The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 15: VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1845. VOL XVIII.—WHOLE NO 4765

TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - - 5

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, lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged for separately and at the ordinary rates.

NOTICES OF ARTICLES of a personal nature, when admitted, will pay two dollars per square, in advance.

Theatres and other places of amusements, advertising daily for the season, to be charged 100 dollars either in 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.

NOTICE.—The ship TIMOLEON, Capt Orey, is now discharging. Consignees will please take out their permits. LEVI H GALE. j22

NOTICE.—The consignee of [illegible] cases of merchandize marked B & A, received per ship CYGNET, from Boston, are requested to call and receive the same. J. P. WHITNEY & Co. 74 Camp. j22

NOTICE.—The ship Chatham, Capt Nason, from Liverpool, is now discharging opposite the Rail Road. Consignees will please take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the Custom House stores. LEVI H GALE, 93 Common st. j22

NOTICE.—The packet ship GENESEE, Minott master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk. HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp. j21

The packet ship ST MARY, [illegible] master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee. J W STANTON & Co. corner Magazine and Lafayette. j22

Neither the captain, or consignee, of the British ship JOHN BOLTON, will be accountable for debts contracted by the crew. j21 WM MURE.

Neither the captain, or consignee of the British ship GLENLYON, for Liverpool, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew. j21 WM MURE, 23 Royal.

NOTICE.—The Consignees of a Box from Havre containing plants and models of machinery, to be delivered to B. Rodriguez & Dupouit, New Orleans, are requested to make themselves known to the undersigned immediately. B RODRIGUEZ, 119 Chartres st. j20—6t

LEAD—500 pigs for sale to close a consignment, by FOSDICK & BROTHER, 74 Camp. j23

GLAZED HATS—50 dozen glazed wool hats, for sale by FROST & Co. 20 Magazine. j24

PRINCIPE CIGARS—Genuine, in store, and for sale by J M CABALLERO, 22 Old Levee. j24

SUGARS—Havana yellow and brown sugars, in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO, 22 Old Levee. j24

RICE—50 tierces fresh rice just received and for sale by PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras. j24

WOOLLEN SOCKS—150 dozen country knit woolen Socks, for sale by FROST & Co. 20 Magazine. j24

SPORTING HATS—20 cases men's and boys' sporting Hats, for sale by FROST & Co. 20 Magazine. j24

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed or lost in the evening of the 21st instant, at eight o'clock, a small white Havana Dog, answering to the name of "Pistache." The above reward will be given to whoever will return him to F. Fryer, corner of Royal and Toulouse streets. j21

NOTICE. Detained in the Jail of St. John the Baptist a negro named NERO—says he belongs to Mr. Vaquer, near Bayou Lafourche Canal. This negro speaks English. The proprietor is requested to claim said slave according to law. Parish of St. John the Baptist, 10th January 1845. [illegible] LUMINAIS, Sheriff. j23

TO MERCHANTS—Merchants will no doubt encourage [illegible] of publicity for which the inventor has received a patent from the United States [illegible]. This mode of publicity offers great advantage to merchants in giving to strangers their address and the nature of business of those who will avail themselves of this method. Several specimens are exhibited on the Levee, opposite the steamboat landing. Office Exchange Passage. j22—6t

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 mousseline laine, [illegible] cashmere at 75cts per yd
1 do do do do at 37½ do
1 do do do do at 25 do
1 do do do do at 45 do
1 do French calicoes, extra fine, at 25 do
And a large assortment of silks, Swiss muslins, organdie, white jaconets, white and colored percales; black silk and cotton velvet, barege neckerchiefs, Scotch, Florence do, elastic suspenders of A Arnould American, do. Cast merc and mousseline laine scarfs, embroidered linen cambric handkerchiefs, very rich; [illegible] embroidered collars, French silk [illegible], do, Irish linen, extra fine, [illegible] assortment of hooks and eyes, perfumery, &c. The whole for sale at moderate prices.
F R DAVID, 71 Canal, Between Royal and Bourbon. j23

DRY GOODS
FROM THE NEW YORK AUCTIONS.

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, a splendid assortment, from 6 to 12½ per yard, warranted fast colors; French Calicoes, yard wide, from 18 to 25 cts; Mousseline de Laine and Cashmere d'Ecosse, a large assortment, and to which have just been added several cases from the wreck of the Alabama, all of which will be sold at about one half the former prices; Rich Cashmere d'Ecosse, from $4.50, $4.50, $5 and $6.00, all of which have been sold at double those prices; fine and good quality Mousseline de Laines 18¾ cts, superfine $2 50 to $2 75 per robe; new designs silk Chusans, 18 cts per yard, worth 50 cents, splendid Bepe de Laine, very low, Bareges and Balzarines, do. Silks—a splendid assortment of rich chameleon Brocades, Ombre, striped and figured, just opened, all of the newest styles and colors; Hosiery—a large quantity selling off. Just opened—a case of rich Ball Robes.
C M SIMPSON, 33 Chartres st., Corner of Customhouse st. j23

HAVANA CIGARS—Landing ex steamships Marmora and Alabama, 173,000 segars, being imperiales, Regalias, Canones, Trabucos, Bayonettas, Cabal????, Damas, Vegueros, Legitimos, Millar and Principes, of the following brands: Cabana y Carvajal; Francisco Ugues, La Rlonda, La Inteligencia, La Dama, La Ingenuidad, La Palma Calebrada, Dos Hermanos, Esculapio, La Habana Woodville, Rencurrel.

The Principes are of the "Vapor" brand.

The above, together with the stock of other highly esteemed brands on hand, per anterior importations, constitute one of the finest and largest assortment ever offered in this City.

Connoisseurs and amateurs, retailers of the city and country merchants will find this a good opportunity to supply themselves. For sale by E JOHNS, 119 Poydras street, nearly opposite the American Theatre. j22

FOR SALE by the undersigned, landing from ship Heartsease, from Bordeaux—50 cases Sardines in oil, from Joseph Pecoux of Nantes; 15 do assorted fruits in their juice, in fancy flasks; 15 do alimentary preserves; truffled pates, green peas, capers, fresh salmon in oil, &c. 3 cases meat and soup assorted for ships provisions; peas with green peas; boiled beef, Julienne, &c. 1 case dried mushrooms. LOREILHE & Co. corner of Royal and Customhouse. j22

MINERAL WATERS—Landing ex Hebe, 50 cases, for sale by the subscriber 5—60 [illegible] jugs Kissinger Water. Several eminent physicians of this City have successfully used the above in divers diseases, but more particular in those of the Liver and of the Stomach. E JOHNS, 119 Poydras.

MUSLINS—Received by the late arrivals, a direct importation of the manufacture of [illegible], white muslin, plain, striped, flowered and checks, [illegible]. Persons wishing to purchase by the case, are invited to examine. F PERRET, 64 Toulouse.

FOR SALE, landing from ship Austerlitz from Havre—40 cases cherries from Baden Brothers. LOREILHE & Co, corner of Royal and Customhouse. j22

SALT AFLOAT—The cargo of Salt ex ship J. H. Bolton, consisting of—2000 brown sacks, Coarse; 312 white sacks; 1632 white sacks fine [illegible]. Apply to WILLIAM [illegible], 23 Royal street. j23

RIO COFFEE—Afloat—5 [illegible] bags, the cargo of ship Gaston, from Rio de Janeiro, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GEO. GREEN & BRO, 92 Gravier. j23

BLACK MERINOS FOR COATS—60 pieces fine black Merinos for sale by D S McCARTY, 233 Bienville. j23

ALMONDS—50 bales soft shelled almonds, now landing from ship Auguste and for sale by GEO. GREEN & Bro. 92 Gravier. j23

BLANKETS—2 point Granier Blankets, entitled to debenture, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 92 Gravier. j23

GUNNY BAGS of ship Loudon's cargo, direct importation, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 92 Gravier. j23

FLOUR—250 bbls Missouri now landing and for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co., 92 Tchoupitoulas. j23

BUTTER—42 kegs western, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co., 92 Tchoupitoulas. j23

LARD—25 bbls prime leaf, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas. j23

STARCH—100 bxs Schuensburg's starch, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas. j23

STAR CANDLES—40 bxs Grant & Dietrich's brand, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas. j23

BEANS—25 bbls white beans, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co., 92 Tchoupitoulas. j23

ADVANCES made on consignments to our friends in New York. FOSDICK & BRO., 74 Camp. j23

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 61 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1845.

THE MAIL really and absolutely came through yesterday for the first time in five days. We congratulate the community on this auspicious and unexpected event.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ships—Rochester from Liverpool and Iowa from Havre—arrived at New York on the 11th instant, with dates from the former port to the 6th, and from the latter to the 9th ultimo.

The news is not of much consequence either politically or commercially. Cotton was in better demand at former prices, but the *Herald* mentions that according to verbal accounts, a slight advance had been realized in the Liverpool market on the 6th ultimo. In Havre a large business was doing, but at reduced prices.

The overland mail from India and China had reached London on the 5th ultimo; the dates from the latter country are only three days later than those brought by Mr. Cushing.

The few items of news which we were enabled to find are extracted from the New York *Herald*:

The packet ship Dorchester, of Boston, has been totally lost at sea. The [illegible] of Boston, Capt. Caldwell, left Liverpool on the 28th November, for Boston, with a full cargo of goods and 19 passengers, mostly women and children, all British subjects, and a ship's company of 18 men. On Thursday, Dec. 12, in lat. 50 12 N, lon. 29 W., while lying to in a gale of wind from N. W., shipped a tremendous sea, which broke as high as the tops, carrying away all the masts by the board, broke the ship down 15 to [illegible] of shear, amidships, stove both boats, galley, [illegible], companion way, &c., and washed overboard Jos. F. Hooper, second officer, and John Douglass, seaman, who were lost.—All hands were kept at the pumps until Sunday evening, December 15, without freeing her, when the Rochester, Captain Britton, from Liverpool, fell in with her, and took off the survivors, 45 in all, who left the ship in a sinking condition, with the sea frequently breaking over her. They saved nothing but the clothes they had on.

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts evidence a degree of activity, enterprize and profit, beyond all former example; these accounts are indeed so favorable as to be even alarming to all who look to the future. In some places our owners calculate upon realizing a gain of 50 per cent upon their capital, and in others, fortunes of £50,000, £70,000 and £100,000, have been already realized, while mills are rising in all directions; facts to which the property and commissioners must be duly attentive.—London Standard.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals of the 2d and 3d of December have come to hand, but their contents, especially as regards domestic affairs, present very little interest. The executions of Z[illegible]'s son and brother-in-law are adverted to by most of them in terms of the utmost indignation. From [illegible] the French Government's leading organ itself is electrified with horror and disgust.

The cold was very severe in Paris on the 4th ult. At 6 in the morning, the Centigrade thermometer marked 6 deg. 2-10ths of centigrade below zero, and at noon 3 degrees.

SPAIN.

Twenty-eight arrests of persons suspected of revolutionary designs, had been effected on the 28th Nov. at Barcelona.

A report was current at Gibraltar that the emperor of Morocco would not adhere to the treaty with Spain relative to the limits of Ceuta—that the Spanish consul had protested, and appealed to the English consul, general, whose influence is said to be great between the two powers.

Mons. de Olozaga has, through the medium of false passports, made his way via Paris, from London to Spain, despite the utmost surveillance of the French authorities on the Spanish frontier. It is expected that his arrival in Spain would be rather fatal to himself or to the general tranquility.

The Madrid journals of the 27th ult. do not contain a paragraph of news of the slightest importance. The discussion of the new constitution bill continued on that day, and an amendment was carried with the approbation of the ministry for inserting the clause in the constitution of 1837, which states that the sovereign shall never quit the territory without the consent of the Cortes. The mover of the amendment declared that the preliminary clause in question betrayed an improper want of confidence in the sovereign.

A letter from Madrid of the 28th informs us that the sentences of the [illegible] court martial, General Bayona, captain general of Burgos, and General Iribe, commandant of the province of [illegible], for delaying the execution of the orders which they had received for the execution of some of Zurbano's band, might be taken provisionally.

CHINA.

The intelligence comes down to the end of August, three days later than that brought by Mr. Cushing.

The governor of Hong Kong, Mr. Davis, was about to proceed to the northern ports in order to observe how the Chinese authorities were conducting themselves towards the new traders. Fever was prevalent. All the Hong Kong merchants were summoned into the city of Canton on August the 12th, when the authorities demanded a further payment of [illegible] dollars, as their portion of the Canton ransom money. The Hongs refused to pay, and the general impression is, that they will be imprisoned. Messrs. Howqua, Sanqua, and some of the more wealthy of the Hongs, have left their Hongs.

We learn that an English expedition had been sent to attack the piratical hordes on the northwest coast of Borneo. It consisted chiefly of her Majesty's ship Dido, Capt. Keppel, and the Borneo company's steamer Phlegethon, which were attacked by the Sukarran. The pirates were at first repulsed, but being reinforced, they returned and demolished the fortifications, and took some sixty guns. Mr. Wade, first lieutenant of the Dido, was killed, while leading his men to attack a fort, and Mr. Steward and several men belonging to the same ship were slain by the pirates. Her Majesty's ship Samarang was not far off from the scene of action. The Dido had also sent an expedition to Borneo in search of a missing ship, the Charles. The king of Kon, who murdered the [illegible] F. Murray, having refused all satisfaction, had his town destroyed.

At Canton, several heavy purchases of silk had been made; the prices quoted are, for fine tsatlee, 520 to $550 per picul. Of Taysaam there was none in the market. Canton was quoted 320 to $350. The new crop was arriving slowly. The teas which had been brought to market were all bought up at prices varying from 39 to 11 taels.

The accounts from India are of no importance. The commercial intelligence is not favorable, most of the markets being represented as overstocked with goods.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On the 10th inst., the SENATE did not sit.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Hale moved a suspension of the rules in order to introduce an amendment to the resolutions on the subject of Texas, providing that in one half of the country there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude. The motion to suspend was lost, yeas 92, nays 82—not two thirds.

Mr. Semple took the floor and spoke in opposition to the constitutionality and expediency of annexation.

Mr. Dean of Ohio followed in favor of the project, after which the committee rose, Mr. Kennedy having the floor for the next day.

On the 11th inst., the SENATE was not in session.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Holmes from the Committee on Commerce, introduced a bill to authorize the importation, duty free, of pipes and machinery to test the utility of atmospheric railways. The bill was referred to the committee of the whole.

A bill was read three times and passed authorizing the Post Master General to contract with rail road companies in certain cases.

After some further business, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Kennedy of Md., spoke in opposition to Texas. Mr. Morse of La., followed in favor of annexation, after which the committee rose.

In the SENATE on the 13th, after the presentation of petitions and reports, Mr. Foster of Tenn., introduced a set of resolutions on the subject of Texas. The resolutions contemplate the formation of the territory into a state upon certain conditions. These are, the adjustment of all questions of boundary by this government, the retention by Texas of all the public lands, debts, taxes, and vacant and unappropriated lands within her limits, to be applied to the payment of her debts and liabilities; and in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States. New States of convenient size to be hereafter formed out of the territory, and such states as may lie within the limits assigned by the Missouri compromise act to be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of such states may desire.—Mr. Foster accompanied these resolutions with a speech in which he declared himself in favor of annexation upon just and honorable terms.

One or two bills of minor importance were acted upon, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, an attempt was made to bring the debate on annexation to a close on Thursday the 16th, but was resisted, and rejected by a large majority.

Mr. Milton Brown asked permission to introduce joint resolutions upon Texas. Leave was granted, and the resolutions which are precisely the same as those of Mr. Foster, were referred to the committee of the whole.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, where Mr. Tibbatts occupied an hour in advocating annexation. Mr. Brackenbury followed in opposition, and Mr. Chappell in favor.

The House then adjourned.

TEXAS.

From private letters from Washington we learn that some prospect exists of the annexation of Texas being carried through at the present session. Mr. FOSTER'S resolution, a synopsis of which is given in our congressional report, will pretty decidedly pass the House; and a member of the Senate, who is himself opposed to annexation, gives it as his opinion that they will be adopted by the Senate. The ultra Texas advocates are disposed to compromise on the terms proposed in these resolutions, and several southern whigs will go for Texas, provided her admission into the Union be regulated by the features of the Missouri compromise act.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Booth is announced to appear this evening in the character of "Hamlet."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The pieces selected for this evening, are the 'Bride of Abydos,' and 'Norman Leslie,' attraction sufficient to ensure a crowded house.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The grand jury yesterday made the following special presentment, which, after being read, was ordered to be copied in the minutes of the Court:

The State vs. L. L. Ferriere and John Cottom.—To the Hon. J. F. Canonge, Judge of the Criminal Court of the city of New Orleans.—The Grand Jury beg leave to present: That L. L. Ferriere and John Cottom, both of this city, have been traduced before them under the charge of murder, in and upon the body of one Thomas Maxwell.

That they have taken said charge under earnest consideration, and have accordingly examined all persons and papers connected with the same.

That they unanimously report that the charge is groundless, and cannot be sustained by evidence.

The grand jury, therefore, feel it their duty to sign these presents, to remain in the archives of this Court as proof of their investigation.

(Signed). E. CHAPMAN, Foreman.
In behalf of the Jury.

Arthur Mathews, charged with larceny, was brought into court, and upon being arraigned, entered the plea of guilty.

Bridget Reynolds, charged with larceny, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of J. A. Fontenette, charged with wilfully, corruptly, maliciously and designedly, refusing the vote of Antoine Cavallier, while acting as one of the inspectors (democratic) at the polls of the Second Ward, First Municipality, at the July Election, 1844. The hearing of the testimony (which the crowded state of our columns will not permit us at present to lay before our readers,) occupied the Court until the hour of adjournment. The Attorney General and District Attorney are assisted in the prosecution, by Messrs. Randell Hunt and Col. Wm. Christy. Messrs. Grymes, Moise, Segur and Montford, are engaged on the part of the defence.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Joseph Fleck, arrested for stealing a lot of razors, was committed for six months to the work house.

Thomas C. Iler, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, was remanded for further examination.

William Swanton and Jerry Webb, alias Dwyer, were committed for thirty days, under the vagrant law.

THE CONVENTION.

The first question before the convention yesterday, was upon the motion of Mr. Walworth, to reconsider the vote adopting November as the time for holding our State elections. It was decided without debate, ayes 27; noes 37—so the Convention refused to reconsider.

The order of the day, the fourth section of the second article of the Constitution, next came up for consideration, and was debated for nearly four hours.

The section was earnestly opposed by Messrs Ledoux, Ratliff, Brent and Eustis, and a variety of novel and pretty original arguments advanced against its adoption.

In support of it, Mr. Benjamin, of this city, addressed the Convention in a brief but powerful and eloquent speech, which commanded the undivided attention of the members and the crowd of spectators who were in attendance.

Before the question was put on the adoption of the section, Mr. Taylor, of Assumption, moved to lay it on the table subject to the call of the House. His object, he said, was to postpone the consideration of the subject involved, until the right of suffrage had been determined on.

The Convention refused to lay on the table by a vote of ayes 18, to noes 55.

The vote was then taken on the motion to adopt, and resulted ayes 37, noes 36. The President voting in the negative, the section was lost.

The Convention adjourned till 11 o'clock to day.

We paid a visit yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. RANDALL, the male and female Giants who are at present on our city. They are stupendous specimens of nature's handiwork. Mr. Randall is 7 feet 5 inches in height, and formed in every respect upon the same gigantic model. His figure and shape are extremely symmetrical. He is decidedly a handsome, fine looking man of most tremendous proportions. His spouse is only 6 feet 4, and though she overtops the usual dimensions of the sex by about a foot, yet, when walking arm-in-arm with her towering mate, she appears just of the ordinary size. Mrs. Randall is likewise extremely well formed, with a tapering waist, fine bust, and pleasing gait. They are both astonishing samples of perfection on a prodigious scale, and well worthy the visits of the curious.

MAINE AND TEXAS.—Resolutions were introduced into the Senate of the State of Maine on the 7th instant, for declaring that the Presidential election had settled the question in favor of the "annexation" of Texas, and for instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of the State of Maine in Congress to give their support to an immediate annexation accordingly. These resolutions came up for consideration on the next day (the 8th of January) and underwent debate upon a motion to lay them on the table, resisted by the advocates of annexation as equivalent to rejection. The question being taken upon this motion, was decided in the *affirmative*, by yeas and nays, 24 votes to 7; so that the Senators and Representatives from Maine are left at full liberty to pursue the dictates of their own consciences and common sense on this question.

MARYLAND.

The resolutions moved in the House of Delegates by Mr. W. Cost Johnson, declaring it to be the sense of the General Assembly in Maryland that the General Government should pledge its faith and extend its credit for the relief of the States, by issuing two hundred millions of Government stock, to be apportioned among the States upon an equitable basis, and earnestly requesting the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress to do all in their power to secure the adoption of this measure at the earliest practicable period, were taken on Tuesday last, and after a full exposition of the whole subject by the mover, were adopted on the following day, by yeas and nays—the yeas being 46, and nays 15. The resolutions are now before the Senate of the State.

DUEL.—The affair of honor between Messrs. Clingman and Yancey, which had been spoken of for some days, took place in New Jersey on the 11th inst. The parties exchanged shots without effect, and were then reconciled.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22d, 1845.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Carter, the Senate took up the resolution fixing the meeting of the Senate in the afternoon, and reinstated their former rule fixing their meeting for 9 o'clock A. M.

The President submitted a letter from Victor Burthe, Esq., President of the New Orleans Navigation Company.

The President also submitted a communication from the State Engineer, concerning his annual report.

On motion of Mr. Carter, these communications were laid on the table for the inspection of members.

Mr. Carter asked the Senate to take up the bill providing [illegible] of certain cases in his senatorial district, which had been [illegible] to the Senate for their concurrence. It was taken up.

Mr. Carter explained to the Senate the necessity for its passage.

The rules were dispensed with and it passed.

Mr. Harmanson, on behalf of the Committee on Claims, reported an act for the relief of E. K. Wilson and B. Bryant.

Also, an act for the relief of the sureties of —— Scarborough, late Sheriff of the parish of Ouachita.

Mr. D[illegible] moved that these bills be taken up. The first was taken up.

Mr. Labauve asked for some explanations. He was averse to special legislation and unless some very stringent reasons were given, he could not vote for the bill, but of the rule that he had laid down for himself.

Mr. Harmanson explained that the object of the bill was to extend time to the sureties of a Sheriff who had failed—Being a new member, and not acquainted with the usual course taken in relation to similar claims, as a member of the committee he called upon the State Treasurer for information. The committee were more strict than applied to be the practice in similar cases, for they insisted in the bill upon retaining the original bond until a final settlement was made, whereas the usual course was to relinquish the bond.

Mr. Marshall said if the law were defective in relation to exacting sureties for public officers, why not amend it? That would be the proper course. But to pass these special acts of relief, appeared to him to be most objectionable. If securities are to be taken, and afterwards these securities are to be absolved from their obligations, or these obligations are to be rendered less inconvenient, why take them at all? Why not abolish the system altogether? He did not know the peculiar hardships of this case, but certain he the principle was most objectionable, and was calculated, if it were not checked, not only to take up a great deal of the time of the Legislature, but to lead to great abuses.

Mr. Labauve moved an amendment that the assent of all the parties to the twelve months' bonds should first be obtained; which amendment prevailed.

Mr. Stilled said he did not know the parties, and his motives could not, therefore, be misunderstood. He considered it a bad practice to let sureties off or to modify their engagements. It was unfortunate that they and the [illegible] had become liable to the State. He did not know, in the present instance, whether the default was the result of misfortune or of misconduct. But be that as it may, the practice was a bad one. If it be continued, then the act of suretyship, to protect the State from loss on account of the misconduct of her officers, to vacate their ability, will be a mere empty form and signify nothing. Besides, it was a very delicate matter to interfere in those engagements; for the State unwittingly might part with her remedy or impair it—the officers entrusted with the conditions might not strictly carry them out, and the responsibility of some of the parties might be lessened. In another point of view too, these indulgences would have a deleterious tendency. People would be induced to become sureties for public officers, expecting to avoid the penalty, or materially to impair its force. Whereas, if it were established and understood that the State would insist upon the bond, that there was no way of avoiding the responsibility, should the principal, either through neglect or inadvertence, render himself liable, then there would be much greater circumspection and the State would incur less risk of delinquencies.

These were briefly, some of the reasons that would induce him to vote against the bill.

Mr. Morancy did not understand that the State would suffer, or be liable to suffer. The present was a hard case. It involved the ruin of some of our citizens. He did not understand that the State would run the slightest risk. The whole matter was one simply of accommodation; for which the parties were willing to make conditions every way advantageous to the State.

Mr. Marshall trusted, that before passing the bill, the Senate would pause and consider the consequences. It was the first measure of the kind that had been introduced at this session. It was more important than gentlemen at first might be inclined to think, not on account of its applying to some few persons, who might actually be great sufferers—not on account of the money involved—which was perhaps trifling; but because it affected what ought to be a general principle, and from which there should be no individual exceptions. He was inveterately opposed to all such private relief laws. If the general law be unnecessarily harsh—if it exact too much—why, amend it. But the evil, he apprehended, was not that the law was too severe, but that it was too loose. Our laws ought to be more stringent, so as to ensure the utmost fidelity and to prevent all delinquencies on the part of our public officers, as far as that desirable end can be obtained. The State had never suffered from the delinquencies of her State Treasurers—but as to subordinate officers—her defalcations were becoming but too frequent. We have now an opportunity of arresting the evil to a certain extent, and let us not suffer it to pass. A bill of a similar character for the relief of a Sheriff in his (Mr Marshall's) District, was offered last year and it failed in the other House. By rejecting this bill, we get rid of a great deal of vexatious legislation. Unless some especial hardship, were shown—and then he would vote with great reluctance for such a measure—we should make an example of the present application.

Under these views he would certainly vote against the bill, as no particular hardship had been shown, or attempted to be shown in the present case.

Mr Soidell would observe, that upon an inspection of the papers, he discovered that in one of these cases the default was an amount of taxes accruing as far back as 18??, and in the other case it was also for taxes for 1835, which were collectable in 1837. If the State is forbidden to bar her right for six or seven years, he could not understand how it was possible for her to meet her engagements and keep up her credit. In one case the amount was $682, and in the other it was [illegible]. The State had to pay interest upon her debts, and to remain the delinquent for these debts, and the Finance Committee would find their duties much more embarrassing if the present [illegible].

Mr Slidell [illegible] to put it out of the power of the Legislature to act in cases where the extraordinary hardships of public officers for their liberty in settling their accounts were involved. Particular circumstances, a knowledge of the parties of the particular interests, public and private, would excite our sympathies, and cause us to be more lenient than the public interest authorised. The [illegible] in the present case was an exception, but the precedent was a bad one, and concurring in the views expressed by the Senator from Natchitoches (Mr Marshall) he felt bound in duty to insist upon the rejection of the bill.

Mr Dupre sustained the passage of the bill. If it were rejected, it would ruin some very estimable citizens, who were fathers of families, and inasmuch as the State was fully guaranteed, he ought to be adopted.

Mr Kenner said the gentlemen who opposed the bill appeared to labor under a misapprehension. The State was to relinquish no right nor to suffer any loss. All that was asked was an extension of time. It was more a question of interest. The interests of the State were fully secured by the bill. The only thing was [illegible] that the property of the parties was not sold [illegible], and at a ruinous sacrifice, [illegible] amount of money to pay the State was derived from that [illegible] which was at a ruinous sacrifice.

Mr Morancy again advocated the passage of the bill.

The question being upon the adoption of the first section.

Mr Marshall called for the ayes and nays.

Mr Downs said, he had not intended to make any remarks and if this bill had passed, without a call for the ayes and nays, by which it he voted affirmatively he would stand pledged to the policy of all similar applications, he would have refrained from opposing it. But considering it a departure from principle, he felt bound to record not only his vote, but also the reasons for that vote. The bill contemplated giving up all arrears of interest. He readily admitted that there was some individual hardship. But this certainly did not authorize the Legislature to make a gratuity. Considering it, then, a departure from principle he felt bound to vote against it; he did this very reluctantly, inasmuch as the parties was asked for, by gentlemen who were his constituents.

He had submitted their application for the judgment of the Senate, intending in no way to interfere with it, and he would not have expressed an adverse opinion had not a call for the ayes and nays been made. It then became necessary for him to declare their [illegible], but inasmuch as the ayes he felt constrained by duty bound to give.

Mr Carter said, he differed from the gentleman from Washita (Mr Downs) that there was a departure from custom in passing this bill. It was not a departure from custom. The committee had called upon the Treasurer and found that it was the universal practice of the state to remit the interest. Similar relief had been extended to others. No detriment would result to the State for the interest was to be paid, and sure, some other consideration was due to four or five respectable citizens.

Mr Downs said, that the fact just advanced by the gentleman (Mr Carter) would induce him to vote for the bill, if similar indulgence had been granted to the citizens of (the other parts of the State mentioned), placed, he would unquestionably do it [illegible].

The result was, ayes 13 nays [illegible].

On motion, the rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Mr Harmanson presented a resolution appointing a committee of the Legislature to examine the Engineer's accounts.

Mr Downs asked the Senate to take up the bill for the relief of [illegible] Scarborough, late Sheriff of the Parish of Washita.

Mr Slidell said the parties were all strangers to him. The subject had been fully discussed, but in order that his position might be truly understood he would be called upon to present a similar application in favor of his constituents—he would not, on more mature reflection [illegible] thought than to call on the ayes and nays that he became in the negative might be found in such instances.

Mr Labauve proposed a similar amendment, as in the other bill, which motion prevailed.

The question was taken, and the result was 16 ayes—3 nays.

The Senate took up the bill from the House, authorizing the sale of the furniture provided for the Convention at Jackson.

Whereupon, on motion, they went into executive session, and the doors being opened, they adjourned.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan'y 21st, 1845.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called 54 members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Mr Griffin and Mr Gehand of [illegible].

Mr Gardere [illegible] the second reading of the [illegible] amending the [illegible] French [illegible] of money in a certain parish, &c. [illegible] yeas 16, nays 16. So the motion prevailed.

Mr Gardere then moved the first [illegible] of the section. The vote stood 17 to 17. The Speaker voted in the affirmative, and the section was [illegible].

Mr Crossman presented a petition from Mr Locke, praying the Legislature to order the payment of a certain bill for goods furnished to the late State Engineer. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr Pike submitted a memorial from A. Doliz asking the Legislature to pass a law to [illegible] made by the [illegible]. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr Crossman from a select committee, reported the act to incorporate the town of Carrollton, with amendments.

Mr Young from a special committee, reported an act authorizing the qualified voters of Vermillion to select a seat of Justice in that parish.

The same member from a select committee, reported an act to amend the act creating the parish of Vermillion.

Mr Debose, from the minority of the same committee, reported another bill on the same subject.

Mr [illegible] introduced an act to amend the act relative to public advertisements in the parish of Orleans.

Mr Bush introduced an act for the relief of J. J. Babet of the parish of Lafourche Interior.

Mr Crossman, in accordance with previous notice, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the German Protestant Church in the parish of New Orleans. The rules being dispensed with, the bill was read a second time, and adopted with an amendment by Mr Marks, providing that the Legislature may at any time hereafter alter or amend the act. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr Pike agreeably to notice, introduced a bill to amend the act creating an additional Associate Judge of the City Court of New Orleans.

Mr Texada gave notice of an act for the relief of James Macpherlan.

Mr Peck gave notice of a bill to change mountain notices and for other purposes.

Mr Rogers gave notice of an act relative to witnesses.

Order of the Day.

Mr Duvigneaud's resolution in relation to the naturalization laws came up as the special order of the day.

Mr Gardere proposed to amend by adding the words "and extend the time of probation."

Mr Pilie addressed the House as follows:

Mr Chairman—The resolution now pending is of so much importance and magnitude, that, I hope, I will be pardoned the expression of my views on it. I aspire not to parliamentary glory, as has been asserted, but then it would be a dereliction of duty on my part not to raise my voice in this Hall, however humble and weak it may be, in defence of my country and country's rights, when invaded or jeopardised.

Mr Speaker, I entertain no hostile feelings towards foreigners—the language which is spoken by my family and at my fireside—the foreign accent which now and then peeps through the language I have now the honor to address you in—all demonstrate the sincerity of my declaration relating to my good will towards foreigners—and it cannot be otherwise, for I am myself of foreign extraction, and feel proud of the stock from which I am descended, and proud of noble and chivalrous France, our first and most faithful ally; of her institutions; of her power and of her glory. It has also been my lot to visit Ireland, and to bask in the warm hospitality of her people (the Keating kind of [illegible]) to admire their generosity and their patriotism, and to mourn with them over their lost liberties and the bondage in which they are held by the bloody hands of England.

I repeat again, Mr. Speaker, no one is more friendly to foreigners, no one is more ready and willing than I am to appreciate and welcome to our shores the stout hearts and strong arms which clear and people our wilderness. I feel the same, I bid them welcome to this land of plenty and of liberty where they will find a shelter from the oppression and exactions with which every government or governments under which they have lived. Let them be protected here in their rights, in their lives and property—let each of them worship Almighty God according to his own tenets and the dictates of his own conscience. This is the most sincere wish of my heart.

But what I desire not, what I deprecate, is to see those foreigners, within a year, within a month, an hour of their arrival among us, fraudulently and illegally transferred into American voters. What is the case now? Every wave which rolls from the East casts on our shores vast crowds of European emigrants, who are generally (for there are many exceptions) illiterate and ignorant, unacquainted with all the principles of monarchical governments. Hardly have they put their feet on our soil, than they are surrounded, and hugged, and caressed by native demagogues of both political parties, and furnished with certificates of citizenship prepared beforehand. Appeals are made to their worst passions, they are drilled by election leaders into an army of corrupt voters; and those men, who do not even know our language, much less our institutions; these men, who mistake licentiousness for liberty, Jacobinism for freedom, are thus converted into a tremendous engine of fraud and corruption and allowed, by their criminal votes, to control our elections and decide on the fate of the Republic.

Are we then so degenerate, so debased by party spirit as to be blind to the awful consequences of deciding our political differences with and by the aid of foreign mercenaries and hirelings? Don't you feel that *there is something rotten in Denmark?* That unless a change is brought about the government will be violently wrested from your hands, and the Republic become so venal that it might become the property of the highest bidder, as ancient Rome in the time of Jugurtha?

I then hold, Mr. President, that necessity and self defence require alike that we should petition Congress in order that, henceforward, the baptism of American citizenship be no longer a farce, but a solemn and sacred rite—that it be administered in the Courts of the United States exclusively, and not in the dark and greasy tribunal of a Justice of the Peace, not even in the immortal City Court of Lafayette. Let all verbal testimony be excluded and every thing be proven by record.

I do not moreover think that the term of probation ought to be extended so as to afford foreigners an opportunity to become acquainted with our laws and the spirit of our institutions, and were I asked to specify said period, I would fix it at 21 years, a lapse of time before the expiration of which we Louisianians cannot vote. Do strangers so sweetly bring the whole with the honey of our rose, in the words of my eloquent colleague from New Orleans, I am willing to adopt the amendment as it is.

Some think that an extension of the present period of probation would be a measure which would prevent foreigners from joining us in the republican ideas, because, or rather, they are deprived of the elective franchise. But it is to be presumed that the man who has eaten of our bread—who has slept under our roof—whose protection by our laws and our courts—would be base enough to desert us in the hour of peril? Would he not, on the contrary, cheerfully defend his property from ruin and his family from outrage? Would he not, with ourselves, stand in arms against ruthless enemy whose aim would be beauty and booty? On back, Mr Speaker, to the annals of 1814-15 and see whether foreigners did not then come to the rescue, and pour their hearts' blood in defence of our country?

But suppose they would abandon us in the hour of danger! Are we not brave enough and numerous enough to repel aggression from abroad? Did not our forefathers, with a pe-

pulation of only 3,000,000, defeat the soldiers of Britain, backed by a powerful navy? And now that we are 24,000,000, and that we are furnished with all the implements of war, and elements of defence, are we so degenerate as to apprehend foreign aid to resist the attacks of an enemy? Such fears are entirely groundless.

Let us, then, cast aside all party trammels, and united like a band of brothers, devote all our efforts towards the attainment of so desirable an end. And if we are not numerous enough to succeed, then I will not despair of the Republic. Then my trust will be strong that the gallant ship, in which all our hopes are embarked, will outride the storm and arrive safely at the port of national prosperity and grandeur; that the star spangled banner which now waves over us, will still float in triumph—hailed by the friends of Liberty every stripe unsullied and every star in its place—a sure anchor of safety for the oppressed of earth who shall have ceased to gaze on its majestic folds.

Mr Deblanc next addressed the House in a brief and animated appeal against the adoption of any of the resolutions tending to prolong the term of probation now required for foreigners. He declared that he was the representative of the people, not their slave, and that if the people desired such a change, he would nevertheless record his vote in the negative. He implored pity for the poor foreigner who came hither as to an asylum from the oppression and tyranny of his own country, who tilled our soil, fertilized our fields, cut down our forests, and contributed to the wealth and prosperity of the country. He appealed to the House to remember the services which foreigners had rendered us in the war of the revolution and in the plains of Chalmette in 1814—'15. He spoke of the gallant Lafayette and his brave companions in arms, and of the important aid we had received from them during our momentous struggle with Great Britain. This [illegible], said Mr Deblanc, was the boasted temple of hospitality. Our doors have never been closed to the poor exile. Were we to shut them now, under the false pretence that the foreigner endangered our liberties? As for himself, when Louisiana proved ungrateful; when she forgot her ancestors and her descent, and undertook to proscribe the people who had settled here, and the language they had spoken, he would join with the persecuted and ill used subjects of proscription, and would maintain their rights as long as he enjoyed a seat in this body.

[To be continued in our next paper.]

The attention of dealers is requested to the extensive catalogue sale of English, French and American Dry Goods, to take place this Day, 24th January, at 10 o'clock A. M., at F H Petitpain's Auction Room, No 136 Chartres street.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

Boston .... Jan 10	London .... Dec 6
New York ...... Jan 10	Liverpool ..... Dec 6
Philadelphia .. Jan 12	Paris .... Dec 6
Washington .... Jan 13	Havre .... Dec 9
Baltimore ..... Jan 13	Mexico .... Dec
Charleston .... Jan 15	Tampico .... Dec 26
Cincinnati .... Jan 14	Vera Cruz ..... Jan 7
Louisville .... Jan 13	Houston .... Jan 16
Natchez .... Jan 2	Galveston ..... Jan 14

NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY NIGHT.
JANUARY 23, 1845.

To day's mail brought accounts from Liverpool to the 6th, and from Havre to the 9th ult. A good business was done in the former market on [illegible] the sales having amounted to 7,000 bales. The Havre market was likewise brisk, but prices continued to rule very low.

These advices have been looked upon as rather more favorable than the previous news, and this impression was manifested to-day by a very animated demand for cotton which resulted in transactions to the extent of fully 9,500 bales at an improvement in prices of 1-8 a ¼c. The market is most buoyant, and at the close of business hours there was scarcely anything offering.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.
[illegible]

Exchange—continues in active demand at former rates. Sterling [illegible] per cent premium. Paris [illegible]. New York 60 days ½ a ¾ per cent discount. Checks [illegible] per cent discount.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Ship Rochester.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.
December 6th, P. M.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
December 5th.

The sales since Friday amount to 30,000 bags, of which were sold to [illegible] 7,000 bags have been taken on speculation in the course of the week. In prices there is no decline or [illegible]. Arrived, one vessel from New Orleans.

MANCHESTER COTTON MARKET.
December 4th.

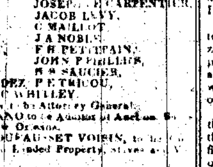
The near approach of the Christmas holidays and the usual decline [illegible] prices of cotton at Liverpool [illegible] to diminish the activity of this market. [illegible] for goods and yarn [illegible] and manufacturers are [illegible] of stock that they show no inclination to relax in their prices.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.
December [illegible].

[illegible]

P. S.—Yesterday evening, in addition to the sales above mentioned, there were 15 or 16,000 bales [illegible] of what remains the stock of United States here is [illegible] bales.

BY AUTHORITY.



APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,
(*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*)

VICTOR DU BOURG HEL, to be senior Justice of the Peace of the parish of Plaquemines.

J W SMITH, Commissioner for Liquidating the Exchange and Banking Company of New Orleans.

AUCTIONEERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS:

A ABAT,	J W FURNESS,
J B BLACKE	L A GARIDEL
M BARNETT jr.	JOHN HEWLETT,
J A BONNEVAL	W F HYDE,
W BERGER,	JOSEPH LE CARPENTIER,
PETER CENAS	JACOB LEVY,
F M CROZAT	C MAILLOT
FELIX CONNOLLY	J A NOBLE,
L E CHARBONNET	F H PETITPAIN,
DEVALL	JOHN PHILLIPS,
JOSEPH DEPASS,	B S SAUCIER,
FRANCIS FERNANDEZ	P E TRICOU,
	C WHILLEY.

ISAAC T PRESTON, to be Attorney General.

RAPHAEL TOLEDANO to be Auditor of Auction Sales of New Orleans.

JEAN BAPTISTE DUFAUSSET VOISIN, to be Collector of State Taxes on Landed Property, Slaves and Vehicles.

JULES LEBLANC to be Collector of State Taxes on Trades, Professions and Occupations for the First Municipality of the City of New Orleans.

JOSEPH E THIBAUD to be Collector of State Taxes on Trades, Professions and Occupations for the Second Municipality of the City of New Orleans.

ADOLPHE DUPRE to be Collector of State Taxes on Trades, Professions and Occupations for the Third Municipality of the City of New Orleans.

DIRECTORS OF THE LOUISIANA STATE BANK.
J B WOMS, H D PEIRE,
CHRISTOVAL TOLEDANO.

DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF LOUISIANA.
JAMES DICK, E B HARRIS,
JOHN LEFRETRE, A MILTENBERGER,
A MURPHY.

ALEXANDER DERBES, to be Collector of State Taxes on Pedlars and Hawkers.

The following to be WARDENS for the port of New Orleans:

JOSEPH SWILLER for Municipality No. 1.
FRANCIS Q. SALES, " No. 2.
E CHARIDAN, " No. 3.

GEORGE MAHE, WM. T THOMPSON and SOLOMON HIGH to be Wardens for the port of New Orleans.

ROBERT SPEDDEN to be Master Warden for the port of New Orleans.

INSPECTORS OF TOBACCO FOR THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

ALEXANDRE ROGER,	EDWARD DUARIVE,
MONTGOMERY SLOAN,	SAMUEL S BENNETT,
JUSTIN DUCRE,	JOHN J WHERRY,
JAMES PATTON,	A H BINGWOLD.

MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN MEDICAL BOARD:

ISIDORE LABATUT,	P A LAMBERT,
HENRY A CENAS,	PETER A BERTRAND,
AMAND MERCIER,	JAMES JONES,
EDWARD FORTIN,	W STONE.

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN MEDICAL BOARD:

R H RILEY,	JOSIAH HALE,
L LOCKETT,	L D SMITH,
M CRIGHTON,	R E SMITH.

JOHN J KER to be Physician to attend prisoners in the Jail of New Orleans.

DESIRE LEBLANC to be Sheriff of the parish of Assumption.

DENIS PRIEUR to be Recorder of Mortgages for the city of New Orleans.

SAMUEL C BURNS to be Justice of the Peace for the parish of Claiborne.

DAVID LOW to be Justice of the Peace for the parish of Caddo.

CHRISTOPHER O FERGUSON to be Notary Public for West Feliciana and Justice of the Peace.

ASA H READING to be Justice of the Peace for the parish of Sabine.

S A EASEN to be Auctioneer for the parish of Sabine.

ADMINISTRATORS OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.

W M FRERET,	C A LUZENBERG,
W F C DUPLESSIS,	D AUGUSTIN,
M WHOPEMAN,	F R PUISSAN,
H B CENAS,	J HAMPLEEN LEWIS.

JACOB C SEALE, to be Sheriff for the parish of [illegible].

W R LECKIE, to be Sheriff of the parish of Rapides.

Dr [illegible] [illegible] Comstock & Rumsey, at 59 [illegible] street, sell extract of sarsaparilla in large bottles and of as good a quality as any ever made, at half the price others sell at. It is a fact, and worth remembering by all who use sarsaparilla in any form, which is the best of all articles to purify the blood, and remove blotches and eruptions from the skin. j24

OFFICIAL.

RESOLUTION.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That it is their deliberate opinion that a majority of the people of Louisiana are in favour of the immediate Annexation of Texas to the United States by any lawful and constitutional means: Provided it be stipulated in the act of annexation that Texas shall enjoy all the rights and privileges now secured to that portion of Territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, and lying South of 36° 30' North latitude.

Be it further Resolved, &c., That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Louisiana, with a request that they be submitted to both Houses of Congress.

(Signed) A. BOUDOUSQUIE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) FELIX GARCIA,
President of the Senate.

Approved, January 23d, 1845.
(Signed) A. MOUTON,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FIRST SESSION—SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, 14th Jan., 1845.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

On motion of Mr Stille, Mr Taylor, representative elect, from the parish of Natchitoches, took the oath of office.

By a message from the Senate, by Mr Davis their Secretary, the concurrence of the House is requested to the following resolution:

Whereas, by a resolution of the Senate, the President of the Senate is directed to adjourn the Senate, every day at 11 o'clock A. M., without any formal motion being made to that effect;

Be it resolved, &c., That the House of Representatives be requested to concur with the Senate in rescinding the resolution, fixing Wednesday the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the meeting of the two Houses on joint ballot, for the election of the State Printer, for the year 1845, and that 10 o'clock A. M. of the same day, Wednesday next, 15th instant, be appointed for that purpose.

On motion, the House took up said resolution, which was read for the first time, and the rules having been dispensed with, was read a second time and was adopted.

The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof.

Mr Lavergne, in behalf of the Committee of Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled the bill entitled:

An act to appropriate money for certain purposes.

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

By a message from the Senate, by Mr Davis, their Secretary, the concurrence of the House is requested to the bill entitled:

An act granting to Bennet Barton [illegible], the exclusive privilege of keeping a Ferry across the Mississippi River, at Shreve's Cut off, in the parishes of Pointe Coupee and West Feliciana.

The House then took up the bill from the Senate, entitled:

An act relative to Notices of Judgments rendered in the First Judicial District of the State of Louisiana; which bill was read for the first time, and on motion, ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr Tiernan submitted to the House a petition of sundry citizens of the parish of Catahoula, praying that Hamilton Miller be released from a judgment rendered against him on a bail bond as security of [illegible] and others.

On motion, the same was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr Wadsworth also submitted to the House the memorial of John H Gazley, a deaf and dumb youth, praying for the establishment of an Institution for deaf and dumb.

On motion, said petition was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr Duvigneaud, also laid before the House the memorial of Mr. Grenier, Attorney at Law, praying that the annotated Code of Practice, published by him, be examined, and be received as authority in the Courts of Justice of this State.

On motion, the same was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr Morse, also submitted to the House the memorial of sundry citizens of the Parish of Lafayette, proprietors of the buildings known by the name of the Vermillionville Academy, proposing to purchase the interest of the State in said Academy, also that an appropriation be allowed them for the repairs of said building.

On motion, the same was referred to the Committee on Public Education.

Mr Gardere, also submitted to the House the memorial of the President of the Exchange Company of New Orleans, praying for certain relief.

On motion, the same was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr Rabalais also laid before the House a resolution of the Police Jury of the Parish of Avoyelles, praying for the passage of a law authorising and requiring the State Engineer, or the person having charge of the hired convicts to repair immediately with said convicts to Red River at the upper line of said parish, on its south side of said river for the purpose of constructing a Levee from said parish line, to the high lands of the Isle des Cotes in said parish, and paying the expenses of said levee.

On motion, the same was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr Taylor offered the following resolution, which was on motion adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so altering the laws as to give the respective parishes of this State the same privileges for the collection of taxes due to non-residents, as is now enjoyed by the State, and to make other provisions for the collection of taxes from non-residents.

[illegible] the State. Also, the same member [illegible] to the House, the memorial of sundry citizens of the Town of Natchitoches praying for the repeal of the charter of said town, and that the affairs of the same be placed under the Police Jury of the Parish of Natchitoches.

On motion, the same was referred to a Select Committee of three.

The Speaker appointed the following members of said committee—Messrs. Taylor, Stille and Fortson.

Mr Marks offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That the Committee on Public Education be instructed to report a bill for the [illegible] or leasing for a number of years to be therein specified, the sixteenth sections of this State, the proceeds thereof to secure to the citizens of this State the benefits and revenues accruing from said lands for the purpose of education.

On motion, the same was adopted.

Mr Landry laid before the House the memorial of the Wardens of the Roman Catholic Church of Assumption praying to be authorized to sell some lands belonging to said Church.

On motion, the same was referred to a select committee composed of five members.

The Speaker appointed Messrs Landry, Cole, Leblanc of Assumption, Gaujet and Walsh on said committee.

Mr Stille offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved, &c., That our Senators in Congress be [illegible] and our Representatives in Congress be requested to use their endeavors to have an appropriation made by Congress to remove the obstructions to the navigation of the Sabine river.

Be it further resolved, &c., That the Governor of the State be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Which resolutions were read for the first time, and on motion ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Ray, in behalf of the Judiciary Committee, to whom had been referred the bill entitled An act to repeal the act entitled An act relative to the advertisements in the parish of Orleans, approved 13th March, 1843, reported the same without any amendments, and under the same title.

On motion, said bill was made the special order of the day for Wednesday, the 15th inst., in preference to all other business.

The same member, in behalf of the same committee, to whom had been referred the fee bills of clerks, sheriffs and notaries public, and for other purposes, reported said bill, with amendments under the same title, which bill was read for the first time by the title only, and on motion, made the special order of the day for Wednesday, the 15th instant.

The same member, in behalf of a select committee, to whom had been referred the petition of sundry citizens of the parishes of Ouachita, Union and Claiborne, praying for the formation of a new parish, reported by a bill entitled, An act creating the parish of Jackson, which was read for the first time by the title only, and on motion, ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr Newport, agreeably to previous notice, introduced the bill entitled, An act more effectually to provide for the collection of parish taxes, which bill was read for the first time, and on motion, ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr Moore, agreeably to previous notice, also introduced the bill entitled, An act for the relief of Duprey & Co., of the parish of Lafayette, which bill was read for the first time, and on motion, ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr Fluker, after having given due notice, also introduced the bill entitled, An act for the sale of the furniture purchased for the use of the Convention at Jackson, La., and for other purposes, which bill was read for the first time by the title only, and on motion, ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr Stille, agreeably to due notice given, introduced the bill entitled, An act to change an election precinct in the parish of Sabine, which was read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr Fortson, agreeably to previous notice, introduced the bill entitled, An act to discontinue an election precinct and to establish others in the parish of De Soto.

Said bill was read for the first time by its title only, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr Van Wickle agreeably to previous notice, introduced the bill entitled:

An act for the relief of Gustave Delamare, notary public, of the parish of Pointe Coupee, which bill was read for the first time, and on motion, referred to the Committee on Claims.

The following members agreeably to previous notice, introduced the following bills:

Mr Parham—An act to amend article 2403 of the Civil Code, and an act to change the Militia Laws.

Mr Perkins—An act for the relief of Wm. Langfitt and others; which bills were read for the first time, and on motion, ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

The following members gave notice that they would shortly introduce the following bills:

Mr Taylor—An act to make provision for the trial of recused cases in the Tenth Judicial District.

Mr Gardere—An act relative to the Assessors of the State taxes of the city of New Orleans.

Mr Cruzat—An act to amend the acts to prevent gambling in the city of New Orleans.

On motion, the House went into a recess of a few minutes.

The House met again.

Order of the Day.

The House resumed the consideration of the report and resolutions of the minority of the Committee, to whom had been referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the annexation of Texas to the United States, which report and resolutions were under discussion yesterday when the House negatived the motion to put the previous question, which was the adoption of the same and adjourned to this day.

Mr Campbell then offered the following as a substitute to said resolutions:

Resolved, &c., That it is their deliberate opinion that a majority of the people of Louisiana are in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States, by any lawful and constitutional means: Provided it be stipulated in the act of annexation that Texas shall enjoy all the rights and privileges now secured to that portion of territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana and lying South of 36° 30' North Latitude.

Resolved, &c., That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Louisiana, with a request that they be submitted to both Houses of Congress.

After some discussion, Mr Fluker moved to reject the proviso of said resolution. On said motion Mr Gardere called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that—Messrs Bickham, Daunoy, Day, Deblanc, Fluker, Fonteneau, Fortson, Gayarre, Griffin, Howell, Jackson, Kilgore, Marks, May, Moore, Morgan, Newport, Peck, Quirk, Rabalais, Strawther, Taylor and Texada had voted in the affirmative—23 yeas; and that Messrs Benjamin, Brou, Burthe, Bush, Campbell, Cole, Conray, Crossman, Cruzat, Duclosel, Duvigneaud, Gardere, Garric, Gaudet, Glaze, Hebert, Laizer, Landry, Lavergne, Leblanc of Assumption, Leblanc of Lafourche Interior, Parham, Perkins, Pilié, Ray, Rogers, Stillé, Van Wickle, Waterston, Walsh and Young had voted in the negative—31 nays. Said motion was consequently lost.

Mr Marks then offered the following substitute to the substitute under consideration:

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to use their utmost exertions in all constitutional and legal ways to procure the immediate re-annexation of Texas to the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit forthwith a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr Gardere moved to reject the same.

On said motion, Mr Marks called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that—Messrs Benjamin, Brou, Burthe, Bush, Campbell, Cole, Conray, Crossman, Cruzat, Duclosel, Duvigneaud, Gardere, Garric, Gaudet, Glaze, Hebert, Laizer, Landry, Lavergne, Leblanc of Assumption, Leblanc of Lafourche Interior, Parham, Perkins, Pilié, Ray, Rogers, Stillé, Van Wickle, Waterston and Young had voted in the affirmative—31 yeas; and that—Messrs Bickham, Daunoy, Day, Deblanc, Fluker, Fonteneau, Fortson, Gayarré, Griffin, Howell, Jackson, Kilgore, Marks, Moore, Morgan, Newport, Peck, Quirk, Rabalais, Strawther, Taylor, Texada and Walsh had voted in the negative—23 nays.

Said motion having prevailed, said substitute was rejected.

Mr Cole then offered the following substitute to the substitute under consideration:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use every effort in their power to have Texas annexed to the Union, whenever it can be done in an honorable manner—whenever it will have been officially ascertained what is really its national debt, and whenever the voice of a majority of the people of the United States will have declared itself in favor of such a measure.

Resolved, That for the purpose of effecting the views contained in the preceding resolution, our Senators and Representatives in Congress use their best endeavors to procure the passage of a law having for its object to ascertain the sense of the people of the United States on the question of annexation.

Resolved, That before Texas be finally annexed, there be a guarantee made to the slaveholding States of this Union, that slavery shall be tolerated within the limits of said annexed territory.

Resolved, That the Governor be respectfully requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr Fluker moved to lay the same on the table, indefinitely, and on said motion, Mr Cole called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that—Messrs Benjamin, Bickham, Campbell, Conray, Crossman, Daunoy, Day, Deblanc, Duvigneaud, Fluker, Fonteneau, Fortson, Gardere, Garric, Gayarre, Glaze, Griffin, Howell, Jackson, Kilgore, Landry, Leblanc of Assumption, Marks, May, Moore, Morgan, Newport, Parham, Peck, Perkins, Quirk, Rabalais, Ray, Rogers, Stille, Strawther, Taylor, Texada, Van Wickle, Waterston, Walsh and Young had voted in the affirmative—42 yeas; and that Messrs Brou, Burthe, Bush, Cole, Cruzat, Duclosel, Gaudet, Hebert, Laizer, Lavergne, Leblanc of Lafourche Interior and Pilié had voted in the negative—12 nays.

Said substitute was consequently laid on the table.

On the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr Campbell to the resolution reported by the minority of said committee,

Mr Stille called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs Benjamin, Brou, Burthe, Campbell, Conray, Crossman, Cruzat, Day, Deblanc, Duclosel, Duvigneaud, Fluker, Gardere, Garric, Gayarré, Glaze, Griffin, Howell, Hebert, Jackson, Laizer, Lavergne, Leblanc of Assumption, Marks, Moore, Newport, Parham, Peck, Perkins, Rabalais, Ray, Rogers, Stille, Taylor, Van Wickle, Waterston, Walsh and Young had voted in the affirmative—38 yeas; and that Messrs Bickham, Bush, Cole, Daunoy, Fonteneau, Fortson, Gaudet, Kilgore, Landry, Leblanc of Lafourche Interior, May, Morgan, Pilié, Quirk, Strawther and Texada, had voted in the negative—16 nays.

Said resolution was consequently adopted.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate thereto.

Mr Lavergne, in behalf of the Committee of Enrollment reported as duly enrolled the following resolutions:

A resolution granting leave of absence to the Hon. Francis Brewer, Judge of the parish of Rapides; and,

A resolution granting certain powers to the Senior Justice of the Peace of the parish of Plaquemines.

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

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

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.

At a meeting of the Committee of Administration of the MASKED SOCIETY BALLS held at the office of the Ball Room on Friday the 23d inst., it was—Resolved, That the subscription list be CLOSED. j23—6t

ORLEANS NAVIGATION COMPANY.
New Orleans, January 22d, 1845.

AN annual election for nine Directors of this Institution will be held at the office of the company, corner of Frank lin street and Carondelet Walk, on Monday the 10th of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.
G LEGENDRE, Secretary.

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, January 23, 1845.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking house in this city, [illegible] at 12 o'clock, M. [illegible] of the Board.
WM E LEVERICH, Cashier.

DE VILLIER'S LYCEUM,
PERDIDO STREET,
Between Carondelet and St. Charles streets.

THE Principal of this Establishment respectfully returns thanks to the parents and to the public at large for the patronage which they have granted him these two years, and trusts that it will continue to attend.

The Lyceum, situated in the most central part of New Orleans, and in the handsome dwelling of Mr Freret, will enable Mr. De Villiers to give to his new method the greatest of advantage.

Mr De Villiers takes this opportunity to say, that no alteration has been made in the Board of the Lyceum further than the increased number of pupils has made it obligatory to augment the said Board. j24

FRESH SEEDS.

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

COAL at five bits per barrel delivered—4000 barrels of superior Pittsburgh coal, all screened and for large [illegible] retail by the cart load and delivered free of carriage, at five bits per bbl. WEB R MURPHY, j24 152 Old Basin.

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:
Linens, white, assorted qualities in pieces and demi do;
Do Sheeting assorted qualities and widths;
Do Long lawns; Breast linen and French fronts asst'd;
Do Cambric hdkfs plain, hemstitch'd & printed corner'd;
Do Huck cloths and napkins, assorted sizes;
Do Birdseye diaper, do Platill and Britannias.
Do Linen check Listadoes, assorted;
Do White and fancy drilling;
Do Musquito netting (white) plain and checked;
do do (brown) do do.
Do Planters Osnaburgs and Plantation Drilling;
Do White and brown Hollands, blues and drabs;
Do Tarpa1, tailors' and shoemakers', assorted;
Do Tapes, assorted.
Mull and cotton goods; Bishop and Victoria lawns; India and Swiss book; Soft and Swiss mulls; Swiss striped tape and cord; cross bars; jaconets; cambric hdkfs; Madras do; Lisse cravats, sewed collars; edgings; inserting; white and fancy musquito netting; apron checks, &c.
j24—10t SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse.

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas street, have in store and for sale—250 bbls superior Missouri flour, lax-red brand; 25 do fine do; 40 bbls rectified whiskey; 80 do prime leaf lard; 25 do white beans; 15 kegs Western butter; 15 bbls No. 1 [illegible]; 12 bags live geese feathers; 100 boxes very superior starch; 60 boxes star candles, 6s and 4s; 10 boxes manufactured tobacco; 10 pieces and coils heavy bagging and rope; 300 kegs Dutch herrings, very fine.

JUST received and now landing from ship Charlemagne from Bordeaux—4 half pipes cognac brandy; 10 gr do 5 gr do fine champagne, vintage 1841, J J Dupuy's brand, entitled to debenture. 50 bbls white wine vinegar, 30 boxes French bottles, 250 boxes claret wine, 25 Julien, 20 bxs Chateau Lafite claret, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas.

SPERM OIL AND CANDLES—Winter strained and bleached sperm oil, first quality, and warranted pure, New Bedford sperm candles assorted, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner Magazine and Lafayette.

ST LOUIS FLOUR—100 bbls superfine Planter City Mills; 25 do Quincy mills; 200 do Providence mills; 100 do Atkinson, McElroy & Co; 100 do Pleasant mills, now landing from Harry of the West, and in store, for sale by PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras. j24

BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS—45 cases assorted, now landing from ship Neptune, and in store, a general assortment of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, for sale by FROST & Co, 20 Magazine.

HATS—now landing from ship Sultana, and in store, a general assortment of fine nutria silk, cashmere and Russia hats, for sale by FROST & Co, 20 Magazine.

CORDAGE—Assorted sizes patent Manilla rope and Ravens duck; English and Russia ducks, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner Magazine and Lafayette.

RIO COFFEE—500 bags prime Rio coffee, put up in double linen bags, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner Magazine and Lafayette. j24

SHOT AND BAR LEAD—50 kegs assorted numbers Buck shot, 30 do A H Smith's bar lead, 100 pigs Galena lead, in store and for sale by PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras.

BOSTON NAILS—200 kegs Old Colony iron company nails, now landing from barque Manchester and for sale by PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras. j24

WHISKEY—80 bbls rectified whiskey, 30 do common do, 20 do old Bourbon do, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras. j24

FLOUR—150 bbls superfine flour, landing from steamboat Harry of the West, for sale by MERLE, SEYLLE & Co, 79 Tchoupitoulas.

BACON—50 hhds hams, sides and shoulders, just rec'd per steamer Amaranth, and for sale by PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras. j24

BEEF AND PORK—50 bbls M O and prime beef, 400 bbls mess, M O and prime pork, for sale by PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras. j24

HAVANA SEGARS of all kinds and qualities, in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 22 Old Levee. j24

LEAF TOBACCO—Havana leaf Vuelta de Abajo tobacco, in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 22 Old Levee.

FLOUR—500 bbls superfine flour—150 do St. Louis, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras.

ALE AND PORTER of very superior quality in quarts and pints, imported direct from London, for sale by A GORDON, WYLIE & Co, 52 Bienville.

SALES AT AUCTION.

DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No 81 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Particular attention given to shelf and package sales of dry goods.

Liberal advances will be made upon all goods consigned for sale.

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

Positive Sale of Choice Wines, &c.
BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

WILL be sold on Friday, 24th instant, at half past 10 o'clock, at J. U. Latil's store corner, No 1 [illegible] street—

A choice and select stock of WINES and LIQUORS, comprising—
Madeira of different qualities, very superior;
Sherry do do;
Port and claret; superior wines;
Champagne, Grey [illegible], very superior pure Bee; [illegible] wine, &c. and very old
Brandy, in [illegible], all of which are worthy of connoisseurs.
Terms—cash.
N B—Catalogues will be ready for delivery on the morning of the sale. j24

BY J A BEARD & Co.
[illegible] Bonneval, Auctioneer.
House Woman and Son, &c.

WILL be sold at Auction on Saturday 25th inst, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade—

A valuable woman named ELLEN, aged about 33 years, she is a superior servant, cooks well, and a trusty house woman and her son JAMES, aged [illegible] years.

The Negroes are fully guaranteed, except the woman, being subject to a slight rheumatism.

Terms—Cash; balance at 6 months credit, for approved note and mortgage, until final payment.

Act of sale before D J Ricardo, Not Pub. at the expense of purchasers. j24

BY FERNANDEZ & SAUCIER.
Sale on Account of Departure.

SATURDAY NEXT, 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at No. 167 Royal street, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets, will be sold, positively—

The contents of a SHOE STORE, comprising a vast assortment of Shoes, Brogans, Boots, &c., the Glass cases and Show Cases of said Store,—an excellent PIANO of [illegible], and a good CLOCK, a French Bureau and other Furniture, &c. j24

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.
Brandy, Wines, Preserves, &c.

WILL be sold on Monday, 27th inst, at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, opposite Post No 12 near the Triangle Buildings, in lots to suit—

60 cases Red wine
25 barrels of Julian claret,
10 bbls vinegar;
37 hampers bottles, 12 dz each,
6 half pipes Cognac brandy, 4th proof,
10 qr casks do do,
4 qr casks Old Champagne brandy,
12 boxes strawberry preserves, 12 bottles each,
4 do raspberry do 12 do
4 do do do
1 case containing [illegible] tin boxes mushrooms in oil;
7 cases of white wine and boxes sardines,
now landing from barque Hautrese, Captain Griffin, from Bordeaux.
Terms at sale. j24

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.
Flour! Flour! Flour!

WILL be sold on Saturday, 25th inst., at half past 10 o'clock, on the Poydras street Wharf, between Poydras and Lafayette streets, for account and under the direction of the Port Wardens:

1346 barrels Flour, slightly damaged on board a flatboat, restowed on board and landed at this port from steamer Harry of the West, and sold for account of whom it may concern.
Terms—cash. j24

BY ABAT & DOMINGON.

ON SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, will be sold at the office of Mr. B. [illegible], No [illegible] Bourbon street, owing [illegible] non payment of the former purchaser, who had acquired it on the 5th December last, A CABINET OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, consisting of an electrical machine, an air pump, and electro magnetic machine, [illegible], voltaic piles [illegible] glass doors, benches, [illegible]. Two clocks, benches, desks, [illegible].

In lots—crockery, bowls, bottles, Saucers, [illegible], tables, sideboard, armoire, [illegible] chairs, [illegible] pictures, clocks, handsome lamps, [illegible], chandeliers, mirrors, [illegible], armoires, [illegible], ladders [illegible]. An assortment of [illegible] and other [illegible], [illegible] books, [illegible], [illegible] engravings, maps [illegible]. A cylinder for warming water, kitchen utensils, empty bottles, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase [illegible] before the day of sale will be attended to by applying to the premises from 10 to 2.
Terms at the sales. j24

BY JOHN M BACH, Auctioneer.
Elegant Cabinet Furniture manufactured in Philadelphia.

THE undersigned will sell at public auction on Wednesday, January 29th, at 10 o'clock, at No 136 Chartres street, (second floor)—

An invoice of splendid and substantial furniture from the well known manufactory of Mr. A. Hecht [illegible] in Philadelphia; comprising of beautiful styles of Parlor furniture in Gothic and Louis Quatorze, together with a large assortment of most elaborate workmanship. The Parlor furniture will be sold in sets as follows:
One hair divans, covers [illegible] watch, etc [illegible].
One dozen chairs, [illegible] to match.
One Gothic centre table [illegible] Egyptian marble top.
One set, different patterns [illegible] of the same material, but differing in style, with Egyptian centre tables, Egyptian marble tops.
One set, covers of the same material but differing in pattern, with occasional tables [illegible] marble top.
One large and elegant [illegible] with [illegible].
One do. bedstead with [illegible].
One sofa bedstead do, with [illegible] and [illegible].
One elegant dressing bureau with Italian marble and mirror.
One pair pier tables Italian marble tops and mirrors.

The above articles of furniture are perhaps superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in New Orleans. The thing and durable [illegible] are constructed in such a manner that they will be [illegible], and the style and quality of [illegible] to manufacture. The goods may be examined [illegible] The goods shall be of the best [illegible] ornamenting. The sale [illegible] quantity [illegible] be sold. Terms cash. j24

BY FERNANDEZ & SAUCIER.
Valuable Property in the second Municipality and in the City of Lafayette.
Positive sale for [illegible] a Partition.

ON Saturday, 25th January, at Banks' Arcade, at noon, will be sold the following property:

1st. Six lots situated in the Second Municipality, in the square bounded by Bacchus, Clio, Apollo and Erato streets.

2d. Six other lots situated in the same Municipality No 2, bounded by Apollo, Thalie, Bacchus and Erato streets.

3d. Two lots situated in the city of Lafayette, designated by Nos 1 and 2, the first forming the corner of Levee and Josephine streets, on 32 [illegible] on the Levee of the river, and [illegible] by [illegible] and the depth [illegible] public road, and joins the [illegible]. Buildings are erected on said two last lots, and where the lots [illegible] were attached. The whole according to plans which will be exhibited at Banks' Arcade.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit in notes bearing mortgage, without endorsers, and bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum in case of non-payment.

Acts of sale before Felix Percy, notary public, at cost of purchasers.

BY JOHN M. BACH, Auctioneer.
[illegible] Chartres street.
Valuable Batture Property in Faubourg Bouligny.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 5th of February next, at 12 M. in Banks' Arcade—

47 valuable batture lots in faubourg Bouligny, which have a front of 540 feet on the river. Also, a splendid dwelling house, with kitchen and cisterns, &c. &c.

Speculators will find it their interest to view the premises—it is there where all the flatboats stop, and the trade is increasing daily.

Terms—One fourth cash and the balance at 1, 2 and 3 years credit with 8 per cent per annum interest and mortgage without endorsers.

Acts of sale before L R Kenney, Esq. notary public, City of Lafayette.

The plan is at the office of the Auctioneer for inspection, and will be exposed three days before the sale. j24

BY F H PETITPAIN.
Package sale of Dry Goods.

FRIDAY 24th instant, will be sold at 10 o'clock at his Auction Store, No 136 Chartres street—

100 packages of British, French and American Dry Goods, comprising the most select and desirable assortment offered this season.

Catalogues and samples will be ready early on the morning of sale.

Persons wishing to send Goods for this sale will please hand in their invoices before Thursday at 1 o'clock.
Terms at sale. j22

BY ABAT & DOMINGON.
Fine Brick House in [illegible] Tremé.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 25th January, at noon, at the City Exchange, St Louis street—

A fine lot of ground in faubourg Tremé between Villere, St. Philippe, Robertson and Dumaine streets, measuring 30 feet 2 inches front on Robertson street by 120 feet in depth, between parallel lines, (French measure) together with a fine brick house [illegible] with tiles, having four fine rooms, brick [illegible] with tiles and divided into two rooms, and a wooden building, galleries on the kitchen, paved yard, part, two cisterns, two wells, brick privy, garden with and other dependencies, divided to be [illegible].

Terms—One fifth cash; balance at 6 and 12 months credit. j17 tds

WANTED to rent by the month a small house between rue des Grand Hommes or rue des Remparts and the river. Address A B C, with particulars of situation, accommodation, rent and residence of owner, and leave at the Office of this paper. j24

OFFICE WESTERN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
New Orleans, January 22, 1845.

THE Annual Election for eleven Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on Monday the 3d day of February, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., in pursuance of the charter. J. MATHEWS, President. j22 till 3

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, 22d January, 1845.

THE Annual Election for Directors of this part of the Stockholders will be held at the banking House, on Monday the 27th instant, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. WM E LEVERICH.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DE VILLIER'S LYCEUM,
For the instruction of Ancient and Modern Languages, Classical, Commercial and Ornamental Studies, 33 Bourbon street, Has been REMOVED to the fine house of Mr. Freret, in PERDIDO STREET (Between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.)

THE Principal of this Institution begs leave to call the attention of parents and guardians to the subjoined list, comprising the faculty of professors. They have been selected with the utmost care. The new method of teaching to which he has already invited the attention of the public, will be adopted by the undersigned professors under his immediate direction:

Principal and Director .... M. M. DE VILLIERS.
English, Ancient Languages and Mathematics in English .... Dr. Egan.
Mental and Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres and Biography .... F. Bouton.
Greek and Latin for the French pupils .... Thibaud.
Modern Languages .... Biviste.
Primary classes in French and English .... [illegible] and Olivier.
Writing, Book Keeping and Mathematics in English and French .... Marker.
Experimental Philosophy .... [illegible] de Portsville.
Drawing .... Cantiva.
Dancing .... [illegible].
Fencing .... F. Lalouette.
Music .... [illegible].
Ushers .... [illegible] and St. Martin Valenciennes.
Boarding establishment under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Gifford.

NOTE.—Natural Philosophy will be taught practically by the aid of a magnificent apparatus belonging to the institution.

The classes are now open and will continue throughout the year without interruption. At the [illegible] yearly examinations, medals will be distributed in the presence of those pupils who have distinguished themselves. j23 2m

WHISKEY—50 bbls rectified, now landing, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co., 92 Tchoupitoulas. j23