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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.—NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1848.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 19, 1848.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—This document was received and read in both Houses of the Legislature yesterday. From its great length, we have not been able to give it such notice as it deserves. It will be found in our columns this morning, and will not be forgotten.

☞ A number of articles in type, and intended for our paper this morning, have been crowded out by the Governor's Message and other matters connected with the opening of the Legislative session—among them, the proceedings of an enthusiastic Taylor meeting in Vidalia, &c.—To our advertising friends we must apologise for the omission of their favors, and beg a day or two's indulgence.

LEGISLATURE.—This body assembled yesterday at 12 o'clock, and a quorum being present, the House was organized and went into an election for officers. The Hon. P. W. Farrar, member from the Fourth District, was elected Speaker by a majority of two, and A. Cuvillier, Esq., Clerk by a large majority. We congratulate the State and the Whig party on the election of the accomplished, urbane and intelligent gentleman to the Speaker's chair, which he filled with so much credit and honor to the State, to the party and himself during the last session. Sergeant at Arms, Door Keeper, &c. were elected, and all was harmony; the difficulty of Monday having been removed by the arrival of the members from St. Landry, who were unavoidably detained.

THE WHIG MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE, who were in the city, are most awfully anathematized by a few Locos for not attending on Monday, and perplexing the majority of the Representatives to elect officers for the House from their own party. *Pro pudor*, gentlemen; your memories are too short; you have too often and unblushingly set examples of that description, and you might be pleased to know that even Whigs could improve under your tuition to a T. You have so very frequently indulged in, exulted in, and gloated over. The wrong as was gored you think, this time!

HENRY CLAY.—We have almost daily new and fresh reports that this accomplished statesman, patriot and orator, the pride and boast, and glory of every American at heart, will [illegible] consent again to be a candidate for the Presidency. We believe those reports have no foundation in truth, and we hope they are true. We hope so for various reasons.—We do not wish to see HENRY CLAY again defeated; we do not wish to see the Whig party defeated; and we do not again wish to see the torrents and whirlwind of Locofocoabuse and calumnies let loose upon such a man! HENRY CLAY is loved and hated more deeply and devotedly than any other man; and we fear some of his best friends love him with much less wisdom than warmth for they would prefer to have him beaten, abused and slandered, year after year, rather than give him up. This is wrong, absurd, suicide. A seat in the Presidential Chair can add nothing to the fame of HENRY CLAY; his great name will descend to the latest posterity, with those of the greatest, best, wisest, and most honored of the world; let that suffice. We admit freely and cheerfully, all that is claimed for HENRY CLAY by his most determined friends; but we are convinced, beyond a doubt, that he cannot be elected to the high office for which he is so eminently qualified. *The time has passed.* We love the man, but we love our Country and our principles more! We would delight to honor him yet more, but the halo of his glory is nigh! And we would now look upon him as upon the glorious evening Sun, in ripe, and rich, and full mellow autumn! Need we say more? We love HENRY CLAY, our hearts swell and bound, when we think of him as our Countryman, and he ranks next to Washington and Marshall, and Madison, and Hamilton, and other Fathers of the Nation and the Constitution; we do not wish him again made a target for blackguard and unprincipled marksmen.

GOV. POINDEXTER.—This weathercock politician of great notoriety, after a quiet of some years, has suddenly become visible through the thick fog and mists of Locofocoism, in which he is bewitchingly enshrouded. This gentleman was born a Democrat, and should never for a moment, have 'declined any one of common sense who knew him in earlier days, be an exhibition of false colors. A pirate under the stars and stripes, is still a pirate, with the black flag in his heart. This move will not add to your fame, Gov. Poindexter. Your *patriotism* is understood—Whigs and Democrats know you equally well—have the same opinion of you—the same want of confidence, and the same love and respect. *Politically*, now, you are equally incapable of doing good or harm.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

TUESDAY, 18th January, 1848.

The Senate met at twelve o'clock. Hon. Trasimond Landry, the Lieutenant Governor, in the chair. Mr. Cook, the Senator from Opelousas, moved that his colleague, Mr. Swenza, be sworn in.—Carried. After which, Mr. Reynolds offered a resolution that a Joint Committee of three Senators, and —— members of the House, be appointed to inform the Governor that the General Assembly was now organized and ready to receive his communication.—Adopted. It was sent to the House, and shortly after, returned with the concurrence of that body.

Mr. Kennet offered a resolution, that the two Houses meet this evening, at 5 o'clock, P. M., in the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of counting the votes for Auditor of Public Accounts. Mr. Bryce objected to it. He did not see that it was necessary to be done that day.

Mr. Bioshear was astonished to see members objected to this resolution. The law in relation to the matter is positive. It says that the counting of the votes for Auditor of Public Accounts, shall be made and settled on the second day of the session of the Legislature. If not acted upon on that day, Tuesday will be considered the first day of the session.

The question was put and carried by 27 yeas against 1 nays.

By a message from Mr. Alex. Cuvillier, the Clerk of the House, the Senate was informed that the House was organized, and that Col. Farrar was elected Speaker.

Senator May, of Ouachita, gave notice of a bill to amend the law relative to assault and battery cases.

The Governor's private Secretary here entered the Senate chamber, with the Governor's Message. It was read, and on motion of Mr. Bryce, 500 copies of said Message were ordered to be printed, in French and English. The Senate then adjourned until this evening at half-past four o'clock.

House of Representatives.

At 12 o'clock, the House was called to order, Mr. Starke in the chair. The roll being called, 84 members answered to their names.

Mr. Drew moved that the House should now proceed to the election of Speaker.

Mr. Tillie moved that the absent members should be sent for.

Mr. Conrad moved to lay Mr. Regan's motion on the table. Mr. Duncan remarked that if this motion prevailed, the House could not proceed to the election this day. Mr. Conrad said he moved to lay the motion on the table, subject to call.

The Clerk having called the names of the absentees, it appeared that several had entered the Hall, and answered to their names.

Mr. Drew then insisted on his original motion, which the Speaker declared took precedence of all others. Mr. Goff. Duncan appealed from the decision of the chair. After some slight discussion, all other motions, save that of Mr. Drew, were withdrawn, and the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

Mr. Marshall nominated P. W. Farrar, of Orleans; Mr. Regan nominated Henry Phillips, [illegible]. Upon counting the votes, it appeared that P. W. Farrar had received 43, and Henry Phillips [illegible] votes. P. W. Farrar was [illegible] duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Farrar was conducted to the chair by Messrs. [illegible], and on taking his seat, addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

[illegible] confidence, and [illegible] to confer [illegible] of the [illegible] to the House of Representatives, on a former occasion,

Now, gentlemen, as on that occasion, I shall enter on the duties you have assigned me, with the sincere wish and steadfast purpose to administer the rules established for our government, with good faith, with impartiality, and to the utmost of my humble abilities.

Experience has long since instructed me, that he, who shall occupy this Chair, has before him no simple or light task to accomplish; no mere formal routine to follow; but nice and cumulative question may arise every step, to be met only by a ready knowledge of the parliamentary law and a rigid enforcement of it.

Gentlemen, the post that you have honored me with will avail but little to my own reputation, or in your service, unless I shall be able to perpetuate in all of my acts your confidence and your good opinion, and be fortified by your co-operation and support to preserve inviolate the regulations and parliamentary customs adopted for our rule of action, and which come to us consecrated by the experience of time and of able statesmen, as the most perfect system for conducting deliberative assemblies.—A good deal which, on a superficial view, will appear too colored by forms and ceremony, may characterize our proceedings, but if examined more closely, will be found to be the result of reason and utility. It is not, however, so important for us to enquire "whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, as to know that there is an uniformity of proceeding not subject to the caprice of the Speaker, or the captiousness of the members."—These considerations impress themselves most forcibly on the sober judgement of the House at this time, from the necessity it is under of occupying the whole time. A feature in the new Constitution [illegible] novel in its character has limited the term of this, and all subsequent sessions of the Legislature, to a period of sixty days, and it [illegible] matter to be dreaded whether the business of the State can be [illegible] the limits of the organic law. The present session is [illegible] limited in its duration, but it is directed by the Constitution to apportion out the Representatives of the People, under the late enumeration, a most perplexing task, before any other laws are permitted to be finally passed.

May I not, then, reasonably ask of the members something more than an ordinary attention to their rules, and some indulgence in the performance of my own duties. Order, arrangement and legislative method will be our surest auxiliaries to despatch the great objects of our mission here. Let us, then, exert at once on our labors, with one mind and with one purpose, and laying aside every other consideration, study the true interests of the State, and unite in decorous and harmonious disposing of the business before us.

We have assembled, gentlemen, under circumstances not at a time propitious, with gratitude [illegible] State is much [illegible] general prosperity and [illegible] the whole country, in [illegible] interest, and, I trust, [illegible] considered out of place, for me, merely to allude to them here, as, necessarily, in some shape or other, questions will arise in reference to them, and upon which our constituents expect the present Legislature to take some action. Our peculiar geographical position; the great inlets and outlets to commerce all around us, and within our boundaries, this mighty metropolis of ours, standing on the margin of the most majestic river of the world, and [illegible] way between the vast ocean boundary [illegible] Country, and [illegible] by means of its [illegible] the Mississippi from the Northern Lakes to the [illegible] to [illegible] the great [illegible] America [illegible] in regard to some of the exciting topics of the day. I believe that there is a common feeling among our constituents, and that all of us are prepared to sustain the patriotic grounds taken by our immediate predecessors, in vindicating the honor and glory of our arms, and in asserting the integrity of the Nation in the Mexican war, as well as to throw around our peculiar domestic Institutions the broad shield of the Constitution as a protection against [illegible] or religious fanaticism.

Our country is in but the first stage of a vigorous youth. The world has already witnessed it, with less than the fabled strength of the infant Hercules, paralysing the serpent [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] advancing [illegible] social and political happiness and [illegible] greatness. [illegible] powers [illegible] [illegible] States [illegible] we are not a [illegible] political machinery so [illegible] power which [illegible] over the whole surface of the globe, not possessing [illegible] whose [illegible] fame [illegible] keeping [illegible] with the [illegible] to encircle the earth with one continuous, unbroken chain of her martial airs. But we possess what is far beyond [illegible] value, all her scattered realms [illegible] nearly if not entirely, our own: an Empire of Freedom springs in the prophetic words of an eminent ecclesiastic of the Old World: "The last and noblest of time's [illegible] [illegible] of useful [illegible] general elements [illegible] and enough to answer the largest wants [illegible] and so highly to [illegible] the noblest schemes of industry and [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] in every direction, broad [illegible] from the heart of the country to the [illegible]; [illegible] fostered, cherished and preserved, people, amidst scenes of government and refinement, amidst every description of human passage, amidst the perfection of science and [illegible] adventure, illustrating the sublime truth of their perfect capacity for self government.

Between the sickest experience of the Old, and the confident and fortunate policy of the New World, the waste of [illegible] the [illegible] waves, [illegible] a barrier mightier than the [illegible] as the well as the [illegible] of our National [illegible] [illegible] of Free and [illegible] States [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible] We [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] it was ordered [illegible] the whole vast Nation. It possesses a moral and material power [illegible] to [illegible], no [illegible], and [illegible] on all of its [illegible] that it [illegible] not itself be its own perpetuating government, as some timid economists apprehend; but increases in majesty and in strength, as it increases in stature—growing more perfect in extension, more adhered by numbers. Instead of the thirteen original members of the first confederacy, it now stretches and the span of its glorious arch, twenty-nine harmonious, flourishing States, and thus only the [illegible] more than one half century.

Who, then, shall set boundaries to the area of Freedom? or dare, fore-ordain the destinies of those States? Onward and westward the progress began, and onward and westward it pursues its steady path. In this progress, we sides a common share in the glory and continuity of the whole: Louisiana has a free opportunity worthy of the coldness reflection of her sons.

And, gentlemen, in whatever form we may feel ourselves called upon to express the public opinion upon these momentous questions, or whatever action the Nation at large may ultimately adopt in reference to them, I humbly entreat that in their ultimate effects and consequences they may prove a blessing to our own State, a blessing to the Union, and a blessing to the unhappy people with whom we are at war.

The members of the House were severally called to the Speaker's chair and qualified.

The House then proceeded to the election of Chief Clerk. Mr. Moise nominated Alexander Cuvillier; Mr. —— nominated Mr. Record. On counting the votes it appeared that Mr. Cuvillier had received 80, and Mr. Record 10 votes. Mr. Cuvillier was, therefore, proclaimed duly elected Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The election of Minute Clerk was next in order. Mr. John E. Layet was elected without opposition.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the House to P. Aymard, for the courteous, faithful and efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of Clerk, and for acting in that capacity in the opening of the present session. Adopted unanimously.

For Sergeant-at-Arms, Messrs. Briggs, Drez, Remondet, and Exileius were put in nomination. There was no choice at the first effort to elect, Mr. Briggs had 33, Mr. Drez 13, Mr. Remondet 36, and Mr. Exileius 12. Mr. Exileius and Mr. Drez were then withdrawn. On the second trial, Mr. Briggs was elected, having received 49 and Mr. Remondet 45 votes.

The House then proceeded to the election of Door Keeper. Some six or seven gentlemen were put in nomination, and on the second trial, Mr. A. Verret received 58 votes, and was, therefore duly elected Door Keeper of the House.

Pending the election of Door Keeper, a message was received from the Senate announcing its organization, and readiness to proceed to business, and requesting the concurrence of the House in a resolution appointing a Committee to wait upon the Governor, and receive any communication he may have to make; also, in a resolution providing for counting the votes for Auditor of Public Accounts.

After the election of Door Keeper, the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business.

The messages from the Senate were then taken up. A Committee of five was appointed to unite with the Committee on the part of the Senate, and wait on the Governor. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Pille, Moise, Phillips, Drew and Smith, of Orleans, on the Committee.

The resolution from the Senate fixing upon the hour of 5, P. M., for counting the votes for Auditor was taken up and concurred in.

Mr. Pille, from the Committee appointed to wait on the Governor, reported that his Excellency would shortly send in his message.

Mr. [illegible] offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to revise the rules of the House, with instructions to report on Thursday next, the rules of the last House being in force in the meantime.—Adopted.

The Governor's annual Message was received and read, and 500 copies in each language ordered to be printed.

The Treasurer's report, and the report of the [illegible] on the Penitentiary [illegible] [illegible]

On motion of Mr. Moise, the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts was ordered to be printed to the number of 250 copies in each language.

As the report is a document of importance, and containing many tabular statements, some discussion ensued as to the manner in which it should be printed. It was finally resolved that the Auditor should select his own printer, and that the work should be done under his personal supervision.

By a message from the Senate, the House was informed of the readiness of the former body to meet the House, for the purpose of counting the votes for Auditor.

The two Houses having met in Convention, Messrs. Swayze and Moore, of the Senate, and Conrad of the House, were appointed Tellers. The result was as follows: Bordelon, 10,505; Woodruff, 7,281, and Ker, 4193. Mr. Bordelon was therefore proclaimed duly elected Auditor of Public Accounts, for two years.

The Senate then withdrew, and the House adjourned.

City Intelligence.

SHINPLASTER CONFLAGRATION.—The Finance Committee of the Third Municipality, burned day before yesterday, about $5000 of the Municipal notes.

VETO.—At the sitting of the Third Municipality Council, on Monday evening last, the Mayor vetoed the resolution of that body, providing that from and after the 15th inst., the revenue of this Municipality, will be paid in specie. But on motion of Alderman Solomon, it was unanimously reconsidered.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—John Brown, charged with robbery, was yesterday put upon his trial, and was found guilty of larceny.

The following two prisoners were afterwards arraigned and pleaded not guilty: William Barton alias Bennett alias Angell, for aiding a slave in leaving his master's house, and for inveigling a slave, Manuel Durand, for robbery.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—John Pollock, charged with passing counterfeit ten dollar notes of the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati, on several persons, was yesterday examined by Recorder Baldwin, who committed the accused for trial before the First District Court.

Mr. James Berthoud made affidavit against one Patrick O'Brien, charging the latter with having entered the premises of his defendant's brother, John O'Brien, who is actually very ill, and with having by his outrageous conduct, seriously endangered the latter's life. A warrant was issued.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—The case of George McCluren and John McCluren, charged with receiving money knowing it to have been stolen, was yesterday thoroughly investigated before Recorder Baldwin. The prisoners were ordered to find bail in the sum of $1000 each for their appearance before the First District Court.

Charles Johnson was arrested on the charge of having taken on the 17th inst., a butcher's knife from Mr. Alexander Deline's Stall, in the St. Mary's Market. The accused will be examined on the 19th instant.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,
AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The Representatives of the People have convened for the first time in their ancient seat of government. The announcement of the fact, although it takes no one by surprise, crowds the memory with interesting incidental associations, and suggests the propriety of a review of the striking influences, which, under the progress stimulated by a beneficent Providence, have rapidly and steadily advanced our fortunes as a people from the feebleness of an infant and incongruous civilization, to our present aspiring and comparatively flourishing and happy condition. But I am admonished to decline the inviting topic and to forbear treading where, perhaps the historian and enlightened statesman alone should tread. Indeed, I shall have great need of your charitable indulgence in acquitting myself of imperative constitutional obligations which may not be wholly pretermitted. You will discuss and [illegible] duties [illegible] [illegible] from the opening to the close [illegible] and the Constitution and the general [illegible] Legislature [illegible]

[illegible] Thus prepared and [illegible] of many [illegible], will be [illegible] your labors brought to a more auspicious conclusion than can, otherwise, be reasonably anticipated. The wisdom of biennial, coupled with sessions limited to sixty days, must be effectively tested by this the second Legislature which has convened under the provisions of the New Constitution. The removal of the seat of government from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sessions [illegible] [illegible] by several States, and to be [illegible] [illegible] State, except Louisiana, whose Constitution [illegible] [illegible] united sessions. After [illegible] reflection, I give my preference decidedly to annual and limited sessions, satisfied that for old States it is the best, and for new States that it is incomparably the wisest policy. The opportunities of observation, afforded by my position, enable me to give as my honest conviction, that the annual presence of the Legislature, at the seat of government, exerts a powerful and most salutary influence on the [illegible] efficiency and accountability of public officers of every grade, which, in my judgment, greatly outweighs the present arrangement of cost and [illegible] and the sacrifice [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] and to [illegible] interests of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to neglect or [illegible] their duties to selfish and ignoble ends.

This object, so desirable in every point of view, can be best attained it seems to me, by requiring them to render an annual account of their stewardship to the representatives of the people. It may also be urged as an argument of no insignificant force in favor of annual limited sessions, that under the influence of late organic changes, the Legislature has started into existence new and untried systems of education and of finance, and adopted measures to encourage the internal improvement of the State, which have yet to be consummated in execution, crude, undeveloped and confessedly crude and imperfect in many essential particulars and which for years to come will demand the enlightened and fostering care of the Legislature, in annual session, if it is meant to secure to the present generation any of the substantial benefits which are expected to flow from these fruitful sources of prosperity and happiness. I know the counsels of prudence hold it safer to let the public exigencies remedy a need to what may be viewed as temporary ills, rather than disturb constitutional correctives so recently applied, until their inability has been clearly and practically proven; nor am I insensible to the plausibility of the view. But if I am correct in the opinion, that annual and limited sessions of the Legislature will impart increased activity to the intellect of the State—harmonize sectional interests—consolidate lingering prejudices—develope the vast but partially explored resources of the State and give us a more homogeneous body of laws in reference to those, and other great interests, which the time it will take biennial and limited sessions to accomplish the same objects. And if, in fine, it will secure a more efficient administration of the government by an annual infusion of fresh vigor and elasticity into every department, I should signally fail in my duty if I did not recommend an immediate move to bring about the indicated change. Entertaining these views, it cannot be expected that I would readily consent to exercise the power vested in the Executive of convening the Legislature, except on an occasion clearly contemplated as extraordinary by the Constitution. In the happening of the great events of war, invasion or insurrection which would be recognized as extraordinary occasions by all, the power of the Executive to convene the Legislature is conceded; but when other occasions not so distinctly marked arise, the power should be exercised with extreme jealousy. The power of convening the Legislature at any other than the legally appointed time was not intended, I presume, as a provision for remedying ordinary inconveniences.

In accordance with the 8th article of the Constitution, the first enumeration of the total population of the State, and of the number of the qualified electors in each parish and district, has been made by the proper State authorities, the evidences of which will be transmitted to you by the Secretary of State, to whose office, by law, the returns are required to be made. Not the least embarrassing of the duties imposed on you, is that of apportioning the representation amongst the several parishes and districts of the State upon the basis of the qualified electors so ascertained by this enumeration, and this is done, the 10th article of the Constitution is imperative that the Legislature shall not pass any law. This prohibition, literally, is not understood to apply to any other stage of legislation than that which puts a bill in its final passage. It is, nevertheless, to be regretted that the question, always delicate and difficult of satisfactory adjustment, is destined to meet you at the threshold of your deliberations, to threaten the temper and harmony of members. The point in controversy will be found in fixing upon a representative number, which the limitations of the Constitution, which will give no just cause of offence to the Parishes and Districts, and as it must claim your earliest consideration, I sincerely hope it may be disposed of with but slight and transient disturbance to your counsels.

The annual report of the Directory of the Penitentiary and the accompanying documents, presenting a complete statement of the affairs and statistics of that institution, are herewith transmitted for your information. At no period of its [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The deficiency [illegible] and woolen factory when the falling off [illegible] based upon the higher price of the raw material and the [illegible] of a corresponding increase in the price of the manufactured articles. It is represented that the officers of this institution have conducted themselves faithfully in the discharge of their various and delicate duties. The report is particularly interesting in the flattering testimony it bears to the good temper and kindness of the lessees in their control and management of the unhappy convicts, and of their indefatigable exertions to render general satisfaction. But, as the inmates of the Penitentiary are of the objects whose peculiar condition appeals directly to the solicitude and protection of the Legislature, you will not fail, by your joint committee, to institute a rigid and searching enquiry into the economy of the lessees, both as it is applied to discipline generally, and to personal treatment of the prisoners particularly. I was bitterly opposed to the leasing system, when the experiment was first proposed by my predecessors, on the ground, principally, that the lessees, having only a contingent interest at stake, to enhance it, would surely prove harder and more heartless task masters than the owners and lessors; and it is with no little satisfaction that I now confess, that my objections have been silenced by results which seem to be due to the skilful and benevolent administration of the present contractors. But the Legislature, in its jealous relation to the subject, can take nothing for granted, and will not trust to appearances, which are often ingeniously devised and delusive. The interests of humanity and the fate of the system so auspiciously in progress, unite in protesting against a supine indifference on your part. After the expiration of the present lease on the 30th of September, 1849, a revenue of some thousands will doubtless, under a new contract, accrue to the State, and a [illegible] of it, at least, strikes me as more appropriate than that which will secure to those whose [illegible] [illegible] means of moral instruction during the period of their confinement, and, when sentence has expired, a sufficient sum to bear them, not infrequently aged men bent down with infirmities and broken in spirit, from the scene of their shame and servitude. No pains should be spared to persuade the penitentiary convict that society still feels and retains an interest in him, and hopes to reform him by this kind of punishment. He must be taught, for the first time, it may be, that, by a law of the universe, evil passions can rarely be gratified with impunity, and that his punishment was as necessary as an example to society. In short, that having been trained in the school of vice, without parent or friend, or government to guide his youth, he must now take lessons upon the duties of a citizen and a man. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] with the circumstance of [illegible] early [illegible], and to consider the temptation in connexion with his moral means of resistance, with a view to mitigate, victims would be revealed to engage our sympathy for his erring, and to a the eyes of mankind to the exceeding iniquity of neglecting human creatures at a tender and susceptible period, when approved teachers should be incessantly at work in the kindly office of instructing the young heart, and of moulding the moral nature of man. How long, allow me to ask, must it be before society comes to understand and practice its most sacred duties, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

It is not a violent presumption that errors have been committed to the prejudice of the rights of the State. Indeed, I have authority for saying, that several States have recently employed agents to examine and readjust their accounts, in relation to this fund, and in every instance the result has shown a balance due to those States, largely exceeding that which had been allowed and paid. I therefore recommend that the Legislature either appoint an agent, or authorise the appointment of one, whose only compensation shall be fixed per centum on the amount recovered, to re-examine and re-adjust the five per cent account of Louisiana, on sales of public lands within her limits, with the Treasury Department at Washington; whether security shall be required for the fidelity of the agent, should the Legislature concur in the expediency of appointing one, I submit for their decision.

In the special message referred to, I also stated that I had addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, inquiring of him what amount, if any, was due to this State from the ten per cent. fund which had been guaranteed to Louisiana and other States on the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands within their limits, by an Act of Congress approved the 4th of September 1841. I, at the same time, expressed to the Legislature the opinion, that the distribution principle of that act had been suspended by the imposition of duties on imports inconsistent with the provisions of the act of Congress, the 2d of March 1833, which fixed the rate of duty at twenty per cent *ad valorem*. The answer from the Treasury Department states that two accounts in relation to this fund had been adjusted and paid to the State authorities; the first from the 4th of September 1841 to the 30th of June 1842, and the second from the 1st of July 1842 to the 27th of August 1842, since which time, it is stated, the fund has been abrogated by the provisions of the 6th section of that act of the 30th August 1842, which imposed duties on imports exceeding twenty per cent *ad valorem*. The consequence is that the act entitled an "Act to establish a fund for the support of free public schools throughout this State," approved the 3d of May 1847, by which this ten per cent fund was devoted in perpetuity to the free school fund, is a dead letter, without effect on the past or the future. A reinvestment, however, of the settlements which have been made in regard to this fund for the acknowledged time it was in existence, may be an object worth [illegible] the agency for a revision of other settlements.

In accordance with the act entitled "An act relative to the [illegible] of slaves, boats and machinery, for purposes of internal improvement," approved the 1st of May 1847, I appointed [illegible] and [illegible] commissioners. They were immediately qualified, [illegible] upon the discharge of their duties, but from a report of their proceedings which is before me, it appears that they have been enabled only partially to accomplish the objects had in view by the Legislature. The commissioners hired to procure the dredging machine and the boats required, the appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for this branch of the service being found inadequate to purchase more than two [illegible] and [illegible] to which by the act they were bound to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] They therefore [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to be [illegible] at a [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] cost or [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have received [illegible] Their [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the possession of the Engineer of the State, and [illegible] [illegible] the Legislature considered [illegible] further appropriation [illegible] for the purchase of the [illegible] procured, for the reason assigned [illegible] to success.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] approved [illegible] [illegible] I appointed [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the affairs of the Atchafalaya and Red River Rail Road Company, and of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad Company, I am pleased to say that they satisfied the time allowed them by [illegible] [illegible] Legislature [illegible] on inquiry, that no report [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I laid [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] before you.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Citizens' Bank [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of which I have been [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] these institutions were [illegible] [illegible] the last session, and of the [illegible] the advantages predicted [illegible] of the measure. The value of the [illegible] Citizens' Bank Bonds [illegible] $7,071,536 [illegible] [illegible] Bank [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] to be recognized [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on the principle applied [illegible] the laws of last session [illegible] dred thousand dollars, to be paid running through a period of 17 years. But whether the Legislature will [illegible] this view of the subject, from their [illegible] [illegible] good to the other bargain [illegible] only, there is nothing hazarded in expressing the opinion, that at no period of their history were they in a sounder and more healthy condition than at this time. I have much pleasure to report to you, under a resolution of the Legislature, approved the 16th of January, 1847, that on the 21st day of May, 1847, I received from the then Treasurer of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and five [illegible] of [illegible] the State, representing one hundred and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the same time two [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] representing fifty-two thousand and eight hundred dollars, which in the manner prescribed were publicly burnt, and a record of the act made in the Treasurer's office. I have also to report that on the 12th instant, I received from the Citizens' Bank one hundred and twenty three bonds of the State, representing $51,666 12 cents, and from the Union Bank 2,028 bonds of the State, representing two millions and thirty eight thousand dollars, together with a divisional warrant amounting to [illegible] thousand dollars, which were destroyed by fire, and on her made as the law requires in the Treasurer's office.

In virtue of the provisions of the act of the 25th of February, 1847, granting preemption rights, many settlers have filed declarations in the State Land Office, who are unable to complete the entries by payment of the price required in consequence of the fact that a large quantity of land claimed has not been surveyed and returned to the State Land Office, approved by the Surveyor General of the United States for Louisiana. This payment is required to be made within twelve months of the passage of the act, in default of which the land settled and improved is subject to entry, or to be located upon by any other person. It would be an extreme hardship to leave the *bona fide* settler in dread of this penalty, when he has done all his power to avoid it, and comply with the law. To do justice, therefore, and to obviate all inconvenience, I recommend that the act be so amended, as to require all entries under its provisions to be completed within a limited time after the maps, and approved surveys of the land shall have been made in the State Land Office by the Surveyor General of the United States. For information generally in relation to the operations of the State Land Office, I refer you to the Register's Report, which, in due time, will be submitted for your consideration.

By the Constitution it is provided that every law enacted by the legislature shall embrace but one object, and that no law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title, but in such case the act revised, or section amended, shall be re-enacted and published at length. The Convention which framed the Constitution of 1845, under a deliberate view of the condition of our legislation, thought those provisions necessary, and the utility of their observation cannot be considered doubtful. It is confided however, to the future. The remedy for the past rests with the Legislature, and I should be remiss in my duty if I did not call your attention to the state of disorder and confusion in which our statute law, on many important subjects, has for a long time been permitted to remain. The condition of our statutes is such, as to require the intervention of the Legislature, for the purpose of simplifying them, and reducing them to order, and placing each law under its appropriate head. At present the accumulation of different provisions under inappropriate titles, with which they have no possible connexion with each other—and the number of the volumes of the acts, render a knowledge of this branch of the law almost unattainable to the citizen and the student. The inconveniences of the public, and the injurious consequences of such a state of things cannot fail to recommend the subject to your attentive consideration. And in addition to this recommendation, that of my own experience, I may add [illegible] in saying that the object can only be effected by the selection for the revision of the statutes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] building of convenient buildings for the use of the Legislature and State officers at the seat of

Baton Rouge, yet, from the best sources of information, I am enabled to say with confidence, there is no reason to doubt that the necessary buildings for the reception of the State officers, on the first day of January, 1849, will be completed. This being the case, the Legislature is called on to make a proper disposition of that portion of the present State House Square, which it has not already parted with by donation or otherwise. In considering the subject, the fact should not be lost sight of, that the State, for this square of buildings, is indebted to the Charity Hospital in the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, on which it pays an annual interest of six per cent. As we must be just before we can be generous, a wise economy suggests the extinguishment of this debt, out of the proceeds of the sale of the property; after which if there would be a residue, the appropriation of it to increase the funds of the University of Louisiana would be extremely judicious. While on this subject I beg permission to remark, that a perfect model of the noble statue of Washington, by the celebrated Houdon, has been recently made by a skilful artist, at the instance of a number of public spirited gentlemen in Boston. This statue is to be seen at the State capitol of Virginia, is the only statue taken of the person of Washington, and is said to represent the original as perfectly as a living man can be represented in marble. A copy of this most faithful likeness of the Father of his country can now be procured for a moderate sum, and this Legislature will not question the exceeding appropriateness of such an ornament to our new State House, which may be conveniently arranged to give this and other monuments of the illustrious dead a suitable location.

The University of Louisiana, instituted and established pursuant to the Constitution, has commenced its operations. The Medical College, incorporated into it, is in complete and successful operation. The Law Department [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the University which is [illegible] with exceeding [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of all its arrangements to the objects designed with any faculty of a similar character in the United States. The Law Faculty has also been organized, but has been [illegible] the death of Professor Wolfe, whose chair has not yet been filled. The Academic Department, the object of which is to prepare the student for admission to the Literary and Scientific Department, has been opened for the reception of the boys of [illegible], under circumstances that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Faculty of the Natural Sciences [illegible] the [illegible] have not been called for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the University [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] In the natural [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] interests of the University, where the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] accomplishment of separate [illegible] to be attained in greater perfection, to be reflected back upon the masses and diffused by the profession, and so on [illegible] the divine—the surest [illegible] with the public instructor. The [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the State [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The election [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this [illegible] held on the first Monday of November, [illegible] [illegible] before the commencement of the session. The [illegible] officers whose duty it is to return the result of the election in each parish to the office of the Secretary of State, are not bound to make their returns under sixty days, and if they avail themselves of the delay allowed, the Governor cannot count the votes, nor issue a certificate of election until all the returns come in, which, in a closely contested election, would deprive the State of the services of her representatives for a month or more. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] session of Congress [illegible] after the expiration of any previous Congress, would find Louisiana without representative in part. The Legislature will apply such a remedy as may be thought proper.

In compliance with the 7th section of the act entitled "An act to establish and organize the Treasury Department, approved 26th January, 1845," I herewith lay before you the report of the State Treasurer, containing a detailed statement of the condition of the Treasury and its operations during the two preceding fiscal years. It exhibits a cash balance remaining in the Treasury for the fiscal year, ending on the 31st of December, 1847, of $291,328 71 cents. I deem it my duty to state that a statement [illegible] of the receipts and expenditures of the State government, [illegible] at a joint committee of your body, to be appointed immediately after the commencement of the session, will examine it with the official documents and vouchers to be submitted by the Treasurer in support of it.

The office of Auditor of Public Accounts is one, the duties of which are more onerous and responsible than any other in the State. The present and first Auditor deserves much credit for the assiduity he has displayed in organizing this most useful department of the government, and for his untiring energy in the performance of the numerous perplexed and delicate duties imposed on him by the Legislature. His practical and enlightened suggestions and views in relation to the finances of the State and other matters merit, and no doubt, will receive, the most serious consideration of the Legislature. Full justice, I fear, cannot be done to them and the public interests they involve, in a session of sixty days.

I have no opportunity of acquainting myself with the report which the Superintendent of Public Education is charged with making to you; but this officer, I know, has been faithfully engaged in the discharge of his peculiar and interesting duties; and his report, I am sure, will command the earliest attention of the Legislature.

The Civil Engineer of the State has been indefatigable in his department, and his report, I anticipate, will announce the startling and unprecedented fact that he has performed all the duties imposed on him by the last Legislature; and I desire it to be particularly remembered that one hundred and forty-four thousand dollars were appropriated by it for various works of internal improvement. Among those works, that of the Raccourci Cut-Off is included, and my only object in directing the attention of the Legislature to it, is to say, that if any of the riparian proprietors are injured in consequence of the Cut-Off, as is seriously apprehended, the principle of a reasonable indemnity to the sufferers will be recognized by the Legislature.

[illegible] [illegible] two [illegible] of the last Legislature, [illegible] approved the [illegible] January, and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] been returned to the State Treasury. [illegible]

statements of the money thus expended by the agents of the State, together with the accounts and vouchers to support it, has been delivered to the Hon. Mr. La Sere, to recover the amount from the general government. The destiny of this regiment, by the wreck of the Orilaba on the Mexican coast, under very distressing circumstances, was cast at Tampico. I have authority for saying that assurances were given, that in a short time it would be relieved and attached to the invading column of the commander in chief. The word of promise was not kept, and the regiment still languishes at Tampico in unwelcome, if not painful inactivity. If the future shall reveal to the efficient and gallant officers who command, and to the brave and finely disciplined men who compose it, no hope of distinction, they will find, I have reason to believe, in the better memories of the past, too much cause to complain of the partial counsel which has consigned them to a fate so ill-suited to their ambition, their gallantry, and their discipline, nor is this State, which has so often responded with alacrity to the call of patriotism, without interest to inquire why it is that this regiment has been so long doomed to an inglorious servitude. The proud and sensitive soldier may brood over his wrongs in silence, and find solace in a manly fortitude, which may reconcile him to obedience as a paramount duty, but the State, whose flag he bears, cannot be thus reconciled, but should assert his rights, in a fearless and proper manner, and redress his wrongs, if possible. In this view, I interceded with the Secretary of War for the relief of this regiment, but for satisfactory reasons he declined to interfere. If further action on the subject be necessary, I submit it to the Legislature.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, this State has been promptly responsive to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] of serving, as it was [illegible] [illegible] for twelve months, and a battalion of Infantry, to serve during the war with Mexico. These troops were [illegible] without difficulty, and despatched with [illegible] to Vera Cruz. I was obliged to incur an expense of $250, for advertising the necessary military orders, growing out of these requisitions, which I caused to be paid out of the contingent fund, the vouchers for which I have also committed for reclamation to the Hon. Mr. La Sere.

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

I do not mean, however, to any [illegible] [illegible] a settled opinion upon the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] expressing an opinion on the efficacy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Intimately connected with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Mexican war [illegible]

[illegible] the people of the South have no motive for [illegible] or [illegible] their institutions so as to render more secure, or to promote their happiness and prosperity. The question of slavery in any shape is one over which Congress is not invested with the slightest authority to alter any circumstances. It is clearly a municipal [illegible] [illegible] which the Constitution [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] devolved to the States. The people of the States may therefore hold, part with, and [illegible] institution of slavery, whenever they may deem it expedient, or they have no rights Congress may not usurp. In the settlement of the Missouri question, the South, unfortunately, but in a spirit of compromise, yielded to a breach of the compact of Union, by consenting that slavery should be forever prohibited north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes. South of that parallel, it was left [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with all the privileges and immunities secured to the citizens of the several States.

By this compromise, Louisiana is still willing to abide in good faith, with the full understanding, however, that it has neither impaired nor strengthened the sovereignty of the people over the institution of slavery. If Congress can forestall the right of [illegible] in the people, by a slavery restrictive clause in the acquisition of new territory, there is nothing to hinder Congress from annexing at the same time a more restrictive clause or any other clause that may modify and affect the domestic and municipal privileges of the people of the States; but if Congress can impose the restriction in advance of the acquisition of territory, it may, equally, by the reckless exercise of the arbitrary power of Congress, refuse to admit that territory into the Union as a State with slaves and rights as majority, even though [illegible] [illegible] with and the [illegible] [illegible] ness of the population unite in demanding both. If this arrogant pretension is to prevail, the Federal Constitution can no longer be regarded as an instrument of few and definite powers, and this sovereign of its creation a reservoir of numerous and indefinite powers. The entire South, and the friends of the Constitution and of the Union in other States, are called upon by the most solemn obligations, calmly to weigh the difficulties with which this abolitional and its ambitious and designing coadjutors are assailing, to surround this subject, and to decide upon them with a firmness and resolution not to be shaken by insane ravings, nor by a timid calculation of the possible results. Their attitude is an exemplary, virtuous and dignified, under some [illegible], and [illegible] in other more [illegible], than a [illegible] of its [illegible]. But in regard to this question, under consideration, it is not to our interest, nor does it suit the dignity of our position, to stifle the enquiry, but rather, since it has been so recklessly thrust forward, to court investigation and to invite to its solution a liberal spirit, which, at the same time that it will prove false and unreasonable the pretensions of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the State [illegible] the hand of violence. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ALLEN'S DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—We have been presented with a copy of a valuable little work on Domestic Animals, with numerous cuts, we recommend it to all farmers, planters, gardeners and agriculturalists. See the advertisement. It is for sale at No. 75 Camp st.

Sale of Slaves.

N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, 12 Slaves, directly imported from Maryland and Virginia; among whom are two superior Carpenters and a first rate Blacksmith.

☞ Will be sold THIS DAY, on liberal terms, a valuable lot of acclimated Servants. The sale takes place at the Hotel of Madam Cuthbert [illegible] [illegible] the Pontchartrain Rail Road Depot, at 12 o'clock M. precisely.

☞ [illegible] CANADIAN [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Agent, [illegible] Chartres street [illegible] [illegible] WRIGHT, [illegible] Agent for the South and [illegible]

☞ **Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor**—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. DALLEY," on the wrapper of each box. General Depot 415 Broadway, New York. Southern Depot, 131 Chartres street, New Orleans.

☞ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

J. P. WHITNEY & CO., [illegible]

☞ [illegible] JAMES [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

☞ [illegible] ST. CHARLES, Captain [illegible] from New York [illegible] St. Joseph street. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

J. W. STANTON & Co.

☞ The ship ARKANSAS, from Boston, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to take out their permits without delay. All goods not taken away [illegible] will be stored at their expense.

LEVI H. GALE.

Treasurer's Office, Municipality No. Three.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

M. [illegible] Treasurer Municipality No. 3.

LOST.—Yesterday, a Lever of [illegible] between the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Domestic Animals.

THE [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

REMOVAL.—The [illegible] [illegible] has removed from No. 37 Camp street, and will open for sale at his new store No. 17 Chartres street [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MUSIC [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

J. L. LOBRE,

84 Chartres, between Bienville and Conti streets, RESPECTFULLY informs [illegible] a fine assortment of Fancy Articles for Balls and Parties, such as Gloves, Fans, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PIANO FORTES [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LANDING [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LANDING [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A. M. LANAS, [illegible]

GUAVA JELLY—[illegible] [illegible]

LABORDE & AIGUES, [illegible]

LANDING from [illegible] [illegible]

BARAN, ALLARDT [illegible] & Co.

SWEET [illegible] [illegible]

LABORDE & AIGUES, [illegible]

COFFEE [illegible]

LABORDE & AIGUES, [illegible]

HONEY [illegible] [illegible]

LABORDE & AIGUES, [illegible]

LANDING [illegible] [illegible] FOUGET FILS, [illegible]

COFFEE—500 bags prime green [illegible] in store and for sale by LABORDE & AIGUES, [illegible]

LANDING from ship Emigre [illegible] [illegible] 30 bbls Haut Sauterne [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] FOUGET FILS, 38 Conti st. between Chartres and Levee.

LANDING from ship Bengal, from Bordeaux [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] D. LANATA, [illegible]

THOMASTON STONE LIME, which is offered in large quantities, will be delivered at any place within the city, direct by the [illegible], free of freight and on moderate terms. Apply to ALFRED KEARNY & Co., 99 Magazine st.

LOWELL KERSEYS—Table [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for sale by DE FOREST & Co. 26 Customhouse st.

PLAIN AND STRIPED KERSEYS—[illegible] for sale by DE FOREST & Co. 26 Customhouse st.

KENTUCKY JEANS of superior quality, for sale by DE FOREST & CO., 26 Customhouse st.

GUNNY BAGS—New, 2 1/2 bushels, in bales, [illegible] [illegible] for sale by DE FOREST & CO. 26 Customhouse st.

SARDINES—5000 half boxes, [illegible] [illegible] 5000 quarter [illegible] for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

FLOUR—1000 bbls Ohio flour just received and in store, for sale by FORMAN & KENNEDY, 73 Tchoupitoulas street.

SPERM CANDLES—500 boxes New Bedford, assorted sizes, J. Howland, Jr. brand, for sale by J. W. STANTON & Co., corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

SPERM OIL—5,000 galls. winter strained bleached Sperm Oil, for sale by J. W. STANTON & Co., corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

WHITE WINE—100 half casks White Wine, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 & 19 St. Louis.

HAVANA AND JAVA COFFEE—300 bags Havana and Java Coffee, for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO., corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

RIO COFFEE—1,500 bags Rio Coffee, of superior article, for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO., corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

GREEN PEAS—100 boxes Green Peas, 100 half do do, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

CHAMPAGNE—[illegible] Champagne, of various brands, and [illegible] to debenture, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., [illegible]

LARD—[illegible] bbls and tierces in store and for sale by FORMAN & KENNEDY, 73 Tchoupitoulas street.

CORN—Pure White and Pure Yellow Corn, in new gunny bags, dry and in first rate shipping order, in store and for sale by FORMAN & KENNEDY, 73 Tchoupitoulas street.

PITCH—[illegible] bbls. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

Sixth Grand Ascension,

By Mad. Lina [illegible], from Bordeaux.

FIRST AERONAUTIST.—Miss Eugenia, after having acquired the greatest success in France, has at length had the honor to appear to the public of this city a proof of her [illegible] in travelling through the air.

The public are requested not to confound the name of Miss Eugenia with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from France.

The first ascension will take place on SUNDAY next [illegible] o'clock, at the Bingaman Course, Algiers, opposite the Ferry of the 3d Municipality.

☞ Admittance 50 cents, children and servants, 25 cents. There will be a special place reserved for ladies.

Arrangements have been made with the owner of the ferry [illegible] [illegible]

GRAND ASCENSION,

FROM WASHINGTON SQUARE, 3d Municipality.

ON SUNDAY, the [illegible] January, will be launched [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Balloon, Mrs. Lamarr [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. J. Mann [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Doors will be open at 2 o'clock and the ascension will take place at half past three P. M.

Admission, 50 cents; Children [illegible]

Colored persons will enter by the [illegible] [illegible]

St. Louis Ball Room.

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS BALL AND [illegible] FRIDAY [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Fancy Dress [illegible]

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM

Heads of Families Ball and Supper

A SUBSCRIPTION LIST is now opened at the office of the above Room for a Splendid Ball and Supper to be given on MONDAY February 28th, by the Heads of Families attending the Society Balls of this establishment. Apply to G. LEFFIER, Lessee of the St. Louis Ball Room.

Dancing and Waltzing.

MR. ST. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Waltz and Quadrille, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Polka Bohemian, Valse à deux temps, [illegible] [illegible] Valse Redowa [illegible] Mazurka, Polka [illegible]

Terpsichore Hall, Lafayette.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DANCING AND ETIQUETTE.

MR. P. CASEY [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] respectfully [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he will commence giving lessons on the first of November next, at his rooms on Carondelet street, between Canal and Common streets, No. 2, where he will teach all the most fashionable Dances as they are taught in Paris, viz: Quadrilles, Waltz, Polka, Redowa Waltz, and the Waltz de deux temps, having received the [illegible] instructions from that city, and having himself [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in which they are taught [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. CASEY [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and SATURDAY [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] EVERY NIGHT, particularly those [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Valse à deux temps, Waltz and Quadrilles [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] New Orleans, Oct. 28, 1847.

DANCING SCHOOL.

Monsieur & Madame Manuel,

[illegible] [illegible] Lafayette square, [illegible] [illegible]

MONSIEUR [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Polka [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

For Young Ladies.

Under the direction of Mrs. M. A. Gilbert, [illegible] [illegible]

THE [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Professor of the English Language and Literature, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] French [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Each scholar will practice every day, under the direction of an able Professor.

In order that parents and the public may follow the progress of the pupils, two examinations a year will take place, one in February, one in July.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] boarders.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Washington High School is situated [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TERMS:

Boarders, washing included	$60
Day Scholars, 1st class	[illegible]
do. do. 2d class	[illegible]
do. do. 3d class	[illegible]
do. do. 4th class	[illegible]

Half boarders, music [illegible] not included.

Music, Drawing and Dancing to be paid extra.

The Directress [illegible] [illegible] happy to be able to offer as [illegible] the following references: Messrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Messrs. P. Conrad, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Storage—Storage—Storage.

WE, the undersigned, having long been engaged in the storage business [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Cotton—[illegible] street, corner of Notre Dame and Constance streets.

[illegible] [illegible] Julia and Poydras streets.

Tobacco—On Commerce street, corner of Girod and Notre Dame streets.

Cotton—On New Levee street, between Magazine and Suzette streets.

Produce—On Tchoupitoulas street, between St. Joseph and Julia streets.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

We are now prepared to receive all descriptions of merchandise and Western produce at low rates. Our establishments are so arranged that each description of goods is kept in a separate and distinct [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] facilities for the receipt and delivery of goods unequalled by any similar establishment in this city.

EMERSON, TOWNE & Co., 156 Tchoupitoulas st.

Carpet Warehouse.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 23 [illegible] st.

THE subscriber [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Carpetings, such as Axminster, and Tapestry, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Imperial 3 ply and double superfine and Ingrains, all wool, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Rugs, mats, bindings, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Floor oil cloths, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] NOBLE, 30 St. Louis st.