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FOR GOVERNOR

## HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1841.

### LONDON ASSURANCE.

This is a comedy that carries us back about a century in the dramatic calendar. It takes us to the [epoch] when Mrs. Cowley and Farquhar, and Congreve and Vanbrugh and Colman and Sheridan were wont to wield a potent spell over the imagination of the lovers of the drama—when plot and intrigue were set off and enlivened by brilliant wit, flashes of sportive humor, beautiful sentiment and sketches of character that mimicked nature herself.—It reminds us of the comedy of the old school—once paramount to every species of dramatic composition, then neglected and fallen into disfavor, and now re[placed] by the distorted conceptions of melo-dramatic monsters, the gew gaws of spectacle and the meretricious fascinations of ballet dancers. London Assurance is the product of a mind cast in the mould of the old writers of comedy. It has a regular and easy plot, variety of incident, abundance of pretty sentiments, happy bon mots and amusing equivoque. Its characters are strongly marked and possess originality and individuality. The progress of the story is natural, and the incidents—with one exception—are managed with skill and seem to grow naturally out of the circumstances and situation of the characters. As the play has been in every body's hands, or will be shortly every frequenter of the drama, it is unnecessary to furnish an outline of the plot.

We witnessed its representation for the first time at the American on Sunday Evening. Contrary to [our] expectations it has been brought out with no special attention to scenery and decoration, but has been left to win its way to popularity by its unassisted merits. The piece was tolerably well cast,—that is, the dramatic strength of the company was concentrated upon it. Its success was, nevertheless, not as unequivocal as might have been anticipated. The fact is London Assurance requires a powerful dramatic [corps] to do it justice. Every character from the fashionable baronet to his unabashed and lying valet, is [drawn] with originality and can only be safely entrusted to performers of decided merit.

Mr. Farren's Sir Harcourt Courtly was a fine conception. Few men in this country are better able to [personate] the [gay] young man than this meritorious actor. His air, costume, gait and demeanor were in admirable keeping. We noticed one blunder however. The leader of London ton would disgrace himself forever if he undertook in an open lawn, almost in the presence of the lady to whom he was betrothed, to comb his whiskers before a pocket mirror held by his servant. Mr. Maynard's Young Courtly was poor. It lacked vivacity, grace and elegance.—Miss P[etrie] as Grace Harkaway was terribly bad.—She mouthed and mangled the finest passages, uttered the most touching sentiment and wore an eternal [smirk] at variance with the shrewd sense and natural humor which the author has imparted to the character.

We have nothing but praise for Mrs. Farren's Lady Gay Spanker and Ludlow's Spanker. The one was as full of life, sportive humor and boisterous fun, as the other of awkwardness and stupidity relieved by good nature and excellent felling. Debar's Dazzle was, as we anticipated, good—occasionally overcharged, which is the only fault of this clever young man, who whenever he pleases, is certain to succeed. Thorne in Meddle, was, of course, the very beau ideal of an impertinent, pragmatical marplot of a country attorney. There was a constraint about Sankey's Max Harkaway that marred his otherwise [illegible]. He will play better as [illegible].

We [illegible] with the remark [illegible] that the first night of a new [comedy] is a terrible ordeal for the performers.—They will probably get along with fewer rubs in [the] night or two.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

M[r. W. C.] Claiborne, Esq., of New Orleans, was yesterday chosen Speaker of the House on the first ballot. The choice of the presiding officer is eminently happy, as Mr. Claiborne unites experience with a thorough knowledge of [parliamentary law], unaffected urbanity and strict impartiality with [illegible] to perform the responsible duties [illegible] the house. We [illegible] that Mr. Claiborne is a thorough going Whig.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We lay before our readers the Message of his Excellency Governor Roman, delivered yesterday to both Houses of the Legislature. We reserve our remarks on this able and interesting document for another occasion.

The Fair to be given for the benefit of the Catholic Female Orphan Asylum, at the St. Louis Ball room, will commence on the 16th instant at 4 o'clock p. m., and on the two days following will begin at 10 a. m., and close at 10 p. m.

MEXICO.

The only intelligence of special interest brought by the Kreole [illegible] from Tampico is the confirmation of the [illegible] the capture of a portion of the Santa Fe expedition. A letter published in yesterday's Courier mentions that the Texians surrendered without fighting; that Captain Damasio Salazar had taken 182 prisoners; that they were captured at the Laguna del Colorado; and that the Chihuahuans were burning with impatience to invade Texas. These letters state that preparations were making for a march into the Texian territory. Many of these stories are doubtless untrue or exaggerated, but the news of the capture of the Santa Fe expedition comes to us in so authentic a form, that we must needs give it credit.

Joseph Cassan, accused of the murder of Mr Weiser, and who had been delivered into the hands of the authorities of St James, [was] examined, arrived yesterday, in this city. The [Mayor] [illegible] whom he appeared for the second time [illegible] could not to prosecute [illegible] [illegible] the man who invited them to [illegible] strength of this testimony [illegible] We hope this [illegible] will [illegible] him from all suspicion of having taken any part in the dreadful crime.

We copy from the Charleston Courier of the 7th inst. full particulars of the loss of the steamship Savannah on her passage from New York to New Orleans:

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

*Loss of [illegible] Savannah and probable Loss of Life.*—[illegible] another distressing [illegible] steamboat, the result of [illegible] the sacrifice of the lives [illegible]

[illegible]

The Savannah, we understand, was owned in New York, by Messrs. Butler Morgan and John Haggerty, and it is believed, was not insured.

We regret to state that there was but three passengers on board the S. one of whom was the son of Mr. Harth, of this city, and another named Johnson—the name of the third we did not ascertain.

We regret to state that Mrs. and Miss Barnes, of the Theatre, are great sufferers by the loss of this vessel, having with them in her their whole wardrobe, a quantity of furniture &c. amounting in value, we understand, to between 3 and 4000 dollars, on which there was no insurance.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Capt. Brooks and Mr. O. B. Millard, owners of the steamer Gen. Clinch, for the prompt manner in which they tendered their vessel; also to Mr John Mullings, one of the pilots of this harbor, for his services in proceeding to the vessel at anchor outside the bar. Great credit is also due to Capt. Bernard and Mr. Sansbury, volunteers, and Mr. Grantham, mate of the Clinch, for their persevering efforts in taking off the shipwrecked persons from the schr. during the violent gale of wind yesterday.

On the arrival of the steamer at the wharf, a collection was taken up to provide those distressed mariners with [food and] clothes, &c. the amount of which was deposited with [us and] we will take pleasure in receiving any contribu[tions] that the humane may be disposed to give towards their relief.

Great fears are entertained for the fate of those on board the missing boats. The wind was unfavorable to their progress towards the shore, and the principal hope is, that some vessel has fallen in with them, and thus through the mercy of Providence they may yet be saved from a watery grave, or a lingering death, and be restored to their families and friends.

OFFICIAL.—TREASURY NOTES.

Treasury Department, Dec. 2, 1841.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of treasury notes issued under the provisions of the acts of congress of 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, | $46,851,307 32 |
| Redeemed of that amount, | 35,168,571 35 |
| Leaving outstanding, | $1,677,766 03 [sic: illegible] |
| Issued under act of February 15, 1841, viz: Prior to the 4th March, | 173,691 32 |
| Since 4th March, | 5,433,300 97 |
| Making | 6,006,992 29 |
| Returned to the treasury of that amount, | 445,000 66 |
| | 5,561,991 61 |
| Making the aggregate outstanding 1st inst. | $7,239,907 01 |

W FORWARD, Secretary of the Treasury.

We are indebted to the Steamer *Vicksburg* for late Natchez and Vicksburg papers.

Our thanks are due to the clerk of the Steamboat *Louisa* for very late St. Louis papers.

To the ever attentive Mr. Gyles we are as usual indebted for very late Vicksburg, Natchez and Concordia papers.

The president has recognized Thorgny Zacharison as vice consul of Sweden and Norway, for the port of New York.

Very few members of congress had arrived at Washington on the 2d inst.

The first number of Mr. Pleasants' paper "The *Independent*" will appear within a day or two after the meeting of Congress.

The statue of Washington by Greenough, was raised on its lofty pedestal in the centre of the great rotunda of the capitol, on the 1st inst. The *National Intelligencer* speaks of this splendid work in terms of the highest praise.

*Look out for your Servants.*—From several circumstances, we are induced to believe that there are in this vicinity, some abolition agents, who are violating the laws of God and man by kidnapping and stealing away slaves. We have noticed that the advertisements for many negroes put up last week were all torn down and destroyed the morning after they were put up. Now, some one destroyed them purposely, to a certainty. The negroes in town are in the habit of holding secret meetings, some under pretence of worship, and others of social parties. By a gentleman who returned to Arkansas on the Morehead, we get the following description of a girl now in jail at Paduca, who says she belongs to Edward Tolbert, of Shelby county, Kentucky; that she went to Hot Springs with a Mrs. Thomas; that she left Mrs. Thomas of the Springs, and left Little Rock on the Lady Morgan, and went to the mouth of the river, and there went on board the Paducah, and came up to Paduca. She has with her free papers, which she says she obtained at Little Rock, signed E. Talbert, John Sougs, Thomas Myers, and James Wilkins. She is about 4 feet 10 inches high, and about 20 years of age, and no doubt belongs to some one in Arkansas.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

WILMINGTON, Dec. 1.

*A Snow Storm.*—On Sunday, during the whole of which day there was a cold driving rain, snow fell within twenty-five or thirty miles Northwardly of us to the depth of three or four inches, and probably much deeper than that further North as the upward train of cars on the railroad could get no further than Warsaw on Monday, and no downward train of that day reached there.

There was no train from the upper end of the road last night.—*Chron.*

Capt. Stuart, of the schr. Thetis, at this port from Matanzas, whence he left on the 19th ult., informs us that Mr. Cross was still in prison. The Supreme Court in Havana had refused to take cognizance of his case but had remanded it to be tried in Matanzas, and it was to be determined on in a few days whether the trial would take place immediately or at the next sitting of the court, four months hence. Capt. S. visited Mr. Cross in prison, who stated he was treated with great kindness and allowed all proper liberties. He has no apprehensions of the issue.

Mr. Cross, (who belongs to Maine) it will be recollected was imprisoned some months ago, charged with taking possession of the property of an American female, who died in Matanzas.

Capt. S. further informs us that the old crop of molasses, sugar and coffee, were exhausted. The new crops of these articles were not expected to be average ones and would be late at market.—*Ibid.*

Owing to the dryness of the weather, extensive fires have been within a few days raging in the Great Dismal Swamp and the smaller ones tributary to it destroying much valuable timber.—*Ibid.*

[Correspondence of the New York Express.]

THE NEW FISCAL AGENT.

In full cabinet meeting, as I understand, held yesterday, the fiscal agency project of the president was agreed upon. The administration, that is the president and his constitutional advisers, will present their plans as an administration measure. It has the sanction of the cabinet as "a unit,"—which I presume will allow us to say that it is an administration measure.

An "inkling" of what this fiscal agency is, has already appeared in three or four quarters, upon which I am absolved from the necessity of preserving what otherwise would have been to me at least, a matter of confidence, as I [supposed]. It is then, no corporation, to begin with. It can [be repealed] at will. It is an issue, next, of exchequer bills [or] a currency, bearing no interest of course, and to be redeemed in gold and silver, or—though not by special enactment—in the notes of specie paying banks. It is to have a [board], created, I presume, by the president and senate, [and] not to be removed by the president at will, with subboards or agencies in all the states to be appointed by the board here. What this head is to be called, and how constituted, will be submitted, I presume, in a bill drawn in the department of the secretary of the treasury—with other matters relating to buying and selling bills of exchange, deposites, &c. All this is but the mere skeleton of the scheme, but it is the basis of it, nevertheless. The amount of issues is not to be over twenty millions.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 13th, 1841.

At eleven o'clock the House was called to order, and the clerk proceeded to call the roll.

On motion of Mr. Boudousquie, Gen'l. Thomas was [called] to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Morse, the House proceeded to the election of speaker.

Mr. Boudousquie observed that his name had been mentioned as one of the Candidates for Speaker, but that he begged to decline the nomination.

Mr. Morse nominated W. C. C. Claiborne.

Messrs. Ratliff and Winchester were appointed tellers. On the first ballot the votes stood:

| | |
|---|---|
| Claiborne, | 33 |
| Thomas, | 1 |
| Blank, | 4 |

Mr. Claiborne was proclaimed duly elected speaker, and was conducted to the chair by Mr. Ratliff. The Speaker returned his thanks to the House for this distinguished mark of their confidence, in a brief but highly pertinent and feeling address.

On motion of Mr. Wadsworth, the new members, viz: Messrs. Hunt, Harbor, Canon, Rogers, Ducros, Jorda and Deshiels were sworn in and duly qualified.

On motion, the clerk was directed to inform the senate of its organization and readiness to proceed to business. The Senate having being organized, a joint committee consisting of three members of the House and two of the Senate, was appointed to wait on the Governor, and receive any communication he might have to make. Messrs. Boudousquie, Clark and Morse were appointed on the part of the House, and Messrs. Hoa and Lacoste on the part of the Senate.

After some time the committee reported that the Governor would shortly transmit a communication to the Legislature.

After the reading of the message, on motion of Mr. Morse, 500 copies of the Message in each language were ordered to be printed.

*Petitions, Memorials and Resolutions.*

Mr. Canon presented a resolution appointing a committee of five members to enquire into the effects on the morals of the people of the state of several acts for the suppression of gambling. Adopted.

Mr. Boudousquie offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Contingent Expenses to contract for stationary, newspapers, fuel, at certain rates. Pending the discussion of the resolutions, the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

In the Senate little was done. After organizing, Mr. J. B. Manreau was elected French translator. The Governor's message was read, after which the Senate adjourned.

[COMMUNICATED.]

New Orleans, Dec. 11th, 1841.

*Messrs. Editors:*

At this particular crisis of our affairs, when all are hoping for some amelioration and yet know not where to look for it—when a free and powerful commercial nation, having elected representatives to legislate for them, and rulers to govern them and provide for their best interest are prostrated by a malady inherent to their past system, and bereft of the hopes they had indulged, of relief from the honesty of those representatives and the wisdom of those rulers—at such a crises as this, it might be awful to us to inquire into the best mode of securing ourselves against future evils of the same kind. Permit me then, to ask a place in your columns for the following extract from a work of authority on all commercial questions; unless, indeed, the perusal of this extract should suggest to your own minds something more useful to your readers. I remain, gentlemen, without the vanity of authorship,

Your most obedient servant,

OMICRON.

"It does, however, appear to us, that it is not only necessary, in order to prevent the over-issue of paper, to enact that all notes should be payable on demand, but that it is further necessary, in order to ensure compliance with this enactment, to prohibit any one from issuing notes until he has satisfied the government of his ability to pay them.—The circumstances that excite public confidence in the issuing of paper are often of the most deceitful description; and, innumerable instances have occurred, of the population of extensive districts having suffered severely from the insolvency of bankers in whom they placed the utmost confidence. In 1793, in 1814, 1815 and 1816, and again in 1825 (in England) a very large proportion of the country banks were destroyed, and produced by their fall an extent of ruin that has hardly been equalled in any other country; and when such disasters have already happened, it is surely the bounden duty of government to hinder, by every means in its power, their recurrence. It is no exaggeration to affirm, that we have sustained ten times more injury from the circulation of worthless paper, or paper issued by persons without the means of retiring it, than from the issue of spurious coin. It is said, indeed, by those who are hostile to interference, that coins are legal tender, whereas, notes being destitute of that privilege, those who suspect them are at liberty to refuse them; but, whatever notes may be in law, they are, in very many districts, *practically* and in *fact*, legal tenders; and could not be rejected without exposing the parties to much inconvenience. It should also be observed, that labourers, women, minors, and every sort of persons, however incapable of judging, of the stability of banking establishments, are dealers in money, and consequently liable to be imposed upon.—This, then, is clearly a case in which it is absolutely imperative upon government to interfere, to protect the interest of those who cannot protect themselves, either by compelling all individuals applying for stamps for notes to give security for their payment, or by making sure, in some other way, that they have the means of paying them, and that the circulation of the notes will be a benefit and not an injury to the public." The same author, after stating that securities have been taken from the *Bank of England*, goes on to say—"Were securities taken from the country banks, their ultimate failure, in the capacity of solvency would be given to our money system, which it is idle to expect it can ever attain, so long as it continues on its present footing."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives,*

The duty imposed upon you by the constitution to apportion every fourth year the representatives of the state according to the census of qualified electors, affords me the opportunity of offering you, at an earlier period than usual, my congratulations on your meeting in general assembly. Your predecessors have already failed in several attempts at the re-apportionment, from the difficulty of so distributing the number of representatives, which has already attained its constitutional limits, as not to deprive some of the parishes of the representation hitherto had by them. This difficulty, which I trust, you will be able to overcome, is however increased by the want of census from some of the parishes, the returns of which have not been made to the Secretary of State. You will no doubt see the propriety of instituting an enquiry as to the causes of such an omission that the blame attached to such neglect of duty may attach to the public functionaries guilty of it.

During your last session I called your attention to the situation of our public treasury. No measure having been adopted by you to check the evil disclosed by me, I deem it my duty to invite you to devote during this session your chief labors to this important subject. You are fully aware that the income of the State is considerably below its expenditures. Our debts are annually met by new loans, the interest on which added to the capital and the appropriations at each session of the Legislature present every year a heavier deficit. Our loans from the banks which in 1839 amounted to $75,000 had reached $650,000 in the beginning of this year—and by the report of the Treasurer you will perceive that they now amount to $1,100,000 including $30,066 paid for matured interest on $500,000 of bonds granted to the Port Hudson and Clinton Rail Road Company, and which that institution during your recess found itself unable to meet; this issue of bonds had taken place by virtue of a law which I refused to sanction and which was passed by a constitutional majority of your predecessors. Happily, of all the numerous bills for the issuing of bonds and appropriations of public monies which have passed the Legislature, and to which I refused my sanction, this was the only one that became a law notwithstanding my objections.

It becomes indispensable as I have before stated to place the income of the State in harmony with its expenses. During the current year these expenses have exceeded our income $192,000 and the deficit for 1842 will probably reach $200,000. To meet such a deficit it will be necessary to observe all the economy possible, to retrench all public expenses as far as it can be done without impairing the good administration of the State, and to increase at the same time the taxes so as to effectually bring our income to a level with our expenditures. I have already had the honor to suggest to you measures, the adoption of which would in my opinion lighten the burden of the new taxes required. Permit me now, only to repeat that new loans made with a view to retard the day when taxation shall have to be submitted to, can be productive of no other effect than to increase the disorder in our finances.

It will no doubt be as painful for you to order an increase of taxation, as it is for me to propose it, but the view I have given you of the melancholy condition of our finances must bring you to the conviction that such a measure is now inevitable. Your constituents cannot fail to perceive that the blame that may attach to this new burden ought not to be incurred by those imposing it, but by those who have made it necessary, by creating a debt without providing at the same time for the means of its gradual redemption and of paying the current interest thereon.

When you shall have brought the income of the State and its expenditures to a proper balance, the law lately adopted by Congress for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, will afford you the means for the creation of a sinking fund, which together with the amount likely to be recovered from the Nashville Rail Road Company will cover our debt in a few years.

To meet the burden thus brought upon the State by the Port Hudson and Clinton Rail Road Company, in addition to that by the Nashville Rail Road Company, we have not only the amount that may be recovered from the first of these institutions but also our interest in the Bank of Louisiana, one half of whose stock belongs to the State. Our interest already accumulated in that institution will be more than sufficient to redeem the bonds issued in favor of the above named corporations, the payment of which as found advantageous to the State, may be anticipated.

And thus if our guarantee has been granted to institutions unworthy of it, alone, we shall suffer for our error by being deprived of means originally intended for public improvements. But as to those who advanced money upon our faith, they will never have to repent their confidence in the State. The resources afforded by the inexhaustible fertility of our soil and by a position which makes us the great mart for the produce of the Mississippi, will enable us honorably to meet our engagements, and no where is it better felt than in Louisiana, that if it be difficult to compel a recusant State to pay its debts, the honor of the people will be prompted, by that very difficulty, to observe conscientiously and religiously its pledged faith.

I had hoped that on meeting you again it would have been in my power to announce to you a resumption of specie payments by our Banks and the restoration to sound principles of our monetary system.—Deeply I regret to say that my expectations as well as those of a large majority of our fellow citizens have been altogether disappointed. The President, notwithstanding the decision to the contrary of the Supreme Court of the United States, has thought himself obliged to pronounce as unconstitutional, a National Bank which would have relieved the circulation of the country from the discredit into which it has for so long a time fallen: and a majority of our local Banks no longer fearing the control of an institution, whose first act would have been to coerce the payment of their notes in specie, have decided that it would be dangerous to the country, not to continue the suspension. The state of prostration in which our monetary institutions are placed is calculated to excite to the highest degree the solicitude of the Legislature. The derangement of business and the depreciation of all kinds of property, are not the only evils produced by this state of things. A prolonged suspension, is an illegal and continuing violation of contracts. When institutions whose most important functions is to require rigid punctuality in the performance of promises to pay, refuse on their part to fulfil the same obligation, and public opinion seems to support them in their refusal, individuals are apt to think more lightly of the violations of their own engagements. A general neglect of the true and honorable fulfilment of contracts takes place, and the demoralisation of society is the inevitable consequence. While we were warranted in expecting the intervention of the Federal Government you may have had reason to think your inaction justifiable; but now that it is evident that we have nothing to hope but from our own exertions, we are bound to enquire whether we may not lessen the evils of our position, without trespassing beyond the limits of our constitutional duties.

In discussing so momentous a question, do not forget, fellow citizens, that all personal interest should be renounced and all party spirit thrown aside. The fate of the banks is intimately connected with the interests of the commerce, the agriculture and the industry of the country. Our object is not to destroy those institutions, but to protect them, by preventing any perversion of their privileges which may lead to their own ruin and strike a fatal blow at the interest of the State.

When our Banks suspended payment in 1829, it was not because they had suffered losses which compelled them to it, but only because they feared to be drained of their specie in consequence of the suspension of which the Pennsylvania banks had set the example. This measure met the general approbation of the public, who thought they saw in this cessation of action on the part of our monied institutions the means of preserving their strength and of keeping them ready to resume their legal direction and duties, as soon as the resumption of the other banks would permit it without danger. The confidence hitherto felt in them was not impaired by this event; their paper was never at a greater discount than two or three per cent, and forms a great part of the circulation of the neighboring states. After a suspension of more than two years a majority of the Banks, just as the Legislative session was about to commence, have decided to continue this state of things until November, 1842. There would perhaps have been more propriety in awaiting your determination, for the question of resumption is more of your competence than of theirs. The right of emitting paper money has been granted them by the state only on the express condition of their always maintaining it at its par value by paying in coin, and their charters are forfeited the moment they have failed in fulfilling this obligation: these institutions are now at the disposal of the Legislature, who can direct such measures as may be proper for liquidating their affairs, or may prescribe the conditions upon which the forfeiture shall be remitted, and the continuance of their existence allowed.

Experience has fully established the falsity of the doctrine, that a resumption cannot be permanent, unless it be simultaneous with all the banks of the Union. Boston and New York demonstrate that every city in which a large amount of trade centers, can with its own means sustain within itself a good circulation, as long as its banks are really solvent and are well administered. New Orleans can and ought to do what these two cities have done. She possesses a more extended commerce than Boston, and to sustain her specie payments she has the advantage over New York of exporting two products of the soil which, as long as Europe pays in coin, represent yearly from thirty to forty millions in specie.

There is no doubt of the soundness of our banks in the aggregate. A statement of their situation lately published and which was laid before the meeting of their Presidents, shews that upon comparing the amount of their cash liabilities, with the assets applicable to their payments, the situation of the banks is more favorable than it was in December, 1839, when they resumed specie payments. Their objection to resumption now, is founded upon the inability of some of them to provide the available means to meet the payment of such of their cash liabilities as may be immediately demanded of them, whilst their circulation is now only sustained by the confidence inspired by its being received at the other banks. I have already at two former sessions suggested to you the necessity of adopting measures for liquidating these weaker banks. It is now admitted on all hands that the difficulty of supporting their credit is the only obstacle in the way of the others resuming their regular course of operations. It was to relieve these institutions in their distress, and to give them time to improve their situation that the Board of Presidents has thought proper to advise the postponement of the resumption one year. But whatever means they may eventually have of meeting their engagements, it is evident that their active capital is insufficient for legitimate banking purposes. A comparative statement of their situation at the suspension of specie payments, and in the month of October last will give you an idea of what they have to hope from the prolongation of their suspension.

3d NOVEMBER, 1839.

| | Discounts. | Cash Assets. | Cash Liabilities. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Exchange Bank, | 891,899 | 312,325 | 815,042 |
| Atchafalaya, " | 627,896 | 88,007 | 304,320 |
| Orleans, " | 646,995 | 229,565 | 181,265 |
| Carrollton, " | 1,257,207 | 445,776 | 359,739 |
| Improvement " | 717,079 | 133,289 | 605,818 |
| | | 1,208,964 | 2,368,184 |

ON THE 31 OCTOBER, 1841.

| | Discounts. | Cash Assets. | Cash Liabilities. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Exchange Bank, | 743,230 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atchafalaya " | 305,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Orleans, " | 873,109 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Carrollton, " | 1,395,173 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Improvement " | 1,193,348 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | | [illegible] | 3,186,956 |

Two years of suspension have diminished their available means $300,000 and increased their immediate liabilities more than $780,000. Thus it is clearly seen that the evils the country is laboring under, far from being remedied by the suspension are yearly aggravated by its continuance. Five Banks now confess their inability to sustain themselves without assistance. In a year more the number will probably be doubled, for the demand would considerably reduce the means of the stronger Banks without restoring the others to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The dependence [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] our currency, rests on the [illegible] [illegible] by diminishing the pecuniary abilities of those who are indebted to them. Already, they have ceased to rely with confidence upon the punctual payment of the paper they have discounted, and the amount of protested paper already considerable, cannot fail to increase in a frightful manner by a longer continuance of the suspension.—Having lost the advantages of their Banking privileges by the suspension, those corporations find themselves deprived of their ordinary profits, whilst the public are left without the facilities they had a right to expect. In January 1837 the capital of the Banks which had laid before the Legislature a statement of their situation amounted to $33,300,000 and their discounts and loans to $43,400,000, more than $10,000,000 beyond their capital paid in. In November last the capital paid in together with the accumulated profits, not divided, amounted to $49,900,000—and the discounts and loans to $15,400,000, [l]east $1,500,000 below the capital.

Some of the Banks have expressed their desire to resume immediately and two now pay their circulation in specie; no doubt the Legislature will see the necessity of sustaining this return to the fulfilment of contracts. By forcing all to perform the duties prescribed to them by their charters or to enter into liquidation, you will be adopting the only effectual means to rid the country of Institutions destitute of banking means and who thereby paralyse the action of the others whilst they keep their paper in circulation. I can perceive no other way to put an end to the reprehensible and illegal solidarity which is attempted to be established between Banks that cannot fulfil their engagements and Banks for which the state has pledged its credit and its faith. Resumption must press heavily upon the community for a while, but this pressure cannot be avoided.—We cannot permit the value of our property to be always represented by a paper money furnished by Banks who do not pay their debts. A resumption must take place sooner or later and it cannot take place without a momentary shock. While we delay this crisis, we weaken our power of resistance, and we increase its intensity by the additional number of institutions that must succumb.

The numerous frauds committed against different Banks in this city, shew the insufficiency of our penal laws against this species of crime. The act of February 10th, 1821, reaches the officers and servants of the Banks who shall have unlawfully converted to their use its funds, or those who have aided to commit this offence; but the law does not extend to those who obtain money by drawing checks on banks where they have no funds; they cannot be punished unless they are accomplices of the officers or clerks of the institution, and, of this it is almost impossible to obtain sufficient proof. Crimes of this kind have during your recess, occasioned to some of our Banks losses to the amount of several hundred thousands of dollars, and for protection for the future they look to your interposition.

The penalty for the crime of bigamy is far too lenient, a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not longer than two years, is a punishment no ways commensurate with the gravity of this offence.

The law against duelling has become a dead letter. The slight regard paid to it by juries, even when the testimony is undeniable, shews that its execution is impossible so long as the country adheres to its present manners and prejudices. Laws which cannot be executed should be repealed or modified.—If the punishment of death were replaced by imprisonment, if the survivor and seconds were rendered jointly and severally liable for the debts of him who falls, if the guilty were besides liable for large damages to be recovered before a civil tribunal by the heirs of the deceased, the end the Legislature had in view would probably be better accomplished.

At the commencement of your last session I thought it my duty to lay before you some observations on the public lands granted to the state for the benefit of colleges and primary schools. I beg you to allow me to bring them again to your consideration. A law for the sale of the school lands will probably be passed at this session of Congress; it early instructions be sent to our delegation, you will be able to dispose of these lands with the consent of Congress, in such a manner as to create a permanent fund for public education.

The act for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, passed at the extra session of Congress, requires that you should fix the manner in which the five hundred thousand acres granted to this state within its limits, for internal improvement, should be selected.

The gross negligence displayed by the greater part of the administrators of public schools relative to the transmission of the returns which the law requires them to make to the Secretary of State, renders it impossible for you to learn the number of indigent children who receive the benefits of education through the liberal appropriations yearly made for this object. In 1839 only eleven parishes made their returns at the time fixed by law—in 1840 the number was reduced to nine. The end of this month is the time fixed for their reception, yet up to this day only two have been received. The absence of all information on this important subject should convince you of how much these systems [are] susceptible, where [legislatures] are disbursed without the Legislature being able to judge of the extent of the benefits which the mass of the people derive from it.

The sums appropriated every year for the support of schools and colleges prove that the Legislature feels the necessity of affording to the people that degree of education necessary to fit them for our form of government, but it should not be forgotten that these appropriations are useless, unless employed so as to attain the important end for which they were designed. I have on different occasions observed to your predecessors, that one of the principal causes of the want of success attendant on our system of primary instruction is, in my opinion, to be attributed to the great repugnance felt by many families to send their children at the public expense to schools where there are other pupils whose parents pay for their education.—In the messages I transmitted to the Legislature in 1832 and 1833, to which you will permit me to refer, I have explained upon what plan the primary schools of New York were established, and traced the [illegible] of the plan which we [illegible] [illegible] without [illegible] [illegible] where the sons of the poor and of the rich are alike admitted without any other distinction than "that which depends upon themselves to establish by their application and their talents." It appears to me now that I can do no better than to repeat the same recommendation. The law passed at your last session to create schools of this kind in New Orleans, induces me to hope that you will feel the advantage of establishing them throughout the State.

A fire which happened in the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, on the 4th of last month, has occasioned a loss which it will require near ten thousand dollars to repair. An attentive examination of this establishment has convinced me that the only means of enabling it to pay by the labour of the convicts, the $30,000 it annually costs the state, will be to employ all the prisoners in the manufacture of coarse cotton and woollen goods, which has been put in operation there within the last two years. The additional appropriation which would be required for the purchase of machinery and the erection of the buildings would, I am confident, be repaid to the Treasury within three years, by the profits of this branch of industry.

A very considerable number of old convicts are annually sent back to the penitentiary. It seems but just that those whose violation of the laws is repeated should be sentenced to a greater punishment than is incurred by a first offence.

Twenty-four slaves convicted in Virginia of heinous crimes, but whose punishment had been commuted to being carried out of the limits of the United States, were imported and seized in this city. By the law of the 29th January, 1817, they should be sold, and the price divided between the state and the informer. As there was no informer in this case, the slaves belong entirely to the state; and the Attorney General has by my advice, postponed the sale until after the meeting of the legislature. It was no doubt an inadvertance that led the Legislature to ordain that convict slaves whose importation is prohibited under the penalty of fine and confiscation, should after their importation be sold in the state, and thus cause the very evil from which it was the object of the law to protect our fellow-citizens. The opportunity now presented of making the first application of this law, allows you to correct its evil effects, by enacting that these, as well as all such others as may hereafter be imported and seized under similar circumstances, should be employed for life, under strict guard, upon the public works of the State. The men of colour condemned to hard labor, the mixing of whom with the white convicts in the Penitentiary seems to me, as I have already observed to you, in opposition to our institutions, could also during the term of their sentence be advantageously transferred to our public works.

Having learned that there existed in the archives of the French Government a great many manuscripts relative to the colonial history of Louisiana, I have obtained through the obliging exertions of General Cass, our minister near the Court of France, the permission to have them examined and copied. One of our fellow-citizens who was at Paris at the time, undertook that task, and has prepared a catalogue of the manuscripts, with a short synopsis of the contents of each. This work which has required much time and labour, will soon be laid before you. The first in date of these documents is the procès-verbal of taking possession, by Lassalle in 1682, of the country to which he gave the name of Louisiana, and the last is the account of the trial of the Louisianians, executed in 1769, by order of O'Reilly. Some of these papers cast a new light upon many pages of our annals, which the then government of France and Spain did not think proper to make public. It will appear, for instance, that the true object of the conspiracy which O'Reilly deemed it his duty to extinguish in the blood of its chiefs, was not as then proclaimed, to restore the colony to the dominion of France, but to establish a republican government under the protection of England. So that Lafreniere and Villere were the first martyrs of American liberty, and poured out their blood in the attempt to establish a republic in Louisiana, eight years before the declaration of Independence of 1776. As no correct history of Louisiana can be written without the aid of the information contained in those manuscripts, you will doubtless appropriate with pleasure the small sum necessary to have them copied.

A. B. ROMAN.

New Orleans, December 13th, 1841.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Baltimore—Per barque Sarah Hand—1712 sacks and 419 brls wheat, 22 hhds, 2 brls sugar, 138 brls molasses, 261 brls whiskey, 487 pigs lead, 76 brls pork, 45 tierces and 15 brls oil, 100 bales moss and ass'd mdze.

Mobile—Per schr Aligator—30 pcs bagging, 164 sacks oats, 6 boxes hams, 35 hhds bacon, 6 tons slate, 1000 tiles.

Alexandria—Per brig Osceola—340 hhds sugar, 160 brls molasses.

Liverpool—Per ship Stephen Baldwin—2003 bales cotton, 4 brls beeswax.

Tampico—Per brig Apalachicola—ass'd mdze.

Boston—Per ship St. Louis—1441 pigs lead, 451 bls cotton, 24 do wool, 20 do buffalo robes, 2 do deerskins, 919 sacks corn, 32 brls beans, 1388 do flour, 17 casks bacon, 55 casks, 37 brls tallow, 15 casks seed, 300 boxes candles, 2307 hides, 3 brls 77 kegs butter, 10 brls whiskey, [illegible] do pork, 600 kegs lard.

Liverpool—Per ship Cabinet—904 bales cotton.

IMPORTS.

Bordeaux—Per ship Viola—Wines, fruit, brandy, &c.

Havre—Per ship L'Andelle—Wines, potatoes and assorted mdze.

New York—Per ship Alabama—ass'd mdze.

New York—Per ship Trenton—ass'd mdze.

Bremen—Per barque George Friederick—300 brls herrings, 15,000 bricks, 446 hampers potatoes, and ass'd mdze.

Bremen—Per barque Caspar—49,000 bricks and assorted mdze.

Bremen—Per barque Diana—1060 empty demijohns and ass'd mdze.

Belfast—Per ship Dumbarton—60 boxes fish, 60 tons hay, 600 brls potatoes, to master.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Vicksburg—Per steamer Baton Rouge—342 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & co, 197 Lambeth, Thompson & co, 125 do Frenkin & Henderson; 99 Bayley, Beck & co, 26 Martin, Pleasants & co; 42 Buckner, Stanton & co; 41 P Hoopes; 35 F de Lizardi & co; 30 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 23 Kelly & Conyngham, 18 Payne, Harrison & co; 18 Barrett & Lepage; 16 Dick, McLean & Hill, 12 W Bogert & co; 9 Keys & Roberts; 6 Motz, Mitchell & co; 5 Barber & co; 5 Andrews & Brothers; 6 J B Byrne & co; 4 Pinckard, Huntington & co; 4 Ellis & Lyde; total 1096 bales.

Grand Gu[lf]—Per steamer Gov. Roman—319 bales cotton, Nugent, Hopkins & co; 145 J C Ricky; 134 J Armor; 143 M Weld & co; 100 J Goodin, 60 do P Hoopes; 70 Franklin & Henderson, 62 Burke, Watt & co; 76 Ward, Mollett & co; 26 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 17 Buckner, Stanton & co, 129 Taylor, Gardiner & co, 29 B Hughes; 4 W Bryant & co; 21 Bayly, Beck & co;—total 1346 bales—30 kegs lard, Ellis & Lyde, 10 sacks cotton seed, Taylor, Gardiner & co.

Natchez—Per steamer Princess—406 bales cotton, Buckner, Stanton & co; 201 Duncan, McAllister & co, 114 J Goodin, 104 Burke, Watt & co; 72 Ringgold, Ferriday & co; 36 Franklin & Henderson, 25 Andrews & Bro, 21 J B Byrne & co, 7 C Toledano; 20 A Ledoux & co, total 1142 bales.

St Louis—Per steamer Louisa—3541 sacks and 2013 brls wheat, 3031 pigs lead, 1291 kegs lard, 15 brls tallow, 1 small, 10 brls beef, 150 do flour, 42 sacks potatoes, 3 Rhea & co, 310 kegs lard, J W Sigerson; 4 brls castor oil, Stickles & co, 5 packs [illegible].

Cincinnati—Per steamer President—[illegible] brls flour, 6 do [illegible] Clymer, Bolton & Swift, 200 kegs lard, Stetson & Avery, 200 do, 24 hhds bacon, W Stackhouse & co, 34 brls and 6 half do beef, Maynard & Bro 150 brls whiskey, 58 do flour, P Fitzpatrick, [illegible] and 13 brls peaches, 1 [illegible], 2 bls ginseng, W C Tompkins & co. 34 brls tallow, George Green & Bro, 109 brls whiskey, 277 do pork, J Landis & co, 37 do and 163 do tallow, 16 kegs lard, Norcross & Fosdick, 100 boxes soap, Field & co, 3 rolls leather, P Walsh, 4 casks oil, Ferguson & Reed, 17 brls mdze, Walton & Cockayne, 90 bls cotton, Lambeth, Thompson & co, sundries to owners on board.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Angora—78 bls cotton, Ward, Moffett & co; 69 K Dunbar, 62 Lambeth, Thompson & co, 46 M Caruthers, 45 Burke, Watt & co, 44 J B Byrne & co, 37 M Cannon, 37 Flower & Finley, 27 A Ledoux & co, 26 M White & co, 22 A Rivarde & co, 16 Payne, Harrison & co, 15 J Lalande, 15 Louve Bros, 11 Peyroux, Arceneaux & co, 8 Cobb & co, 8 Jenkins & Bonner, 39 owner on board, total 802 bales—20 hhds, 3 brls sugar, J W Zacharie & co, 27 chs hams, N Swift, sundries to sundries.

Vicksburg—Per steamer Vicksburg—[illegible] bales cotton, J H Leverich & co, 115 Buckner, Stanton & co, 17 Grayson, Henry & co, 21 Taylor, Gardiner & co, 21 Barrett & Lepage, 5 H D Ames & co, 4 Lockhart, Beard & Brothers, 24 Urea & Wailes, 33 Ruff & Newman, 3 T J B Smith, 151 H Keane & co, 87 Pinckard, Huntington & co, 4 Carpenter, Lopez & co, 12 J M McL[illegible], 91 Keyes & Roberts, 39 Payne, Harrison & co, 143 Lambeth, Thompson & co, 64 Brander, Williams & co, 101 Dick, McLean & co, 118 W Jackson & co, 74 Burke, Watt & co, 10 Franklin & Henderson, 10 Barr & Steevens, 10 Frotson, Dale & co, 9 Martin, Pleasants & co, 34 Garland & Demoss; 10 V Galiaway, 12 Kelly & Sonyngham, Corder; total 1491 bales.

Yazoo City—Per steamer Joan of Arc—246 bales cotton, Ward, Moffett & co; 174 Dick, McLean & Hill, 153 Robson & Allen, 151 J H Leverich & co, 127 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 113 Bayley, Beck & co, 95 J B Sanders; 67 Payne, Harrison & co; 83 K McDowell & co, 82 J R Conner, 72 J Goodin; 59 Pollard & Ewing, 64 Price, Johnson & co, 58 Franklin & Henderson, 30 F Walker, 34 J M Bell, 33 T B Johnson, 37 Armor, Lake & co, 32 Burke, Watt & co, 28 Brander, Williams & co, 27 Duncan, McAllister & co, 24 L Lomis, 21 Lilly & Roberts, J McMahon, Trotter & co, 21 M White & co, 7 A M Brown, 25 Pinckard, Huntington & co, 13 Ruff & Newman, 6 Keyes & Roberts, 3 Curtis & Wailes, 34 to order, total 1631 bales.

St Louis—Per steamer Chieftain—800 pigs and 2 bbls castor oil, [illegible] J R Shaw & co, 45 do, 84 bags corn, 315 bales, 2 brls calfskins, Harrod & Darling, 344 brls flour, [illegible] & Vennard, 35 brls flour, Wiggins & Davenport, 471 sacks corn, 115 do wheat, W Mathews, 95 brls corn, 52 kegs lard, 8 Sauburn; 1349 sacks wheat, 131 pigs lead, J Small, 128 bbls hides, C Kennedy; 1 brl hams, K Blane, 61 brls beef, Rogers & Hallam; 1181 pigs lead, W Bowen & co, 20 brls castor oil, 100 sacks corn, 36 kegs, 6 brls lard, 40 pigs lead, C Dease & co, 364 sacks corn, 10 brls flour, J A Brand & Landry, 27 sacks corn, J Varin & co; 301 do and 430 pigs lead, owner on board, 6 half brls beef, Walton & Kemp.

Natchitoches—Per steamer Crescent—30 bales cotton, to order; 229 Lambeth, Thompson & co, 37 Adams & Whitall, 32 Barrett & Lepage, 30 A Rivarde & co, 31 J R Plauche & co, 90 sundry owners, 34 saddle trees, Smith, Cantzon & co, 9 bales, Campsuity.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

Per schr Rosalie—65 [illegible], De Blanc & Darby. Per schr Empress—40 hhds sugar, 150 brls molasses, W Bogert & co.

RECEIPTS PER FLATBOATS.

Cincinnati—Per Elliott's two flatboats—161 sacks corn, 60 do oats and bran, 390 brls whiskey, 30 do flour, 160 kegs lard, 10,000 lb bacon, &c. to order.

Indiana—Per Beatty's flatboat—600 brls potatoes, 3000 bushels oats, &c, to master.

Cincinnati—Per Whey's flatboat—615 brls whiskey, to J Landis & co.

CONSIGNEES.

Per barque Diana—Schmidt & co, G H Menseguez; F Engerman, M H Meyer.

Per barque Caspar—Valentine & Budderke; T Frenken thal; R Groning & co; J B Lindner; Clason & Vies; and order.

Per barque George Frederick—Valentine & Budderke, C Nies, Schmidt & co, Kolligs Bros, and order.

Per ship Alabama—[illegible] Taylor, Parnes & Johnston, F. Tu[illegible] & co, D W B[illegible] & co, [illegible] & Duncan, N C [illegible] L. Folger, Post & Norton, [illegible] & co, J H Hough, [illegible] Fretson, Dale & co, B D [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] J E Woodruff [illegible] [illegible], J W Stanton & co, [illegible] Whitney & co, J Strong & co, D A Moore & co, R B Hooker & co [illegible], A Oliver & co, Thorne & Mosier, J R Ribson & Co [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] J B Stead, O Harrison, Polk & Patterson, Franklin & Henderson, M Kernan, Wood & Simmons, Tufts & Ho[illegible], David & Alard, Morgan & co, Bea & co, A W Green De Blanc & Eastland, Ponce & co, A Grant & co, D Fejo, A Foliers, Richardson, Waterman & Wood, Ladin & Stevens, 6 H B R Lee & co, C O'Hara & co, J Falcon, Taylor & Mosley, Kelly & Conyngham, G McCalley, M Spofford & co; Taylor & Hadden, Montross & Stilwell, J Gallagher, Buckner, Stanton & co; Peters & Millard, D M Bunker; L A Levy, Jr, Jr, [illegible] Hulsoner; J Grinshaw; J Quin; N D Chamberlin, Meeker, Lewis & co, C J Meeker; Taylor & Hadden, Wells & Spicer; A McCorgnodale, Stark, Day, Stauffer & co; G A Lewis & Bro, M & B Millen, [illegible]; Conrey; A Pollard, Meeks & Ketchum, J B Curtis & co; Herbault freres; L H[illegible], Brage, Kearney & co; S W Jacobs, Dreiwise & Woodward, Hyde & Goodrich, J Dease & co; M Dufresne, Jr, Schiele & co, Leopold Bros; J Cross; W Ailing; Norman, Steel & co, Anderson & Hagan, D Van Angle; J D Denegre; J Johnes & co, Andrews & Bro, Smith, Cantzon & co; H Egles, Lort & Peck, H O Ames & co; J Landis & co, R Hitson & co, J A Merritt, J De Lizardi & co; J Hilton, Yeoman & co, R Gamble, C Corney & co; J Moss, H Bernadia & co, Ladin & Stevens; W A Ryan, Richards & Montgomery, E D Hyde & co; Barrett & Lepage, E Smith, W Massy, Hill & Cooley; Hall & Blake; Ruff & Newman, Norcross & Fosdick, W Armstrong.

Per ship L'Adelle—Wood & Simmons, M Cochrane, Chauvin & Levois; N Champion; M De La Ghaise; Blanchard, Kimer & co; Wiette & Belle; E Rivolet, Henderson & Gaines; Kohn, Daron & co, H Cahusac; Dr Buret; Garnier freres; Lambert, Betzier & co; V Pinard; Du Bulm; G Lurie; F Weil; Herbault freres; O Green & Bro; Devillon freres; Darmanin; Heabert; C Mason, J B Borelly; T E Benoit, and order.

Per ship Viola—H & W Anderson; Dudont & Toulade; J B Bousquet; Calama & Harding; Leopold Bugoc, Pougetsis; Wajar & sis; Roumage, G M Lucas, A & Z Cavelier; J B Doller, Lguerenne & co, O H Musegaes.

Per ship Trenton—J R Shaw & co, Stafford & Bartlett; J Small, Hoffman & co, L F Dunham, G Tollan; A L Addison & co, Morgan & co, L H Goulet, J W Stanton & co; J M Wray, Loson & Sylvester, L Dobbin, Richards & Montgomery, J Marsh, Tate & Hopkins, Layet & Ameling, N D Chamberlin; Hill & Roff, Yeatman & co, Blair & Satterfield; Bradlot & Vennard, J W Stanton & co, Wood & Simmons; P S Campbell, Norman, Steel & co, F H Quick, Morgan & co, J F Whipple, Priestley & Bain, J E Woodruff, B Casey, L Crittenden, Lait & Peck, H English, Williams & Grant; Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; Yeatman & co, Worsley & Furman, J F Curns & co, H & W Hopkins; Hillman & Shea, Lambeth, Thompson & co; D Chamberlin; P A Hardy & co; Stark, Day, Stauffer & co, B Brower & co; H O Ames & co; C A Townsend, W Jackson & co, W K Henry, B Hubbard & co; F H Quick; J Kshaw & co, Hyde & Goodrich, Kimball & Rogers; N C & L Folger, Payne, Harrison & co; J D Denegre, C Doane & co, Kowes, Davidson & co; Harrod & Darling, A S Tobias; J Nash; Richards & Montgomery; W Alling, Lally & McCracken, L Dobbin, Ferguson & co; S Gensler, E C Storm; Franklin & Henderson, J L White; A Underhill; D D Dickey, Burke, Watt & co; J Johnson, Harrison, Biscoe & McCutcheon, W A Ryan, B Douglass, Taylor, Hart & co; G T Leach, Wood & Simmons, Hall, Hart & Clapp, D W Belden, J Andrews, Ladin & Stevens, T McGrath, Scarlett & Wallace; C Feit & co; R Vernon, M H & J Leverman, M White & co; Byrne; S & L Buxton, Meakings & Ketchum; Buckner, Stanton & co, H & L Browning; Friesson, Dils & co; Kellum, Fitz & co; Hilton & Beaks, A Warren; and order.

NOTICE—The steamboat PERSIAN, Capt J Hart, is now at the foot of Customhouse street, and will leave on her regular day. d14

Ship TAMENEND, capt Lovett, for Liverpool, will clear to day. Shippers will please make their exports early. d14 L H GALE, 93 Common st

Ship ST. LAWRENCE, Capt Brown, for Liverpool, will clear to-day. Shippers will please make their exports at the customhouse early. L H GALE, d11 93 Common st

The packet ship TENNESSEE, Capt. Wise from Boston, will commence discharging this day opposite the Orleans Cotton Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. HARROD & DARLING, d14 49 Common st

Messr[s] John Bragaws & Co, Clapp & Herrick, Jas Calaway, Lewis & Co, H. R. Swasy, Consignees per ship Tennessee, from Boston, will please make known their place of residence to the discharging clerk or their goods will be stored at their expense. d14 HARROD & DARLING, 49 Common st

Consignees per ship TENNESSEE, Captain Wise from Boston, will please make known their place of residence to the discharging clerk or their goods will be stored at their expense; FTRS, 1 case mdze; D Skompow, 9 baskets; Rev J W Boyd, 1 box; also, the following goods consigned to order: [T] 6 cases hats, DBD 1 box mdze. d14 HARROD & DARLING, 49 Common st

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, 10 qr. tierces fine Clam paign Brandy, 1841; 60 cases Holland Curaçao; 25 baskets Anger's Cherry Bounce; 90 cases Martinique Cordials, 100 baskets superfine Bordeaux Anisced; 180 do. do. superfine do; 300 do. do, ordinary do.

VALETON & CO., d14 Corner Royal and Customhouse.

McLEOD'S TRIAL.

THE Trial of Alexander McLeod, for the murder of Amos Durfee at the burning and destruction of the steamboat Caroline, by the Canadians, December 29th, 1837, reported by Marcus T C Gould, stenographer, assisted by H Fowler, Esq., stenographer, of Canada. Just received and for sale by

BENJ'N LEVY, d14 corner of Camp and Gravier streets

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by A. LECOURT, 19 St Charles st d14

SPECIE for sale by M HOLLANDER, d14 Exchange office, 45 Camp st

WESTERN MONEY—Kentucky, for sale by d11 C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

EXCHANGE on New York at 60 days sight, for sale by d14 C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

CHAMPAGNE—60 baskets, 1st quality, Ferrier and Son's brand, for sale by A. LECOURT, 19 St Charles st d14

DOUBLOONS—Spanish and Mexican doubloons for sale by M HOLLANDER, Exchange Office, d14 42 Camp st

LEAD—1200 pigs lead received and for sale by d14 C DOANE & Co, 60 Gravier st

COFFEE—[illegible] prime Havana, landing for sale by d14 R GRONING & Co

SUGAR—40 boxes white Havana for sale by d14 R GRONING & Co

WINE—80 casks Catalonia for sale by d14 R GRONING & Co

INDIGO—42 seroons Carraccas for sale by d14 R GRONING & Co

LIGNUMVITÆ—80 tons for sale by d14 R GRONING & Co

FLOUR—500 barrels for sale by d14 M A ROBITAILLE, 77 Common st

OATS—300 bushels, in sacks, for sale by d14 M A ROBITAILLE, 77 Commerce st

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Stephen Baldwin, Glidden, Liverpool, S & J P Whitney
Ship St. Louis, King, Boston, Harrod & Darling
Ship Cabinet, [illegible], Liverpool, L H Gale
Barque Sarah Hand, [illegible], Baltimore, G Bedford & Beck
Brig Osceola, Morgan, Alexandria, S & J P Whitney
Brig Apalachicola, Cornia, Tampico, Capdevielle & Cucullu
Schr Aligator, Lewis, Mobile, C D Lehman

ARRIVED.

Towboat Paul Jones, Davis, from the English Turn—brot up ship Trenton.

Towboat Tiger, Crewell, from the Passes—took down ship Clyde, barques Swan and Teresa Cabana, and brig Howell—brought up barque Caspar.

Towboat Phoenix, Annable, from the Passes—took down ships Lochinvar and St Leon—brought up ships Alabama, Themis, Geo. Frederick and Viola.

Towboat Shark, Paulding, from the Passes—took down ship Boraheim—brought up ships L'Adelle, Dumbarton, and barque Diana.

Ship Themis, (British,) Brown, from Liverpool, Oct. 26, to W H Haynes.

Ship Dumbarton; Pearsall, 18 days from Belfast, to master.

Ship Viola, Spragus, 50 days from Bordeaux, to H & W Anderson.

Ship L'Andelle, Gamain, 60 days from Havre, to Blanchard, Kimer & co.

Ship Alabama, Bunker, 14 days from New York, to A Cohen.

Ship Trenton, Bennett, 13 days from New York, to J W Stanton & co.

Barque Diana, (Bremen,) Batjer, 57 days from Bremen, to Schmidt & co.

Barque Caspar, (Bremen,) Spilker, 63 days from Bremen, to Schmidt & co.

Barque George Friederick, (Bremen,) Bosse, 62 days fm Bremen, to Kolligs Bros.

Brig Archilleus, Crowell, from Wilmington, via Key West, to master.

Brig L. H. Adams, Rodgers, from Hampden, (Me.) via Key West, to master.

Schr Rosalie, Marquis, from the Coast.
Schr Empress, Baptiste, from the Coast.
Steamer Crescent, Stockman, from Natchitoches.
Steamer Chieftain, Brickel, from St. Louis.
Steamer Baton Rouge, Walworth, from Vicksburg.
Steamer President, Eckert, from Cincinnati.
Steamer Vicksburg, Glover, from Vicksburg.
Steamer Angora, Selleck, from Bayou Sara.
Steamer Louisa, Cable, from St. Louis.
Steamer Princess, Sandford, from Natchez.
Steamer Joan of Arc, Wright, from Yazoo City.
Steamer Gov. Roman, Elliot, from Grand Gulf.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Sailed from Charleston for this port, Dec. 5, brig Hope, Rovans.

Cleared at Baltimore for this port, Dec. 1, barque Mary, Crosby.

Sailed from New Bedford for this port, Nov. 27, the Sarah [illegible].

Sailed from New York for this port, Nov. 30, barque Lorens, Smith.

Cleared at Boston for this port, ship Dalmatia, Howes.

DISASTERS.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6—Arrived brig Nova, Search, 20 days fm New Orleans, in distress, bound to Boston. The Nova sprung aleak on the 1st inst, in long. 67 30, and it was with much difficulty she succeeded in making a port. The captain came up to town on Saturday, and procured a steamboat to tow her up, but owing to a strong N. W. wind did not succeed. The steamer left here again last evening after the wind lulled, but up to the time of our going to press she had not reached the wharf.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Baton Rouge—Mr P H Goodwin, lady, child and servt, Miss McGorrack, Mr Smith and lady, H E Sparrow, Judge Pierce, J O Greeree, C H Floris, J R Ewing, Dr Nutt, B F Dunlap, J M Mar, C E Woodruff, M N Dubore, F Duplessis, E D Crumpler, J Burbanks, J A Bright, N H Jater, N D Dougherty, and Beard.

Per barque George Frederick—Mrs Remme, daughter and son, M Schmidt and 103 steerage.

Per barque Caspar—102 steerage.

Per barque Diana—A Schlesserbeck, C Schmidt, R Stirne, and 100 steerage.

Per ship Alabama—Published yesterday.

Per ship Trenton—Mr Leech, Mitchell, Beckwith, Lyons, Warren, Venell.

Per ship L'Andelle—Mrs Lagay, Mrs Chemin, Messrs Raynette, Benoist, Derry, Desrayaux, Andre, Garnier, Henoois, Mrs Lepoully, Mrs Dorant, Messrs Motalon, Martin, Garnier, Champion, Caupey, Aubry, and 16 steerage.

Per ship Viola—F Bertram, L Jamaure, Castaing Rice, B Lajour.

Per steamer Vicksburg—Mr J M Chilton, lady and child, H R W Hill, Col C S Tarpley, Legrand, Johnson, Dr Wilkins, Dr J W Bass, Major R Marcy, D Smelt, B R Cowherd, J G Smith, J Dunn, Rev J J Heard and niece, M Earl, W A Sheppard, Howard, P B Howes, Wadsworth, D Thos R Andrews, J R Allen, Capt Allen, M Irish.

Per steamer Gov Roman—W Briscoe, T Ranger, L Kent, L B Marsh, W Allison, C Esher, Schofield, Gladden, Ramsey, A Campbell.

Per steamer Joan of Arc—McKensley, G Briggs, Tompkins, J B Saunders, Erwin, T B Johnson, J M West, Hogan.

Per steamer Angora—Mr A C Duplantier, lady and 2 children, G H Lenoan, M Seely, J Nichols, S Levine, C Broussard, R Taylor, C Delacine, J J Taylor, C Steele, Dr Stone, T Prendergast, J Holmes, C C McDermott, N C Hill, Gregory, R Johnson, Lamot, Haines, Bailey, Perkins, Weaver, Voorhees, T D Conrad, Schreiner, Renard, A Denis.

Per steamer Princess—B B Vaughan, F T Jenkins, R Watson, E Barran jr, L May W Lennon, N B McCutcheon.

Per steamer Louisa—C Rhodes, J A Valentine, and 14 deck.

Per steamer Crescent—L W Wright, H Vidall, J Rodolf, W Paschal, Moreau, mrs Blair.

Per steamer President—Mrs Stevens and 2 children, Mrs Foster and children, Mrs Montgomery and daughter, Mrs Butler and son, Mrs Phillips, Mr Tufts and family, Captain Gordon, Finley, Fitzpatrick, M May, E D John, G W Clarke, T Hite, O Buchanan, H Bostrop, G W Finley, A Trumbull, Readheimer, Hardin, Morrison, Vaughn, and [illegible].

DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

| | FROM LIVERPOOL. | FROM BOSTON. |
|---|---|---|
| Acadia, | Nov. 19 | Dec. 16 |
| Columbia, | Dec. 4 | Jan. 1 |
| Britannia, | Jan. 4 | Feb. 1 |
| Caledonia, | Feb. 4 | March 1 |
| Acadia, | March 4 | April 2 |

## AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

First appearance of the greatest equestrian in the world, LEVI NORTH, who is engaged for six nights only.

[illegible] of Mr. Ducrow, of the [Royal Amphitheatre] of London, as the best equestrian in Europe for daring feats of Horsemanship, and the manager confidently introduces him to the notice of the general public.

Mr. G. H. Barrett, Mons. Frederick and Mad. Arraline will appear.

TUESDAY, 14th December, 1841.

Grand feats of Horsemanship in the Arena, by Messrs. S P Stickney, A Levy, G W Sergeant, M Lipman and Miss Rosaline.

Clown, . . . . . Mr Smith

Mr NORTH will execute his fearless act on one horse [entitled] "Recollections of the Hippodrome."

After which the farce of 33 JOHN STREET.

Grand Pas De Deux by Mons Frederic and Mme. Arraline

The whole to conclude with the musical farce of THE TURNPIKE GATE.

To-morrow Levi North will make his 2nd appearance.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
POYDRAS STREET.

Third night of LONDON ASSURANCE, which has been eminently successful in the performance, sustained as it is at this establishment by a powerful cast of character and a strict regard to stage appointments.

TUESDAY, December 14, The last new comedy in 5 acts of LONDON ASSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Harcourt Courtly, | Mr Farren |
| Meddle, | Thorne |
| Max Harkaway, | Sankey |
| Cool Courtly, | Maynard |
| Mr Spanker, | Ludlow |
| Dazzle, | DeBar |
| Lady Gay Spanker, | Mrs Farren |
| Grace Harkaway, | Miss Petrie |

After which, a full performance of the EQUESTRIAN COMPANY, including that astonishing young Hernandez. Mr MOORE, the American Hercules, will perform some astonishing feats of strength. MASTER DIAMOND, will also appear.

Two Clowns, . . . G Stone and G Eldred.

The Barber of Seville is in rehearsal.

WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS! At 80 Camp st, opposite Natchez st.

THIS beautiful saloon has undergone thorough and extensive repairs. The private entrance for ladies and family parties is tastefully lined with evergreens and the room is furnished with settees, sofas and chairs, and every arrangement made to render this superior exhibition a fashionable resort of the highest respectability.

The magnificent painting of *Haidee Juan and Lambro*, by E. Dubufe, painter of the celebrated Adam and Eve pictures. The great work now before the public of New Orleans is a recent production and covers 170 feet of canvass. It is considered by the most eminent judges to be his master piece, and certainly is one of the most harmonious compositions ever painted. It was brought to America direct from the studio of the artist, who has by this picture proved himself a worthy pupil of his great master, the celebrated David. In the cities of New York and Boston it has elicited universal admiration. In addition to the above is Mr. Parris' splendid full length portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, the poetess, and grand daughter of the renowned Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Mr. Paris is the successor of Thos. Lawrence and esteemed the most eminent portrait painter of the present day.

Open from 10 a. m. till 10 p. m.

Admittance, . . . 50 cents.
Season Tickets, . . . One Dollar.

Umbrellas and walking canes, will be received at the door of the exhibition room. d13

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.

AT a meeting of the subscribers of the Masked Society Balls, yesterday, the following gentlemen were appointed stewards:

| | |
|---|---|
| W. H. Simmons, | Victor Visinier, |
| E. Grillist, | John A. Merritt,* |
| R. Armistead,* | P. Causseve, |
| Henry Eike,* | Theodore Zachary,* |
| A. T. Pickerell, | A. T. Lecoenfour,* |

The names marked with an asterisk are those of the committee of admittance.

The members of the Committee of Admittance are requested to assemble on Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock, at the office of the ball room, to deliver invitations for the first ball which takes place on the 16th inst. d13 St

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.

THE subscribers to the four Society Dress Balls, are requested to assemble on Wednesday evening, 15th inst, for the election of stewards, and the framing of the rules to be adopted at said balls. d13 St

FOR SALE, a NEGRO, who is a good cooper, a Congo, but has been in the country from his infancy, about 27 or 28 years old; he is warranted in every respect; very well known in this city. He is only sold because his owner having been burnt out, has no longer any use for him as a cooper.—Apply to the corner Villere and St Peter streets.—If said negro be not disposed of at private sale, he will be sold on Saturday next, at the St Louis Exchange, by S. Guinault, auctioneer. d14—St

DETAINED at the jail of St. John the Baptist the mulatto woman named Caroline, says she belongs to Mr. Noise of the parish of St. Landre. Parish St. John the Baptist, 10 December 1841. d14 ANDL LUMINAIS, Sheriff.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension of the runaway negro Antoine or William, a baker, aged 30 years, speaking English and French, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, American measure, strongly built, yellowish complexion, large nose, thick lips, a scar on one eye arising from a bite, and the marks of a burn on the belly. It is supposed that said slave has changed his name and passes for free. Captains of vessels and owners of steam boats are cautioned not to furnish said slave with shelter or work, on pain of prosecution to the utmost rigor of the law. A GERMAIN, d14 2aw 95 Ursulines st

FOR SALE by the subscriber, on liberal terms, the following merchandise, recently imported.

400 casks red wine, St. Emilion,
30 " old Medoc,
50 casks white Sauterne wine,
30 do Vinegar,
200 boxes Lunel old wine,
10 half pipes Cognac 3d proof,
60 baskets sweet oil,
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
Alimentary preserves,
Shirts, silk hats &c. THEOPHILE BARBANCEY,
d14 St 21 Conti st

## SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J. A. BEARD & Co.
Real Estate in the 2d Municipality.

WILL be sold at auction on Wednesday, 15th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade:

A certain lot of ground, with all the improvements thereon, being the dwelling house No. 206 Gravier, near St Paul street—the dwelling is now rented to a good tenant for $40 per month.

Dimensions of lot, 30 feet 9 inches front on Gravier, by a depth of 140 feet, having an alley of 4 feet wide. This property is situated in a respectable neighborhood, and is in first rate repair and will be sold without reserve.

Terms—$1000 cash, balance at 6 and 12 months credit for approved endorsed notes with mortgage until final payment. The notes to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

Act of sale before F. Grima, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. d13

BY A. L. FERNET.
Furniture, &c.

WILL be sold on Tuesday next, 14th December, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in Orleans street, opposite St. Antony's Square:

Some fine furniture, such as bedsteads and mahogany armoirs, card tables, tables with mirrors, &c. gilt porcelain ware, and other valuable articles.

Also, a tilbury; a cabriolet and harness; a handsome horse and gig.

Conditions—Below $100, cash; above, 60 days in negotiable notes. d10

BY S GUINAULT.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 18th December, at the City Exchange, St Louis street.

A lot of ground on the Bayou road between Claiborne and Derbigny streets, fronting the former Griffon property, measuring 60 feet front by 200 in depth, more or less, English measure, together with a large brick house, containing four rooms, galleries, closets and cellar; a large double boarded kitchen, stable, fowl house, cistern, carriage gate, and a flower garden in front with fruit trees and vines which bear;—the whole being well fenced in.

Also,

The negro Henry, about 31 years old, accustomed to work in a grocery store, drayman, wood cutter and good subject, guaranteed from the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

Conditions—The property 1-4 cash; balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit.

The slave—1-3d cash, balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit. The whole in approved endorsed notes, and bearing mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before Seghers, notary.

Purchase may be effected at private sale until the 18th inst, on application to Mr Guinault. d8—St 13 16 & 18

THE STEAMER PERSIAN, lying opposite the Customhouse, is ready to receive freight, and will leave as usual on Wednesday morning the 15th, for Port Hudson, Bayou Sara and Tunica. d14

FOR LOUISVILLE, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh—The new and light draught steamboat BELLE OF PITTSBURGH, Thos. S Hart, master, will leave as above on Wednesday next the 15th inst at 4 p m. For freight or passage apply on board, foot of Lafayette street, or to d14 FERGUSON & REID, 50 Poydras st.

FOR LOUISVILLE, Cincinnati, and all intermediate landings—The fine fast running steamboat NARRAGANSETT, capt Caldwell, is now ready to receive freight, and having a large proportion of her cargo engaged will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to BOGERT & HAWTHORN, d14 63 Gravier street

NOTICE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer CUMANCHE, Captain Armand Lartigue, will leave regularly for Bayou Lafourche touching at all the intermediate ports, every Monday at 4 o'clock p. m. and will return every Wednesday.

Capt Armand Lartigue trusts that the punctuality he will observe, both in freight and passengers, will ensure for him the patronage of the public.

The boat will be ready to receive freight every Saturday morning.

For freight or passage apply on board or to d13 J V GOURDAIN, Conti st

REGULAR TRADER.

FOR MILL'S POINT, RANDOLPH & MEMPHIS—The substantial steamboat CONSTELLATION, Choiwell master, is now receiving freight at the foot of Poydras street for the above and intermediate landings, and will leave on Tuesday, 14th inst, at 4 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board, or to d11 E & F T PRESCOTT, 15 Canal row

FOR ST LOUIS, ALTON, and all intermediate landings—The steamer LEXINGTON, Alter, master, will have dispatch for the above and all intermediate ports.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, or to d9 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

FOR ST LOUIS, Alton and all intermediate landings—The first class regular [illegible] steamer ALTON, Lurtis, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and on board, will have quick despatch for the above ports. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board opposite Poydras st, or to d7 J A MERRITT, 53 Camp st

VESSEL WANTED—A vessel capable of carrying 120 hhds tobacco, for St Pierre, Martinique. Apply to BLANCHARD, HIMER & Co, d14 St 24 Bienville st

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, 2 brigs, of the capacity of 260 and 300 hhds molasses, will take freights from the coast. For terms, apply to d14 FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st

FOR MOBILE.

Via the River—To sail on Wednesday the 15th—The first class brig DANTE, Captain Stoddard, will sail as that freight may offer, at very low rates, and positively sail as above. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Triangle Buildings, or to d14 FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st

FOR NEW YORK—To sail on Saturday 18th inst—Louisiana and New York Line—The very fast sailing packet ship HUNTSVILLE, Captain O H Mumford, now loading, will sail as above. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, opposite the vegetable market, or to d14 JAS E WOODRUFF, 70 Camp st

FOR NEW YORK—To sail this evening, 14th inst—The packet ship LOUISVILLE, Capt. Hunt, detained; will positively sail this evening at 6 o'clock, at which time passengers will please be on board, opposite the Vegetable Market. For freight or passage, apply to J E WOODRUFF, d14 70 Camp st

FOR NEW YORK—The A 1 fast sailing brig ZEALAND, Capt Coombs, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to d14 G BEDFORD & BECK, 23 Customhouse st

FOR NEW YORK—To sail Thursday the 16th—The A 1 fast sailing ship SEVERN, capt. G. Parker, having one half of her cargo engaged and going on board, will be despatched as above. For the balance of freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board at the vegetable market, or to BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier, or d14 FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st

WANTED TO CHARTER—A schooner of 10 or 1200 barrels burthen, for a voyage to Charleston.—Apply to FOSDICK & BROTHER, d11 66 Camp street

FOR MOBILE, via the River—To sail positively on the 15th inst—The brig DANTE, Stoddard master, will positively leave as above, and will take the bulk of 12 or 1500 bbls at very low rates, if immediate application is made. Apply on board, opposite the Triangular Buildings, or to HUGO C GILDEMEESTER, d11 47 Bienville st

FOR MOBILE—Via Canal—The fine fast sailing schooner PHOEBE & MARGARET, Capt Halwerson, having most of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to d11 J H ASHBRIDGE, 37 Camp st

FOR NEW YORK—The 1 packet ship HUDSON, Capt. Page, will sail as above, having nearly all her cargo engaged. For freight of 300 bales cotton, or passage having fine accommodations, apply to d11 S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 4304—A & H Wellington vs David S Miller and Daniel McDonald—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the honorable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold by consent of parties, in the coffee house of the City Exchange, Saint Louis street, on Tuesday the 14th of December, 1841, at noon,

The steamboat GOVERNOR YELL, her machinery, tackle, apparel, furniture, &c, seized in the above suit. Terms—cash.

L A DUCROS
d7 et in s ds sheriff of the Commercial Court.

FURNITURE FOR SALE, by a family giving up housekeeping, it is in excellent order, and sufficient to handsomely furnish 35 rooms. To a person desirous of establishing a boarding-house, this is a good opportunity. For terms, address box F 49 Post-office. d4—tf

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Council of Wardens of the Church of St. Louis of New Orleans; notice is hereby given that on Monday the 20th December at 12 o'clock, at the St Louis Church, the lease of the pews of said church will be offered by F. Dutillet, auctioneer. Possession given on the 2d January, 1842.

Conditions—Cash. If fifteen days after the adjudication payment is not made, said adjudication will be annulled and the treasurer shall immediately dispose of said pews. d10-6t JOSEPH GUILLOT, Treasurer.

WANTED—By a gentleman of liberal education, a situation as an editor, or as the Principal of a Classical School. The applicant is a graduate of a New England College, and can furnish ample testimonials of good moral character, of superior scholarship, and of past success as a writer and teacher. Letters addressed to W. H. G. upon the subject, *Alexandria, La.*, will be promptly attended to. Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1841. d11 2t

AN English Lady who teaches French wishes a situation as a teacher in a private family, or to teach a small school. Application to be made at Monsieur Boyer's, Conti st. d13 3t

A LADY who is accustomed to tuition and is qualified to teach all the branches of education, French, English and music, desires an engagement in a family. Enquire of Madame Boyer, 149 Conti st, between Dauphine and Burgundy. d13 3t

THE holders of the notes of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana are hereby notified that this institution redeems its circulation in specie.

As heretofore, deposites made in specie or its equivalent be refunded in kind. J B PERRAULT, Cashier. d13

LOW PRICED SILKS.

THE undersigned have the honor to inform the ladies of their acquaintance and the public in general, that they have a large stock of silks for dresses, and are selling at $1 a yard in their store, 41 Conti street.

d13 3m WIOTTE & SALLE.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

AT Hurstville, near New Orleans, about to be removed to Greenville at the stopping place of the Carrollton railroad founded and directed by Mdme. Delarnelle from Paris.

This institution, though only established eighteen months since, has in consequence of the rapid improvement of the pupils already obtained public confidence, and the institutress aided by her husband, Dr. Delarnelle, and seconded by the masters, will do all in her power to merit the excellent reputation enjoyed by her establishment.

The different branches of education consist of the following studies:

| | |
|---|---|
| English language, | French language |
| " Dictation, | " Dictation, |
| " Analysis, | " Analysis. |
| " Composition, | " Composition. |

Roman history, Greek, history of the United States, France, mythology, geography, cosmography, music, arithmetic, elements of botany and natural history, painting, drawing, artificial flowers, needle work, reading aloud.

Mdme. Delarnelle is about to unite to the professors who already teach in her establishment, a second music master, and as soon as her new academy in Greenville is prepared, an ecclesiastic will visit the seminary twice a week, for the purpose of imparting religious instruction, and preparing catholic children for their first communion.

GOOD BARGAINS FOR GARDENER'S & PLANTERS—For sale on long credit and advantageous conditions, a small plantation, situated at Bath on the Metairie road, about 4 miles from New Orleans. The land is soft, sandy, easily cultivated and wholly free from cane. There is on buildings necessary for the cultivation of a small farm—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with one or two persons to work [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a lease of several years. Apply to

L M MALLEIN,
d13-6t cor Camp & 1st st, (faubourg Livaudais.)

THE subscribers inform the public that on Monday, December 13th, they will open a new store at the northern corner of Canal and Chartres street, where will constantly be found a complete assortment of French, English and American goods at moderate prices.

d11-6t GERMAIN DUCATEL & SON.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE STEAMBOAT COFFEE HOUSE, situated at the corner of Bienville and New Levee streets, No. 14. Apply at the premises. A. PITRE. d11

$30 REWARD will be given to whoever will deliver to the subscriber, or will lodge in one of the city or state prisons, the negro woman CHERINETTE, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Captains of steamboats and others are cautioned not to harbor said slave, on pain of prosecution to the utmost rigor of the law.

d10-3 ULYSSE PEHAU, 247 Royal st

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.

Sale of a Drug Store, on account of departure.

ON Wednesday afternoon, 15th instant, at 4 o'clock, at the corner of Royal and Barrack streets, will be sold positively,—

The fixtures, pots and medicines, counter, &c of a drug store; 300 pots and their contents, &c &c.

Terms, cash. d14

BY J A BEARD & Co.
For account of whom it may concern.

WILL be sold on Thursday, 16th inst, at 12½ o'clock, on the Levee, opposite the Public square, by order and under the inspection of the Port Wardens:

The sails, spars, rigging, anchors, chains, hawsers, cables, running rigging, copper, &c. &c.

Saved from the wreck of the ship *John Taylor*, of New York, wrecked off the Island of Cuba and brought to this port per schr Warrior.

Also 140 sacks salt (more or less) 3000 empty salt sacks. Terms, cash. d14

BY A L FERNET.

WILL be sold on Thursday next, 16th December at 12 o'clock, at the St Louis Exchange—

A portion of ground, corner of Girod and Bagatelle streets, 3d Municipality, divided into 3 lots according to the plan exhibited at the Exchange.

Conditions: One fourth cash, the balance at 6 and 12 months in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and bearing mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before Mr. C. Pollock, Notary, at the expense of the purchaser. d14

BY VINCENT & DE FERRIET.
Package Sale.

WILL be sold on Thursday next, 16th inst, at 10 o'clock at their auction room, an extensive variety of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods; such as flannels, hosiery, prints, Swiss goods, cassemeres, cloths, sattinetts, bleached and brown shirtings, blankets, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. d14

200 CASES OF CHOICE WINES.
BY J A BEARD & Co.

WILL be sold at auction on Wednesday 22d inst, at 11 o'clock at the stores of Messrs Kolligs Brothers, 77 St Louis street, between Chartres and Levee streets, the following choice and superior wines—sold to close the concern.

No. 1. 330 cases Rhenish Wines, imported from Dressels soar, Giessenheim on the Rhine. Various brands
No. 2. 190 cases Burgundy. Various Brands
No. 3. 26 cases Clairette sweet Bordeaux wine,
No. 4. 4 do fine Marseilles wine,
No. 5. 300 baskets champaign wine—3 pints and quarts Napoleon brand, fresh importation,
No. 6. 20 cases very superior Duff Gordon pale sherry wine, very old,
No. 7. 125 cases very superior claret wine,
No. 8. 100 " St Julian, (superior) in patent bottles,
No. 9. 120 " fine white wines,
No. 10. 600 cases fine St. Julien claret [illegible]
No. 11. 7[illegible] do do [illegible]
No. 12. [illegible] do do [illegible]
No. 13. [illegible] do do [illegible]
No. 14. 30 do very superior Duch[illegible] Alsynthe, to be sold without reserve.

Terms—Under $200 cash, $200 to $400 60 days—$400 and [upwards] [illegible] for approved endorsed notes. Wines [illegible] day after the sale, after which time they [remain] for account and risk of purchaser. Catalogues to be had at the office of the auctioneers, 83 Common st. d14

BY J A BEARD & Co.
Postponed Sale of Manufactured Tobacco.

WILL be sold at auction on Friday, 17th inst, at 10½ o'clock, at the warehouse of J A Barelli & Co, Common street, opposite the City Hotel,

111 bxs Kirkman & Co's superior No 1 pound lumps;
30 do Whitworth's honey dew, 16 to the lb;
94 do Geo [illegible] Lynchburg;
16 do Hare & Johnson's No 1,
7 do Seth Halsey's,
7 do Hanley's,
5 do Henriette,
5 do a west[illegible],
75 m segars,
40 bbls superior old peach brandy

Terms—liberal, made known at sale. d14

BY A FERNANDEZ.
Books! Books! Books!

ON Thursday, 16th inst, at 11 o'clock a m, at his auction store, corner Chartres and St Louis streets, with out reserve:

A fine library, the property of a gentleman leaving the country, consisting of classics and others, French and English, &c., amounting to all to more than 1000 volumes. Terms, cash.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery on Wednesday 15th inst, at the auctioneer's rooms. d11

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.
Syndic's Sale.

ON Tuesday, January 18th, 1842, at 12 o'clock, at the St Louis Exchange, between Chartres and Royal streets, by virtue of an order of the Honorable Judge of the Parish Court, for the Parish and City of New Orleans, and under the direction of the Syndic of the Creditors of Pierre Joseph Gregoire will be sold the following property, surrendered by said Pierre Joseph Gregoire to his creditors, viz.—

1st. ONE LOT OF GROUND, situated in suburb Treme, being a part of the lot designated under No. 5, Square No. 63, on a plan drawn by Joseph Pilié, surveyor, under date of the 4th February, 1826, and annexed to an act passed before Felix S. Armas, notary public, on the 17th August, 1826, said lot measuring, by French measure, a feet front on Main street, between Villere and Robertson streets, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth, and bounded on one side by lot No. 6, and on the other side by the other part of lot No. 5, on the same plan; together with the buildings and improvements which are to be found on said lot of ground, being a kitchen built with deals, covered with shingles, measuring about eighteen feet by thirty, in a very good order, with a well and privy; said lot of ground is fenced in and completely filled up; the side walk, &c.

2. THREE LOTS OF GROUND, contiguous in suburb Tremé, and designated by lots Nos 2, 3 and 4 of square K, on a plan drawn by Journot, and dated January 18th, 1836. Said lots measure each, American measure, 31 feet, 7 inches and 6 lines, front on St Philip, between Derbigny and Roman streets, on the left going down, by 134 feet, 4 inches and 6 lines in depth; together with the buildings thereon.

3. THE LEASE OF A HOUSE until the 1st of October 1842, in St Peter street, No. 157, between Rampart and Burgundy streets, leased to Antoine Loze, for the price of $50 per month, and diminishing to $40 under certain special cases, enumerated in the act of lease passed by L T Caire, notary public, on the 24th September, 1841.

4. The Negro Woman VIOLET, aged about 29 years.

Terms, cash. The amount of the sale to be deposited at V. Foulon's, notary public, in the three days following the sale. Purchasers who will not have complied to the above condition, and signed the acts of sale during the eight days following the sale, their properties will be resold at their risk and account, after one notice published in two newspapers of this city, and five days after the date of the first publication of said advertisement. The slave will not be delivered to purchaser before payment is made in the hands of the notary.

Acts of sale by V. Foulon, notary public, at cost of purchasers. d14 3t

BY H J DOMINGON.
Sale of Books.

WILL be sold positively on Monday, 20th Dec at 6 o'clock p m and following days at the same hour—

A quantity of good French books, viz:
Lapier's Atlas in folio,
Atlas of different authors,
Classic Books,
Children's Books,
Literary Books,
Dictionaries of different authors,
Medical Works,
Scientific works,
History of several countries,
Religious Works,
Jurisprudence do,
Theatrical Magazine,
Dramatical works of divers authors,
Terrestrial and celestial Globes,
Copernic's mechanical spheres,
Mathematical boxes,
Divers portfolios,
Plays and several other works too numerous to mention.

BY P F [EN]NAS.
Syndic's Sale.
L. T. Landry vs his creditors.

PARISH COURT—No. 12,96—By virtue of a judgment rendered by the Parish Court in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, dated on the 27th day of December, by P. Cenas auctioneer, the [illegible] and some notes due to said estate. Terms cash. d14

BY [J] B SYKES.
Syndic Sale.

WILL be sold on the 15th January, 1842, by virtue of an order from the honorable the Parish Court in and for the Parish and city of New Orleans bearing date Dec 8th, 1841, and under the direction of Mr. G. Hubert, syndic of his creditors, the following described property, for account of former purchasers, not having complied with the terms of sale adjudicated to them on the 1st day of July last, a house and lot of ground situated in the second municipality in the square bounded by Nayades, Clio, and Erato and Prytanee streets, the said lot measures 30 feet front on Nayades street by a depth of 160 feet, all English measure, the house is a two story brick building with a basement and an attic, having a front of 30 feet by a depth of 60 feet, all English measure, with a two story brick kitchen and other improvements. With the above described property will be sold 110 shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of five thousand one hundred and fifty six dollars and twenty five cents with interest at the rate of ten per cent from the 1st of June, 1840, due to the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, for approved endorsed notes and mortgage on the property until final payment.

Also, boy Andre, aged about 10 years.

Terms—1-3 cash, balance 6 and 12 months credit for approved endorsed notes and mortgage on the slave until final payment.

Acts of sale before A. Ducatel, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. d14 16 & j4 14&15

BY A L FERNET.

WILL be sold on Wednesday next, 15th December, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis street:

The mulatto woman named SALLY, about 34 years old a good cook, and tolerable washer-woman; guaranteed from all the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

Together with her two children:—about 9 years old, very intelligent; and—about 7 years old, who can be made useful in many things.

Conditions—One fifth cash, and the balance at 6 months credit in notes negotiable and bearing mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before Mr. Foulon, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. d11

BY J. A BEARD & Co.
Rope! Rope!
For account of whom it may concern.

WILL be sold at auction on Wednesday morning, 15th instant, at half past 10 o'clock, at the stores corner of Camp and Natchez streets:

400 coils (more or less) Kentucky bale rope, to be sold for account of whom it may concern, being of different qualities and sold without warranty of quality, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Sums up to $300, cash; over $300, 4 months credit for approved endorsed notes. d11

BY J A BEARD & Co.
Port Warden's Sale.

BY order and under the inspection of the Port Wardens will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the warehouse of Peter Laidlaw, Esq. No. 85 Gravier street:

A quantity of goods saved from the wreck of the steamship Tomochichi, sunk at Poverty Point, and brought to town by the steamboat Octorara, consisting of dry goods, hardware, segars, liquors, &c. &c.

Terms, cash. d10

BY P F TRICOU.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 14th December, 1841, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis street.

The fine ship AUGUSTA, 432 tons burthen, a fast sailer, coppered and copper fastened at New York in October last. This vessel is furnished with completely new rigging and is able to undertake any long voyage.

Persons desirous of purchasing at private sale, may apply to the captain on board opposite the cotton press, or to the auctioneer.

Conditions—cash. d7

BY P F TRICOU.
Succession of Gustave Lafon.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable Court of Probates, dated December 1st, 1841, will be sold on Friday, January 7th, 1842, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, the slave hereinafter mentioned, belonging to the succession of Gustave Lafon.

Jean, a negro, about 16 years old.

Conditions—cash.

Act of sale before Lucien Hermann, notary, at the expense of the purchasers. d8—6t 16 20 and j7

BY P F TRICOU.
Judah Barrett vs his creditors.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable Parish Court, dated December 6th, 1841, will be sold on Friday, 17th December, 1841, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the corner of Rampart and Toulouse streets.

The stock of a store, consisting of dry goods and groceries.

Immediately after the sale of the above, will be sold the stock of the grocery store situated in Basin street, between Toulouse and St Peter, near the corner of the latter street.

The whole being surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors.

Conditions—cash. d8—St 13 17

BY A. FERNANDEZ.
Succession of Souty de Glatigny.

THURSDAY, the 23d of December, in virtue of an order of the Hon. Court of Probates in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, dated the 27th of September last, will be sold at the City Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the slave Mary, with her two children, John and Josephine; Mary is a washer, ironer and cook, and addicted to drinking.

Terms—Half cash; the balance at 6 and 12 months credit, in approved endorsed note, with mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before W Y Lewis, esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. d10

PRIZE SILVER PITCHERS FOR THE RACES, &c.—The subscribers offer to sell several splendid silver pitchers at unprecedentedly low prices, having resolved to sell off absolutely all the rich goods, with the view of the immediate discontinuance of that branch of their business.

d11-2w B BROWER & Co, 17 Camp st