DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

From Liverpool.

Caledonia	Mar. 1	
Acadia	Mar. 4	April 1
Britannia	April 1	May 1
Caledonia	April 15	May 16
Acadia	May 1	June 1
Britannia	June 1	July 1
Caledonia	June 15	

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SHIPPING.

Baltimore—Per ship [illegible]—1720 pkgs lead, 10 bls flaxseed, 90 bris rosin, 50 bris spirits turpentine, 50 bris pork, 30 do lard, 15 bris beef, 200 bris flour, 200 bris meal, 60 bris hams, 200 bris bacon, 100 bris lard, 100 bris tallow, 100 bris soap, 30 do candles, 1000 and 4774 bris flour, 1000 bris meal, 100 bris hams, 100 bris bacon, 100 bris lard, 37 bris beef, [illegible] sugar, 95 bris molasses, 9 bags coffee, and 1 bale cotton; 1 cabin and steerage passenger.

Charleston—Per ship [illegible]—2083 bales cotton and 2000 bbls rosin.

Havre—Per ship [illegible]—1359 bales cotton and 2000 pkgs staves.

Havre—Per barque [illegible]non—1261 bales cotton and two cases of beeswax.

Holstein—Per brig [illegible]mber—635 bris flour, 100 do pork, 335 sacks corn.

Matanzas—Per brig Lime Rock—10 hhds sugar, 11 bris molasses, 20 bris pork, 52 bris beans, 100 kegs lard, 20 empty bris, 54 bris flour, 133 box candles.

Mobile—Per ship Creole—621 bris flour, 100 kegs lard, 54 bris lard, 133 box candles.

IMPORTS.

New York—Per barque Masepps—sea [illegible]mbs.

New York—Per ship Nashville—assel mdse.

Pensacola—Per brig Ann—[illegible]

Tampico—Per br. barque Woodstock—320 tons salt, to order.

Vera Cruz—Per schr Hermann—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Cincinnati—Per steamer Chieftain—6 bdls leather, J W Cooper; 60 doz brooms, 64 box and 17 casks cheese, 95 bris pork, 25 do lard, 20 kegs lard, 20 bris lard, 54 bris beans, 50 bris oats, 50 bris eggs, Clymer, Britton & Smith; 6 hhds, 1 bbl hams, 7 & R Crane; 183 bris pork, 2 do lard, cap Moon; 60 coils pork, Thayer, Thayer & Co; 1 bbl whisky, Lee, Gardner & Co; 1 bbl Porter, 3 bris, 44 half do beef, 163 half do bacon, 11 tcs do, 57 brls pork, 600 kegs lard, W Sigerson; 5 box mdse, J J Bateham; 1 box, Curtis & Wallace; 1 box, E Bennett & Co; 10 do beef, Hawthorn & Woods; 100 bris whiskey, Ford & Latham; 13 bris eggs, 2 do butter, G W Cunfield; 40 do [illegible]; 25 bris chese, 2 do butter, 2 do eggs, 30 kegs lard, 30 bris pork, C A Townsend; 100 do pork, W C Tompkins & Co; 100 do Stearine, 2 Avery; 150 do Curtis & Budden-dorf; 600 and 1000 kegs lard, J Edgar; 1 do stainless, owners on board.

Saginaw & Ohio—Per steamer Senaphore—77 bls cotton, A Rivards & co; 36 J B Planche & co; 78 Eadons & co; 27 J B Byrne & co; 96 Franklin & Henderson; 24 C Toledano; 7 L de Cuir; 5 Bonnabel & co; 4 Oakey; Payne & Mawkins; L Moore & Bennett; 1 Follain, Bellocq & Degrine; total 511 bls cotton

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Buckeye—1 box mdse, R Abadie; 18 bris molasses, 3 bbls sugar, owners on board; 1 box mdse Bodenheimer; 46 bales cotton, Adams & Whitell; 6 N Cunningham—Per steamer Farmer—178 bales cotton, Burke-Wall & co; 148 Barrett & Lepage; 10 Borden; 149 Yeatman & co; 91 Taylor, Gwinner & co; 119 order; 93 Johnson & Bowling; 10 order; 17 Keyes & Roberts; 16 J W Gidwell & co; 10 J B Connor; 7 Fox, Fretlean & co; 2 Freeman, Dale & co; 1 do Payne, Harrison & co; 1 do Hemings & Co; 1 do Hemings & Brown; total 1353 bls cotton—12 hides skins, 7 do beef hides taken to co; 18 do John Sims & Sproule, sundries to owners on board.

Louisville—Per John Armstrong—26 hhds sugar, 85 bris whiskey; Wheat & Finley; 91 J H Laverick & co; 111 do Lambeth, Thompson & co; 30 do Smith & Hughes; 50 Wright & co; 16 bris syrup, 2 sacks wool, Brander, Williams & co; 5 brls sugar, owners on board; 30 do do mdse, Dudley & Nelson; 1 hhd sugar, N Jordan and address; 1 bale cotton, W Begart & co; 16 J H Moore; 6 F Beugure; total 35 bls cotton.

Opelousas—Per steamer Panola—203 bales cotton, C To-bodne; do Aubans & Whitall; 19 H Daily; 6 A Deames; 94 Follain, Bellocq & Degrine; 1 do Bell; 1 do Bales cotton; 1 box mdse, M Carruthers; 1 hhd, 2 brls sugar, 2 do molasses, A Nursey; 30 rolls leather, Cantin, Baran & co; sundries to owners on board.

FOR FLATBOATS.

Madison county, (Ala.)—Per Kirby and Lewis' Flatboat—207 bags cotton, Mercer, Mumford & co; 302 Lockheart, Fearn & Donegan; 119 K Kang; 200 Andrews & Brothers; total 728 bales cotton.

CONSIGNEES

Per barque Masepps—B Valle & E Cesse; Valentine & Boddecker; R W Mitchell; Leverich & co; Hagan & Thompson; D Luchese; S Morse; J Carpenter; J W Stanton & co; Hyde & Goodrich; Bro, Lindley & Russell; D Cunningham; N C Hyde; Forgtson & Reed; J S Blache; Wiggin & Dexter; Field & co; Field & Co; Hubbard & Co; A Finney & Co; Mowman; C Redon, Hoffman & co; J Tellers; David Seliger; J Newmark; S Morse; Hill & Reid; G Harrison, Arthur & co; Field & co; Field & Co; Hubbard & Co; Lane, F. E Aaron, Dwight & Townbridge; O H Messenger; Sprott & Lovell.

Per ship Palmyra—C Doane & co; C C Sampson; A L Hasbell; Chase, E W Heughtan; T C Twitchell; W New-comb; Bodo & co; Wiggin & Davenport; J Valrin & co; J R Shaw & co; Taylor & Holmes; Fisher & Finney; Gaines, Ker & Elder; Bo[illegible] & Hallan; G W Hobart; E Mathews; Potts & Rolser; [illegible]avery; Millar, Hutton & co; J Reed & co; G A Lewis & Bro; Richards & Montgomery; J Mallard; J Erwin; Whitemore & Cutter; Merle, Bevlit & co; W Pope & co; Yeatman & co; Mosley & Mathews; J Mathews; Bro Sussex; N D Chamberlain, Watson, Kelly & co; Peebles & co; Benzat & co; cap Thomas. [illegible]anes M Shaw; A Curtis; Tirrell & Colburn; Harrold & [illegible]; E Keene; Hall, Bein & Tripp; Vining & Tirrell; W T Mann; E Smith & co; Schmidt & co; Whiting & Wright; Tayor & Bolnas; J Small; Lock-hart, Fearn & Donegan; L Wright; W Houghton; Hanson, Kelly & co; Valentine & Boddecker; Poole & co; T T Bennett; E Sampson; Stark, Day, Mauffer & co; Richards & Montgomery; T C Twitchell; J Hunter & co; Hall & Wheeler; Bridge & Bro; Rogers & Hallam; J B Shaw & co; H H Carter; Thurston & Co; Sarkey; Rice & Hathaway; W H Carter; Thurston & Co; D B McCoy; Call & Co; Bro & Fosdick; E & P T Prescott; G Whitney; Bicelgot & Sturtevant; Connolly & Elder.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship St. Louis, Marks, Philadelphia, A Cohen

Ship Statesman, Lee-soller, Havre, S & J P Whitney

Barque Augusta, Buckman, Havre, G Greep & Bro

Barque Shannon, Pike, Havre, Order

Brig Bermudez, (Sardish,) Doane, Halifax, Hamilton & co

Brig Lima, Hall, New York, J B Bailey

Schr Creole, Dalvelle, Matamoras, Copdeville & Cucullu

ARRIVED.

Towboat Phoenix, Annable, from the Passes—towed to sea ships Captain and Orleans—brought up barques Masepps and Cibo, and ship Palmyra, hence for Philadelphia, returned in a leaky condition.

Towboat Hercules, Beebee, from the Passes—towed to sea ships Constitution and Mississippi, and barques Mallory and Montpelier—brought up ships Nashville, Palmyra and Elizabeth Frith.

Towboat Mississippi, Williams, from the N. E. Pass—brought up ships Rochester and George Stephens, and barque Medicis.

Ship Nashville, Chase, 8 days and 15 hours from New York, to Jas E Woodruff.

Ship Palmyra, Sampson, 26 days from Boston, to Jno A. Merritt.

Ship Elizabeth Frith, Pierce, 19 days from Charleston, in ballast to master.

Ship Gen. Stephens, Cushing, 13 days from Charleston, in ballast, to master.

Ship Rochester, from Havre, at Slaughter House Point.

Barque Strepps, Smith, 30 days from New York, to J W Stratton & co.

Barque Cibo, (British) Daley, 19 days from Kingston, Ja., in ballast, to master.

Barque Woodstock, (English,) Tabeur, 63 days from Liverpool, to Bowen & Trenshaw.

Brig Long San Bird, Knowles, from Cabo Keys, to master, with 161 U. S. troops.

Schr Virginia Antoinette, Place, 6 days from Tampico, in ballast, to Carpenter & Cucullu.

Steamer Chieftain, Bird, Red, from Cincinnati.

Steamer Champion, Rhoads, from Bayou de Glaize.

Steamer Buckeye, Thompson, from Bayou Sara.

Steamer Valentine, Graham, from Opelousas.

Steamer Jackson, Armstrong, Streck, from Lafourche.

Steamer Pardee, Hay, good, from Opelousas

IN THE RIVER, BOUND UP.

Barque Woodstock.

Ship Corinne, Daby, from Barbadoes.

Ship Stephanie, Owen, from Havre.

Ship Antarctic, from Havre, via Sea shoals.

Ship George, Stevens.

One barque and one brig in the offing.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Chieftain left Cincinnati on the 22d February—reports having passed through the Canal on the 23d.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Mobile, Feb. 19—Arrived, barque Cortez, Griffin, New Orleans; barque Logan, Chadwick, Apalachicola.

Boston, Feb. 17—Cleared, ship Caution, Packard, New Orleans; 18th, ship Lucy, Murphy, do.

SPOKEN,

Ship Nashville reports having spoken, on the 20th ult. lat 27, long 78, brig Homer, 20 days from Boston, bound to this place.

PASSENGERS

For steamer Chieftain—W Davis, O'Hayden, Harris, Kerchebner; Waldron, McCoy, Caruthers, Buckingham, Shore, Cleaning, Brevard, Daniels, Baker, Mendenhall, Hall, Dunbar.

For steamer Senaphore—F Barnes, E Mendenhall, J L Glasscock, J Baptiste, C Vorrell, J Rondebust, J Smith, D Mark, J J Bay, Mrs Glasscock and 2 children, Mrs Dr. Baker, Miss Judkin, Clark, Glascock, Smith, Byington, Oliver, Taylor, Blevins.

Per steamer Buckeye—J N Daniels and lady, Hart, Jackson, Bernard, Johnson, Frazier, Middleton, Phillipan, Dawson, Crawford, Baldwin, Hewlett, Dunbar, Dougherty, Bailey, Holmes, Tumbelt, Steiles, B Holley, Young, Thompson, Hayes, Lugol, Webb.

Per steamer Brown—Messrs Bellow, T Bellow, P D Mason, Adams, Dyke, W H Thomas, Myer, Moore, Niles, Smith, Cameron, Nagle, Brown, Wiggins, Moseby, Lee, McClinn, Dean, Trotter.

Per ship Nashville—Miss Moore, Miss Barnes, Mrs Hutchins, Mrs Parsons, Mrs Easton and child, Miss Chace, Messrs H H Sherman, Holdredge, Mott, W Ailigh, Van Rensselaer.

Per barque Masepps—Mr Paul Cunningham and lady, Messrs R F Brennan, J Bassali.

Per steamer Panola—Messrs Lillis, Cannon, Mrs Dus and daughter, Johnson, R Bell, Hembright, Lyons, McCulloch, Hodges, Pecket, Mason, Mrs Lyons and child, Mrs Bennett, E Sampson, Stark, Day, Mauffer & co; Richards & Montgomery; T C Twitchell; J Hunter & co; Hall & Wheeler; Bridge & Bro; Rogers & Hallam; J B Shaw & co; H H Carter; Thurston & Co; Sarkey; Rice & Hathaway; W H Carter; Thurston & Co; D B McCoy; Call & Co; Bro & Fosdick; E & P T Prescott; G Whitney; Bicelgot & Sturtevant; Connolly & Elder.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY DE BELLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 91 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $12
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, 10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 3, 1842.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday beyond Charleston.

TEMPERANCE.

We received, some weeks since, a copy of the Address delivered before the New Orleans Temperance Society, and would have noticed it before but for the pressure of other avocations. It is a production of merit, exhibiting industry, elaborate care, and much determined and ardent zeal in the cause which it sustains. The style is plain and perspicuous, and the subject is treated in a manner to awaken the attention and excite the interest of every reader. Some of the facts which it contains are of a nature so startling and important, that we cannot do better than to place them before the public.

In the city of New Orleans there are 571 drinking establishments, or coffee-houses—each paying a tax of $300; and 259 —each paying $100 per annum, for the privilege of vending ardent spirits. The aggregate amount of these licences is $196,700. It is computed that every coffee-house has a bar-keeper, say at $600 per annum. This would add $499,800 to the sum stated. Eight hundred and thirty-three house rents and the same number of families to be supported by the profits arising from these establishments, would require, at a moderate calculation, $2,000,000—making a total of nearly three millions of dollars, of which the greater portion is believed to be subtracted from the hard earnings of the poor, honest laborer, by the consumption of ardent spirits in New Orleans.

The naked statement is frightful enough, but the picture is but half revealed. The Address proceeds to examine the statistics of crime and mortality in New Orleans, and proves that most of the cases which load our criminal docket, and four-fifths of the deaths which occur among the poorer classes in our public institutions, are ascribable to this prolific source of evil.—Take the following brief abstract from the information supplied by this document: Before the Police Magistracy of New Orleans there are annually brought about 9,000 persons—averaging nearly 25 a day. The annual expense of administering this tribunal of justice is estimated at little less than $100,000. It is a well established truth that nine-tenths of the individuals who [illegible]ught up for examination before these courts are [illegible]ed with offences directly or remotely traceable to the influence of inebriation. Of 153 persons up[illegible]e Inquests of the Coroner have been held [illegible]ding the deaths of 130, says the Address, duly, with truth and propriety, be ascribed to intemperance. The cost of this department of public justice, cannot be less than $10,000.

This part of the subject is closed by the following estimate of the aggregate amount paid by the city for the use of ardent spirits:

AGGREGATE COST.

Cost of grog-shops,	$3,196,900
Loss of labor of persons attending in and dependant on,	1,520,324
Loss of labor on 400 persons confined in jail,	146,000
Loss on slaves affected by illicit trade with coffee-houses, slaves at $40,-	900,000
Administration of criminal police,	140,000
Coroner's department,	10,000
Public charity, orphan asylum and municipal grants,	50,000
Total,	$5,223,125

Now we do not believe this statement to be at all exaggerated; but admitting that it approximates truth, what a fearful sum is here presented! What a bounty imposed on our citizens, without one earthly benefit derived from it! What a burthen for the propagation of vice and misery, and the extension of crime.

Comment upon these facts seems almost unnecessary. They tell a plain tale. But are the evils and horror with which they are fraught irremediable? Not so. The antidote is in our own hands. "Taste not, touch not, handle not," must be the guiding maxim of every man, who is willing to aid in this mighty work of philanthropy, and establish a moral reform to which the triumphs of ALEXANDER or NAPOLEON, are as nought, and which can alone compare with that imperishable declaration of independence which went forth as a token of deliverance to wring America from the thraldom of tyranny. The enslavement of the body, stripes and chains are evils scarcely more intolerable than that dark and hopeless servitude to which the victim of intemperance is pitilessly condemned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Winchester, of St. James, presented, yesterday, an additional section to the supplementary bank bill, before the House, providing for the resumption of specie payments on the first of December, instead of the 30th September, as required by the original bill. It was stoutly contested, but passed the House by a vote of 19 to 19. This is the first good sign in the conduct of the Legislature on financial matters. The bill was then referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Winchester and Morse, with instructions to make the other sections to conform to the provision adopted. The committee reported, soon after, several amendments, which were passed without objection.—The bill was then passed on its third reading—yeas, 28; nays, 1—Mr. CANON.

REMARKABLY SHORT VOYAGE.—The ship *Nashville*, CHARLES CHASE, arrived at the N. E. Pass on Tuesday, from Sandy Hook, in *eight days and 15 hours*, never having taken in her studding sails from the first night out, until up with Fort Plaquemine, when the steamboat Panther took her in tow. Owing to a heavy gale of wind which was blowing at the time, the *Nashville* had no communication with the shore on the day she left New-York: otherwise, we should have had papers of the 20th February—later than the mail.

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FLORIDA.

The Savannah papers of the 22d contain some late intelligence from *Florida*. The U. S. steamer *Col. W. S. Harney* was at St. Augustine, bound for St. Johns Bluff with 250 troops on board, 60 of whom were sick. Col. Gates is to proceed with his command to Pensacola.

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An Indian guide, the brother of the celebrated Halleck Tustenuggee, was wounded by the Sentinel in attempting to make his escape at New Smyrna.

The following is copied from the St. Augustine *News*:

"FORT KING, E. F., Feb. 14, 1842.

"This evening, two companies of the 4th Infantry will arrive at this post, out six days from Tampa Bay, distant 100 miles. An express arrived from them last night, bringing the news of their being *attacked* by Indians on their march here, at the Wahoo Swamp. One sergeant and one private killed. There were no doubt plenty of red skins, to attack two large companies. Strong symptoms of the war all over E. Florida, when they now hunt up our troops for a fight.—The two companies proceed from here to St. Augustine; I think this regiment (the 8th) is to relieve the 3d Artillery. Col. Worth is reported to be as far as Cedar Keys or Fort Fanning, on his way to St. Augustine, there to make his summer Head Quarters.

"P. S.—Since writing the above, the companies have arrived here; one of them goes to Pilatka, the other to St. Augustine. The private mentioned as killed, is not: but his body is so well pierced with ball, that there is very little probability of his recovering. The balance of the regiment, it is said, will be here on their way to the coast. Two companies are now either at Dallas or Fort Pierce."—*Ibid.*

☞ Holders of uncurrent funds will have an opportunity of investing the same to advantage by attending the sale of J A Beard & Hewlett & Cenas, at the St Louis Exchange at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—Please announce ALFRED J. LEWIS, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Recorder of the 3d Municipality.—Mr. George V. Bright having declined.

MAJORITY.

GENTLEMEN.—Please publish in your journal that at the request of his numerous friends, Mr. WILLIAM FERRET, has consented to become a candidate for re-election, for the office of Mayor of the city of New Orleans, at the ensuring election. j19

☞ We are authorised by his numerous friends to announce DENIS PREEUR as a candidate for the office of Mayor of New Orleans, at the ensuing election, and to say that he will be supported by the three Municipalities.

Speech of Mr. Pierce, delivering on the supplementary bank bill, producing an amendment introduced by him, repealing the bank law.

It was suggested some days ago by the friends of what is called the bank bill, that some amendatory act would be offered to this house, which would in some measure remove the objectionable features of that act, and hasten tendency to reconcile conflicting opinions in relation to its good or evil effects and make it fully capable of producing all the good results which its most devoted advocates ever promised that it should produce.

I, for one, Sir, am disappointed in this promised panacea, and this odious piece of legislation still retains most of its objectionable features, and mighty as it is in mischief, is still left to progress with ruthless and unrelenting certainty in the ruinous work which it has so successfully commenced.

But, Sir, this is not all; for instead of seeing any thing introduced that would have a tendency to meet the demands made on the legislature for a modification of the harsh provisions of the bank bill, there is manifestly a disposition on the part of some of the representatives of the people to proceed from one step to another in trampling under foot the rights guaranteed to the banking corporations of the state by their charters, notwithstanding those charters are clothed with all that solemn sanction of legislative enactment which can exist in any sovereign act of ours. And which can exist in any sovereign act of ours. And sir, *this* is not all. Those representatives not only manifest a disposition to handle the cudgel without mercy, which the constitution and laws of the state have placed in their hands, but they seem disposed to grasp at powers not only not conferred upon them by the constitution, but expressly denied. I mean that of interfering with the obligation of contracts. Indeed sir, it seems to me that the legislature have assumed the exercise of the powers of the three distinct branches of the government.

In the first place, a preceding Legislature passed certain laws, vesting certain rights and conferring certain privileges, throwing around the exercise of those rights and privileges such restrictions as they in their wisdom thought necessary and proper.

We, Sir, the successors of former legislatures, without any accession of power, have assumed to act in the capacity of judges and declared that those restrictions have been violated; that in consequence thereof those rights and privileges have been forfeited; proceeded to render judgment and declared the penalty.

Throwing aside both as to advance, and seize on the prerogative of the Executive, and not only assume to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," but proceed to remit forfeitures.

Thus, Sir, we see the Legislature of Louisiana first making a law, then without any trial or article of testimony, and sitting as a matter of course, that that law has been violated; gravely throwing around themselves the robe of the judiciary; passing sentence on those for whose benefit the same was made, and then seizing on the sceptre of Executive clemency, extending it over the culprits, and telling him on what terms he may receive pardon at *their* hands.

And now, Sir, what have been the consequences of this concentration, or rather mingling together of constitutional powers? I ask you to go through the streets of your city, visit the counting room of your merchants; call to at the places where businessmen do congregate; inquire of those you meet, what is it that is robbing the planter of a portion of his hard earnings? What is it that has brought about such universal distrust? What is it that has closed the doors of some of your heretofore most obliging and most prosperous merchants? What pestiferous cavern has belched forth this blight and mildew which is infesting our commercial atmosphere and enervating the arms of all on whom they fall?

With one and but one letter curses they will point you to this Bank Bill as the monster that is heaping upon the community all this accumulation of evils, and by a system of financial phlebotomy letting out the very life's blood of every kind of business.

I sir, point you to this Bank Bill, which is sweeping over the country as the besom of destruction, carrying before it the hopes of hundreds, who had they been touched with a gentler hand might have struggled through, and at last triumphed over all their difficulties.

And I would not forget, as I pass briefly on, to pay my respects to an *appendage* to this bill, which in my humble opinion, is the very deadest of all dead weights, and which of itself is sufficient, by putting forth a single finger, to parally ze every effort toward a *movement* on the part of the Board of Control, Board of Currency, Board of Control or any other kind of board they please, but, I sir, to suit my own taste, know of no better appellation to effix to it than that of "legalised Inquisitorial humbug," the legislature offspring of reckless speculative legislation. In Sir, would gladly have strangled this imp in its birth and even now, powerful as it has grown to be, I would throttle it; even while it is offering to dictate to me in the discharge of my duties, I would throttle it, and never let go my hold until I made it lick the dust. But, Sir, this is not to be controlled by such means, humiliating truth that it is too mighty, I fear, to be conquered; I very much fear, sir, that it has secured to itself so safe a lodgment within the citadel on which I fight for help that it is in vain for me to cry out—"We are in danger," come to the rescue." Some men have been sung in its favor; the charmer has charmed so sweetly, that I fear nothing can break the spell, and these men will reap all the advantages that will more in the wake of this Bank Bill, while hundreds and thousands will be left to feel its evil effects. I shall not undertake sir, to look for the projectors of this mighty engine; the hands that have hoisted this lucre which with mighty and mischievous violence is overturning the prospects of the hundreds and thousands of our people, I shall now look for the master-workmen behind the scenes. They will I fear be fetretted out by an injured and indignant people and dealt with in a proper manner. But, sir, we have been the *instruments* of all this evil.

I will not flatter members by saying that I believe them at this moment to be unacquainted with the principles of banking and financiering, for I know they are not. My opportunities, probably, have been equal to many of them, and I frankly acknowledge myself a novice in these matters. The consequence is, we have been misled and deluded and led into error, and I am almost ready to believe that a majority of this house is now convinced of that *error*—under such circumstances what are we called upon by every principle of justice and every honest and honorable feeling to do? I say we are called upon to repeal the bank law as we can; let us burst the fetters that binds us to the altar of our prejudices on which the best interest of our constituents and ourselves is in danger of being immolated. Let us cut the cable that drags us always in the wake of the bank, and let us have courage to think for ourselves, judge of causes by their effects, and at least show a disposition on our part to undo the evil we have done. I call upon members most solemnly in the name of those whose interests they are sent here to protect and shield from all such, are you willing to do this? If so, they are ready to support the substitute which I now offer for the bill before the house. If, on the contrary, they can set with arms folded and look calmly on the mischief which they have been instrumental in bringing upon the country, let it be so. I can only fold my arms in all good conscience say I have conceived to be my duty. I leave it to those who have set this ball in motion, to enjoy all the honor of having done so. But, sir, when they are compelled with remorse to look upon the evils of which it is composed, gathering as it does *year after year hours*, never having taken in her studding sails from the first night out, until up with Fort Plaquemine, when the steamboat Panther took her in tow. Owing to a heavy gale of wind which was blowing at the time, the *Nashville* had no communication with the shore on the day she left New-York: otherwise, we should have had papers of the 20th February—later than the mail.

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The following is copied from the St. Augustine *News*:

"FORT KING, E. F., Feb. 14, 1842.

"This evening, two companies of the 4th Infantry will arrive at this post, out six days from Tampa Bay, distant 100 miles. An express arrived from them last night, bringing the news of their being *attacked* by Indians on their march here, at the Wahoo Swamp. One sergeant and one private killed. There were no doubt plenty of red skins, to attack two large companies. Strong symptoms of the war all over E. Florida, when they now hunt up our troops for a fight.—The two companies proceed from here to St. Augustine; I think this regiment (the 8th) is to relieve the 3d Artillery. Col. Worth is reported to be as far as Cedar Keys or Fort Fanning, on his way to St. Augustine, there to make his summer Head Quarters.

"P. S.—Since writing the above, the companies have arrived here; one of them goes to Pilatka, the other to St. Augustine. The private mentioned as killed, is not: but his body is so well pierced with ball, that there is very little probability of his recovering. The balance of the regiment, it is said, will be here on their way to the coast. Two companies are now either at Dallas or Fort Pierce."—*Ibid.*

☞ Holders of uncurrent funds will have an opportunity of investing the same to advantage by attending the sale of J A Beard & Hewlett & Cenas, at the St Louis Exchange at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—Please announce ALFRED J. LEWIS, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Recorder of the 3d Municipality.—Mr. George V. Bright having declined.

MAJORITY.

GENTLEMEN.—Please publish in your journal that at the request of his numerous friends, Mr. WILLIAM FERRET, has consented to become a candidate for re-election, for the office of Mayor of the city of New Orleans, at the ensuring election. j19

☞ We are authorised by his numerous friends to announce DENIS PREEUR as a candidate for the office of Mayor of New Orleans, at the ensuing election, and to say that he will be supported by the three Municipalities.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Feb. 19	London	Jan. 26
Boston	Feb. 19	Liverpool	Jan. 26
Philadelphia	Feb. 20	Paris	Jan. 18
Washington	Feb. 20	Havre	Jan. 18
Baltimore	Feb. 20	Bremen	Jan. 26
Charleston	Feb. 24	Mexico	Jan. 26
Havana	Feb. 24	Tampico	Feb. 1
Houston	Feb. 24	Vera Cruz	Jan. 29

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, March 2, 1842.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,300 bales, principally for France, at a decline of ⅛ to ¼c. We omit our quotations, the market being too unsettled to furnish them with any degree of accuracy.

In Money-matters we find no change worth noticing; Exchange Bank notes have advanced, and we now quote them 19 @ 20 ¾ prem. discount—Improvement, Orleans and Atchafalaya, ½ @ 1 ¼ do

At a meeting convened yesterday of the Stockholders of the Gaslight and Banking Company, presided by H. C. CAMMACK, esq., it was resolved, that this institution—not being aware of any infringement of its charter either by act of commission or omission, nor by which the company could be subjected to new legislation—should reject the law entitled "An Act to revive the Charters of the several Banks," &c. The attendance was very full, and the vote unanimous. There is no doubt of the bill being likewise rejected by the Commercial and City Banks.

The Citizens' Bank, which manifested a remarkable degree of anxiety in accepting of the new law, so much so as scarcely to leave sufficient time for the Governor's signature to become dry, is already reaping to no inconsiderable extent, the peculiar advantages of the "dead weight" effuse. Several debtors of the Bank have signified the intention of adding their quota to this interesting portion of the assets of the institution, and the country in particular in furnishing numerous applicants for the boon of being admitted into this select association. Query—Where will the *movement* be when the day of resumption arrives?

We may state that another member of the Board of Currency is not qualified to act in that capacity, according to the strict letter of the law. Will anybody familiar with the facts enlighten us on the subject?

NEW ORLEANS GASLIGHT AND BANKING COMPANY.

March 2, 1842.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, held this day, to take into consideration the act entitled "An Act to revive the charters of the several Banks created in the city of New Orleans, and for other purposes," approved 8th February last,

H. C. CAMMACK, esq. was called to the chair, and Richard Richardson, esq. appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That, whereas the Stockholders of this Institution are not aware of having forfeited the Charter thereof, by any act committed or omitted, or by which the Company can be made subject to any new legislation—they respectfully reject the Act, entitled "An Act to revive the charters of the several Banks located in the City of New-Orleans and for other purposes," approved 8th Feb. last.

H. C CAMMACK, Chairman.

Richard Richardson, Secretary. m3—2t

EXTRAORDINARY SITTING.

Improvement Bank, March 3d, 1842.

Extract from the Minutes—

WHEREAS, it is important that the stockholders of this institution, before deciding to accept or reject the law approved Feb 28th last, should be informed of all amendments, or other bills relative to the said law, and now under discussion before the legislature:

Resolved, That the meeting of stockholders which was to have been held this day, agreeably to the resolution of the 14th Feb last, shall be and is hereby postponed until Saturday the 5th inst, between the hours of 4 and 8 p. m.

m3 J F MAHENT, Cashier pro tem.

Mechanics' & Citizens' Bank,

New Orleans, March 3d, 1842.

AN adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this bank will take place at the banking house, on Saturday next, the 5th inst, at 12 o'clock.

SAM C BELL, Cashier.

LAFAYETTE FIRE COMPANY NO. 3,

AT the annual meeting which took place at the pump house of the Lafayette Fire Company No 3, on the 24th February, the following persons were elected:—

R MOUSTIER, Captain.

T COTTERAU, 1st Assistant.

F HOFFMANN, 2d Assistant.

A CAPDEVIELLE, Treasurer.

T BEKDER, Secretary.

J ASSERQUET, Steward.

m3—3t

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost yesterday, the 2d inst. about 10 o'clock in the morning, on the way from the St Joseph street, 8 BANK BOOK, containing 31-00 as follows: $5 0 in Improvement bank notes, $400 in Louisiana State Bank notes, $100 in Citizens' Bank notes, and Orleans Bank notes; it contained likewise a counter-feit note of the City Bank. The book is marked with the initials in the name of Mr J A Lacroix. It will be paid to whoever will restore the books and its contents to the subscriber. m3—3t J A LACROIX.

THIS public is informed that from this day, the partnership under the name of Bruant & Boudro is dissolved. The business of the late firm of Bruant & Boudro, in Chartres street, No 99, is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr Auguste Bruant will continue alone to attend to the debts and concern, and will leave nothing undone to deserve a share of public favors.

AUGUSTE BRUANT.
LUCIEN BOUDRO.

m2—3t

LUCIEN BOUDRO, formerly chief cook at Davis' Hotel and Restaurant, has the honor of informing the public he will open on the 20th instant, the COFFEE HOUSE and RESTAURAT, at Lake Ponchartrain, known under the name of Milneburg House, formerly kept by Mr. Girvaudeen. He hopes by his efforts to please the public, to deserve a share of patronage,

m3 1w L BOUDRO.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans.—I hereby certify, that on the 21st February, 1842, Judgment was entered in this Court in favor of M. L. Eastman, vs. The New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, in the words and figures following, to wit:—No. 11,867—M. L. Eastman vs. The New Orleans Canal and Banking Company. This cause came on this day to be tried before the Court.

Heard, examined, and *per plaintiff*.

R. B. Conrad, for the defendants.

When after hearing counsel, the Court being satisfied that there is error in the judgment of the Court below—It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said judgment be avoided, annulled and reversed, and that the Court proceed to render such judgment as in its opinion ought to have been rendered in the first instance.

1st. Considering that the condition precedent to the right to claim the [illegible]demand, has not been complied with—to the one month: 2d. [illegible]

It is therefore considered, that the plaintiff recover from defendants, the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum on One Hundred Dollars, from the 1st day of December, 1841, the day of protest, two dollars costs of protest, and the costs of Court below—the costs of appeal to be paid by the plaintiff in both Courts.

New-Orleans, Feb 16, 1842.

(Signed) CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New-Orleans, on this 1st day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and in the sixty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States.

m3—3t LOUIS R CORTIN, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans.—I hereby certify, that on the 28th February, 1842, Judgment was entered in this Court in favor of Peyroux & Co. vs. Peyroux, her husband, in the words and figures following, to wit:—No. 13,100—Mrs. A. Peyroux vs. her husband.

This cause coming on to be tried, adjudged and decreed that a separation of property be pronounced between the parties, and the community heretofore existing between them be dissolved, and that the plaintiff recover from her husband, Arthur Peyroux, the sum of three hundred dollars, with costs of suit, with the mortgage granted by law to married women for the recovery of their paraphernal property.

New Orleans, February 16th, 1842.

(Signed) CHAS MAURIAN, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 16th day of February, in the year of our Lord one th