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OFFICIAL.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE—FIRST SESSION.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1843.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment: [illegible]

Mr. Downs of the Committee on Internal Improvements, made the following report, which was read:

The Joint Committee to whom was referred the examination of the accounts of the Civil Engineer of the State, George T. Dunbar,

Have the honor to report, that after a careful examination of the accounts and vouchers, find that they correspond with the report transmitted to the House by that officer.

And the committee take pleasure in reporting to the Legislature a large curtailment compared with former years in the disbursements and expenses of this Department. And trusting to the skill and integrity of this officer, we hope for good results on the plan now adopted by law for carrying on our Internal Improvements. This plan, in the opinion of your committee, is calculated to give more general advantage and satisfaction to demands for improvements than the special appropriations of money, which experience has shown us has but rarely been well expended.

Which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) WALTER BRASHEAR,
Chairman of Joint Committee of Internal Improvement (House).
S. W. DOWNS,
Chairman of Joint Committee of Internal Improvement (Senate).

Mr. Landry, Clerk of the House, informed the Senate of the concurrence of the House in the resolution appointing a Joint Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor elect of Louisiana, and that the Speaker of the House had appointed Messrs. Wadsworth, Wilson, Delassus, Edwards and O'Bryan of the committee, appointed by said resolution, on the part of the House.

He also requested the concurrence of the Senate in the following bill and resolutions:

An act to create a new Parish in the Parish of Claiborne, to be called the Parish of Bossier.

Resolution appointing a Joint Committee to examine the College of Franklin, in the Parish of St. Landry.

And, Resolution granting leave of absence to J. R. Jones, Judge of the Eighth Judicial District.

The Clerk of the House also requested the signature of the President of the Senate to the following enrolled bills and resolutions:

An act for the relief of M. G. Penn.

An act to amend an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a Marine Insurance Company in the city of New Orleans, approved 26th March, 1805; and,

Resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to obtain an appropriation for the improvement of Red River.

He also further informed the Senate that the speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill of the Senate, entitled:

An act to take the sense of the good people of this State, for the second time, as to the necessity and expediency of calling a convention to amend the Constitution.

And the President of the Senate signed the above mentioned bill.

Agreeably to previous notice, Mr. Hos introduced a bill entitled:

An act to amend the charter of the Merchant's Insurance Company;

Which was read for the first time.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the Secretary was directed to inform the Editor of the Courier that he must discontinue furnishing each member of the Senate with ten copies of his paper.

The Secretary of the Senate informed the House of the concurrence of the Senate in:

An act to amend the act, entitled An act to incorporate the town of Shreveport, in the Parish of Caddo, and for other purposes, approved 20th day of March, 1839.

He also requested the signature of the Speaker of the House to the enrolled bills of the Senate, entitled:

An act relative to the election of Police Jurors in the Parishes of Rapides and St. Landry; and,

An act to authorize the Police Jury of the Parish of Natchitoches to levy a Parish Tax within the limits of the corporation of the town of Natchitoches, and for other purposes.

Mr. Sparrow presented a memorial from James Dunlap in relation to extra services rendered by him in the District Court; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Sparrow, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

An act to regulate the shipping of seamen; which was the special order for to-day, was read for the second time, and pending its discussion, on motion of Mr. Hos, it was made the special order of the day for Monday next, 30th instant.

An act relative to tutors of minors, curators, executors, and administrators of estates, was taken up at its second reading, it being at the special order for to-day.

The first section of said bill, which was as follows was read:

Section 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That the articles 269 and 330 of the Civil Code of Louisiana be so amended, that in future, all tutors of minors, the father and mother as well as other natural tutors, shall be bound to give security as in other cases of tutorship, for the fidelity of their administration: Provided, that this security shall be dispensed with in such cases only when the father of mother is to be appointed tutor, shall prove to the satisfaction of a family meeting, duly convened, that he or she has unincumbered real estate of slaves, or either of them, in value exceeding by one half the property of the minor or minors to be administered, or if the property of such tutor should be subject to any mortgage or lien, then the real estate and slaves necessary to exempt him or her from furnishing either security, shall be exceeding the value of such property of the minor by one-half, after deducting from it double the amount of the first mortgage or lien.

Mr. Labauve, moved to amend the said above first section by striking out, after the words, '*that in future*' the words '*all tutors and minors*' his amendment was adopted.

And Mr. Downs called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of said first section as amended.

Messrs. Bossier, Downs and Walker voted for its adoption: 3—yeas, and

Messrs. Bernard, Carter, Dupré, Davidson, Hos, Lacoste, Ledoux, Labauve, Morse, Thibodeaux and Waggaman, voted against its adoption; 11 nays. It was consequently lost.

The second section of said bill which was in the following words was read, and rejected:

Section 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That within ninety days after the promulgation of this act, all natural tutors, that shall have previously thereto been qualified and entered upon the discharge of their duties as tutors, shall be compelled to comply with the first section of this act, and on their failing to do so, shall be deprived of the office of tutor.

The third section, which was as follows, was read:

Section 3. Be it further enacted, &c., That once in every year, every tutor shall render an account of his tutorship, in the Court of Probates, contradictorily with the under-tutor, and shall be continued in the tutorship only when such account shall have been approved by the court, which shall be done in a brief and summary manner, after notice to the under-tutor, and the annual account thus rendered and approved shall, be recorded in the record of mortgages. Provided, that during the pendency of proceedings on such accounts the under-tutor shall perform all necessary duties of tutor, and shall be subject to all his responsibilities and clothed with all his powers; and if the tutor should not be retained in office, he shall institute the necessary proceedings to have another tutor appointed.

Mr. Waggaman, moved to amend the above section, by erasing, after the words '*in the record of mortgages*' from the words '*Provided that*' to, and including the words '*another tutor appointed.*'

His amendment was adopted and Mr. Downs called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the section, as amended.

Messrs. Bossier, Downs, Walker and Waggaman voted for its adoption, 4—yeas; and—

Messrs. Bernard, Carter, Dupré, Davidson, Hos, Lacoste, Labauve, Ledoux, Morse and Thibodeaux voted against its adoption—10 nays.

The said third section was consequently lost.

The following, which was the fourth section, was read:

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, &c., That whenever there has been no tutor appointed or qualified for a minor, it shall be the duty of the Parish Judge of the parish where the minor has his domicil, to cause a tutor to be appointed or qualified as soon as possible, and it shall also be the duty of the nearest relatives of the minor of age and residing within the parish to cause such appointment to be made, and for whatever injury the minor may sustain in consequence of the failure or delay, to make such appointment, the said Parish Judge first and the said relatives *in solido* after him, shall be responsible to the minor for all damages incurred by him in consequence of such failure or neglect, and no prescription shall run against such claim of a minor until four years shall have elapsed, after he or she shall have obtained the age of majority, and this claim or obligation shall operate as a lien and mortgage on all the immoveable property and slaves, and a privilege on the moveable property of such Parish Judge or relatives; and whenever after a tutor shall have been appointed the law or the interest of the minor shall render it proper and necessary that the tutor should be removed, compelled to render his account, give security or do or perform other duties incumbent on him: it shall be the duty of the under-tutor, the Parish Judge and the nearest relatives aforesaid, to cause such acts and duties to be performed, and on their failure or neglect to do so they shall, in the order above stated, be responsible in damages to the minor as in this section above provided.

Mr. Downs called for the yeas and nays, on the adoption of the foregoing fourth section.

Messrs. Bossier and Downs voted for its adoption—2 yeas; and

Messrs. Bernard, Carter, Dupré, Davidson, Hos, Lacoste, Ledoux, Labauve, Morse, Thibodeaux, Walker and Waggaman voted against its adoption—12 nays.

The said preceding section was lost.

The fifth section, which was, in the following terms, was read, and Mr. Downs called for the yeas and nays on its adoption:

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful for any administrator, executor or curator, representing a succession in which minors are interested, to expend annually more than the revenues of the estate, unless by and with the advice of a family meeting, or unless on the application of a creditor or creditors of the estate and the tutor of the minor being duly notified, a decree of the Court of Probates shall have been rendered declaring that an expenditure beyond the revenues or a sale of a portion of said estate is necessary to pay the debts existing before the opening of the succession.

Messrs. Bossier, Bernard, Downs, Davidson, Lacoste, Thibodeaux, Walker and Waggaman voted for its adoption—8 yeas; and

Messrs. Carter, Dupré, Hos, Ledoux, Labauve and Morse voted against its adoption—6 nays;

It was consequently adopted.

The 6th section, which was as follows, was read:

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, &c., That no tutor, curator, administrator or executor, in rendering his account, shall be allowed a credit for any payment made by him, except such as are shown by vouchers or other sufficient evidence, to have been necessary and proper for the use of the minor or the estate, and to have been actually applied to their exclusive benefit.

Mr. Carter moved to amend the above section, by erasing after the words "*the use of the minor or the estate,*" the words "*and to have been actually applied to their exclusive benefit.*"

His amendment was adopted, and Mr. Downs called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the said section as amended.

Messrs. Bossier, Bernard, Carter, Downs, Davidson, Lacoste, Morse, Thibodeaux, Walker and Waggaman voted for its adoption—10 yeas; and

Messrs. Dupré, Hos, Ledoux and Labauve voted against it—4 nays.

The said above section was consequently adopted as amended.

The 7th section, which was as follows, was then read:

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, &c., That in all cases where a curator of vacant estate, an administrator or executor shall render his accounts and be discharged before the succession is finally settled and the debts paid, or the assets as far as they will go shall have been appropriated to the payment of said debts, such curator, administrator or executor, shall not be entitled to commissions on the whole amount of the estate, but only on such amount as may have been actually realized by him.

Mr. Downs called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the above seventh section.

Messrs. Bossier, Bernard, Carter, Dupré, Downs, Davidson, Lacoste, Ledoux, Labauve, Morse, Thibodeaux, Walker and Waggaman voted for its adoption—13 yeas; and

Mr. Hos voted against its adoption—1 nay.

The said seventh section was consequently adopted.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the further consideration of the said bill was postponed till Monday next, 30th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for which day it was made the special order.

Mr. Hos submitted a statement of the affairs of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, made by the Board of Managers of said Bank.

Mr. Forstall, the Governor's private secretary, delivered a message in writing from the Governor.

Mr. Downs, on the part of the Senate, of the Joint Committee appointed to examine the State Treasurer's accounts, made the following report:

The Joint Committee of the two Houses appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts, report that after a careful examination of the accounts and vouchers they were found to be correct. There are two items in the Treasurer's accounts which the committee feel it their duty to mention, least their silence should be construed into an approbation of similar entries for the future.—There is entered on the books of the Treasury, to the credit of the Sheriff and Collector of one of the Parishes and remains as a part of the balance in the Treasury, the sum of about seven thousand dollars, received in his draft on his merchant, which was not paid. There were a uncertain payments made in the notes of the Citizens' and Consolidated Banks, at the time of their receipt and now at a depreciation, of which there remained in the Treasury at the date of the annual report the sum of $20,040. The committee cannot consider funds in the hands of collectors as being in the Treasury until paid to the State Treasurer, and that when such payments are made they ought to be in current money not depreciated. It is believed that no ultimate loss will be sustained by the State in consequence of these transactions, for the drafts or amounts due by the Collector will be collected and the State having payments to make to the banks whose notes were thus received, they can be passed off in that way; the committee believe that the Treasurer acted with the best intentions in the matter, and that no censure ought to attach to him for it, particularly when the difficulties in all moneyed transactions for the last year are taken into consideration; and assured as they have been by the Treasurer that such payments will not be received in future. The committee submit to the two Houses that an examination of the Treasurer's accounts has afforded them means of suggesting some amendments which ought to be made in the revenue laws and the laws relative to the expenditures of the State, which could not be well embraced in this report that their functions be continued and that [illegible] authorised to proceed with further investigations [illegible] report by bill or otherwise.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
On the part of the H[ouse].
S. W. DOWNS,
On the part of the S[enate].

The President submitted the following letter from the Governor, which was read:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to transmit to the General Assembly two Resolutions lately received from the States of Illinois and New Hampshire, which I am requested to lay before the Legislature of this State.

January 26, 1843.

(Signed) A. B. ROMAN.

On motion of Mr Downs, the following documents, accompanying the above letter, were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and were also ordered to be printed.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Springfield, Illinois, Dec. 15, 1842.

His Excellency
The Governor of the State of Louisiana:

Sir—
In obedience to a resolution of the General Assembly of this State, I have the honor to forward you the accompanying resolutions, with a request that you lay the same before the Legislature of your State.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOMAS FORD,
Governor of Illinois.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Whereas, the conduct of General *Andrew Jackson* in defence of New Orleans during the campaign of 1814, '15, has on various occasions received the approbation of the American people:

And, whereas, Congress on the 15th day of February, 1815, by a vote of thanks, and by directing a gold medal to be struck and presented to him as an evidence of their estimation of his patriotism, bravery and good conduct, sanctioned and approved his course in the aforesaid campaign. And, whereas, the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall, for an alledged contempt of the authority of the said Judge, is not only an unjust imputation upon the character of General Jackson, but a reflection upon the justice and gratitude of the nation. Therefore,

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives earnestly requested to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law directing that the fine of one thousand dollars imposed by Dominick A. Hall, then District Judge of the United States, for the District of Louisiana, for an alledged contempt of his authority, upon General Andrew Jackson, and by the said Andrew Jackson paid into the hands of the Marshall of the said District, be refunded, together with the costs and interest on the same, from the day of payment thereof.

Resolved also, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolutions to General Andrew Jackson, and one to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and also one to each of the Governor's of the several States of this Union, with a request that the subject of the same be laid before their respective Legislatures.

[Signed] SAM'L HACKELTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN MOORE,
Speaker of the Senate.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE REPORT.

"Your Committee are conscious of the importance of the subject submitted to them, as well in reference to the General Government as to the whole American people. The Post Office Department is of great public utility and individual convenience; and, under proper regulations, affords facilities of communication to all without imposing an undue burden upon any. In a Republic like ours, no class of men should be permitted to use the facilities of government for their own private interest, at the expense of the people by whom such facilities are maintained.

Your Committee are fully of the opinion that the Post Office laws, as they now exist, afford to members of Congress a monopoly unsuited to the spirit of the age, and uncalled for in the discharge of their official duties. The principal expense of the establishment is borne by the letter correspondents, and an unreasonable burden is imposed upon them by the enormous tax of the franking privilege, tolerated by that Department under the law of the United States.

The Committee believe that the present rate of postage on letters ought to be reduced, and the disparity between the charge of letters and other matter carried in the mail, corrected so that the expense may be abated without diminishing the revenues of the Post Office Department.

Believing that a reform on these points is absolutely necessary, your Committee recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the present Post Office Laws relative to "the Franking Privilege," ought to be abolished; and that Post masters, members of Congress and officers of the General Government should enjoy no privilege of transmitting by mail, at the public expense, letters or other matter of private character, and which are uncalled for in the discharge of their official duties.

Resolved, That a reduction of the rates on letter postage, so that it bear some proportion to that imposed upon other matter carried in the public mails, is loudly called for—that such a reduction would secure a more equal participation in the benefits which may and should be enjoyed by the whole community; and would, it is believed, greatly increase the revenue of the Post Office Department, and thus enable it to increase the facilities now enjoyed by correspondents consequent upon its establishment.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to use their exertion to procure such a modification or alteration of the existing post office laws, as that postmasters, members of Congress, and officers of the General Government shall not enjoy "the franking privilege," except in cases relating to their official duties; and also to procure a reduction of the present rates of letter postage.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and also to the Governor's of our sister States.

[Signed] SAMUEL SWASEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOSIAH QUINCY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, Dec. 23, 1842.
HENRY HUBBARD, Governor.

Mr. Waggaman moved to take up the resolution from the House, in relation to the election of a State Treasurer, for the year 1843.

His motion was lost.

On motion, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRIDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1843.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present—Messrs. Felix Garcia, President; Bossier, Bernard, Carter, Dupré, Downs, Davidson, Hos, Lacoste, Ledoux, Labauve, Morse, Sparrow, Thibodeaux, Walker and Waggaman.

Mr. Waggaman moved to take up the resolution in relation to the election of a State Treasurer for the year 1843.

His motion was lost.

Mr. Downs moved to refer the statement of the affairs of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, made by the Board of Managers of said Bank, and the documents accompanying the said statement, to a committee of three members, authorising the said committee to select such of the said documents to be printed as they may deem necessary;

His motion was adopted, and the President appointed Messrs. Downs, Sparrow and Bernard of said Special Committee.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the Senate sat with closed doors, on Executive business.

The doors being opened, Mr. Forstall, the Governor's Private Secretary, informed the Senate that the Governor had approved and signed the bill entitled:

An act to take the sense of the good people of this State, for the second time, as to the necessity and expediency of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution.

He also delivered a message in writing from the Governor.

On motion, the Senate adjourned till Monday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MONDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1843.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present—Messrs. F. Garcia, President; Armant, Bossier, Bernard, Carter, Dupré, Downs, Davidson, Hos, Ledoux, Lacoste, Labauve, Morse, Sparrow, Walker and Waggaman.

Mr. Bernard presented a memorial from H. W. Fowler, Sheriff of the Parish of East Baton Rouge, which was read and referred to a Special Committee.

The President appointed Messrs. Bernard, Davidson and Sparrow, on said committee.

Mr. Landry Clerk of the House informed the Senate that the House was ready to receive this honorable body in the hall of their sittings for the purpose of proceeding in the inauguration of the Honorable Alexander Mouton, Governor elect of the State of Louisiana.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the Hall of Representatives.

The oath of office was administered to the Governor A. Mouton by F. X. Martin, Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Governor then delivered the following message:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,

And of the House of Representatives:

Having presented myself before you and performed the first solemn act, imposed upon me by the Constitution, my feelings are directed for aid to that Being, without whose succour all our counsels will be vain and all our efforts fruitless. We are, at this moment, receiving from his hands the most abundant rewards of industry; and, indeed, we cannot look upon any period of our existence as a State, in which we have not been highly favored by Divine Providence. The evils we suffer we can justly attribute to no other cause than ourselves.—Louisiana, under a good government, and poised on her own resources, would leave nothing to be wished for by her sons.

I feel deeply impressed with the great importance of the duties, which our fellow-citizens have imposed, by confiding to me the supreme Executive power of the State, and the high responsibilities attached to their proper performance. This additional evidence of their confidence implies the approbation of my conduct while acting as their agent, in another capacity, for which I tender my most sincere thanks. In return, I promise to devote the most assiduous attention and all my energy to the honest and faithful discharge of the trust confided to me. To promote the true interest of the State, and to meet the expectation of our common constituents, will be the object of my deepest solicitude. That I may fail in accomplishing all the good that is desirable, is but too probable; but with the great aid which your wisdom and patriotism will afford, I hope for much success.—The confidence that you will extend to my deficiencies or errors, a kind indulgence, will always cheer me in pursuing the course which my deliberate judgment may point out, treating, however, with proper deference the opinions of all who may honestly differ from me, and fully extending to them the charity I claim for myself.

My opinions on most of the great questions of Public concern, whether they relate to the State or General Government, are generally known, as I have on all [illegible] occasions expressed them; and I am strongly assured of their truth by the practices they have made among the great conservative principles [illegible] our own and other States. They will continue to govern me for the future, as I serve as I [illegible] my course. For the rest we must [illegible] to look abroad [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Federal compact, such other powers [illegible] reserved to the State [illegible] citizens the full and free enjoyment [illegible] labor and industry, and the [illegible] liberty and lives without the interference [illegible] Government.

The question has been sometimes raised [illegible] be compatible with the spirit of our federal [illegible] the sovereign power of the States, that [illegible] Government should own the public lands in each State. Without advancing any opinion on that point, [illegible] admit, that it is the imperative duty of the national government to dispose of its interest in those lands, and to adjust all disputed questions of title between the government and individuals, as soon as possible. Near forty years have now elapsed since the district of country now composing the State of Louisiana, became a part of the United States, and more than thirty years since she was admitted into the Union as a sovereign State; and yet large portions of her territory are covered by unadjusted claims of land, derived from the former government of the country, and a much less portion of the public domain has been disposed of within her bounds, than in other parts of the Union possessing, to say the least of it, no greater advantages. Louisiana was the first State, formed from territory derived from foreign countries admitted into the Union, and there are several territories not yet admitted. For every other State or Territory thus situated, provision has been since been made by Congress, for the adjustment of all disputed land claims in the federal courts, and these have long since been decided; while for our State no such provision has yet been made, though a bill to that purpose has frequently passed that branch of Congress, in which the representation of all the States is equal.

At this time, large districts of country in other States and Territories are offered for sale, while none has been offered in Louisiana at public sale for years. The State has not even yet been authorized to make any disposition of the school lands in each township. These are objects of just complaint. They shall, in the other with which I have just been invested, as they did in another capacity, receive my constant attention; and I cannot permit myself to suppose, when properly urged by the State authorities, and our delegation in Congress, that they will much longer remain unadjusted.

Acting under the instructions of your predecessors, I yielded my assent to the passage of the General Bankrupt law, as it is called. It has superceded the mild system of insolvency which you had devised, deprived our own courts of important jurisdiction, and given to the federal court power and jurisdiction over the minutest transactions of our fellow-citizens. It has put in jeopardy the securities of creditors, is opening the flood-gates of fraud and perjury, destroying all confidence among men, demoralizing the debtor, and wasting the means of the creditor. There is every reason to believe that Congress will speedily repeal this obnoxious measure.

Having been long absent in the public service, I do not pretend to have a minute knowledge of the financial condition of our State or of her resources. But I learn with deep mortification and regret from the Treasurer's reports and otherwise, that there is now due by the State to our banks, in round numbers, one million two hundred thousand dollars; that there is due for salaries, interest and other ordinary expenses, about two hundred thousand dollars, that there are State bonds, for the payment of which the State has no guarantee, to the amount of one million two hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars, on which the interest is unpaid; that there are State bonds to a large amount, for which the State has the guarantee of the stockholders of the Citizens' Bank and Consolidated Association of Planters, now in liquidation, on which the interest will probably not be paid, that the ordinary expenses of the Government exceed, and has for several years exceeded its ordinary income by more than two hundred thousand dollars; that there is nothing in our exhausted Treasury; that the State can no longer borrow a dollar from her own banks, and that the people are taxed as heavily as they can bear. This is indeed a deplorable situation of our affairs. Having within our limits the greatest commercial metropolis in the Union, a luxuriant climate and the richest and most inexhaustible soil in the world, we are forced to ask what has produced this disastrous result.

But, instead of indulging in lamentations at the state of our finances, or stopping long to enquire into the causes which have produced it, that being no part of my present purpose, let me beg you to turn your attention in earnest to devise the means of meeting our heavy engagements and of restoring the credit of our State.

It is obvious to the most indifferent observer that the people are waiting on your deliberations with the most anxious expectation of a thorough reform in the administration of their affairs. Relief, their good sense teaches them, can only come from themselves. Economy, industry, the domestic and manly virtues, with time and determination, they well know can alone retrieve their condition. But in the administration of the Government they will exact from those in power a return to the sound principles of government. They expect a reform—a thorough reform—not a substitution of one set of projects for another; but such changes as shall bring back to our State the days of its simplicity, strength and glory,—when, in the midst of war and desolation not brought on herself, she supported her credit and sent forth her sons with our brethren of the West, under their immortal leader, to the victorious defence of our soil.

It would shew an insensibility to public opinion not to feel that this is among the first of our duties; and in order that the reform may be efficient, thorough and permanent, the first thing to be done is to ascertain our present condition. Let then the state of the treasury, of our public establishments, of our debts, direct and contingent, and of our resources, be investigated. Let the responsibilities which the State is under be fully ascertained. Let the affairs of the property Banks, in which the State is interested, be examined with searching scrutiny; for the people will no longer be satisfied with bank statements nor with any loose generalities about the state of their affairs. Let every thing in relation to them be made plain, apparent and public.—When this is done, we can set ourselves to the work of reform in good earnest; until then our efforts will necessarily be partial, uncertain and inefficient in their results.

In justice to ourselves, I think this course ought to be adopted. We should not be held responsible for the acts of those who have preceded us, to which I allude in no spirit of unkindness. When the condition of the State is ascertained, we will strive to administer its affairs so as to retrieve prosperity. To arrest the falling fortunes of our State, to contribute in any manner to the restoration of that prosperity for which the God of Nature has destined her, to enable her to maintain her position in our glorious Union, are objects worthy of the ambition of all her sons.

I am opposed to the creation of any corporation or monopoly which may give exclusive or undue advantages to a portion of the community over the mass of the people, holding such legislation unjust and oppressive; as taking rights and privileges from the many to be conferred upon the few who are thus favored.

Among the many causes which now afflict our State, and a large portion of our citizens, it must be admitted, none has more directly or powerfully contributed to the evil, than the unrestrained creation of Banks with charters not guarded by prudent legislation. Under the pretence that borrowed capital was wanted, and a circulation for commercial and agricultural purposes for which the Gold and Silver of the world was inadequate, sixteen Banks were incorporated with a nominal capital of fifty-five millions of dollars. Many of them commenced operations without any real capital, or at best with money borrowed upon onerous conditions. With but few exceptions they have been shamefully administered. Palaces were erected at enormous cost as Banking houses; the most extravagant expenses were incurred in salaries and payments to Presidents, Cashiers, Clerks, lawyers and other officers and persons employed by them; amounting in the aggregate to more than the entire expense of the government, support of the whole administration of the State Government, and operating as a ruinous burden upon the institutions themselves, and an oppressive indirect tax upon the whole people; and yet these extravagances form but a small item when compared with the vast sums squandered upon their favorites and parasites, which have been lost to the institutions, and which, so far from benefiting the community, led to unbounded individual extravagance, and stimulated wild speculations of the most reckless and ruinous character. The abuses and frauds already detected and exposed, have convinced all of the pernicious effects of those institutions, thus organized, upon the morals of the community, and of their powerful influence in destroying a sound monetary system. The ancient opinion that a Northern Institution should furnish a currency for New Orleans and the South West, is rejected as the most artful means ever devised for imperceptibly abstracting our wealth and resources without any return but paper. Even in the North, a National Bank is regarded as an obsolete idea.

And yet the time has barely passed when it was held most sacrilegious to arraign the conduct of these institutions, whose abuses have brought destruction on themselves and distress upon the people. It is not surprising that a system so cunningly devised, and so universally operative as the paper money system, should be defended to the last by those who are interested in the continuance of its abuses. But it must now share the fate of other ephemeral fallacies which have, from time to time, caused much mischief in human affairs, but which the great and conservative instinct of the people eventually exploded. The Banking system, as heretofore organized, has been tried and it has fallen by its own inherent corruption.

There are but few, and the number of them is daily diminishing, who would wish to see it revived. Had it been controlled in its organization or progress, it might have been more harmless. The evils under which we labor are to be attributed to the ascendency, the supremacy, this interest attained in our State. Had Banks been held to the responsibilities of individuals; had they at all times been kept in a sphere subordinate to the government itself, had the supremacy of the laws been asserted and maintained, things would not have come to the present stage of discredit and disaster. What citizen who feels for the honor of his State, would wish to see the late state of things renewed! Our policy, our duty, then is obvious. We must prevent, by all possible means, all tendency in our legislation to a renewal of the banking system, as heretofore organized.

Under the obligation imposed upon me by the constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, I shall hold all public officers to strict accountability for the performance of the duties of their respective offices.

In the selection of public servants, we must act without fear, favor, or affection; the most honest and capable must be chosen; at the same time a reasonable rotation in office, is but just in a republican government, whilst it greatly aids in the discovery and removal of abuses, and perhaps adds to the vigor and permanency of the government.

It will afford me great satisfaction to contribute whatever may be in my power to the adoption of a good system of primary schools, so essential in order to rear up all our youth to become good and useful citizens of the State. In a country blessed like ours with republican institutions, whose preservation is entrusted to the people [illegible]

[illegible]

The Senate then [illegible]
On motion, the Senate [illegible] o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, 31st J[ANUARY, 1843].

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present—Messrs. F[illegible], President; Armant, Bossier, Bernard, Carter, Dupré, Downs, Davidson, Hos, Lacoste, Ledoux, Morse, Sparrow, Walker, and Waggaman.

Mr. Sparrow obtained leave to introduce, without having given previous notice thereof, a bill entitled:

An act relating to the duties of Parish Surveyors.

Said bill underwent its first reading by its title, and on motion of Mr. Sparrow, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Downs, it was ordered that five hundred copies of the Inaugural Address of Governor Mouton be printed in English, and five hundred in French.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the Senate took up the bill entitled:

An act to amend an act entitled An act to create an additional precinct of election in the Parish of St. Martin, and to establish precinct in the Parish of Rapides, approved February 26th, 1842; and, on motion the said bill was laid on the table indefinitely.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The following bill and resolutions, which were read for the first time.

An act to create a new parish in the Parish of Claiborne, to be called the Parish of Bossier.

Resolution appointing a Joint Committee to examine the College of Franklin, in the Parish of St. Landry, and,

Resolution granting leave of absence to J. R. Jones, Judge of the 8th Judicial District.

Mr. Zenon Ledoux, Jr. informed the Senate that he had been appointed Private Secretary of the Governor, and delivered a message in writing from the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Downs the Senate sat with closed doors, on executive business.

The doors being opened, on motion, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1843.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. Newport offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, many of the citizens of the Parish of East Baton Rouge and points adjacent, have within the last few years expended considerable sums of money with the preliminary view of establishing a Rail Road from the Town of Clinton in the Parish of East Feliciana, but which enterprise has for the present entirely failed from the supervening financial embarrassment of the times.—And, whereas, the establishment of a common highway between the two towns above named would be a great public benefit to that section of the State, and as considerable sums have been expended for the purpose in ditching and grading said road for the distance of ten or twelve miles, but which expenditure and labor is comparatively valueless unless further extended, and whereas a resolution was adopted by the Legislature of this State on the 22d March, 1842, allowing the application of labor under the control of the State, but under which resolution no aid has been afforded. Therefore

1. Resolved, That the State Engineer be instructed to employ, with the least possible delay, the hands under the control of the State, for the completion of said public highway between Baton Rouge and Clinton.

2. Resolved, That said Engineer be further instructed to employ said hands in clearing out the obstructions in the Bayou Fontaine from its junction with the Bayou Manchac to its source.

On motion, said resolutions were referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Stille offered the following resolution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the report of the Committee on Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's message on cotton and sugar, be printed, also, that two hundred copies of the same, with the printed documents attached to it, be printed in pamphlet form—and that with the concurrence of both Houses of the Legislature, one hundred copies of said pamphlet be transmitted as soon as possible to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with instructions to obtain, if practicable, the additional duty of one half cent per pound on molasses to that already levied by the tariff passed by Congress in the month of August last;

Which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Phillips offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of framing and presenting to this House a bill to provide that whenever a vacancy occurs on the bench of the Supreme Court, by death or resignation, that there shall be no new nomination until they are reduced to their original number of three.

Mr. Musson laid before the House the memorial of sundry citizens of the city of New Orleans, praying for the repeal of the law creating a board of assessor for the city of New Orleans.

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

The same member laid before the House the memorial of sundry veterans of the campaign of 1814 and '15, praying to be incorporated into a society for the relief of the veterans of 1814 and '15.

On motion, said petition was referred to a special committee of three.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Musson, Robertson and Voorhies on said committee.

By a message from the Senate, by Mr. Davis, their Secretary, the House was informed of their concurrence to the bill entitled:

An act to amend the act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Shreveport, in the Parish of Caddo, and for other purposes, approved 20th March, 1839.

Mr. Morgan offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of seven members of this House, be appointed to enquire into and report to this House, on Tuesday next, the financial condition and management of the several municipalities since the division of the city, for the purpose of enabling us to determine with greater accuracy the necessity which exists for a continuance of the wharfage tax; and for such other Legislative action as the circumstances may require, and that said committee be authorised to administer oaths, and to send for persons and papers.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Morgan, Ogden, Blanchard, Philips, Brashear, Walker, and Stille on said committee.

Mr. Winchester laid before the House the memorial of Wm Tilterson, a resident of the city of New Orleans, praying for some relief.

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

By a message from the Senate, by Mr. Davis, their Secretary, the Speaker's signature was requested to the following bills:

An act to authorize the Police Jury of the Parish of Natchitoches to levy a parish tax within the limits of the corporation of the town of Natchitoches, and for other purposes; and

An act relative to the election of Police Jurors of the Parishes of Rapides and St. Landry.

Mr. Voorhies, in behalf of the Committee of Enrollment having reported the above bills as duly enrolled, the Speaker signed the same. The clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof.

Mr. Voorhies, on behalf of the Committee of Enrollment, having reported as duly enrolled the bill entitled:

An act to create additional election precincts and to change election precincts in the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Concordia. The Speaker, having signed the same, the clerk was directed to request the signature of the President of the Senate thereto.

Mr. Ogden, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, to whom had been referred the bill entitled:

An act to amend the articles 690, 681, 682, of the Code of Practice, relative to seizure and sale of property under a writ of *fieri facias*, submitted a written report unfavorable to said bill.

On motion, said report and bill were made the special order of the day for Wednesday next, 1st February, 1843.

Mr. Fortson, on behalf of a special committee to whom had been referred the bill entitled:

An act to amend the act entitled an act to create the 10th Judicial District, approved 9th March, 1840.

Reported back the same bill without amendment.

Mr. Delassus, agreeably to previous notice, introduced the following bills, entitled:

An act to regulate the inspection of staves in the City of Lafayette and suburb Delassize.

An act to create an additional Notary Public in and for the Parish of Jefferson.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the City of Lafayette, approved 1st April, 1833, and the several acts amendatory thereto; which were read for the first time by the title only, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Phelps, having obtained the dispensation of the rules, introduced, without previous notice, the bill entitled:

An act providing the mode by which the solvency of sureties on appeal bonds shall be determined; which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Selby, agreeably to previous notice, introduced, the bill entitled:

An act for the benefit of debtors, whose property may be sold at judicial sales, at the end of a twelve month's bond; which was read for the first time, and on motion, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Phillips, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled:

An act to create a general depot for runaway slaves in the State of Louisiana; which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Delassus gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled:

An act for the relief of the Sheriff of the Parish of Plaquemines.

Mr. Nicholls gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled:

An act to amend an act entitled, An act to accord certain privileges to the town of Donaldson, approved 7th March, 1843, and other acts amending the same.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled:

An act to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Probates for the Parish of Caddo, in certain cases.

Mr. B[illegible], agreeably to previous notice, introduced the bill entitled:

An act to repeal the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th sections, [illegible] act to abolish imprisonment for [illegible] approved 28th March, 1840, which was read for [illegible] and on motion, referred to the Judiciary [Committee].

[illegible]

[illegible] To strike out the following words: "[illegible] shall be composed of Municipality No. 1 and Municipality No. 3 of the City of New Orleans," and insert in lieu thereof the following, to wit:—"The First District shall be composed of the Municipalities No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, and Suburb Tréme of New Orleans."

Mr. Winchester moved to lay said amendment on the table. On the question of adoption of said motion, the yeas and nays were called for, when it appeared that Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Briant, Bienvenu, Bordelon, Brashear, Bron, Claiborne, Clark, Culbertson, Delassus, Edwards, Farmer, Foley, Fortson, Gaudet, Flaugnac, Heath, Howell, Hunt, McNeil, Musson, Nicholls, Newport, Ogden, Orr, Perkins, Phelps, Rogers, Stille, Thibodaux, R. G. Voorhies, Wadsworth, Walker, Wilson, and Winchester, had voted in the affirmative—36 yeas; and that Messrs. Baylies, Blekham, Blanchard, Brewer, Chitz, Coffee, Convillion, Guilbeau, King, McRae, Morgan, O'Brian, Philips, Ratliff, Robertson and Taylor, had voted in the negative—16 nays. Consequently said motion was adopted.

Mr. Wadsworth offered the following amendment, to wit:—To strike from the first paragraph of the 1st Section, the following—"The First District shall be composed of Municipality No. 1 and Municipality No. 3 of the City of New Orleans," and insert the following, to wit:—"The 1st District shall be composed of the Parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Municipality No. 3, and all the Parishes of Orleans, except the 2d Municipality."

On the adoption of said amendment, Mr. Wadsworth called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared, that, Messrs. Baylies, Beckham, Blanchard, Brewer, Chitz, Coffee, Convillion, Farmer, Fortson, Guilbeau, Howell, King, McRae, Morgan, Newport, O'Brian, Ratliff, Robertson, Wadsworth and Wilson, had voted in the affirmative—20 yeas, and that Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Briant, Bienvenu, Bordelon, Brashear, Bron, Claiborne, Clark, Culbertson, Delassus, Edwards, Foley, Gaudet, Guidry, Heath, Hunt, McNeil, Musson, Nicholls, Ogden, Orr, Perkins, Phelps, Rodgers, Taylor, Stille, R. G. Thibodeaux, Voorhies, Walker and Winchester, had voted in the negative—32 nays.

Consequently said amendment was rejected.

On motion, the house adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FRIDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1843.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

On motion, leave of absence for a few days was granted to Mr. Broussard.

Mr. Philips laid before the House the memorial of A. C. Headon, praying for some relief.

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

Mr. Walker laid before the House the memorial of sundry citizens of the Parish of East Feliciana, praying that the privilege of keeping a ferry granted to Elisha Collins, be repealed and given to Jacob Baccar.

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

Mr. Stille laid before the House the memorial of sundry citizens of the Red River districts relative to the obstructions in the navigation of said river.

On motion, said petition was referred to the committee appointed to examine into the Red river navigation.

Mr. Philips having voted yesterday in the majority, on the amendment offered by Mr. Wadsworth to the first paragraph of the first section of the bill entitled:

An act to divide the State into Congressional districts, moved to reconsider his vote; and that on having prevailed.

Said amendment was taken up, and on motion, the discussion of the same was postponed until the orders of the day will be taken up on this day.

Mr. Benjamin offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Unfinished Business, to whom was referred the memorial of sundry merchants and shipmasters of New Orleans, relating to the pilot laws, be authorised to send for persons and papers, and to examine under oath such persons as they may deem it necessary so to examine, in order to elicit correct information on the subject matter of said memorial.

On motion, leave of absence, on account of illness, was granted to Mr. Garrigues.

Mr. Benjamin laid before the House the memorial, of Geo. W. Coffin & Co., praying for certain relief.

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

Mr. Musson offered the following resolution as a standing rule of the House:

Resolved, That the standing rules of this House be so amended, that from and after this day no member shall be permitted to speak longer than fifteen minutes each time, and then but twice on the same subject.—This rule to continue in force until the end of the present session, unless over-ruled by two thirds of the members present in particular cases;

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

Mr. Brashear offered the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the Treasurer of State be authorised and instructed to pay over to the order of the Treasurer of the School Fund of Caddo, any money due the Parish aforesaid, up to the date of the law passed March 29th, 1842, relative to the retrenchment of the expenses of the State of Louisiana;

Which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Briant offered the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House, &c., That the Civil Engineer of the State of Louisiana be required to conform himself, without the least possible delay, to the dispositions of a resolution approved 16th March, 1842, instructing the Board of Public Works for other objects charged with the superintendence of Internal Improvements to remove the obstructions in the navigation in that part of the Bayou Teche extending from Bayou Fuselier to Bayou Courtableau; and moreover, that the said Engineer be authorised to remove all obstructions to the navigation of said Bayou, extending from the bridge of St. Martinville, in the Parish of St. Martin to said Bayou Fuselier;

Which was read for a first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Ratliff, in behalf of a Select Committee to which was referred that part of the Governor's message relative to the giving of an extra compensation to the Attorney General, submitted a written report unfavorable to the same, and prayed to be discharged from any further consideration of said subject.

On motion, said bill was laid on the table subject to the call of the House.

Mr. Boudousquié, in behalf of the Committee on Elections submitted the following report:

The Committee on Elections beg leave to report that they have had before them the credentials of Pierre P. Briant, and that the said gentleman appears to be duly elected representative to this general assembly to represent the Parish of St. Martin.

A. BOUDOUSQUIÉ, Chairman.

On motion, said report was adopted.

The same member in behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the petition signed by Mr. Labranche and others, contesting the election of S. Bron the member elect from the Parish of St. Charles, submitted a written report.

On motion, said report was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next, 1st of February, 1843.

Mr. Claiborne in behalf of the Committee on Public Education submitted the following report:

The Committee on Public Education to whom was referred the petition of O. M. Guennoc, praying that the State should purchase for the use of its Public Schools a number of copies of a certain work containing a new method for the acquisition of the English language, respectfully report: That although they recognise some merit in the work offered for sale by the said Guennoc, they have not been able to satisfy themselves sufficiently of its adaptation to the age and circumstances of those who resort to our Public Schools for instruction, to justify your committee in recommending that the State should incur any expense in acceding to the petition.

The committee beg therefore to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE, Chairman.

On motion, said report was adopted.

Mr. Ratliff agreeably to previous notice, introduced the bill entitled:

An act to license gambling and for other purposes.

Mr. Ogden moved to reject the bill after its first reading. On the adoption of the said motion, Mr. Selby called for the yeas and nays:—when it appeared that Messrs. Allen, Hubert, Baylies, Beckham, Blanchard, Brashear, Edwards, Farmer, Fortson, Hunt, McNeil, McRae, Morgan, Newport, O'Bryan, Ogden, Orr, Perkins, Rodgers, Selby, Taylor, Thibodeaux, of Lafourche, and Walker had voted in the affirmative, 25 yeas; and that Messrs. Benjamin, Briant, Bienvenu, Boudousquié, Bordelon, Brewer, Bron, Chitz, Claiborne, Clark, Convillion, Culbertson, Delassus, Foley, Gaudet, Guilbeau, Howell, Musson, Nicholls, Phelps Ratliff, Stille, Voorhies, Wadsworth and Winchester, had vote in the negative, 26—nays,

Said motion was consequently lost.

On motion, said bill was referred to a Special Committee of five members.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Ratliff, Philips, Wadsworth, Culbertson and Boudousquié on said committee.

Mr. Philips gave notice that he will shortly introduce the bill entitled:

An act to repeal the present laws against duelling in the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Walker gave notice, that he will shortly introduce the bill entitled:

An act further supplementary to the several acts now in force regulating the practice of Medecine and Surgery throughout the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Benjamin agreeably to previous notice introduced a bill entitled:

An act to amend the laws relative to partitions.

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

Mr. Morgan, having obtained the dispensation of the rules, introduced, without previous notice, the bill entitled.

An act to amend an act, entitled An act to retrench the expenses of the State of Louisiana, and to reduce the salaries and emoluments of certain officers; approved 26th March, 1842;

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

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill entitled:

An act to divide the State into Congressional districts,

Which was under discussion, when the House adjourned yesterday.

Mr. Wadsworth's amendment to the first paragraph of the first section, which was rejected on yesterday [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Brashear moved to lay [illegible] the amendment of Mr. Wadsworth [illegible] graph of the first section, which reads [illegible]

"The first District shall be composed of [illegible] of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Municipality No. 3 and all the parish of Orleans except the 2d Municipality.

On the adoption of said motion, Mr. Wadsworth called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs. Allen, Aubert, Benjamin, Briant, Bienvenu, Boudousquié, Bordelon, Brashear, Bron, Clark, Culbertson, Edwards, Foley, Gaudet, Heath, Hunt, McNeil, Musson, Newport, Ogden, Orr, Perkins, Philips, Rodgers, Thibodeaux, of Lafourche, Voorhies, Walker and Winchester had voted in the affirmative—26 yeas, and that

Messrs. Baylies, Beckam, Blanchard, Brewer, Chitz, Coffee, Convillion, Farmer, Fortson, Guilbeau, Howell, King, Ledoux, McRae, Morgan, Nicholls, O'Bryan, Phelps, Prescott, Stille, Taylor, Wadsworth and Wilson had voted in the negative—24 nays.

Said amendment was consequently laid on the table indefinitely.

Mr. Brewer offered the following amendment to the first paragraph of the first section of said bill:

"The first district shall be composed of the parishes of St. Landry, Calcasieu, Natchitoches, Caddo, Claiborne, Ouachita, Union, Carroll, Madison, Concordia, Catahoula, Caldwell, Rapides and Avoyelles;"

When Mr. Hunt moved to lay the same on the table indefinitely.

On the adoption of said motion Mr. Brewer called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs. Allen, Aubert, Benjamin, Briant, Bienvenu, Boudousquié, Bordelon, Brashear, Bron, Clark, Culbertson, Delassus, Edwards, Foley, Gaudet, Heath, Hunt, Ledoux, McNeil, Musson, Nichols, O'Bryan, Ogden, Perkins, Phelps, Ratliff, Rogers, Thibodeaux, of Lafourche, Voorhies, Walker and Winchester had voted in the affirmative—31 yeas, and that

Messrs. Baylies, Beckham, Blanchard, Brewer, Chitz, Coffee, Convillion, Farmer, Fortson, Guilbeau, Howell, King, McRae, Morgan, Newport, Orr, Prescott, Selby, Stille, Taylor, Wadsworth and Wilson had voted in the negative—22 nays.

Said amendment was consequently laid on the table indefinitely.

On motion of Mr. Winchester, the first section of said bill was divided into four separate and distinct sections, to be numbered sections first, second, third and fourth sections of said bill, each section to comprise the number of parishes which shall form each Congressional District respectively—to wit: The first section numbering the parishes composing the first Congressional District, the second section, the parishes composing the second District, the third section, the parishes composing the third District, and the fourth section, the parishes composing the fourth District.

On the adoption of the first section, which reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the State of Louisiana be and is hereby divided into four congressional districts, as follows: viz. The First District shall be composed of Municipality No. 1, Municipality No. 3, and Suburb Tréme of the City of New Orleans;

Mr. Wilson called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs. Allen, Aubert, Benjamin, Briant, Bienvenu, Boudousquié, Bordelon, Brashear, Bron, Clark, Culbertson, Delassus, Edwards, Farmer, Foley, Gaudet, Guilbeau, Heath, Howell, Hunt, Ledoux, McNeil, Musson, Nicholls, Ogden, Orr, Perkins, Philips, Prescott, Ratliff, Robertson, Rodgers, Stille, Taylor, Thibodeaux, of Lafourche, Voorhies, Walker and Winchester had voted in the affirmative—39 yeas. And that Messrs. Baylies, Beckham, Blanchard, Brewer, Chitz, Coffee, Convillion, Fortson, King, McRae, Morgan, Newport, O'Bryan, Selby, Wadsworth and Wilson had voted in the negative—16 nays.

Said section was consequently adopted.

During the discussion of the second section of said bill, which reads thus;

Section 2d. Be it further, &c., That the Second District shall be composed of Municipality No. 2 of New-Orleans and of the Parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche Interior and Terrebonne.

Mr. Brewer moved to amend the same by striking out the following Parishes: "St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James and Ascension," and inserting the following in lieu thereof "the Parishes of Lafayette, St. Mary and St. Martin."

On the adoption of said amendment, Mr. Boudousquié called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs. Blekham, Blanchard, Brewer, Chitz, Convillion, Farmer, Fortson, Guilbeau, King, McRae, Morgan, Newport, Orr, Selby, Taylor and Wilson had voted in the affirmative—16 yeas. And that Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Briant, Bienvenu, Boudousquié, Bordelon, Brashear, Bron, Clark, Coffee, Culbertson, Delassus, Edwards, Foley, Gaudet, Heath, Hunt, Ledoux, McNeil, Musson, Nichols, O'Bryan, Ogden, Perkins, Phelps, Ratliff, Robertson, Rodgers, Stille, Thibodeaux of Lafourche, Voorhies, Wadsworth, Walker and Winchester had voted in the negative—34 nays.

Said amendment was consequently rejected.

Mr. Hunt moved for the adoption of the 2d Section.

On the adoption of said motion, Mr. Baylies called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Briant, Bienvenu, Boudousquié, Bordelon, Brashear, Bron, Clark, Culbertson, Delassus, Edwards, Farmer, Foley, Gaudet, Heath, Howell, Hunt, Ledoux, McNeil, Musson, Nicholls, Newport, Ogden, Perkins, Phelps, Ratliff, Robertson, Rodgers, Stille, Taylor, Thibodeaux of Lafourche, Voorhies, Walker and Winchester, had voted in the affirmative—35 yeas; and that Messrs. Baylies, Bickham, Blanchard, Brewer, Chitz, Coffee, Convillion, Fortson, Guilbeau, King, McRae, Morgan, O'Bryan, Orr, Philips, Selby Wadsworth and Wilson, had voted in the negative—18 nays.

Said Section was consequently adopted.

On motion the house adjourned till Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

MONDAY, 30th JANUARY 1843.

The house met agreeably to adjournment.

On motion, leave of absence for a few days was granted to Messrs. Walker, Perkins and Thibodeaux of Terrebonne.

Mr. Wadsworth, in behalf of the Joint Committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of Alexander Mouton, Governor elect of the State of Louisiana, having reported that said committee had discharged the duties imposed upon them.

On motion, the clerk was directed to inform the Senate, that the house was now ready to receive their body in the Hall of their Sittings, to assist at the inauguration of the Governor elect.

The Senate, being announced, entered the Hall of Representatives.

Mr. Alexander Mouton, the Governor elect, accompanied by the Committee of arrangements, [illegible] took the oath of office, and delivered the following address:—

(*For Message, see sitting of Senate, 30th January.*)

The Senate then withdrew to the Hall of their sittings.

On motion, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock a. m.

SALE BY THE REGISTER OF WILLS.
Succession of John Lautour.

MONDAY, thirteenth February, 1843 at one o'clock P. M., at the City Exchange, fronting on St. Louis st. between Chartres and Royal streets, by virtue of and in obedience to an order rendered by the Honorable Court of Probates, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, dated 6th January, 1843, will be sold for account of the succession of the late John Lautour deceased, the following described lot of ground and slave, viz:—

A lot of ground situated in the faubourg Marigny, below this city, and in the square comprised within Amour, Champs Elysées, Craps and Moreau streets designated by the number five on a plan dated 4th July 1836, deposited as plan No. 17 in the book of plans of Theodore Tureaud, notary public in this city, which said lot measures in American measure, forty [illegible] three inches and half an inch front on said Amour street, by one hundred and twelve feet [illegible].

The services of the slave [illegible], aged about thirty-six years, from the day of sale to the 31st December, 1843.

Terms of sale. The lot of ground, one half cash, and the balance at six and twelve months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, secured by mortgage, and in case of non-payment at maturity, to bear ten per cent interest per annum until final payment. The services of the slave, cash.

j23 W F C DUPLESSIS, Register of Wills.

N B—The act of sale at the expense of the purchasers before W. Christy, notary public.

SALE BY THE REGISTER OF WILLS.
Succession of Jean Pierre Jacques Berly, alias Stanislas Berly.

SATURDAY, eighteenth February, 1843, at one o'clock, P.M., at the City Exchange, fronting on St. Louis street between Chartres and Royal streets, by virtue of and in obedience to an order rendered by the Honorable Court of Probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, dated 21st September, 1841, will be sold for account of the succession of the late Jean Pierre Jacques Berly, alias Stanislas Berly, deceased, the following named slave to wit:

PRINCE, negro man, aged about thirty-nine years.

Terms of sale—One fourth cash, and the balance at six months credit, for an approved endorsed note, secured by special mortgage on the slave sold; said note in case of non-payment at maturity, to bear ten per cent interest per annum until final payment.

W F C DUPLESSIS, Register of Wills.

N B—The act of sale at the expense of the purchaser before Louis T Caire, Esq., notary public. j13—1842.

SALE BY THE REGISTER OF WILLS.
Succession of Peter Lawrie Sloane.

FRIDAY, the tenth February, 1843, at one o'clock p. m. at the City Exchange, fronting on St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, by virtue of and in obedience to two orders rendered by the honorable Court of Probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, dated 8th November, 1842, and 6th January, 1843, will be sold for account of the succession of the late Peter Lawrie Sloane, deceased, the following described lots of ground and slaves, viz:

A certain lot of ground, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the square bounded by Gravier, Baronne, Union and Carondelet streets, in the suburb St. Mary, above this city, and designated by the number fifteen, on a certain plan drawn by Louis Bringier, surveyor general, under date of the 21th December, 1835, and deposited in the office of R B Cense, late notary; said lot measures forty two feet three inches front on said Grevier street; one hundred feet in depth on the line dividing it from lot number fourteen, one hundred and three feet two inches and two lines in depth on the opposite side line, and twenty-six feet one inch in width in the rear, American measure.

A certain lot of ground, situate in this city, in the square bounded by Burgundy, Canal, Dauphine, and Customhouse streets and designated by number one, on [illegible]

[illegible]

A lot of ground situate [illegible] fronting on Rampart street [illegible] No. 237 [illegible] measure, together with a [illegible] house, kitchen [illegible] buildings and dependencies [illegible] shares of the Citizens' Bank.

Henriette, negress, aged [illegible], washer and ironer.

Modeste, negress, aged 40 years, cook, sickly.

Five shares of the Orleans Insurance Company, of $1,000 each.

Terms of sale—For the landed property and Citizens' Bank stock the purchaser will assume the payment of a sum of $4,121 due to the said Bank, and payable on the 1st May, 1843, and the balance of the purchase price payable one fifth cash and the balance at six and twelve months.—The negress Henriette, one fifth cash, and the balance at six months. The negress Modeste, and the shares of the Orleans Insurance Company, cash. The whole for notes satisfactorily endorsed, secured by mortgage until final payment, and in case of non payment at maturity, said notes will bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum [illegible] purchasers to [illegible] the payment of any [illegible].

W F C DUPLESSIS, Register of Wills.

N B. The act of sale at the expense of the purchaser, before Charles Boudousquié, Esq., notary public. [illegible]

SALE BY THE REGISTER OF WILLS.
Succession of Mrs. Widow Joseph Tricou.

SATURDAY, eleventh February, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Rampart street, No. 237, by virtue of and in obedience to an order rendered by the honorable Court of Probates, in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, dated 23d January, 1843, will be sold for the account of the succession of the late Mrs. Widow Joseph Tricou, deceased:

The moveable effects belonging to said succession, and consisting of furniture, silver ware, &c.

Terms, cash. W F C DUPLESSIS,
f31 Register of Wills.

SALE BY THE REGISTER OF WILLS.
Succession of Madame Louise Marie Cousin, deceased wife of François I. Grandchamps.

FRIDAY, 24th February, 1843, at one o'clock, P. M., at the City Exchange, on St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, by virtue of an order rendered by the honorable Court of Probates, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, dated [illegible] November, 1842, will be sold for account of the community which existed between Mrs. [illegible] Louise Marie Cousin, deceased wife of François I Grandchamps and the said François I Grandchamps her husband, in order to effect a partition of the said property, slaves, and stocks hereinafter described, viz:

LANDED PROPERTY.

One lot of ground situated in this city, at the corner of Royal and St Louis streets, measuring forty feet six inches front on Royal street, by a depth of seventy eight feet, and [illegible] on St Louis street, together with the buildings and other improvements on said lot, without exception.

A lot of ground situated in this city measuring twenty-six feet front on Esplanade street, by [illegible] feet [illegible] inches deep, and twenty [illegible] feet seven inches in the rear, this lot has a right to a common passage of fourteen feet, extending from said lot on Craps street, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon existing, without exception.

The undivided half of four lots of ground situated in the faubourg Washington, district Clouet, in this parish, designated by the numbers twelve, seventeen, twenty-one, and twenty-two, on a plan drawn by Trastour, surveyor, and annexed to an act passed before Theodore Seghers, dated the 11th March, 1835.

The lot No twelve, measures thirty-four feet eight inches front on Casacalvo street, between Louisa and Clouet streets by one hundred and fifty-nine feet nine inches deep, together with the undivided half of a wooden kitchen existing on said lot.

The lot No seventeen, measures thirty one feet two inches front on Casacalvo street, between Louisa and Clouet streets, by one hundred and fifty-nine feet ten inches and one fourth deep, together with the undivided half of a wooden kitchen existing on said lot.

Lot No. twenty-one measures thirty-one feet two inches front on Clara street, between Clouet and Louisa streets, by one hundred and fifty-nine feet ten inches and one fourth deep, together with the undivided half of a wooden kitchen existing on said lot.

And lot No twenty-two measures thirty-one feet two inches front on Clara street, between Clouet street and Louisa street, by one hundred and fifty-nine feet ten inches and one fourth deep; together with the undivided half of a wooden kitchen existing on said lot.

The undivided half of a lot of ground, situated at Lewisburg, on the other side of the Lake Pontchartrain, Parish of St Tammany, in this State, together with the undivided half of the buildings, moveable effects and utensils on said property, and the undivided half of a slave named JEAN PIERRE, of about forty-seven years, living on said property.

SLAVES.

JULES, a mulatto boy, aged about twenty-two years, house servant.

SALLY, negro woman, of about seventeen years, house-servant.

JULIE, negro woman, of about forty-five years, cook.

ECELINA, negro woman, of about twenty-seven years, cook, with her two children, Henriette of ten years, and Joseph, of one year.

STOCKS.

One hundred shares of the capital stock of the Improvement and Banking Company. Fifty shares of the capital stock of the Louisiana State Bank, on which sixty dollars per share have been paid.

Twenty shares of the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of this city.

Twenty-four shares in the capital stock of the Merchant's Insurance Company, on which thirty dollars per share have been paid.

Terms of sale. The landed property, one fifth cash, and the balance at one and two years credit: the slaves, one fifth cash, and the balance at six, twelve, and eighteen months credit; the whole for approved endorsed notes, bearing mortgage, divided into shares to suit the parties, and to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum in case of non payment at maturity, until final payment. The stocks cash.

W F C DUPLESSIS, Register of Wills.

N. B. The acts of sale at the expense of the purchasers, before Amedee Ducatel, Esq Not. Pub. j23-2t

GOODS FOR THE MEXICAN MARKET.—Bales of Britannias, drills, in store and for sale by
13—1w WM PREHN, 50 Customhouse st

SALE BY THE REGISTER OF WILLS.
Succession of Jean Gravier.

SATURDAY, eleventh February, 1843, at [illegible] P. M., at the City Exchange, fronting on St. Louis st. between Chartres and Royal streets [illegible] order rendered by the Court of Probates in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, dated [illegible] will be sold for account of the succession of Jean Gravier, deceased, the following described ground—viz:

A certain lot of ground situate [illegible] Mary [illegible] designated [illegible] plan drawn by Louis H. Pilié, on the 11th [illegible] and deposited as plan No 17 in the [illegible]

[illegible]

Another lot of ground situate in the same square and designated by the No. [illegible] and lot measuring twenty-six feet front [illegible] twenty-six feet in width in the rear, [illegible] hundred and twenty-seven feet four [illegible] adjoining lot No. one, and of one hundred [illegible] seven feet three inches and one line on the [illegible] lot No. three.

Another lot of ground situate in the same [illegible] and square, and designated by the No. [illegible] plan; said lot measuring twenty-six feet front [illegible] street, twenty-six feet in width in the rear, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-seven feet three inches and one line on the side adjoining lot No. two, and one hundred and twenty-seven feet two inches and three lines on the side adjoining lot No. four.

Another lot of ground situate in the same faubourg and square, and designated by the No. four on the same plan, measuring twenty-six feet front on St. Paul street, twenty-six feet in width in the rear, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-seven feet two inches and three lines on the side adjoining lot No. three, and of one hundred and twenty-seven feet one inch and four lines on the side adjoining lot No. five.

Another lot of ground situate in the same faubourg and square, and designated by the No. five on the same plan, measuring twenty-six feet front on St. P[aul street], twenty-six feet in width in the rear, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-seven feet one inch and [illegible] on the side adjoining lot No. four, and of [illegible] and twenty-seven feet and six lines on the side adjoining lot No. six.

Another lot of ground situate in the same faubourg and square, and designated by the No. [illegible] plan, measuring twenty-six feet front on St. P[aul street], twenty-six feet in width in the rear, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-seven feet and six lines [illegible] adjoining lot No. five, and of one hundred [illegible] seven feet on the side adjoining lot No. seven.

Another lot of ground situate in the same [illegible] and square, and designated by No. seven on [illegible] plan, measuring twenty-six feet front on St. P[aul], twenty-six feet in width in the rear, by [illegible] hundred and twenty-seven feet on the side adjoining lot No. six, and of one hundred and twenty-six feet [illegible] inches and one line, on the side adjoining lot No. [eight].

Another lot of ground situate in the same [illegible] and square, and designated by the No. eight on [the same] plan, measuring twenty-six feet front on St. P[aul], twenty six-feet in width in the rear, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-six feet, eleven inches [illegible] the side adjoining lot No. seven, and of one hundred and twenty-six feet ten inches and three lines, adjoining lot No. nine.

Another lot of ground, situate in the same [illegible] and square, and designated by the No. nine [illegible] plan, measuring twenty-six feet front on [St. Paul], twenty-six feet in width in the rear, by a [illegible] hundred and twenty-six feet ten inches [illegible] on the side adjoining lot No. eight, and [illegible] and twenty-six feet nine inches [illegible] side adjoining lot No. ten.

Another lot of ground, situate in the same [illegible] and square, [illegible] designated by the No. ten [illegible] plan, [illegible] twenty-six feet front on St. P[aul], twenty-six feet in width in the rear, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-six feet nine inches and [illegible] on the side adjoining lot No. nine, and of one hundred and twenty-six feet eight inches and six lines, adjoining lot No. eleven.

Another lot of ground, situate in the same [illegible] and square, and designated by the No. eleven [illegible] plan, measuring twenty-six feet front on St. P[aul], twenty-six feet in width in the rear, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-six feet eight inches [illegible] on the side adjoining lot No. ten, and of one hundred and twenty-six feet eight inches and [illegible] lines on the side adjoining lot No. twelve.

Another lot of ground, situate in the same [illegible] and square, and designated by the No. twelve [illegible] said plan, measuring twenty-six feet front [illegible] street, twenty-six feet in width in the rear, [illegible] one hundred and twenty-six feet eight [illegible] side adjoining lot No. eleven, and of one [illegible] twenty-six feet seven inches and two lines [illegible] adjoining lot No. thirteen.

Another lot of ground situate in the same [illegible] and square, and designated by the No. thirteen [illegible] twenty-six feet front on St. Paul [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in notes satisfactorily [illegible] and the purchasers having the privilege to pay [illegible] on a discount of ten per cent a year.

W F C DU[PLESSIS], Register of W[ills].

j23-1114 2t

N B—The acts of sale at the expense of the purchasers, before Felix Grima, Esq. notary public.

SALE BY THE REGISTER OF WILLS.
Succession of Widow Charles Hardy de Boisblanc.

SATURDAY, eleventh February, 1843, at one o'clock P. M. at the City Exchange, fronting on St. Louis between Chartres and Royal sts., by virtue of and in obedience to an order rendered by the honorable Court of Probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, dated 12th September, 1842, will be sold for account of the succession of Widow Charles Hardy de Boisblanc, deceased, and in order to effect a partition among her heirs, the following named slave, to wit:

Mathilde, griffone, aged about thirty years, good cook, washer and ironer.

Terms of sale—One-fourth cash, and the balance at six, twelve and eighteen months, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, divided to suit the heirs, with special mortgage until final payment, and to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, in case of non payment at maturity, until final payment.

j23 W F C DUPLESSIS, Register of Wills.

N. B. The act of sale at the expense of the purchaser before Lewis T Caire, Esq. notary public.

Miss Margaret Walker vs. Catherine McF[illegible], wife of [illegible] C. McDarmet, and her husband [illegible]; Bridget Mullawny vs. The Same.

BY virtue of two writs of fi. fa. to me directed [by the] Hon. O P Jackson, associate judge of the [illegible] New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, [illegible] February, 1843, at noon, in the Rotunda of the [Ex]change, St. Louis street, between Chartres [and Royal] streets, the following described property, [to wit:]

1st. A certain lot of ground designated [illegible] square No. 46, bounded by Conti, [illegible] Iberville streets, according to a plan [illegible] deposited in the offices [illegible] notary, measuring [illegible] feet front on Conti street by [illegible] parallel lines.

2d. The [illegible] part next to Claiborne street [illegible] designated by the No. 2 in same square, [illegible] front on Conti street by [illegible] feet [illegible] together with a two story frame house [illegible] [illegible] said lots.

This being the second and last auction the said property will be sold to the last and highest bidder [illegible] whatever it will bring at twelve months credit [illegible] buyer furnishing his bond with sufficient security [illegible] ten per cent interest, with special mortgage [illegible] payment.

[illegible] C. CLAIBORNE, [Sheriff].

WM CHARLES C[LAIBORNE] vs. [illegible] BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the Hon. [illegible] W Canonge, [illegible] Court of New Orleans, I shall expose [at public sale on the] 17th February, 1843, at noon, in the [Rotunda of the City] Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres [and Royal] streets—

A certain lot of ground situate [illegible] fronting 31 feet 9 inches front on St. [illegible] Ursulines and St Philippe streets, by 134 feet [illegible] measure) together with all the buildings [and improvements] thereon.

Seized in the above case.

This being the second and last auction the [said property] will be sold to the last and highest bidder [illegible] will bring at twelve months credit, the purchaser [furnish]ing his bond with sufficient security, bearing [illegible] interest, with special mortgage until final payment.

f2 C. CLAIBORNE, City Sheriff.

Succession of Mrs. Louis Ferrand [illegible]

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates— [Notice is] hereby given to the creditors of this [succession and all] other persons herein interested to show cause [within ten] days from the present notification, [illegible] why the account presented by Louis F[errand] [illegible] and A D Delacroix [illegible] and the latter as dative testamentary executor [illegible] Louis Ferrand [illegible] should not be [homologated and] approved, and the funds distributed [in accordance] therewith. By order of the Court.

f30 W F C DUPLESSIS, Register of W[ills].

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Orleans—Court of Probates—Succession of John Cronin.

Whereas Patrick Ward, Curator of [the succession of John] Cronin deceased, has filed into Court an [account] dation of the said succession. Notice is [hereby given to] all persons interested to show cause [within ten days] the said account should not be approved [and homologated] and the funds in the hands of the curator [distributed ac]cordingly.

j27 31 f4 10 [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First [Judicial District] Court [of the Parish] and City of New Orleans—Present [the Honorable] Charles Maurian, Judge. No. 24,237. [illegible] vs. his Creditors.—Let all persons [interested show] cause within ten days from and after [the publication] of this order, why the [illegible] cause should not be homologated [illegible] accordance therewith, and the [illegible] further responsibility.—By order of the Court.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, January 27, [1843].

f4 to 10th LOUIS R. COURT[illegible]

IN STORE and for sale by the subscriber— wine, St Julien, Talence and Haut Brion [illegible] Haut Talence, 20 do white Barsac and Sauterne [illegible] 100 do, St Estephe, Chateau Margaux [illegible] La Mission, 320 do white Sauterne, [illegible] 200 do assorted cordials, [illegible] 3d and 4th proof cognac; 1500 baskets [illegible] 50 hhds vinegar; 40 boxes [illegible] Curaçao; 10 do Maraschino; [illegible] forty 650 box sardines; 10 bxs and bbls [illegible] 100 do preserved [illegible] ground truffles; [illegible] 100,000 [illegible] corks [illegible] 15,000) [illegible] tallow [illegible] 60 baskets empty bottles.

j11 AUGUSTE MOLLIE[RE]