The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 52. VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1845. VOL XVIII.—WHOLE NO 4802

TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Paper, one year in advance, - - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - - 5

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Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do, 80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, 80

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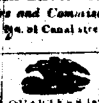
J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, JOHN PARKINSON
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. at Canal street, New Orleans.



HEAD QUARTERS, 1st Division, New Orleans, March 1st 1845.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.

1. An election will be held on Saturday, the 29th day of March instant, for a Brigadier General for the Second Brigade First Division L. M. vice Brigadier General H. B. Trist, whose commission has expired.

2. The polls will be opened at Donaldsonville, from 10 o'clock A M to 4 o'clock P M under the superintendence of Lieutenant Colonel W W Pugh, of the 7th Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel V Armant, commanding the 3d Battalion 8th Regiment.

3. Should it happen that any regiment, battalion or separate corps within the brigade be not organized, the commanding officer will issue the necessary orders for the election of company officers, who, when elected, shall be ordered by him for the election of field officers.

By order of John L Lewis, Major General commanding 1st military division of the State of La.
STE. COLOMBE DAVIS, Aid-de-Camp

HEAD QUARTERS, New Orleans, January 28, 1845.

GENERAL ORDER, No 11.

AN election will be held on the first Saturday in May next, 3d Division, L. M.) for the purpose of electing a Major General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major General E Bossier.

The polls will be opened from 10 to 12 o'clock, A M, at such places as designated in each Brigade, viz:
4th Brigade ......at........Vermillionville
11th do ......at........Alexandria.
8th do ......at........Natchitoches.
5th do ......at........Monroe.
9th do ......at........Vidalia.
By order of the Commander in Chief.
J A ARMANT, Adj and Insp General

MANDEVILLE COLLEGE—NOTICE.

PERSONS who may desire information respecting the College, are respectfully informed that the undersigned is at present in the city and will remain until Friday the 17th inst. He may be found daily at the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. at the Verandah Hotel.
LOUIS ELKIN, President.

MANDEVILLE COLLEGE.

IN the establishment of this Institution, an attempt has been made to form a Northern College adapted to Southern population. We will briefly state what means we have at our disposal, and in what manner we intend to employ them.

Situated within a short distance of the South Western Metropolis, on a spot entirely exempt from all epidemic diseases, and offering the convenience for bathing in the salubrious waters of Lake Pontchartrain, we believe the location of the College to be unsurpassed within the limits of our State.

In conformity with our plan, the instruction of the students is confided to northern professors. Gentlemen educated in the northern Colleges—the professors of the French and Spanish only excepted.
LEWIS ELKIN, President

The following gentlemen, having their sons in the Institution, will give the desired information:—
Hon. Wm. Freret.
Hon. Edward Simon, of the Supreme Court.
Hon. Manuel White.
Hon. Judge Jones, Covington.
P B Leghorn, Esq. — R J Palfrey, Esq.
Thomas Toby, Esq. — Richard M Carter, Esq.
Gustavus Schmidt, Esq. — Louis Lesassier, Esq.
Richard Charles, Esq. — John Martin, Esq.
Théophile Pottier, Esq. — J P Whitney, Esq.
Alexander Philips, Esq. — Joachim Kohn, Esq.
J A Barelli, — J B Lesin, Esq.
Theodore Shute, Esq. — Daniel Frederick, Esq.
A P Lanaux, Esq. — Thomas Fellowes, Esq.
Philip Guesnon, Esq., is the Agent of the College.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH JACONETS, CAMBRICS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, GAUZE MUSLINS, AND STRIPED AND PLAIDED BATISTES, BAREGES AND BALZORINES, just opened, of Fresh Importation, at very low prices.

C. M. SIMPSON, 33 Chartres street, corner of Custom-house st, has just received from Europe and New York a large and splendid assortment of New Spring Goods mentioned above to which he invites the attention of purchasers. Among his stock will be found the newest styles of Spring Goods which will be sold at the lowest possible prices, viz:
One case yardwide French lawns, fast colors, 25 cts
One case do do jaconets, do, 31
One case do do do do, 37
One case do do do very rich, 44
One case splendid organdie lawns at 50
One case embroidered organdies, 50 per robe.
Rich French muslins, warranted fast colors and yard wide, from 50 to ... per yard.
Two cases Bareges and Balzorines, from 44 to 50 cts.
Two cases extra rich at 62 and 75 cts, such as sell for $ per yard in Paris.
Five cases heavy dish linen for family use.
Three cases linen cambric hdkfs, from 15 cts to $1 00 each.
Three cases cotton and linen mosquito netting.
Also cases cotton hose, comprising white black and half hose, mixed, blue and grey, and black cotton and silk do. Also, selling off—a large assortment of calicoes from 5 to 12½ cts per yard, warranted colors and handsome styles; together with a full assortment of Family and Plantation Dry Goods. m1—1st cod

LETTER PAPER—French letter paper very fine and thin, for European postage, in boxes of 25 reams, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON,
m1 34 Tchoupitoulas

SEGARS—of various brands and descriptions, a very large and assorted stock, imported from Havana, on hand and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON,
m1 34 Tchoupitoulas

FRESH SEEDS.

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

COAL at five bits per barrels delivered—4000 barrels of superior Pittsburgh coal, all screened and in large pieces, for sale by the cart load and delivered free of cartage at five bits per bbl. W & R MURPHY,
1 Old Basin

NEW AND FASHIONABLE SPRING GOOD FOR LADIES DRESSES.

C. M. SIMPSON, 33 Chartres street, corner of Custom-house, has just received by the recent arrivals from France and New York, the following new goods:
1 case Balzorines, low priced;
1 do rich and medium prices;
1 do extra rich, entirely new designs;
1 do new plaid French lawns;
1 do new jaconets, very low;
Several cartons barege scarfs and fancy handkerchiefs;
1 case new and rich silks for dresses, which will be sold at very low prices;
2 cases parasols, new styles;
Several cases of calicoes at all prices;
Also—selling off at less than cost, a large quantity of Cashmeres de laines, crapes, chusans, &c. together with a full and complete assortment of dry goods suited to family use. f13

LATE PUBLICATIONS.

TAYLOR'S Manual of History, Ancient and Modern, edited by Professor C. S. Henry.
Stanley's Life and Correspondence of Dr. Thos. Arnold.
Recent improvements, being a supplement to Dr. Ure's Great Dictionary.
Bishop Southgate's Reply to the Missionaries at Constantinople.
Bishop Onderdonk's Trial—Also his Statement of Facts, connected with the Trial.
The Two Apprentices, a Tale for Youth, by Mary Howitt.
Just received and for sale by J B STEEL, 14 Camp street,
f22 Successor to Norman, Steel & Co.

NAUTICAL BOOKS.

BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATION, 14th edition, 1844.
NAUTICAL ALMANACS for 1845 and '46.
BLUNT'S AMERICAN COAST PILOT, 14th edition, 1844.
SHIP MASTERS' ASSISTANT and Commercial Digest, first edition.
MERCHANTS' AND SEAMENS' EXPEDITIOUS MEASURER, 1844.
Just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & Co, Law Booksellers and Stationers,
f27 cor Camp and Gravier

SUPERFINE CORDIALS, fruit juice preserves, fruits in brandy and in syrup, from Messrs Bodin Brothers, Paris. The undersigned have received and offer for sale—50 cases cherries in brandy, 10 do prunes; 12 do ... in flasks and halves; 12 do Maraschino; 10 do ...; 6 do cream of tea; 10 do kirsch; 6 do figured flasks; 10 do ...; 4 do gooseberry syrup; 4 do gooseberry and raspberry juice.
LORRILIER & Co. corner Royal and Customhouse

THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms, the following articles—1000 barrels favorite St. Louis flour; 210 barrels Mess, M O and Prime Pork; 300 barrels Prime and M O Beef; 300 barrels No 3 ... and South Mackerel; 60 barrels No 3 Nova Scotia do; 100 kegs ... 50 ... Nails; 50 bales first sort Smyrna Figs; 100 boxes New Bedford sperm Candles; 125 painted Pails; 15 barrels ... Castor Oil; 40,000 low priced Principe Segars; 10 casks fresh Boston Saleratus; 200 coils Missouri bale Rope; 100 bags ... Coffee; 200 bbl ... and Young Hyson Teas; 3 patent platform Scales.
f26—1w PRICE & FROST, 29 Poydras

SUNDRIES for sale by the subscriber—300 boxes white yellow and brown Havana sugar; 1000 bags Havana, Rio, Java and St. Domingo coffee; 100 bales tobacco, Vuelta Abajo; 200 de Cuba wrappers and fillers; 10,000 segars Regalias, &c., different brands; 3 ceroons indigo good quality; 20 bbls arrow root and starch.
FRANCIS LAMPRE, 27 Old Levee

MACKEREL—No 3 mackerel in bbls and half bbls, for sale by J W STANTON & Co,
f26 corner of Magazine and Lafayette

RIO COFFEE—2000 bags prime Rio coffee, put up in double linen and single twilled bags, rec'd by brigs Harriet and Wyndow, from Rio de Janeiro, for sale by J W STANTON & Co,
f25 corner of Magazine and Lafayette sts

SPERM OIL—1000 gallons winter strained bleached and unbleached sperm oil, a fine article and warranted to stand cold weather, for sale by J W STANTON & Co,
f25 corner Magazine and Lafayette

SPERM CANDLES—500 boxes assorted New Bedford sperm candles, for sale by J W STANTON & Co,
f26 corner Magazine and Lafayette

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1845.

THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Waddill moved yesterday that the Convention should adjourn till the 11th, on account of the joyful intelligence of the annexation of Texas. The motion was laid on the table—37 to 16.

A similar motion, without any reference to Texas, was rejected—yeas 39, nays 13.

The proposition to remove the seat of government from New Orleans, was taken up.

Mr. Saunders proposed a substitute, requiring that the Legislature, within the first thirty days of the session immediately following the adoption of the constitution, should select a place for the seat of government, at least sixty miles from New Orleans, and that said place should only be changed by a majority of four fifths of the members of each House.

Mr. Voorhies insisted on his proposition, requiring the Legislature to select the seat of government, and that it should not be changed before the year 1870, and then every twenty years thereafter.

Mr. Brent moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Benjamin opposed the motion. He thought it neither wise nor politic to proscribe New Orleans, and bind the people forever in the manner proposed. If the people wished to remove the seat of government from New Orleans, it would be done, and no one would have a right to complain; but it was proper they should have a right to alter their views if circumstances required it.

Mr. Brent replied that this might be attained by amending the constitution.

Mr. Eustis asked of the advocates of restriction and the partizans of popular principles, if it was proper to incorporate in the constitution an exclusive restriction against any one portion of the State? And if such an insignificant matter should not be left to the Legislature? As for him, he was opposed to restrictions of all kinds, and he wished to be consistent with himself. This proscription would be a stain upon the constitution.

Parties had alternately had the ascendancy in this State, and yet the Legislature had not used the right of removing the seat of government from New Orleans.—This was a significant fact. Let experience, which was nothing less than practical wisdom, be consulted, and it would be found, that except on one occasion, the Legislature had never transported the seat of government from New Orleans, and on that solitary occasion, the attempt did not succeed. After a single session at an enormous expense, they had returned to the city.

He looked at the question only under the aspect of general interest, for in matters of this kind, the interest of New Orleans was a secondary consideration. But it was a demonstrated fact that legislation in a city was better than legislation in an obscure village. In the city, better information was at hand—a more enlightened public opinion—a more capable and vigilant press—where every party and every interest was represented. This was not the case in the country.

The influence of the city was feared, but the same influence would be felt in the country. The same intrigues would take place, and the interests which needed fostering would be perfectly aware what steps to take, to secure the desired object. The only difference was that these interests would be stronger in the country, as this would not be counterbalanced by opposing interests. If the Legislature of Pennsylvania had sat at Philadelphia, the Bank of the U. S. would never have been chartered. It was notorious that at Albany and Harrisburg, acts of iniquity had been committed, which would not have taken place at New York and Philadelphia. In small towns and villages, intrigue, log-rolling and legislative management were most active. There they operated in the dark, and without that restraint of a large population and an enlightened public opinion.

The motion to lay on the table was carried—36 to 19.

Mr. Saunders' proposition was next considered.

Mr. Voorhies moved to strike out the exclusion of New Orleans.

Mr. Benjamin said that with this amendment the people would decide at the first session of the Legislature which would follow the adoption of the constitution, whether they would withdraw the seat of government from New Orleans or not—while our adversaries wish us to decide a question which had never been agitated by the people and for which we had no authority.

The question to strike out was lost—37 to 24.

Mr. Claiborne moved to substitute two thirds for four fifths.

The previous question was moved and rejected—31 to 31.

The motion to strike out four fifths was lost—29 to 33.

Mr. Lewis moved to extend the distance to 100 miles.

Mr. Winder moved the previous question, which was lost—29 to 35.

Mr. Couvillion proposed 120 miles.

Mr. Voorhies proposed 200 miles.

The motion to strike out 60 miles was lost—21 to 35.

Mr. Saunders' proposition was adopted by 39 to 28.

The Convention adjourned to Tuesday, the 11th.

MR. AND MRS. WALLACK'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.—These excellent and sterling performers, who have labored so assiduously during the past season to please the public, and who, in consequence of the events connected with the recent closing of the American Theatre, will soon leave New Orleans, probably never to return, make an appeal to the liberality of the public this evening, on the occasion of their farewell benefit. It is one which we trust will not be disregarded. We owe some compensation to those who have so earnestly and so faithfully toiled in their arduous vocation for our pleasure, and who are compelled by untoward circumstances to rely upon our generosity for an evidence that they have not labored in vain. Let the farewell benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Wallack be a benefit worthy at once their merits and the promptitude of a New Orleans public to appreciate and reward talent. Give them a house crowded from pit to dome.

MEXICO.

We have received last evening by brig Leopold O'Donnell, Capt. Davis, from Vera Cruz, papers up to 27th February.

The National Congress were occupied with the discussion of the new Constitution, which very nearly resembles that of the United States. The principal sections have already been adopted.

M. Gomez Faria, who has been received with the greatest enthusiasm at Vera Cruz, proceeded to Mexico. Santa Anna was still a prisoner in the Castle of Perote, and the general opinion is that he will neither be put to death nor banished, but will be imprisoned for the remainder of his life.

PUNCHIANA.—We are indebted to J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of Punch's last lucubration, under the above title. It comprises the quintessence of the London Charivari's fun and frolic, and is embellished with engravings which set off and illustrate the humor of the text.

THE EXPRESS MAIL.—We understand that the Government Express has been suspended in consequence of the summer arrangements for the transportation of the mail rendering it no longer necessary. The regular mails for the last two days brought dates quite as late as those received by Express.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE TEXAS RESOLUTIONS IN AN AMENDED FORM THROUGH THE SENATE.

By yesterday's Express Mail, we received a slip from the *National Intelligencer* of the 28th ult., conveying the important intelligence of the passage of Texas resolutions through the Senate, with Mr. Benton's bill tacked on, as an amendment. Mr. Johnson of Louisiana voted for the adoption of the measure. We give the proceedings of the Senate, from the *Intelligencer.*

THE ACTION OF THE SENATE.

The action of the Senate yesterday upon the Texas question requires a more formal notice than the ordinary current report of legislative proceedings.

The Joint Resolution which, having passed the House of Representatives, has been under discussion for some days in the Senate, is in the following words:

JOINT RESOLUTION FOR ANNEXING TEXAS TO THE UNITED STATES

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of Government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments; and the Constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due or owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the Territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory, lying south of thirty six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

The debate upon this resolution was resumed yesterday, in a brilliant speech, by Mr. Crittenden, against the resolution, and was closed by a speech from Mr. Archer, in reply to the supporters of the measure, and in most earnest exhortation to the Senate against the surrender of its peculiar constitutional power to mere popular impulse.

When Mr. Archer concluded—

Mr. Walker moved to amend the joint resolution by *adding thereto* the following:

And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United States shall in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Texas as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic; then—

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territory to the United States, shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

The pressing for an immediate vote upon this amendment (which is substantially Mr. Benton's last proposition) gave rise to some feeling in the Senate, and, in the end, it was determined to take a recess before voting upon the question.

At six o'clock the Senate again assembled.

We refrain from any attempt to give a particular account of proceedings of this evening session, fearing errors in the absence of the night, contenting ourselves with announcing the decisive votes merely.

On the question to agree to the amendment of Mr Walker, above stated, the votes were as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury—27.

Nays—Messrs Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Upham, White, Woodbridge—25.

So the amendment was agreed to.

On the question of ordering the Joint Resolution to a third reading as thus amended the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury—27.

Nays—Messrs Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Upham, White, Woodbridge—25.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill was then read a third time, and after a profound silence, without the yeas and nays being called for, and passed.

Though the lobbies were crammed and the galleries packed with an anxious and interested multitude of people, perfect stillness and decorum characterized the whole proceeding of this memorable night.

The *Intelligencer* seems to think it highly improbable that in the advanced stage of the session, the question can be reached or settled by the House of Representatives, to which it must of course, be sent back. That paper likewise thinks it hardly within the compass of probability that the amendment made by the Senate will receive the sanction of the House. We shall see.

The resolutions, it is seen, confer a discretionary power upon the President either to submit them at once to Texas, or to adopt Mr Benton's plan of opening negotiations for the future annexation of that Republic. There can hardly be a doubt that Mr. Polk will prefer the most certain and expeditious mode of attaining the proposed object, to the chance of a two-thirds vote of the Senate for the ratification of a Treaty. If the resolutions pass the lower House, we shall consider annexation pretty conclusively settled.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of Congress are of little interest, except in regard to the Texas question. In the House on the 27th ult., the Harbor and River Appropriation Bill was discussed at great length, and not finally acted upon. The House passed the entire sitting in considering and rejecting amendments.

DEATH OF ASHER ROBBINS.—We learn by the Providence Journal, says the N. Y. Courier of the 27th ult., that the illustrious and venerable Asher Robbins died at Newport on Sunday evening, at the age of eighty-eight. He was a most distinguished citizen of Rhode Island, and was equally the object of esteem and respect for the purity of his private character and the eminent usefulness of his public services. He was for fourteen years the representative of his State in the Senate of the United States, "of which body," as the Journal justly says, "his profound learning, his ripe scholarship, and his classical eloquence made him a distinguished member."

CRIMINAL COURT.—Bills of information were yesterday filed by the District Attorney, against John Stoubor, Alexander Adams, J. K. Peters, Edward Ross, Rebecca Houms, f. w. c., and Thomas alias Michael Connolly, for larceny, Joseph Latourno, for harboring a runaway slave and Antonio Molly and John Burns for assault and battery.

In the case of M. Hildebrant, informed against for selling liquor to slaves, the Court ruled that the Christian and surnames of the third parties, as well as the party accused, should be set forth in full in the information—initials coupled with the surname, will be held insufficient.

The District Attorney intends to send a circular to the Recorder of each Municipality, with a request to use their best exertions to enable him to comply with this decision.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—The examination of the charge against J. V. Foudin, f. m. c. for keeping a banking game called *monte* in a house in St. Phillip street, took place yesterday before the Recorder. The District Attorney appeared for the prosecution and Latour, Esq., on the part of the accused. After the examination of several witnesses, the Recorder decided to send the case before the Criminal Court for trial, and requiring Foudin to furnish bail in the sum of $3000 for his appearance before that tribunal.

☞ James Farrell, charged with driving his cart over a child of S. S. White, at the corner of Carondelet and Girod streets, on the 28th ult., was yesterday brought before Recorder Baldwin for examination. It appearing from the testimony that the child's leg had been broken, his Honor committed the accused for trial before the Criminal Court.

☞ We neglected to mention yesterday, that Lucien Fletcher, who was arrested on a charge of feloniously taking away a trunk of clothing from Mrs. Aikens' boarding-house in Canal street, had been discharged by Recorder Baldwin, the charge being entirely without foundation.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The beautiful Opera of *La Somnambula* by the Seguin *troupe.* It will doubtless attract a full and fashionable audience.

Mr. Webster, the well known Mesmerizer has arrived in this city. We presume he intends delivering a course of Lectures on his favorite science.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.—The results of the town elections during the month of February are full of promise. Instead of being disheartened and crushed by the defeat of last November, the whigs have already recovered from that blow, and are rallying for future contests with unflagging spirit. The subjoined comparative statement from the Albany Evening Journal, of the results in the counties named, last year and this, will show that the march of the whig party is once more onward:

	1845. W.	L.	1844. W.	L.		1845. W.	L.	1844. W.	L.
Broome	8	3	9	2	Sullivan	5	6	4	7
Chemung	2	8	3	7	Tioga	4	5	3	6
Lewis	7	4	6	6	Ulster	11	4	8	6
Montgomery	7	5	6	6	Jefferson	9	11	7	13
Oneida	13	13	9	17	Oswego	9	13	5	17
Onondaga	10	8	10						
Steuben	11	19	15	15	Total	95	99	89	111

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 7th, 1845.

The House assembled agreeably to adjournment. The roll being called 43 members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for the balance of the session was granted to Mr Cornay.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The Speaker laid before the House a petition from ..., asking the privilege of practising medicine on the Homœopathic system. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Leave of absence for the balance of the Session was granted to Mr Fortson.

On behalf of Mr. Winchester, Mr Burthe introduced a bill to create a society for the encouragement of the arts and sciences connected with agriculture, commerce and manufacture. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr Texada submitted a petition from C. Deblanc, declaring he had discovered a silver mine in the parish of Rapides, and praying that said mine be examined, and that he be rewarded, if the facts set forth in the petition be true.—Mr Texada moved its reference to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr Burthe said the subject was of the utmost importance and merited investigation. We were but imperfectly acquainted with the geology of the State, and it might turn out that Louisiana possessed rich and valuable mineral resources. He moved to refer the subject to the Governor of the State, with a request to appoint scientific persons to make proper enquiries.

Mr Pitre, in behalf of Mr Deblanc, asked the House to take up an act to appropriate money. The motion was lost.

Order of the Day.

The act to adopt Mr Greiner's revisal of the Code of Practice came up as the special order of the day.

Mr Winchester did not intend expressing any disapprobation of the bill, but in a matter so important it was impossible to act upon it at this advanced period of the session, and it only obstructed action on matters of pressing and immediate interest. He moved to postpone it indefinitely.

Mr Walker regarded the bill as one of considerable importance. In consequence of the importance of the matter, he would propose as a compromise, a section authorizing the Governor of the State to subscribe for a certain number of copies of the work.

Mr Ray proposed to postpone the bill till the Senate bills were disposed of.

This motion modified so as to lay the bill on the table subject to call, was adopted.

Mr Boudousquie said he would not trouble the House with a motion to suspend the rules, but for the importance of the subject to the State. He alluded to the bill for the Charity Hospital. If the House did not pass the bill, the doors of this institution would be closed, and there would be no asylum left for the miserable and infirm. The bill, it was true, had been introduced late, but it was not the fault of the committee. The chairman of that committee was likewise chairman of the committee on the Plaquemine frauds, and his labors had been too constant and onerous to permit him to report, until recently.

The motion prevailed, and the bill was taken up. The title is an Act to remove the Lunatic Asylum from N O to Jackson. The House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr Perkins stated that the Insane were crowded into a room in the Hospital and were subject to contagious diseases. The room was near the fever patients, and when the lunatics became noisy, the diseases of the patients were aggravated. Very few recoveries had taken place among the insane in the Charity Hospital, and experience had shown that a large city was unfavorable for the recovery of lunatics.

Mr Texada moved to lay the nine first sections of the bill on the table. It was impossible to pass them at this advanced stage of the session. He was willing, however, to do something for the Hospital.

Mr Boudousquie wished to correct a misstatement he had made. The bill had been introduced at a late period, but more than three weeks ago. As regards the nine first sections of the bill, he would state that last year he, as Chairman of the Committee, had examined the Hospital and he had been struck with the amalgamation of the sick and insane in that institution. The statement of Mr Perkins that the clamors and cries of these unfortunate beings were prejudicial to the recovery of the sick, was well founded. When he visited the Asylum, there were 6 or 10 small pox patients all piled up in one room. The Administrators could not do otherwise. It was not their fault. These persons were separated as much as possible from the remainder of the patients. Again the solitude and quiet of the country was decidedly more favorable to the recovery of the insane than the noise and turmoil of large cities. The experience of many philosophical observers, proved this fact. In Paris this system was carried out with the happiest success. The Asylum at Bicêtre was at some distance from the noise and excitement. He had intended last year to move a bill for the removal of the insane and was only deterred by the necessity of passing a bill for the immediate relief of the Charity Hospital, for the payment of its butchers and bakers, and he did not wish to ask an additional sum. But the lunatics must be removed, if not this year next year. If we could not pass the bill, for God's sake, let us take some action for the immediate relief of the Charity Hospital.

On motion the committee rose.

Mr Winchester would have favored the bill, had it come at an earlier day, but knowing the impossibility of passing it now, he moved to lay the first nine sections of the bill on the table.

Mr Flinker was one of the committee which visited the Charity Hospital. The suggestion to remove the Lunatic Asylum out of the city, came from various eminent physicians and respectable gentlemen. Unless the Asylum should be removed, $18,000 would be too small an amount for the relief of the Hospital. If the sections were laid on the table, a larger appropriation would be required. He cared nothing for the removal of the Asylum to Jackson, further than it would be a saving to the State, and would promote the recovery of the insane.

The motion of Mr Winchester prevailed. Yeas 31; nays 17.

The tenth section was taken up. It appropriates $18,000 to the Charity Hospital. Mr Perkins moved to change the amount to $30,000. Mr Gardere could not read it too much, in the present condition of the Treasury, though no one was more favorably disposed to the Hospital than himself.

Mr Cruzat sustained the motion. If this institution should be closed, misery unspeakable should prevail not only among the citizens of New Orleans, but among those of other parishes and strangers who receive the benefit of this beneficent institution.

Mr Gardere said his opposition arose altogether from motives of expediency. He would vote for $30,000 if the Treasury had the means of appropriating that amount.

The amendment was laid on the table, and the original section was adopted.

Mr Taylor offered an additional section appropriating $2,000 to the Medical College. It was a small sum, and the State had never given a cent to that institution. In other States, it was customary to grant heavy appropriations to Medical Colleges.

The additional section was laid on the table and the Committee rose.

The bill was adopted, read a third time and passed, with an amendment to the title so as to read—"An act for the relief of the Charity Hospital."

On motion of Mr Marks the House took up the act making an appropriation of $30,000 to the Convention.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr Newport in the Chair.

Mr Gardere moved to strike out $30,000.

Mr Flinker said he had not introduced this bill without advice. The Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Convention had informed him that $30,000 would be the smallest sum necessary to defray the expenses of the Convention. It was better give them too much than too little, because if their funds fell short, the Treasurer would not probably be justified in paying them without a warrant.

Mr Taylor said the Convention would do the best they could to get through as rapidly as possible.

Mr Texada was willing to strike out and let the Convention have a carte blanche on the subject.

Mr Stille had no idea of giving the Convention whatever they asked. Twenty thousand dollars he considered enough. The Convention had already received $35,000, and now asked for $30,000 more. There were members of that body, who were continually making speeches for Buncombe, instead of acting on the subjects entrusted to their care. Hence it was the work moved so slowly.

Mr Marks defended the Convention. It consisted of some of the first men of the state, who would not trifle away their time, but were bound to proceed deliberately and slowly on the great question of Constitutional reform. A gentleman who has been called the Argus of the French party, (Mr Ratliff) had declared that this amount (30,000) was all he would ask to be given, and he trusted that it would be unanimously adopted.

Mr Pitre opposed the bill. The Convention was not the representative of the sovereign people, but the mere creation of the Legislature. It had violated its trust. The law specified the subject of constitutional reform, upon which the Convention was to act, but it had gone beyond this limit and now claimed to be sovereign in its acts. He repeated that the Convention had violated its trust. He felt bound to corroborate the testimony of Mr Stille. Many of the members did make speeches for Buncombe, more particularly when ladies were present. He appealed to Mr Wadsworth if this was not the fact.

Mr Pitre further remarked that the Convention appeared to be actuated by a blind hostility towards New Orleans. They had tried to strike her influence, to cut down her representation, and had even gone so far as to solemnly avow the principle that the seat of government should not be fixed at New Orleans. Did such an object properly belong to the Organic law? No! It was a conspiracy against the city.

Mr Texada called Mr Pitre to order, as he was not speaking to the question.

Mr Pitre said he was stating why he would not vote one cent of appropriation for the Convention.

Mr Wadsworth said he did not certainly understand the nature of our institutions. It was true that in the old constitution, the subject of the Convention must first be brought before the people; otherwise the Convention could not be called. But when once assembled, the Convention was sovereign—every member had been elected by the people. They came from the body of the people. They were certainly, therefore, not the creatures of the Legislature.

As to the reflections of the gentleman on the Convention for speaking too much, he must say that in such important matters the Convention were bound to examine well, proceed deliberately, and have a general expression of opinion from the different members. As for the remark about the ladies, quite the reverse was the case. In fact, when ladies were present many of the members were too modest to speak at all. The Convention did not consist of ladies' men—nearly all the members were married.

It was true some speeches were made, but this could not be avoided in the momentous matter of changing the fundamental law of the State—a law which could not be repealed next year, like our legislative enactments, but must remain during our lives. The idea of trammeling the Convention, of starving them out and preventing them from carrying out the will of the people, was one which he trusted the Legislature would not entertain.

Mr Cruzat said if the demand for an appropriation was official, he had no idea of voting away money without such a demand. Besides fifty thousand dollars had been already granted, an ample sum if the Convention had restricted themselves to the powers which the people had entrusted to them. But they had gone beyond it, and had piled away their time in the discussion of many other matters not included in the subject which the people had submitted to them. The legislature was obliged to adjourn next Monday, and what was the plan? Economy. Let a similar principle exist with the Convention and when their appropriation runs out, let them adjourn too.

The motion to strike out was lost, and the section was adopted in Committee of the Whole.

When the bill came before the House, it was adopted.—Yeas 31; nays 14.

Mr Parham moved that the rules be dispensed with and the bill be read a third time. He hoped the minority would not undertake the fearful responsibility of defeating the measure, and thus defeating the will of the people of the State by voting against the motion. We voted to pay ourselves and we were a contemptible body compared with the Convention, if we regarded only the importance of the subject submitted to their labors.

Mr Cruzat had opposed the bill, but since the majority were in favor of it, he must cease his opposition. His leading principle was that the minority should yield to the majority, and he claimed to be consistent in this instance.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion the preamble was adopted.

Mr Boudousquie moved to reconsider the vote on the bill for the relief of the Charity Hospital, in order to offer another section empowering the Board of Administrators to draw the appropriation quarterly. The motion prevailed; the section was adopted and the bill passed.

Mr Cole presented a resolution requiring the State Engineer to examine Bayou Lafourche and report at the next session, as to the expediency and cost of the removal of certain obstructions to the navigation, and that of the Bayous Little Caillou, in Terrebonne, and Bayou Bleue. Mr Cole explained the object of the resolution and it was adopted.

On motion of Mr Lasalle, the House took up a bill to incorporate the Gretna Academy, and adopted and passed the same.

Mr Van Wickle presented a resolution instructing the State Engineer to survey a point opposite the two mouths of Fausse river on the Mississippi, and to report the probable cost of a Cut Off in that point. Also, to survey Bayou Crocodile at said point. Adopted.

Mr Marks, on behalf of Mr Strawther, called up an act providing for the removal of the obstructions in Bodicu Creek. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr Texada, the House took up a bill from the Senate, to Emancipate Frances Ann Williams, wife of Josiah Chambers. The bill was passed.

The bill from the Senate to change the time of holding the District Court in the parish of Vermillion, was taken up, adopted and passed.

Mr Campbell moved to take up the bill relative to the celebration of marriages. The motion prevailed, and the bill was taken up by sections. The second section being under consideration, Mr Cruzat offered an amendment requiring ministers not resident in the parish, in which they celebrate marriages, to give bond and security. The object was to protect our population from itinerant ministers.—Adopted.

The third and fourth sections were adopted without discussion.

The bill being on its third reading, Mr Walsh moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr Cruzat explained that in the act which this act repealed, none but citizens of the United States could celebrate marriages. A large part of the population of New Orleans was composed of Catholics, their priests were not citizens, but residents. The present law worked badly and required amendment. This bill required a man to be a resident of the parish, to obtain a general license from the Parish Judge as well as a special license. If not a resident of the parish he must give security, before they could celebrate marriages. If in a parish there should be no minister, one could be brought from an adjoining state or parish. This would protect our citizens.

Mr Walsh withdrew his opposition and the bill was passed.

Mr Rogers called up an act relative to witnesses, compelling witnesses to attend from any part of the State, in criminal prosecutions in which the punishment is death, or imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Mr Morse moved an amendment giving the right both to plaintiff and defendant.

Mr Burthe said the accused would in every instance swear that certain witnesses were necessary to his defence, even though they lived at the remotest part of the State.

Mr Moore said that it would be better to let the guilty escape, than that the innocent man should be deprived of the opportunity of establishing his innocence.

Mr Cole cited an example which had occurred in his parish, to prove the necessity of the amendment.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr May offered a proviso giving the privilege of a change of venue to the accused on certain conditions.

Mr Marks contended that the proviso would operate as a license to crime. Criminals would be moved from parish to parish. The community whose feelings or rights were outraged were the very ones to pass upon the act. It was always practicable to find three persons ready to swear, that the accused could not obtain justice in such a parish, and the accused might in this way, be transported from parish to parish *ad infinitum.* Public sympathy was invariably with the accused, and if the people of the parish where the crime was committed, were not competent to pass upon it none other were competent.

Mr. May contended that the change of venue was allowed by every State in the Union. Prejudices frequently existed against the accused, and operated unfavorably upon him in his own parish. The proviso had been demanded year after year by the people. Moreover it only granted a change of venue to an adjacent parish. He had known men condemned by the prejudices of the people—such a case now existed in the Baton Rouge Penitentiary. To avoid injustice and to conform to reason and common sense, the proviso should be adopted.

Mr Taylor said the law operated easily in thickly settled countries, but could not be adopted except at a ruinous sacrifice of money, in this State. The transportation of prisoners, citations of witnesses, &c., would produce bills of cost that would absolutely bankrupt the Treasury.—Members not familiar with these matters had no idea of the enormous expenses of State prosecutions, and if authorized to be renewed in this manner they would drain the pecuniary resources of the State.

The proviso was laid on the table—yeas 36, nays 10.

The sections providing payment of witnesses during their attendance, was opposed by Mr May, as entailing a heavy expense on the State.

Mr Campbell cited the case of a man taken up for murder in Opelousas, who had been in jail a year, waiting for important witnesses who were in New Orleans. The section barely provided enough to defray the necessary expenses of witnesses.

Mr Marks moved to lay the whole bill on the table. The motion was lost.

The section was adopted.

On motion of Mr Ray, the first section was reconsidered. Mr Ray then moved to reject the proviso. Mr May opposed it. It was a fixed principle in the law to give the accused the benefit of a doubt. What justice or right was there in giving privileges to the accuser, which were denied to the accused?

Mr Campbell said all he knew was that there was a necessity for the bill. If the proviso were calculated to kill the bill, let it be stricken out. The bill had been prepared by the present Attorney General with great care.

Mr Taylor said that the Constitution gave the right to the accused to have compulsory process to secure the attendance of witnesses in all cases. The proviso therefore, was wholly unnecessary.

The proviso was withdrawn.

A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost—yeas 14; nays 27.

The House refused to suspend the rules, that the bill might be read a third time.

The Committee on Claims reported unfavorably on a number of claims.

The reports was laid over subject to call.

Mr. Perkins, as Chairman of the committee on election frauds, asked the House to suspend the rules, and enable him to make a report on the Plaquemine frauds.

Mr Marks said he hoped the rules would not be suspended. The chairman had had the report in his possession until within a few hours. The agreement had been originally to report the evidence only. He denied that the report was one of the majority. The minority had no idea that a report was to be made. He had been assured that the committee could not agree. He had paid no attention to the matter, and had been taken by a *coup de main.* He would not consent to receive the report, until the minority were ready to make a counter report. Besides the report had said nothing of the Parish of East Baton Rouge, where whig frauds had been committed, and referred only to the Parish of Plaquemines which was in bad odour with the whigs.

Mr Taylor had read the testimony only last night. He had not read the report. He had read only the conclusions. He differed entirely with them, and he trusted that the House would grant the minority a chance to submit a counter report at the same time with the majority. He claimed this much in the courtesy of the House.

Mr Stille did not entirely concur with the views of report, but as the majority he did concur. Both the gentlemen on the minority had been invited to read the report. He suggested that the report should lie on the table till to-morrow morning, when the counter report could be presented.

Mr May had not seen the report till this morning. He did not fully concur with it. Much of the evidence was contradictory. In regard, however, to the essence of the matter, he did concur in the report. He disclaimed the charge of taking a one sided view of the question. We were bound to do our duty to the State regardless of party. He did not wish to condemn any man unheard, nor to act with partiality of any kind.

Mr. Perkins insisted that this was a majority report.—Both Mr Stille and Mr May agreed in the substance of the report.

Mr Marks asked whether it was not understood that the committee were to content themselves with simply submitting the evidence and that no report should be made.

Mr Stille replied, as one of the committee, that he had reserved the right to make a report, and though he had intended not to offer any, he and his friends had been taunted by a party press with not making a report. This had determined him to take the present course.

Mr Marks then asked Mr Perkins whether, when the article appeared in the Courier, he did not authorise him to contradict it officially.

Mr. Perkins replied in the affirmative, but added that the committee had always reserved the right to make a report and that the very article in the Courier had determined him to do so.

After a desultory conversation, the report was received with an understanding that it lie over till Monday, when the minority would make a counter report.

On motion of Mr. Dauney, the House took up the bill to incorporate the Polytechnic School and adopted the same.

The House took a recess till 6 o'clock.

ERRATUM.—In reporting Mr Marks' observation on the bill to lease the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad, an error crept in through misprint. Mr Marks' language as corrected was as follows:—"The matter for the decision of the House was simply which of the two propositions before them was best calculated to promote the interest of the State. The bill passed last year proposed to sell the road, appurtenances, &c. together with one hundred or twelve likely slaves, on a credit of one and two years, for $35,000.—This bill proposed to lease the road for a term of ten years to responsible persons and without the slaves for the sum of $40,000."

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

TUESDAY, 4th March, 1845.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr Harmanson in behalf of the committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Francois Gardere.

And, also on behalf of the same committee, reported adversely to a bill for the relief of the Merchants Exchange Company.

On motion of Mr Carter, the Senate took up the bill for the relief of Mr Gardere.

Mr Carter explained that this bill was for the payment of money due to Mr Gobet for repairs made to the buildings belonging to the State in New Orleans, which claim has been transferred by Mr Gobet to Mr Gardere. The committee had examined the claim and were convinced it was just. Mr Carter added, that upon examination of the law, he was convinced, in relation to the bill for the relief of the Merchants' Exchange Company, that the amount claimed should not be paid out of the State Treasury, inasmuch as this expenditure was incurred at a period when the tax upon suits was paid into the Parish Treasury and not in the State Treasury.

The act for the relief of Mr Gardere passed.

The Senate took up the bill for the relief of the Merchants' Exchange Company.

Mr Slidell stated that among the papers referred to the Committee on Claims, was a statement from Mr Musson of the Treasury Department that $4000 had been paid over from the District Court into the Treasury, accruing from taxes upon suits. He would like to have that paper read.—That fund certainly was subject to the claim.

Mr. Carter said it was true that they were now paid into the State Treasury. But at the time when this debt was incurred by the District Court for rent, the taxes were paid into the Parish Treasury. He had not seen the paper, nor had he examined any of the other papers. He had only examined the law, and that was conclusive to his mind.

Mr. Harmanson said that the paper referred to by Mr Slidell had not been in his possession.

Mr. Slidell would argue the question no further than he had, but would call for the ayes and nays.

Mr. Bernard desired to make an explanation, so that hereafter it might not be supposed he had acted with any inconsistency in this matter. He had originally voted in favor of the bill, upon his impressions of the moment—it was afterwards reconsidered, and he voted to refer it to the committee, for, if ... justify his vote, ... and if not, he would be enabled to vote against it. The committee have examined it, and they report against it, and, I think, upon good and valid reasons, and therefore I shall vote against it.

The question was taken on its adoption—1 aye, 12 nays.

On motion, the Senate took up the bill for the relief of J. Z. Trudeau.

Mr. Carter explained the nature of this claim. It passed.

Mr. Harmanson on behalf of the special committee to whom was referred the duty of obtaining certain information in relation to Insurance Companies in this State, &c. &c. made a written report, which was ordered to be printed—200 copies in both languages.

Mr Bernard wished to make a statement in relation to this report. He was a member of the Committee. He had been called upon once to attend its sessions and was unable on that occasion to remain. He had not participated in the action taken by the Committee, he did not know what their report was, nor upon what it was based, and therefore he did not wish it to be understood that it was not with his sanction—neither could he dissent from it as he did not know the circumstances upon which it was founded.

Order of the Day.

The Senate took up on its final reading the Mexican Gulf Railroad bill.

Mr Harmanson said he felt constrained to make a few remarks in opposition to the final passage of the bill. He had all along in the various amendments, which a sense of duty had induced him to offer, disclaimed the intention of making this bill impracticable. Such was not his design. His only motive or feeling in this matter was to guard the public interests, and secure them from the exactions of a monopolizing corporation. He regretted exceedingly the course pursued towards those amendments because he conceived them to be salutary and proper, and because they were consonant with sound Republican principles—the principles, said Mr Harmanson of my political faith.

Mr President, the gentleman from New Orleans has universally insisted on the insertion of the principle of responsibility in every charter that has passed this Senate; he has even been so pertinacious as to demand its application to churches and charitable institutions—that a state sentinel should be placed at the door of those sacred institutions to save the republic from the power of a priest or a sister of charity. Now Mr President, I will not say that the jealousy of the gentleman from New Orleans was misplaced, and I am far from complaining; nay, I say the principle was right and the gentleman was true to its application even to these sacred institutions.

But Mr President, I do complain and have a right to complain that the gentleman should see such dread at the incorporation of a church or of a charitable institution, and shrink back from the application of this great principle to chartered companies that were nurtured and pressed home by speculation. Does the gentleman fear more the priest or sister of charity than a Shylock? And Mr President, could I, without violating my political faith, except either, I should certainly except the former. And how is it, Mr President, that I find my old chief from Ouachita not at his post on this occasion, when principles are at stake, that every democrat should hold as dear alike? Why is it, I say, that I find this gentleman opposed to me and subserving to principles wholly at variance with the professions of the democratic party? Will he, too, contend that these corporations should be placed above the reach of the people? Will he contend that the people are too dishonest to judge fairly between themselves and this chartered company? And as to hasty legislation, is it not as likely that the Legislature may act hastily in granting unjust power to this corporation as it is that a subsequent Legislature would act hastily and dishonestly, and deprive the corporation of its just rights? I myself will never directly or indirectly charge the people with the ignorance or dishonesty that such a position would indicate. And as this principle is sanctioned that one Legislature can abridge the liberties of the people, and a subsequent Legislature shall not have the power of correcting those evils, then I would say, Mr President, that liberty held by so uncertain a tenure as that, would not be worth an honest man's debate in this Senate.

And Mr President, why do Senators object to having these corporations bound or sold for all their contracts as other individuals are? Why this distinction made between any planter and mechanic in the country and the speculators? Let a planter or mechanic owe, and your laws allow his creditor to the last cent, and so long as he has a shilling worth of property, it shall be held liable for his debts. This is a law you hold to be just to those men, but the instant you come to these speculators, your great love for them exempts them from the payment of their debts, if they owe above a certain amount—but let a mechanic owe them and you allow these corporations to take the bed from under his sick wife. I cannot understand the justice or even policy of this. I see the gentleman thinks that what's sauce for the goose ain't always sauce for the gander. And Mr President, I have learned this also, that there is a great difference between the profession of politicians before the people and their practice in the Legislature. The principles professed here they would not dare to utter to the people.

All this feeling and all this sympathy has been displayed for this corporation, but where has sympathy and regard for the interests of the people been expressed? Have the people no rights as well as this corporation? May not this corporation abuse its privileges and its powers, and is it not that much more likely that than the legislature unreasonably and without just and sufficient cause will interfere with company? The gentleman from New Orleans has told us that there is an article in the Civil Code which prescribes that they cannot be repealed without an indemnity for the losses sustained, and as by that this would be excessively inconvenient on the expense it would entail. I am in favor, Mr President, of that principle. I think where loss has been sustained by innocent parties, it ought to be made good. But, I am for subjecting in the spirit of that article, corporations to the direct control of our authorities. I have no fear the representatives of the people will trample upon their rights, or subject them to inconvenience. I fear much more they will abuse their privileges and powers, and that, without there is a power of coercion to repeal them, they will commit excesses and follies. Where is the virtue of republican governments if they could be traced? If you cannot trust the authorities of your State? Shall a petty corporation be set above your legislature, because it is feared that the legislature will act precipitately and unwisely and capriciously withdraw privileges which they have but just accorded! There is no sound sense in such an argument. If it has come to this, that republican governments are so unstable—so capricious and so unjust, that they must be restrained—restricted to a two third rule on the part of the law making power it is time that we should know it. If this be indeed so, I would infinitely prefer the stability of a monarchy at once.—There is no use to mince matters: either our institutions are good as a whole or they are bad. But, if a simple majority of their legislature can pass this bill, why not a simple majority of the next amend or reject. It is said to be a bad rule that does not work both ways. In this case, the rule is for the corporation and against the people.

To put this question in a more palpable shape, let us suppose that these gentlemen who now ask us for this act of incorporation, were to ask us for the incorporation of a silk company under the management of professor Stillman, with the privilege accorded of lighting on any man's farm or plantation and forcibly taking it from him for the purposes of the company, expelling the proprietor and his wife and children. We might be told that it would be of immense value to the State—that a great deal of silk could be made and that we should have the monopoly of the market in the United States, but would that reconcile individuals to the act of injustice,—would that reconcile them to the idea of being despoiled and driven from their property? Such a proposition, if seriously made by any one, would be hooted at! And yet the present bill, in some of its principles, is no less unjust; and yet, because it is a local bill; because it is confined to a small portion of the State, its operation is disregarded.

I am opposed, Mr President, to the centralization of power. I think it dangerous, especially when combined with the privileges of corporations. I think that government the best where power is most diffused. It was not because I considered the banking system susceptible of insidious tendencies, and of unjust preferences that I opposed that system. It was on higher ground. I opposed it on principle. It was to eradicate a departure from the fundamental principles of republicanism. And, well do I recollect the seat of the Senator from Washita some three or four years ago, on the subject of incorporations. It was that gentleman, then, who vociferated "mad dog—mad dog." But that gentleman says now, there is no danger, and that I am attempting to excite useless alarms. I differ from that gentleman. I think that the dog is still mad, and I want to muzzle him. But no, says the gentleman: he is not mad, and if he be mad, why let the people take care of themselves. If they are so foolish as to let themselves be bitten, it is their own fault not ours! I cannot view the matter so complacently.

Another objection, which I thought to obviate by amendment was, that this company were not compelled to subscribe. Here certainly I was on the republican ground, but here two I stood solitary and alone upon the call for the yeas and nays. This company may contract heavy debts—they may abuse their privileges—they may expose the community to heavy losses, and what is the recourse. There is none beyond the capital paid in! And is that an adequate guarantee? I think not. Yet a set of speculators may realize their earnings—they may borrow money—get indebted, and when called upon for settlement, they may laugh at the credulity of their creditors. This is not, Mr President, the democratic doctrine—and there is a vast difference in being called a democrat and being a democrat. I infinitely prefer the course taken by the Senator from Baton Rouge. It is a manly and independent one. He goes against all legislative enactment upon these kinds of the amendments or repeal of charters. If I am not right, that gentleman is; but certainly the dangling course between the two can in no event be right. I hate a mongrel course in politics and a compromise upon principle. If democratic principles are not good, they are bad. I loathe the admixture of democracy and aristocracy—give me the one or the other pure, and if I cannot have a democratic government in its integrity, I prefer a pure despotism. Let me know my master at once that I may obey him and give him at once such powers that by submission I may escape his wrath. I never can consent to part with our liberties to corporations and place them above the laws. Where concentrated power has its sway, avarice is fed. I do not aspire to see where great wealth and riches be eradicated. I leave that to the Senator from Washita. I am willing to follow him. But he says this is an insignificant matter. I leave that gentleman to avoid his ponderous lance against great evils. I am satisfied with combatting small evils, and I think it the part of wisdom to put a stop to little evils before they may grow into great ones! My principle is to secure the greatest good to the greatest number—that is the sum and substance, to my mind, of good government, and consequently to resist all that may lead in legislature to the reverse of that doctrine.

Mr Kenner at the request of the Senator from New Orleans, moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of that Senator was lost, requiring that the charter should be subject to revision or repeal by a vote of two-thirds of either House.

The vote was reconsidered.

Mr Slidell then renewed his amendment. In doing this, he said he was actuated by a sense of paramount duty; and whatever might be the result of the vote, he had at least discharged his duty.

He would call for the ayes and nays.

Mr Harmanson—I vote against this amendment as being the veriest legislative farce in the world, a complete abandonment of principle, and an arrogant assumption of power over the free action of the people's representatives.

The question was taken and the amendment was adopted—11 ayes, 4 nays.

The question being on the final passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were called for—ayes, 14, nays, 1—Mr Harmanson.

The senate then took up the fee bill.

Mr Slidell moved to amend the 19th line of the first section, by providing that there should be no charge for issuing the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Labauve was in favor of this amendment, provided it was restricted to Criminal cases.

After some explanations from Messrs Slidell and Downs, the amendment was adopted.

The bill underwent various amendments and the several sections were adopted.

Mr Slidell then moved to exempt the city of New Orleans from the operation of the bill, and went into an argument to show that its provisions under existing circumstances would not be justly applicable to the city.

Mr Slidell concluded his remarks by offering a resolution that a committee be appointed to enquire and report what reductions ought to be made in the costs in the city for judicial proceedings.

Mr Bernard moved to suspend the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow, after the reading of the journal.

Mr Harmanson opposed the motion, and the ayes and nays were taken on.

The motion to lay over prevailed.

The Senate then took up the bill relative to jurors in the city of New Orleans.

The 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th sections were adopted.

The 5th section, on motion of Mr Bernard was laid indefinitely on the table.

The bill then underwent its third reading and passed.

Whereupon, the Senate adjourned.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Feb 26	London	Feb 1
New York	Feb 27	Liverpool	Feb 4
Philadelphia	Feb 27	Paris	Feb 1
Washington	Feb 28	Havre	Feb 1
Baltimore	Feb 28	Mexico	Feb 1
Charleston	Mar 2	Tampico	Dec 19
Cincinnati	Feb 26	Vera Cruz	Feb 27
Louisville	Feb 26	Houston	Feb 20
Havana	Feb 20	Galveston	Feb 27

MONEY MARKET.

Consolidated	20@22	⅌ cent discount	
Citizens'	8@10	do.	
Improvement	6@70	do.	
Atchafalaya	70@74	do.	
Exchange	50@51	do.	
Atlas	15@20	do.	
United States Treasury Notes—$1,000 bills, $500 bills, $50 and $100 bills	par@1 ⅌ cent premium		
Kentucky	par@1½	do	discount.
Tennessee	1@4	do	do.
First Municipality	par		
Second Municipality	par		
Third Municipality	25@30	do	do.
Alabama	6½@7½	do	do.
Ohio	4@6	do	do.
Illinois	none.		
Indiana	1½@2	do	do.
Texas Treasury Note	14@15 cents on a dollar		
Do. bonds	18@20½	do	do do.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY NIGHT,
March 7, 1845.

Business in every department has progressed very steadily since our last, and there is a healthy feeling in the market. Cotton continues to move off freely, and prices appear to be tending upward. Out door business has been favored by very fine and seasonable weather.

The passage of the Texas resolutions by the Senate has created quite a stir in the securities, and holders succeeded to-day in obtaining a very material advance, the Bonds closing at 18½@20½ and the Notes at 14½@15c.

COTTON—Arrived since the 4th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 4,369 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama 4,935; Arkansas 109, Lake 230; Mobile 276—together 9,930 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 4,473 bales, Havre 2,784; Bordeaux 307; Havana 1,400; New York 650; Boston 430; Baltimore 154—together 10,166 bales; making a reduction to stock of 346 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 161,113 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1843. Sept. 1, stock on hand		13,102
Received last three days	9,920	
" previously	676,121	
		685,941
		699,043
Exported last three days	10,166	
" previously	447,764	
		457,930
Stock		161,113

The demand for Cotton since our last has continued animated, and prices are again a shade higher, more particularly for the ordinary and middling qualities. On Wednesday the business amounted to 8,400 bales; yesterday 5,500 were disposed of, and to-day about 3,700, the limited nature of the latter being explained by the additional advance demanded by factors, to which buyers have yielded with reluctance. The market closes firmly at our quotations.

The business of the week has reached 24,600 and that of the past three days 17,600 bales, which we notice as follows: 77 bales Louisiana and Mississippi at 5¼;—219 at 7 7-16; —116 at 5¾;—530 at 4¾;—215 at 4½;—75 at 4¾;—914 at 5¾; —70 at 5¼;—41 at 5¼;—45 at 5¼;—1456 at —;—114 at 6c;—61 at 5½;—350 at 5½;—600 at 5½;—299 at 6¾;—27 at 6c;—91 at 5½;—560 at 5½;—250 at 5c;—906 at —;—230 at 5¾;—190 at 5½;—300 at 5¼;—230 at 5¼;—87 at 5¾;—236 at 5½;—100 at 5¼;—116 at 5½;—347 at 6¼;—350 at 5¾;—65 at 4¾;—60 at 5c;—79 at 4¾;—1200 at —;—129 at 5 9-16;—293 at 5 12-16; —193 at 5 11-16;—914 at 5¼@5 11-16;—290 at 4½;—66 at 7½@8c;—90 at 5c;—294 at 6 1 32;—219 at 5¾;—169 at 7½;—100 at 6c;—166 at 5¾;—164 at 5 11 16;—180 at 5½;—140 at 5c;—300 at —;—301 at 5½;—994 at 5¾;—300 at 4¾;—140 at 6¼;—684 at 5 3-16;—225 at 5 17-32;—109 at 6¾;—81 at 7½;—44 at 6½;—292 at 5¾;—35 at 5c;—345 at 5 3-16;—150 at 5½; —and 94 Texas at 5¼ cents ⅌ lb.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.		TENNESSEE AND N. ALA.
Inferior	4½@ 4¾	Trash and Inferior.
Ord. to Good Ord.	4¾@ 5¼	Ordinary
Middling	5½@ 00	Middling
Good Middling	5¾@ 00	Good Middling
Middling Fair	6 @ 6¼	Middling Fair
Fair	6½@ 6¾	Fair
Good Fair	7¼@ 00	Good Fair
Good & Fine	00@ 00	Good and Fine

TOBACCO—Since our last report about 700 hhds of Tobacco have been sold, and the market has a very steady appearance. There is still a considerable quantity remaining on sale, for which there is no enquiry whatever.—We quote Inferior 1½@2½c; Common 2½@3½; Fair 3½@4c. Fine 4½@4¾c; Choice and Selections 5@5½c; Segar leaf 5½@10 cents ⅌ lb.

Arrived since the 4th instant, 682 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Bilboa 313 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1843 Sept. 1, stock on hand	hhds.	4,900
Received last three days	838	
" previously	18,861	
		19,304
		24,012
Exported last three days	312	
" previously	14,474	
		14,786
Stock		9,200

SUGAR—No change has taken place in the Sugar market since our last report; the demand is very brisk and the stock on sale is not allowed to accumulate. We quote Inferior 3½c; Ordinary 3½c; Common 4c; Fair 4¼@4½c; Prime and choice 4¾@5c ⅌ lb.

HAVANA SUGARS—The market for Box Sugars remains dull. We quote Brown 4½@5c; Yellow 5@7½c; White 8@10½c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—A very brisk demand has prevailed for this article since our last, and prices are firm at 21 cents ⅌ gallon for lots in cypress barrels. There is very little offering on Plantation, and we have not heard of any sales since our last.

FLOUR—The market has been quiet since our last, and the sales have extended merely to small lots at $4 10@4 12½ ⅌ barrel for Ohio, but we believe that purchases could be made below the inside rate. Missouri City Mills $4 25@4 75 ⅌ barrel.

WESTERN PRODUCE—A moderate demand has been done in the Provision market since our last report, and prices generally are well sustained. There is a good demand for Pork at former rates, viz: Mess $11 00; M O $10 25; Prime $9 00 ⅌ barrel. Beef is without any material change, but the market is rather dull, owing to more abundant arrivals; we quote Mess at $5 barrels at $9 50@8 50—half barrels $5 25; Prime has given way to $7 00@7 12½ ⅌ bbl. Lard is in very good demand at 6@6½ cents ⅌ lb, according to quality. There is some enquiry for Bacon, and we quote Shoulders 4½@4¾c; Sides 5½@6c; Hams 6@7c; Canvassed do and extra cured at 8@9½c ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—The market is heavy without any change in prices. We quote Rectified at 18@19½ cents ⅌ gallon. Common 21c.

BAGGING AND ROPE—There has been very little demand for these articles during the past few days, but prices remain unchanged. We quote Kentucky Bagging 10@10½ ⅌ yard; Rope 3@4½c ⅌ lb, according to terms, quality, &c.

COFFEE—Sales of Rio to a fair extent have been made since our last, this being the only description in which any business is doing. Prices range from 5@6½ cents ⅌ lb. For very inferior to strictly prime quality.

GRAIN—The demand for all descriptions has been limited, we notice sales of Corn at 40 cents ⅌ bushel. Corn in the ear is selling at 5 @6¼ ⅌ barrel. Oats remain at 25@30c in bulk, and 32@33 cents ⅌ bushel in sacks. No Wheat in market.

SALT—We notice sales of 600 sacks coarse at 90 cents, which is a decline. Dealers are offering 90 cents for assorted cargoes with the proportion of fine. Small parcels are selling at former prices, viz: 95c@$1 00 for coarse and $1 10@$1 15 ⅌ sack for fine. Turks' Island salt is retailing at 7 a 75 ⅌ sack of two bushels.

CANDLES—Sperm Candles are in limited request at former prices. We quote New Bedford and Boston 30 cents; Nantucket, &c. 27 cents ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Prices remain unchanged, and the business limited. Western 8@11 cents ⅌ lb. Goshen at 14@17c.

RICE—The market has a good supply, but the sales are in small quantities at $3 25@3 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

EXCHANGE—Bills on all points are in good demand at former rates. We quote London 8½@9 per cent premium. Paris 5f 25@5f. 32½. New York 60 days 1½@2 per cent discount, Checks par @½ per cent discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	8½ @ 9	⅌ ct. prem
France	5 25 @ 34	
New-York, 60 days sight	1½ @ 2	⅌ ct. dis.
do. 30 ds sight checks	00 @ 00	⅌ ct. "
do. 10 days sight	00 @ 00	⅌ ct. "
do. sight checks	par @ ½	⅌ c dis.
Philadelphia, 60 dys	1½ @ 2	⅌ ct dis.
do. sight	par @ ½	⅌ ct dis.
Boston, at 60 days	1½ @ 2	⅌ c. dis.

FREIGHTS—We have no further change to make in this department.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton ⅌ lb.	to Liverpool	7-16@15 32d.
do	Havre	1c@1 ½c.
do	New York	½c ⅌ lb.
do	Boston	½c ⅌ lb.
Tobacco ⅌ hhd to Cowes &c.		42s. 6d.
do	London direct	45s. 6d.
do	New-York	$4 50
do	Boston	$4 50
do	Philadelphia	$4 00
Sugar and Molasses from coast, ⅌ hhd.		$4 00 @ $4 50
——— From the city		$3 50@3 50
Flour to the north		50c.
Pork ⅌ brl. to the north		75@76c.
Lard ⅌ rhs to the north		$4 00@$4 00

☞ The Rev. WM. R. NICHOLSON having returned to the city, will preach in the Poydras street Methodist Church, on Sunday, 9th inst, at 11 a. m.

☞ A fresh supply of the East India Hair Dye, prepared by the author of Comstock's Chemistry and Geology, which colors the hair from white or red to auburn or black and will not color the skin even if applied directly to it, is for sale by Comstock & Rumsey, 10 Poydras street, and the Chinese Hair Eradicator, to remove the Hair from the forehead where it grows too low, leaving the skin soft and smooth; also, the Genuine Balm of Columbia superior to any other article to make the hair grow rapidly on bald heads, keeping out dandruff, which is the principal cause of hairs falling out.

☞ The letter bag of ship THEMIS, for Liverpool, will be closed thirsday at 4 P M. L H GALE,
m5 93 Common

☞ The ship SARTELLE, Captain Taylor, from Boston, is discharging opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. L H GALE, 93 Common. m5

☞ Consignees of 460 empty barrels, 20 boxes marked R & Co, St Louis; a lot of mackerel marked J L, and mdz marked B & T, Louisville—per ship SARTELLE, from Boston will please make their residence known to the discharging clerk. Otherwise the goods will be stored at their expense. L H GALE, 93 Common m4

☞ NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of MONOD & DAVOCK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. E. DAVOCK will continue the business upon his own account at No 35, Chartres st.
New Orleans, March 1st, 1845.
C. MONOD,
M. E. DAVOCK.
m 7 3t

☞ Consignees per ship Madison will call at the office of Thomas N Caizeau & Gordon Plummer, Average, Adjusters, 31 Camp street, and sign of the average bond
m7 10t A T BURNLEY, 29 Camp

☞ A wonderful and most perfect French AUTOMATUM imported from the last Exhibition of Paris can now be seen every day from 10 to 12 M., and from 3 to 10 P. M., at the corner of Conti street, Eagle Coffee House, up stairs. Price of admittance, 50 cents. m7

☞ CAUTION.—We will in future pay no drayage on merchandise, &c, except to persons having our written order. R W MILLBANK & Co,
m7 9 Tchoupitoulas

☞ Neither the Captain or Consignees of the French ship BELLE CREOLE, Capt Teschie, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.
BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co,
m7 24 Bienville

$600 REWARD.

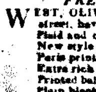
LOST yesterday about two o'clock by a person going from Carondelet through Common street to Camp st. eight one thousand dollar notes on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. Any person who may have found the same, by giving information at the St Charles Hotel, shall receive the above reward. m5 4t

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

Opened on Monday, 3d March, 1845.
Mrs FANNY FRYER, has the honor of informing the Ladies of the City and Country, that she has REMOVED her Fancy Store from the corner of Royal street, to the corner of ... and Royal streets. She also informs the Ladies that she has received by the arrivals a fine assortment of summer Bonnets and new Fancy Spring Fashions, Muslins, Jaconets, Barege Organdie, Lawns, &c.

DETAINED at the Parish Jail of the Parish of Jefferson, the black boy named SAMUEL, aged about thirty years; five feet six inches high; says he belongs to Colonel Sparks, below Thibodeauxville, on Bayou Lafourche.
The owner is requested to withdraw said slave according to law.
Parish of Jefferson, March 6th, 1845.
MANUEL GARCIA,
m8 3 30d Sheriff of Parish of Jefferson.

NOTICE.



The undersigned has for sale at the most reduced prices, in his Greenhouse in St. Charles st., a large and valuable collection of moss roses, Flemish pinks, camelias, azaleas, cactus palms, orchideas and a great variety of other greenhouse plants and exotics. He has nearly one hundred more beautiful new roses. Orders promptly executed and sent gratis to the steamboats.
m8 JOHN M BACH.

NEW FANCY SILK GOODS,
FRESH IMPORTATIONS.

WEST, OLIVER & WOODLIEF, No 41 Chartres street, have now in store and landing
Plaid and corded grand lawns;
New style fancy printed do and jaconets;
Paris printed muslins, new designs;
Extra rich printed barege muslins;
Printed balzorines and barege;
Plain black and black satin striped do;
do do do Polecca, a new article;
Mourning lawns and bareges,
New styles barege shawls and scarfs;
Mourning do do do;
Plain and embroidered black silk shawls and points;
Taffetas and satin ribbons, all colors and widths;
Rich Paris hat, cap and neck ribbons;
Silk and filet gloves and mitts and half fingered do;
Mens' and womens' Hoskin, Lisle and cotton gloves;
Madras hdkfs and gingham cravats;
White and black lace, tirt and mourning veils and demi veils.
ALSO:
Ladies Fancy dress hdkfs scarfs, cardinals and mantillas embroidered robes; Pongee, Spitalfield and Bandanna hdkfs; gimp and fringes; linen cambrics and L C hdkfs; silk and cotton hosiery; shawls of various kinds; cords and tassels, figured silks and plain black do; reticules, purses and suspenders; bonnet silks and artificial flowers, &c. &c.
ALSO:
A very extensive assortment of white and black laces of every kind, consisting of Ashburton, gimp and Lisle edgings and insertings; Cardinal, Polka, Mechlin, Brussels Thread, Valenciennes and bobbinet laces; white and black silk trimming laces and every style of cap, bonnet and veil laces.
ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT:
A full assortment of parasols and sun shades; cotton, ginghams and silk umbrellas.
☞ City and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine this stock, as the goods will be sold at the lowest NEW YORK MARKET PRICES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS in cheap form—Punchiana; or, Selections from the London Charivari, with humorous illustrations by Leech and others.
Fine edition of Thiers' Life of Napoleon, on good paper, with illustrations.
ALSO—An unequalled assortment of other new and interesting cheap books, standard miscellaneous works, school books; blank books; paper, and every other article of stationery required for the counting room and public offices, for sale at low prices by
m8 J B STEEL, 14 Camp, Successor to Norman, Steel & Co.

FOR SALE, now landing ex ship Concord from Bordeaux—
100 cases cherries in brandy, 100 do raisins in brandy, 25 do fruits do, 30 bbls old fine champagne brandy, containing 40 and 20 galls, 24 cases red wine; 71 bbls white wine; 500 d superfine corks, half long, 20,000 do full length.
m8 HUGUET FILS, 147 Royal

DRY GOODS.

NORTH & BROTHERS, corner of Common and Magazine streets, would respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock of FRENCH GOODS, just received by the ships Champlain, Ducalion, South Carolina, Saveen and Caledonia, from Havre, as late as the 20th of January, 1845. m8

STATE TRIALS.

A COMPLETE COLLECTION of English State Trials, from 1163 to 1820, ... in 34 vols., by T B & T J Howell, Esqrs; half bound in Russia.
Just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & Co, Law Booksellers and Stationers, Corner of Camp and Gravier sts.
m8

LANDING ex ship Concord, from Bordeaux—100,000 assorted bottle Corks; 50 baskets superior Champaign, 12 bottles; 30 baskets do do in half bottles; 2 half pipes Cognac fine Champaign; 4 quarter pipes do do do, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co,
m8 11 and 13 St. Louis

WINES—50 pipes Catalonia Wine; 40 half casks Marseilles Wine; 25 barrels sweet Malaga Wine, 150 five gallon jars Oil, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co,
m8 11 and 13 St Louis st

RIO COFFEE AFLOAT—... bags prime green, in double linen bags, just received per ship Macon, direct from Rio de Janeiro, for sale by
m8 GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Bienville

LIME—1000 casks fresh Thomaston lime, cargo of bark Geo. Green, for sale by
m8 J F WHITNEY & Co, 26 Camp

AUCTION NOTICES.

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. f26

BY SYKES & HYDE.
A. DUVALL, Auctioneer.

THIS AFTERNOON, Friday 7th inst, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the Levee in front of the Custom House, landing from steamer Ambassador,—
22 bale Flour,
10 casks Bacon, ... Hams, damaged on board Steamer Chas Pedrick, ... on her voyage from Cincinnati, ... per steamer Ambassador, ... at the port. Sold by order and under the inspection of the Port Wardens, for account of whom it may concern.
Terms—Cash. m7

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.
Office No 30 Toulouse street.

ON Saturday next, 8th instant, at the City Exchange, at 12 o'clock, will be sold—
A Lot of Ground in Ursuline street, between Claiborne and Dorbigny, measuring 42 feet 7 inches front on Ursuline by 124 feet 8 inches in depth, American measure.
Terms—cash.
Act of sale before A Ducatel, notary public, at cost of purchaser. m7

BY L A GARIDEL.
Handsome Country Residence.

Will be sold at the City Exchange, on the 15th March next, the handsome property known under the name of "Widow Duverge's Country Seat," now occupied by Mr Charles Clossy, situated on the right bank of the river, at a mile below the Ferry of the First Municipality.
The property has 100 feet, or more, fronting the public road, or thirty arpents, more or less, in depth. Possession to be given on the 1st July next.
TEN LOTS OF GROUND in the town of Duverge, upon the city, situated on the pasture, between the navy yard of Mr Robertson and that of Mr Joseph Bonar. Said lots are suitable for the erection of Warehouses.
A LOT OF GROUND situated in the New's Suburb, having 60 feet front on St Amant street, by 100 feet in depth, and lot numbered 11, in the square 5, between St Mary and St Andrew streets, the whole agreeably to plans which will be exhibited on the day of sale.
Terms—One-fourth cash, and the balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, and special mortgage until final payment.
The acts of sale before L T Caire, notary public, at the expense of purchasers. m7—1t

BY J. A. BEARD & Co.
J A Beard, Auctioneer.
Damaged Coffee, for account of whom it may concern.
WILL be sold at auction, on Friday, 7th inst, at half past 10 o'clock, at No 20 Royal st, by order and under the inspection of the port wardens,
125 bones, more or less, coffee, damaged on board ship Mount Vernon, on her voyage of importation from Rio de Janeiro to this port.
Terms—cash. m6

CLARET WINE—100 bxs St Julien Medoc for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co,
m8 30 Old Levee

COGNAC BRANDY—7 casks ... Castillon, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co,
m8 30 Old Levee

LINSEED OIL—English, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co,
m8 30 Old Levee

ALUM AND EPSOM SALTS—Baltimore refined, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co,
m8 30 Old Levee

INDIGO—20 ceroons very prime Caracas for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co,
m8 30 Old Levee

GROUND GINGER—20 kegs ... for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co,
m8 30 Old Levee

QUININE—400 oz French, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co,
m8 30 Old Levee

MADDER—3 casks Dutch ombro, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co,
m8 30 Old Levee

LIVERPOOL SALT—600 sacks fine, 300 do coarse salt now landing from ship Pharsalia and for sale by
m8 L H GALE, 93 Common

FRENCH MADRAS HDKFS—300 doz just received and for sale at the corner of
m8 MAGAZINE AND COMMON STS.

STAR CANDLES—30 boxes Gens & Daraca's short sixes for sale by J P MERCIER & Co,
m8 54 Old Levee

COFFEE—90 bags St Domingo Coffee, a good article, for sale by J P MERCIER & Co,
m8 54 Old Levee

MONTFERRAND WINE—10 casks good table wine fine and ready for bottling, for sale by
m8 J F BERCIER & Co, 8 Old Levee

GEORGIA LOWELLS, Indiana Lowells, Virginia Lowells, Massachusetts Lowells, Carolina Lowells, for sale at the corner of Magazine and Common streets.

FRENCH MERINO FOR COATS—A few choice qualities now landing from ship Caledonia, at the corner of Magazine and Common streets.

POTATOES—100 hampers ... potatoes, just arrived per ship Pharsalia, in fine order, for sale by
LEVER GALE, 93 Common

WHISKEY—100 barrels rectified whiskey, landing and for sale by
m8 HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

FLOUR—400 bbls superfine Ohio flour landing, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
m8 44 Poydras

PIG PORK—A few half barrels pork, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
m8 44 Poydras

FRENCH JACONETS—A few cases of the finest qualities, for sale at the corner of Magazine and Common streets.

BALZORINES—A splendid assortment of the latest styles, for sale at the corner of Magazine and Common streets.

☞ W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co, No 30 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar, molasses, &c, consigned to Benjamin H Field, Esq, New York, or to Field F..., Boston.

☞ Ship MEGUNTICOOK, Capt Mayo, from Boston, will commence discharging this morning, opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
m8 F WHITNEY & Co.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.—Received by ship ... Caroline, from Havre. Plain ... dress patterns and pieces of 2½ yds; Printed Muslins in do do; embroidered Muslins, white and colored; Jaconets and Ginghams; a fine assortment of embroidered curtains, in sorts and pieces; 1 case white and colored muslin ... with articles ... and white ... summer ... will be sold very low by
m8 F BERRET, 88 Toulouse

LOOK AT THIS!

BEEF HAM AND SPICED BEEF—This luxury, intended for family use is put up ... by the celebrated Marshall of Cincinnati. Ship masters will find it to their advantage to try it. We will warrant it to keep twelve months, for sale by
m4 CURTIS & BUDDENDORFF, 7 New Levee

☞ The above article can also be had of Bent Marshall, in quantities to suit, with directions for cooking the same, at stand No. 64 Beef Market, First Municipality. m5

LEECHES—Received by late arrivals from France, a fine assortment of Leeches, best quality, for sale at the new Depot, No 71 St Ann, between Royal and Bourbon, at 10, 12, 20 and 25 cents. Leeches applied for $3 per dozen. m5

GEOLOGY! GEOLOGY!

LYELL'S Principles of Geology, 3 vols, 12 mo.
Dr Mantell's Wonders of Geology, in 2 vols, 12 mo. London ed.
Bakewell's Geology, in 1 vol, 8 vo.
De la Beche's Geological Manual, in 1 vol 8 vo.
Dr Boase's Treatise on Primary Geology, 1 vol, 8 vo, London ed.
Geological Essays, by Horace H Hayden, 1 vol, 8 vo.
Lessons in Mineralogy and Geology, 1 vol, 8 vo.
Conversations on Geology, with engravings, 1 vol, 12 mo, London ed.
Elements of Geology by C A Lee, 1 vol.
Treatise on Geology, by Professor Phillips, 1 vol, 12 mo, Edinburgh ed.
The above on hand and for sale by WM McKEAN, Bookseller and Stationer,
m5 Cor Camp and Common

MINERALOGY! MINERALOGY!

MOORE'S Ancient Mineralogy, in 1 vol 12 mo.
Elements of Mineralogy, by Professor Jameson, in 1 vol, 12 mo, Edinburgh ed.
Phillips' Introduction to Mineralogy, by Allen, 1 vol, 12 mo, London ed.
History and Description of Fossil Fuel, the Collieries and Coal Trade, one vol, 8 vo.
Physical Geography, by Professor Trad, 1 vol, 12 mo, Edinburgh ed.
The above on hand and for sale by WM McKEAN, Bookseller and Stationer,
m6 Cor Camp and Common

HAVANA SEGARS—Landing ... 71,000 very superior Havana segars of the following brands: Ugues Regalia; Cabon ...; Princesse; Victoria Regalia; do Media ...; do Imperiales; ... Esculapio Regalia ... for sale by m6

THE CULTIVATOR—The Cultivator for 1845, a monthly paper, devoted to agriculture and rural affairs January number, just received and ready for delivery to subscribers by WM McKEAN, Bookseller and Stationer, Corner Camp and Common.

TWO GENTLEMEN and their Wives, or a Club of six or eight Gentlemen, can be accommodated with Board and Rooms on very reasonable terms at 90 Custom-house street, corner of Bourbon.

CITY BANK, New Orleans, March 1, 1845.
THE Board of Directors of this institution, have this day, declared a dividend of three dollars per share payable to the stockholders or their representatives on or after Monday, the 10th instant.
m3 R J PALFREY, Cashier.

☞ The firm of DITTRICH & SHANNON, has been dissolved this day. Mr. R. Dittrich takes all the assets and assumes all the liabilities of the concern, and will carry on the business under his name at ... Poydras street.
R DITTRICH.
P C SHANNON.
New Orleans, 31st December, 1844. j1—1m

NOTICE—We have associated with us from this date Messrs. J. G. STOUSE & SEBASTIAN OSER, of this city. CHARLES ODILE & Co.
1st September, 1844.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS—Captains of vessels will always find a steamboat in readiness to tow their vessels about the harbor, or to tow them up or down the coast, for the purpose of loading at the different plantations or to the First Municipality. Apply at the Steam Ferry, opposite the Public Square.

TO LET—A store next to the Bull's Head Coffee House, in Tchoupitoulas street, corner of St Mary street, Lafayette. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 & 19 St Louis.

TO RENT—The splendid four story STORE, No 40 Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets. For terms apply on the premises.

TO LET—Immediate possession given—The fine story house No 20 Conti street, between Bourbon and Royal. For terms apply on the premises, from 3 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE WANTED.
For a small family. Apply at the office of the Bee.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD—Ranaway from the subscriber's plantation about thirty ... below this city on Sunday, 15th inst, two negro men, GARRISON, about 35 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark ...—NATHAN, about 28 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, dark brown. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of the above named in any jail in the state, or $20 for the delivery of either of them to the subscriber or to Mr James Larue, No 71 Old Levee.
New Orleans, Feb 16, 1845.

TO MERCHANTS—The subscribers offer for sale, a complete assortment of the New Orleans Price Current, Intelligencer and Merchants Transcript, neatly bound in books, from the year 1837 to 1844, ... J B STEEL, 14 Camp st
(Successor to Norman, Steel & Co.)