduct on the ground that it is defending its own interests? The right of such an institution to interfere in the political concerns of the country for any cause whatever, can never be recognized; and a defence like this, on the part of the Bank, could not be tolerated even if the individual stock-holders alone were thus using their own money to promote their own interests. But it is not only the money of individuals, which is thus applied. The one-fifth of the capital of the Bank, amounting to seven millions of dollars, belongs to the United States, and the one-fifth of the money which has been expended, and is yet to be ex-pended, under this resolution, is the property of the public and does not belong to private individuals. Yet the Board of directors assert the right not only to authorize the expenditure of the mo-ney of individual stockholders, in order to prote their individual interests; but have also, by the resolution in question, taken upon themselves to give the like authority over money which be-longs to the United States.

Is an institution which deals thus with the money of the people, a proper depository for the pub-lic funds? When such a right is openly claimed and acted on by the Board of Directors, can the money of the United States be deemed safe in its The same principle that would sanction the application of one portion of the public money to such purposes, would justify the like use of all that may come to its possession. The Board of Directors have no lawful authority to employ the ney of the United States for such objects. So far as the nation is concerned in the character of the Bank, the people, through their own repre-sentatives in Congress, can take care of their own rights, and vindicate the character of the Bank, if they think it is unjutly assailed. And they do not need the aid of persons employed and paid by the Bank, to learn whether its charter be con-stitutional or not more whether the public need stitutional or not, nor whether the public good requires it to be renewed. Nor have they authorised the President and Directors of that institution, to expend the public money to enlighten them on

The resolution in question is, moreover, in direct violation of the act of Congress by which this corporation was established. And is indiffi-

ealt to imagine how the unlimited and irresponsi-ble power over the money of the Bank, which the Directors have given to their President, can be reconciled to the clause in the charter which requires seven Directors to form a Board for the transaction of business. If the expenditure of transaction of business. If the expenditure of money, for the purposes contemplated by the resolution, be a legitimate part of the business of the corporation, the Board could not lawfully transfer it to one of its officers, unless they can by resolution, surrester into the hand of their President the entire power of the corporation, and commit to the care of a single individual, the corporate

powers which the law has declared should be ex-ercised by the Board of Directors. Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of the Bank the United States vs. Dandridge, when speaking of the bonds required to be given by the Cashiers of the Bank, says, "It requires very lit-tle knowledge of the interior of banks to know, that the interests of the stockholders are committed, to a very great extent, to these, and officers. It was, and ought to have been, the inn of Congress, to secure the Government which took a deep interest in this institution, and to secure individuals, who embarked their for-tunes in it, on the faith of the Government, as far as possible, from the mal-paretices of its officers." But the Directors of the Bank seem to have acted on principles directly opposite to those stated by the Chief Justice. And instead of endeavoring to secure, "as far as possible," the public and individuals from the mal-practices of its officers, they place the funds of the Bank under the control of a single officer, from whom neither security nor specific vouchers have been required. It is true, that in the opinion which the Chief Justice gave in the opinion which the above passage is quo-in, he differed from the rest of the Court. But the difference was on other principles, and not on

In have not regarded the short time the charter has yet to run. But my conduct has been governed by considerations which arise altogether out of the course pursued by the Bank, and which would have equally influenced the decision of this Department, in relation to the deposites, if the Bank were now in the first years of its existence. And upon this

view of the subject, the following propositions appear to be fully maintained.

1st. That the Bank, being the fiscal agent of the Government, in the duties which the law requires it to perform, is hable to all the responsibilities which attach to the character of agent, in ordinary cases of principal and scent among individuals; and it is therefore the dutient the officer of the Government to whom the powerthas been entrusted, to withdraw from its possession the public funds, whenever its conduct towards its principal has been such as would induce a prudent man in private life, to dis-

miss his agent from his employment.
2d. That by means of its Exchange Committee, it has so arranged its business, as to deprive the it has so arranged its business, as to deprive the public servants of those opportunities of observing its conduct, when the law had provided for the safety of the public money confided to its care; and that there is sufficient evidence to show that this arrangement on the part of the Bank was deliberately planned, and is still persisted in, for the purpose of

3d. That it has also, in the case of the three per cent. stock, and of the Bill of Exchange on France,

cent. stock, and of the Bill of Exchange on France, endeavored unjustly to advance its own interests, at the expense of the interests and the just rights of the people of the United States.

If these propositions be established, it is very clear that a man of ordinary prudence, in private life, would withdraw his funds from an agent who had thus behaved himself, in relation to his principal, and it follows that it was the duty of the Second pal : and it follows that it was the duty of the Sec retary of the Treusury, to withdraw the funds of the United States from the Bank.

4th. That there is sufficient evidence to show that the Bank has been, and still is, seeking to obtain political power, and has used its money for the purpose of influencing the election of the public servants, and it was incumbent upon the Secretary of the Treasury, on that account, to withdraw from its possession the money of the United States which it was thus using for improper purposes. Upon the whole, I have felt myself bound by the strongest obligations, to remove the deposites. The proach of the time when this corporation will cease

to exist, as well as by the course of conduct which it has seen fit to pursue. The propriety of removing the deposites being thus evident, and it being consequently my duty to select the places to which they were to be removed, it became necessary that arrangements should be immediately made with the new depositories of the public money, which would not only render it safe, but would at the same time accure to the Government and to the community at large, the conveniencies and facilities that were intended to be obtained by incorporating the Bank of the United States.— Measures were accordingly taken for that purpose, and copies of the contracts which the been made with the selected Banks, and of the letters of instructions to them from this Department, are here-with submitted. The contracts with the Banks in the interior, are not precisely the same with those in the Atlantic cities. The difference between them arises from the nature of the business transacted by the Banks in these different places. The State Banks selected, are all institutions of high charac-Banks selected, are all institutions of high charac-ter and undoubted strength, and are under the man-agement and control of persons of unquestioned probity and intelligence. And in order to ensure the safety of the pulic money, each of them is required, and has agreed to give security, whenever the amount of the deposite shall exceed the half of the amount of the capital actually paid in; and this Department has reserved to itself the right to demand accurity whenever it may think it advisable although the amount on deposite may not be equal to the sum above stated. The Banks selected have also severally engaged to transmit money to any point at which it may be required by the directions of this Department, for the public service, and to perform all the services to the Government which heretofore rendered by the Bank of the United States. And by agreements among themselves, to honor each others notes and drafts, they are providing a general currency at least as sound as that of the Bank of the United States, and will afford facilities to commerce, and in the business of domestic exchange, quite equal to any which the community heretolore enjoyed. There has not been yet sufficient time to perfect these arrangements; but cnough has already been done, to show that even on
the score of expediency, a Bank of the United States is not necessary, either for the fiscal operations of the Government, or the public convenience;—and that every object which the charter to the present Bank was designed to attain, may be as effectually accomplished by the State Banks. And, if this can be done, nothing that is useful will be lost or en-dangered by the change, while much that is desirehle will be gained by it. For no one of these cor-porations will possess that absolute, and almost unlimited dominion over the property of the citizens of the United States, which the present Bank holds, and which enables it at any moment, at its own pleasure, to bring distress upon any portion of the community, whenever it may deem it useful to its interest to make its power felt. The influence of each of the State Banks is necessarily limited to its own immediate neighborhood, and they will be kept in check by the other local Banks. They will not therefore be tempted by the consciousness of power to aspire to political influence, nor likely to interfere ions of the public servants. They will moreover be managed by persons who reside in the midst of the peeple, who are to be immediately af-fected by their measures, and they cannot be insensible or indifferent to the opinions and peculiar in-terests of those by whom they are daily surrounded, and with whom they are constantly associating.— These circumstances always furnish strong safe-quards against an oppressive exercise of power, and forcibly recommended the employment of State Banks in preference to a Bank of the United States, with its numerous and distant Branches. A corpo-ration of the latter description, is continually acting under the conviction of its immediate power over the money concerns of the whole country, and is dealing also with the fortunes and comforts of men who are distant from them, and to whom they are per-sonally strangers. The Directors of the Bank are not compelled to hear daily the complaints and wit-ness the sufferings of those who may be ruined by

their proceedings. From the nature of man such an institution cannot always be expected to sympathize with the wants and feelings of these who are affect-

ed by its policy. And we ought not perhaps to be surprised, if a corporation like the Bank of the United States, from the feeling of rivalry, or from cold calculations of interest of ambition, should de-liberately plan and execute a course of measures highly injurious and oppressive, in the state of the Directors who control its conduction of local sympathies to restrain them. It ple of our political institutions, to sharp the unnecessary accumulation of pew same persons and property, in any hands. And not same less worthy to be trusted with it the bose of a menied corporation. In the selection therefore of the State Banks as the fixed peeps of the Greenweet to Banks as the fiscal agents of the Government, no disadvantages appear to have been incurred on the score of safety or converge, or the general interests of the country, which is a safety or converge to the safety or converge to the general interests of the country, which is a safety of the unit with the right of shooting its Branches into every part of the Union, so as to extend its influence to every neighborhood. The immense loan of more than twenty-eight millions of dollars suddenly pour-ed out, which y in the Western States, in 1831 and the first four months of 1832, sufficiently attests that the Bank is sefisible of the power which its money gives it, and has placed itself in an attitude to make the people of the United States feel the weight of its resentment, if they presume to disappoint the wishes of the corporation. By a severe curtailment, it has already made it proper to withdraw a portion of the money it held on deposite and transfer it to the custody of the new fiscal agents in order to shield

the community from the injustice of the Bank of the United States. But I have not supposed that the course of the Government ought to be regulated by the fear of the power of the Bank. If such a motive could be allowed to influence the legislation of Congress, or the action of the Executive Depurtments of the Government, there is an end to the sovereignty of the people, and the liberties of the country are at once surrendered at the feet of a mocountry are at once surreneered at the leet of a no-nied corporation. They may now demand the pos-session of the public money, or the renewal of the charter, and if these objects are yielded to them from apprehensions of their power, or from the suf-fering which rapid curtailments on their part are inficting on the community, what may they not next require? Will submission render such a corpora-tion more forbearing in its course? What law may it not hereafter demand, that it will not, if it pleases,

These considerations need not, however, be pressed further in this report. They are too obvious and striking to need enforcement by argument. And I rely with confidence, on the Representatives of this enlightened nation, to sustain a mesure which the best interests of the country called for, and which had become absolutely necessary to preserve un-tainted its free instructions, and to secure the liberties and happiness of the people.

be able to enforce by the same means?

I am, very respectfully, Youkobedient servant, R. B. TANEY, Secretary of the Treasury.

Temes :- Subscription ten dollars per aunum, payable nalf yearly in advance.

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be paid; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, shall give notice thereof, in writing, a week previous to the experation of the half year.

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Ten

100 No. 64, 26 feet on Julia street by 120 feet
67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73 and 74.

28. Low No. 65, same dimensions.

Mes of less make a square.

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A ilberal deduction will be made to those who centract to the year. No subscription from the country will be received unless

an agent in this city be designated, to whom application may be regularly made for payment.

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SALES BY THE REGISTER OF WILLS.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

Court of Probates - Sale by the Register of Wills. of Jungary next, at Hewlett's Coffee House, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, at noon, for ecount of the succession of SAMBEL LIVERMORE. Esq. the following described

1.A. VDED PROPERTY.

1. A lot of ground situated in the suburb of St Ma.

Lots between Stry, measuring 26 feet 3 inches front on Julia street, belia street landing. ween Cama and St. Charles streets, by 105 feet in depth between parallel lines to an alley, the use of 120 feet on St. Peters street, and 25 feet 8 inches in which is common to this and the adjoining tenements, the rear, being a corner lot. more or less, and is designated on the plan deposited In the office of Wm. Christy, Esq. notary public, on the 10th day of May, 1833, by lot No. 5, together with the new and highly furnished three story brick dwelling house and store, with three story back buildings, and all and singular, the improvement thereon, as into ly erected by the New Orleans building company as same. per deed, dated May 10th, 1833.

2. The new and elegant three story brick house, Hevia streets, being No. I, of a block of buildings lated that the purchaser shall have the privilege of re lately erected by the deceased. This tenement will b street 144 feet more or less. There is a space between seen at G. R. Stringer's office, and will be exhibited a the stable and the yard in the rear of the building, which is reserved as an alley to be in common forever to this and the five admining tenements.

3. A house adjoining, designated by lot No. 2, of en immediately after the sale.

4. A house adjoining lot No. 2, designated by lot

pire on the 1st day of May next.

5. A lot of ground on which buildings are not erecting by contract made with Mr. D. H Twogood said for and buildings adjoining the lot and house sold to the Rev. Theodore Clapp, and designated by No. 4. this lot being No. 5, and will be sold with the privilege of the contract being completed or the contractor will agree to alterations being made by the purchaser. The contract is for two three story buildings, each 28 feet in front, and on rear from the centre of the divi ding walls, by a depth of 51 feet; back buildings t nd 50 feet including gallery and privy; the facing of the front wie is are to be of the best quality of Baltimore brick, and laid handsomely in lime and white share sand mortar: the steps, platforms, pedestals, and front railing and front windows, doorsills, lintels to be of Eastchester or Philadelphia white marble; the back windows and doorsills. Connecticut brown stone us also the front and back doorsills to be brown stone; the pard to be flagged with York-hire stone; a cistern and well in the yard; the roof to be covered with slate and an iron gallery in frout; wooden gallery of 8 feet wide in rear. The front railing below, and pedestals to be furnished by the purchaser. The front buildings to have marble manties and grates; those of the second story to cost not less than 200 dollars each, and all the others not less than 75 dollars each. The halls and second story rooms, to have a neut plain cornice, and 8, on a plan draws each to have a handsome centre piece. The said build | rai, on the 8th of ings are to be finished and the key delivered on or before the 1st day of April next; reference to the contract which can be seen at any time before the sale by applying to the executors; the said tot measures on Carondelet street 28 feet, and feet to the brick wall to the privilege of an alley in common to all.

1. A lot of land adjoining lot No. 5. on which is

to the privilege of an alley in common to all. as staffed above; this lot measures feet on Careude-let street, and extend back to the brick wall belonging a Mr. Millaudon.

entire block, will be exhibited at the time of the sale. Seven lots of ground nituated in the suburb Saint 28. Mary, above the city, and designated as lots numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, on a plus drawn by Louis Jinasch Pilio, Assistant City Surveyor, dated 39th Jone, 5, 1632.

7. Let No. 8, commences 56 first from the corner.

1892.

7. Let No. 8, commences 56 first from the corner.

7. Let No. 8, commences 56 feet from the corner diamericas.

res 37 feet 9 inches and 6 undelet street, by 110 feet in depth, ad-No. 7, carrying the same breadth to lot No. 2, No. 7, bounded on Carondelet street, adjoins lets Nos. 8 and 6, is 27 feet wide, by 110 feet

joins luts Nos. 8 and 0, is 21 leet wide, by 110 ices deep to lot No. 2.

9. Lot No. 6, is unded on Carondelet street, adjoing lots Nos. 7 and 5, 27 feet the by 110 deep to lot No. 2.

10. Let No. 5, bounded on an addelet street, adjoin lots 6 and 4, 27 feet wide by 12 feet 6 inches and the local street is almost the local street in the local street is almost be local street.

11. Lot No. 4, bounded on Carondelet street, ad-

nins lot No. 5, 27 feet wide by 170 feet 6 inches and lines in depth. 12. Lot No. 2, bounded on Hevia street, 110 fee from corner of Carondelet street, and measures 30 feet

3 inches and one line, to lot No. 1, and by said lot in depth 137 feet 9 inches and 6 lines. 13. Lot No. 1, bounded on Hevin street, 30 feet 3 by 100 in depth. nches and I line to lot No. 2, and by said lot 137 feet

) inches 6 lines in depth. 14. Lot No. 104, purchased by the deceased and Elward York, Esq. situated in fautourg Saint Mary, between Girod and Julia streets, and measures 60 feet from on Carondelet street, by 120 feet deep and is bounded on the side near Girof street by lot No. 105,

and on the side near Julia street by lots No. 103 and 102; the whole lot to be sold by consent of E iward York, Esq. - a plan of the lot will be exhibited at the Forty late of ground parchased of the New Or.

leans Canal and Binking Company.

Lists in the square bounded by Carondelet, Baronne, ulin, and St. Joseph streets. 15. Lot No. 2, measuring 27 feet on Carondelet

street by 127 feet Ill inches deep. 16. Lot No. 3. adjoining and of same dimensions.

17. " • 4. do
18. • • 5. do
19. • • 6. do
20. • • 7. do 21. " " 9, 25 feet on Caronilelet street, by 158 feet deep to an alley 25 feet wide, in common with lots Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. 22, Lot No. 10, same

12. " " 13, do 26, · · · 14, do do. 27. " " 15, do 28. " " 16. do do .

29. " 17, being the curner lot on Caroadelet ind St. Joseph streets. 30. Lot No. 18. 26 feet on St. Juneph street, by 120 feet deep to a 15 feet a'ley in Common with less hio. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

31. Let No. 19, same dimensions, 32, ... 20, do do 33. ... 21. do do 34. " " 22, do 46 64 23. do do So

36. " " 34, one lot in the irregular piece of ground between St. Joseph and Triton streets, mensu ring 25 feet on St. Joseph and 25 feet more or less on Triton street by 104 feet deep by lot No. 33, and 94 feet by lot No. 35.

39. Los No. 65, same dimensions. 40. " " 67, do 41. " " 68, do ** ** €9. do 43. . . . 70 do 44. . . 78 do 45. " " 72. do 46, " " 73, do

47. " 74, 29 feet 10 inches on Julia by 120 feet on Baronne street, more or less being a corner lot. perty sold; said notes bearing interest at the rate of 8 Triton streets, and Mobile landing.

48. Los 101, 25 feet on Mobile landing, by 109 feet lot Nos. 100 and 102. Lot on Julia street landing between Circus and St.

Peters streets. 49. L . No. 131, 26 feet on Julia street landing by 120 feet deep, and 25 feet 8 inches in the rear bounder by 130, and 132.

Lots between St, Peter and St. Paul streets and Ju-50. Lat No. 145, 26 feet on Julia street landing by

51. Lot No. 146, 25 feet by 120, 52. 4 147, same dimensions,

53. " " 148, do do Lot between the Basin and the suburb Saulet. 54. Lot No. 320, 25 feet on Covington landing be 100 feet deep, bounded by lots 319 and 321 of the

These 40 lots were purchased by the deceased from the Canal and Banking Company, by an act passed be with three story back buildings, and a convenient state fore G. R. Stringer, E.q. notary public, on the 13th ble situated on the lot at the corner of Carondelet and day of April, 1832, and by the deed of sale, it is stipunewing the two last instalments from year to year, not sold subject to a lease, to Peter Luidlow, Esq. which exceeding ten years, by paying an interest of eight per will expire on 1st day of May next; said lot measur a cent per annual in advance; the purchaser to have the Carondelet street 23 feet 9 inches, and on Hevia benefit of this clause. A plan of these lots may be

Eight lots of ground situated in the suburb Delord on Poeyfarre and Foucher streets, designated on a nigral thereon, which consists drawn by C. F. Zimple, deputy city surveyor, on the he same dimensions; possession of which will be giv- 8th of April, 1833, by the Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

> 55. Lot No. 1, forms the corner of Foucher and and fronting on the former street.

56: Lot No. 2, adjoins No. 1, and is of the same 57. Lot No. 3, adjoins No. 2 and is of the same di-

58. Lot No. 4, adjoins No. 3, and is of the same 59. Lot No. 5, adjoins No. 4, and is of the same

60, Lot No. 6 adjoins No. 5, and measures 22 feet I inch and 5 lines front, by a depth of 132 feet 8 inch-

61. Lot No. 7 adjoins No 8, and is of the same di-62. Lot No. 8, measures 30 feet front on Foucher street by a depth of 110 feet 8 inches and 1 line, the

whole depth of which runs in the rear of and adjours lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and bounded in the rear by 63. A lot of ground fronting on St. Joseph street. faubourg S. Mary, between Commerce and New Leves streets, designated on a plan thereof, drawn t. F.

Zimple, deputy city surveyor, on the 7th April, 1833, as lot No. 4 measuring 24 feet front on St. Joseph street by 84 feet in depth, between parallel lines. 64 and 65.—Two lets of count situated on Triton street, faubourg Debord. The ted by the Nos. 7 and ted by the Nos, 7 and her gene-join each join to the first lots from lot other, and measure,

Twenty-four lots of ground, simuled in the subarb

70. Lat No. 0 adjoins No. 8, and measures 26 feet

by 120 feet 9 inches and 2 lines in depth.
71. Loi No. 10 adjoins No. 9, and is of the same 72. Lot No. 11 adjoins lot No. 10, and is of the

73. Let No. 12 adjoins No. 11, and forms the curser of Amunciation and Basin streets, measuring 29 fast 10 inches and 2 lines front on the former acrest, by 120 feet 9 inches and 2 lines in depth, and front on

Commence of the second of the 68. Lot No. 7 adjoins No. 0, and is the same di-

69. Let No. 8 adjoins No. 7, and is of the same di-

the latter street, more or less.

74. Lot No. 13 measuring 27 feet from on Basin street, by 107 feet 10 inches and 2 lines in depth hetween parallel lines.
75. Lot No. 14, adjoiging lot No. 13, measuring 27

feat front on Besin street, by 159 feet 10 inches and 2 lines in depth between parallel lines. 76. Lot No. 15 adjoining lot No. 14, and of the same dan 77. Lot No. 16, adjoining lot No. 15, and of the

78. Let No. 17 adjoining let No. 16, and of the

79. Let No. 18 adjoining lot No. 17, measuring 27 feet 10 inches and 5 lines front, by a depth of 102 feet 10 inches and 5 lines. 80. Lot No. 19, 6 ming the corner of Constance

and Basin streets, measuring 25 feet front on the for-mer by 100 in depth and front on the latter atreet. 81. Lot No. 20 adjoins for No. 19, measuring 25 feet front on Constance street, by 100 feet in depth. These two last lots No. 19 and 20, are to be sold together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

82. Lot No. 21 adjusting for No. 29, measuring 27 feet 10 inches and 5 lines front on Constance street,

83. Lot No. 22 adjoining lot No. 21, measuring 25 feet front by 100 in depth. 84. Lot No. 23 adjoing lot No. 22, measuring 25

feet front by 127 feet 10 mehes and 5 lines in depth. 85. Lot No. 24, measuring 27 feet front on Edward street, by 159 feet 10 inches and 2 lines in depth, adjoining on the rear lot No. 17. 86. Lot No. 25 adjoining let No. 24, and of the

same dimensions, adjoining in the rear, lot No. 16. 87. Lot No. 26 adjoining let No. 25, and of the same dimensions, adjoining in the rear, for No. 15.
88. Lot No. 27 adjoining lot No. 26, and of the same dimensions, adjoining in the rear, lot No. 14. 89. Lot No. 28 adjoining lot No. 27, measuring 27 feet front by 107 feet 10 inches and 2 lines in depth,

where it joins the rear lot No. 5. 90. A lot of ground situated in the suburb St. Mary. on Commerce street, near the corner of Joseph street, with the warehouses thereon, measuring 100 feet on Commerce atreet, by 112 feet deep more particularly described in a plan drawn by J. Pilie. 12th Dec. 1824, deposited in the office of Win, Christy, notary, as part of lot No. 16. A plan of which will be shown at the

Four lots of ground situated in the suburb St. Mary, the square bounded by Camp, Magazine, Poydras and Natchez streets, designated on a plan duted the 12th day of April, 1833, and annexed to an act passed before Wm. Christy, E-q. netary public, bearing date the first of May, 1833, by the numbers 10, 11, 14 and

91. Lot No. 10, measuring 20 feet front on Natchez street, by 78 feet in depth between parallel lines.
92. Let No. 11 adjoins for No. 10, and is of the

98. Lot No. 12 adjoins lot No. 11, and is of the same 94. Let No. 13 adjoins lot No. 12, and is of the

ame dimensions. 95. The unexpired term of the lease of all that siece or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon, mate in the suburb St. Mary, forming the corner of Notre Dame and Commerce streets, having English nensure 92 feet 7 inches, front on the former street, by 100 feet 7 inches front on the latter street, closing in the rear to 88 feet 13 inch, the said parcel of ground omposed of 3 lots, designated as Nos. 22, 23 and 24. on an original plot made by Joseph Pilie, city survey-or, on the 19th May, 1829, which leave expires on the

1st July, 1847.
The said premises being and leased until the 1st of November, 1834. The purchasor being entitled to receive rent, payable by tenant in occupation, from 1st May next; being at the rate of 2,000 dollars per an-

num.

Terms and conditions of Sale—One fourth cash. or for approved endorsed notes at six months, adding interest at the rate of 8 per cent, per sunnin, and the remainder in three equal instalments of one, two and three years from the date of sale, the purchasers giving their promissory notes satisfactorily endorsed, and secured by special morigage and privilege on the pre-Lots in the square bounded by Philippa, Julia and per cent. per annum, but with the privilege reserved to the purchasers of discounting the same at said rate.

By order of the Court. d 10 W. F. C. DUPLE SIS, Reg. of Wille, N. B. The acts of sale to be passed befare J. Mossy, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET. BY F. DUTILLET.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Probates of the the parish and city of N. Orieans, will be sold on the 19th December next, at Hewlett's Exchange coffee house, at twelve o'clock, M. the following DECORDERS & SLAVES, belonging to the suc

1st. A LOT OF GROUND situated at the 1st. A LOT Or Grand St. Louis streets, measuring corner of Dauphin and St Louis streets, measuring about forty feet front on Dauphin street by ainety another with the huildings. feet front on St Louis street, together with the building thereon, and which consists of a Liouse divided into four apartments and a gallery, a wooden kitchen in the yard

with its dependencies. 2d. A LOT OF GROUND situated at the 2d. A LOT OF GROUND situated at the corner of Dauphin and St. Louis streets, is the square forming the corners of St Louis, Dauphin, Burgundy and Toulouse streets, measuring about 50 feet ront on Daughin street by 70 feet front on St Louis street ogether with the wooden buildings thereon, in want a repairs.

3d. A LOT OF GROUND situated in Hos-3d. A LOF OF GROCKED states of the pital street, in the square forming the corners of Hospital, Burgundy, Barraczs and Ramparts sta, having about 29 feet 6 inches in front on Hospital street by 75 feet in depth; together with the wooden building thereon, which consists of a house divided into four apart

ments, a kitchen and its dependencies.
4th. A LOT OF GROUND situated in Barracks street, in the square forming the corners of Barracks, Royal, Hospital and Bourben streets, 4. A house adjoining lot No. 2, designated by its length of the same dimensions: this tenement will be Poeyfarte streets, measuring 22 feet 1 inch and 5 lines in depth; together with the brick buildings thereon, which will extend to Col. Proctor, which will ex-

and other expendencies.

5th. 3 LOTS OF GROUND situated at the corner of Marigny and Moreau streets; tagether with the buildings and other improvements there on, agreeably to the plan exposed at the Exchange.

Caroline, a negro girl, aged about 17 years, somewhat of a washer-woman.

ra wasner-woman. Rosalie, a negro wench, aged about 40 years, a cook and

James, a negro man, aged about 50 years, somewhat of Terms: 6, 12 and 18 months credit with endorsed notes,

and mortgage until final payment. nov 14-12,2ps

The acts of sale to be passed before L. T. Caire notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

DISTRICT COURT, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1833.—
In the matter of Fordinand Percy and others vs.
Laurent, Millaudon & Co.—No. 7531.—On motion of Alired Hennen, Esq. of counsel for the plaintiffix It is ordered by the court, that the parties plaintiffs and defend dunts, the stockholders of the late Planters' Bank, show cause on or before the 2d Monday of January next, 1886, why the tableau of certain funds which have been reserved. why the tableau of certain tands which have by the judgment of the Supreme Court to certain creditors is shown by the tableau of distribution filed in this case on the 5th day of June last should not be paid over accordance. ing to said tableau, and why the said tableau should not be homologated—and it is further ordered that all pessent holding any of the promissory notes of the late Plantage Bank, do produce them in court on or before the said \$4 Monday in January next: And it is further ordered that notice of the present sader be given by publishing the same in two of the newspapers printed in the city of New-Orleans in the English and French languages at least the times previous to the said \$4 Monday of January next.

{L. S. Extract from the Minutes.

{Signed}

H. FARRIE,

dec 9

Deputy Cierks dec 9 MECHANICS TRADERS BANK,

Twenty-four lots of ground, Figures in the summer is bounded by Bavin, Consenses, in square No. 39, which square is bounded by Bavin, Consenses, plant of 32 lots, drawn by C. F. Zimple, delighting and designated on the short tensments from 1 to 6, being an interest of the short tensments from 1 to 6, being an interest block, will be exhibited at the time of the sale, State of the sale, State of Ground attending the sale of Ground attending to the sale of Ground attending to

By order of the Beard,
JAS. B. HULLIN, Cushing,
loc B WHITE HAVANA SUGAR-400 begs white

una supur for sale by FH PETITPAIN, Chartres & Toulette