The New-Orleans Bee.

No 232: VOL V—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1844. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO [illegible]

Steam Packets.

FOR ST. LOUIS—The splendid passenger steamer ALEXANDER SCOTT, Capt. John C. Swon, is receiving freight, and will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite Poydras street, or to J R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras

PACKET SULTANA. FOR MILLIKEN'S BEND, VICKSBURG, GRAND GULF, RODNEY AND NATCHEZ—The regular packet steamer, H. Pease, master, will be in port early this morning, ready to receive freight, and will positively leave Canal street wharf on Monday morning, the 29th inst, at 10 o'clock, punctually. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to L V HUBBARD & Co, 95 Tchoupitoulas

Passenger steamer GOVERNOR OF LIBERTY, for St Louis.—This fine, light draught and fast running steamboat, Capt G B Pierce, is now receiving freight and will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Saturday the 27th inst, at 4 o'clock P M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras st

Passenger steamer CAPTAIN, for Saint Louis.—This splendid and fast running steamboat, Capt Robt S Freeland, is now receiving freight and will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Monday the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, or to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras st

FOR MEMPHIS AND RANDOLPH—with despatch.—The regular packet steamboat LOUISIANA, A W Tufts master, is daily expected to arrive and will have immediate despatch for the above and intermediate landings. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board at Canal street wharf, or to L V HUBBARD & Co, 95 Tchoupitoulas

Passenger Packet Steamer MISSOURI MAIL, M. Littleton, Master. [Prepared with Evans' Safety Guards to prevent explosion.] This fine new boat, for the accommodation of planters below Donaldsonville on the Bayou Lafourche, will extend her trips to Thibodeaux, leaving New Orleans, as usual, on every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Thibodeaux every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A M, and Donaldsonville on her usual days, as heretofore, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock A M.

Feeling confident such a packet is wanted in this trade for the speedy conveyance of passengers the proprietor will remain in the trade during the summer, and (if encouraged) will build a small light boat to run in conjunction with the Mail to Donaldsonville, and will pledge himself (if supported) to carry freight and passengers at the most liberal prices during the whole year.

Hoping such inducements will be favorably noticed by the planters and public in general, the proprietor will abide the future success of his boat by untiring exertions to please and accommodate in all cases. For particulars, apply to BEAUD & LANDRY, New Orleans, MOLAIR & GAUDIN, Donaldsonville, M DAUNIS, Thibodeaux.

NOTICE. REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS, BALIZE, and intermediate. The fine steamer FAME, Jourdain Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will recommence her regular trips as formerly. The Fame will sail from New Orleans every Wednesday at 9 o'clock a. m.; and from Balize every Friday, at 7 a. m., and arrive at New-Orleans on Saturday. Captain Jourdain requests passengers and merchants sending freight, to have their goods on board in time, as the boat will positively leave at the hour fixed.

Captain Jourdain hopes that merchants and planters will favor him with a continuance of their patronage.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to JACQUES LAROBE, Agent, 71 Old Levee.

P. S. Captain Jourdain Martin, having sold one half of steamer Fame, to Mr. Jacques Larobe, informs the public that they will spare no exertions to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boat will resume its regular trips.

U. STATES MAIL STEAMER BRILLIANT. WEEKLY PACKET FOR THE COAST. Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Waterloo, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee and Tunica.

Capt. J. Mass having made arrangements with the Company to carry the Mail on Sunday, the splendid double engine steamer BRILLIANT, will hereafter leave New Orleans every Wednesday at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Bayou Sara every Saturday, at 12 o'clock, and arrive at New Orleans early next morning. The rates of passage, &c. to be the same as charged by all good packets running the coast. For freight or passage apply on board or to W H AVERY, 85 Gravier st

SAMUEL TOBY, Commission Merchant, New York.

ADVANCES made on consignments of Cotton, Sugar and other produce to my friends in New York, Boston and Baltimore. WM MURE, 39 Camp st

ADVANCES made on cotton and other produce to my friends in Havre and Antwerp. WM MURE, 39 Camp st

ADVANCES made on cotton, tobacco, &c. to my friends in Liverpool and London. WM MURE, 39 Camp st

REYNAUD & FALLON have removed to No. 34 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite the National Hotel.

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.—Liberal cash advances will be made by the subscribers on shipments of produce to our friends, Messrs. Howes, Godfrey & Robinson, New York, or Joseph Grinnell, Boston. PRICE & FARROT, 20 Poydras

EMILE JOHNS, Commission Merchant and importer of West India Produce. COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SEGARS. Also—A superior assortment of choice wines—Rhenish, Moselle, Champagne, Claret, French white wines, &c. &c. at No. 38 Gravier st.

TOBACCO—66 hhds Virginia chewing tobacco for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis

VINEGAR—50 bbls French white wine vinegar for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis

FLOUR—Some more favorite brands for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

LARD—100 kegs for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

BACON HAMS—6 casks new for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

PORK—Mess, M O and prime, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

DRIED BEEF—4 bbls new, for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras

CHEESE—100 boxes Goshen for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras

LINSEED OIL—10 bbls for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras

HAMS—25 bbls canvassed, for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras

LEMONS—Fresh Cicily Lemons, new crop, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st

LILAC wine, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st

BLANKETS—3 point Gran de blankets, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

CLARET WINE—50 casks Bordeaux claret, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

PADDING—3 bales padding, black and white, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st

CHEESE—20 Gruyere cheese, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st

CORKS—3 bales corks, beer, cider and wine, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st

BUTTER—60 kegs Goshen in store and for sale by T TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp st

DRIED APPLES—50 bbls in store and for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

VENISON—a few hams for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

HAMILTON STRIPES—20 bales in store, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier st

BEANS—50 bbls red beans, just received, for sale by WM J BRYAN & Co, 20 Commerce

CORKS—31 half bales velvet bottle corks for sale by A GORDON, WYLIE & Co, 42 Bienville

LEAF LARD—70 bbls prime for sale at D DIETRICH & Co, 141 Magazine

FLOUR—400 bbls in fine order, landing and for sale by WM J BRYAN & Co, 20 Commerce

CHEESE—30 boxes Pine Apple, in store, for sale by WM J BRYAN & Co, 20 Commerce

LOWELL COTTONADES—20 cases, in store, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier st

HAVANA PRESERVES—in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—Havana leaf tobacco, in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—30 bbls in store and for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee.

FLOUR—100 drums fresh Smyrna, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

WHITE BEANS—10 bbls in store and for sale by DIETRICH & Co, 141 Magazine st

MACKEREL, No 3—60 bbls in store and for sale PETERS & MILLARD

COFFEE—Havana green Coffee in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

DUNSTABLE HATS—50 cases fashionable and broad brims for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

WOOL HATS—20 cases black, white, and for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

CLOCKS—[illegible] wooden clocks in store, for sale by FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

VARNISH—6 bbls superior copal varnish in store for sale by FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

BASKETS—[illegible] baskets, extra heavy, for sale by FRET & MORTON, 17 Chartres st

WHISKEY—300 bbls rectified now landing and for sale by DIETRICH & Co, 141 Magazine st

RED WINE—300 boxes different brands for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

EMPTY BOTTLES—50 baskets for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

OLIVES—100 boxes for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

CORDIALS—[illegible] for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

SWISS ABSYNTHE—50 boxes for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

VERMOUTH—100 boxes for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

MARASCHINO & CURACOA—100 boxes for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

ASSORTED CORDIALS—100 boxes for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

SALAD OIL—100 boxes and half boxes for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

CHAMPAGNE WINE, superior brand—100 baskets for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

ALE—[illegible] English ale for sale by R & J P WHITNEY & Co, 72 Camp

WHISKEY—[illegible] Scotch whiskey, very superior, for sale by R & J P WHITNEY & Co, 72 Camp

CANDLES—50 boxes No 1 mould, for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras

LARD—[illegible] for sale by A T BURNLEY & Co, 94 Magazine

BRANDY—Cognac for sale by O H MISSEGAES, 24 Old Levee

HAVANA COFFEE AND SUGAR—For sale by O H MISSEGAES, 24 Old Levee

TOBACCO—Cuba and Havana tobacco for sale by O H MISSEGAES, 24 Old Levee

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—50 bbls, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee st

RAISINS—[illegible] boxes bunch raisins for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

LEMONS—[illegible] landing ex rotir Creole and for sale JOS PRATS, 17 Toulouse st

COFFEE—[illegible] bags green Havana coffee in store and for sale by JOS PRATS, 17 Toulouse st

[illegible]—For sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 69 Bienville

[illegible] SCHMIDT & Co, 69 Bienville

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1844.

☞ Five back mails came to hand yesterday—four are yet due to-day. The proper mail was almost a total failure.

MR. RIVES' LETTER.

This document, defining the position of the writer, was received by yesterday's mail. Mr. Rives has come out strongly and boldly in favor of Mr. Clay, and the letter in question presents the reasons that induced him to take that step. He contends that neutrality in the approaching canvass would be inglorious if not treasonable. He argues that the indications at Washington, since the assembling of Congress are, that the Democratic Convention will have nothing to do but to register the edict of caucuses and party managers—in which contingency he thus speaks of the line of action to be pursued by his friends:

"In the approaching Presidential contest, then, we ought not and cannot be neutral, and if, as every thing now indicates is to be the case, that contest shall be between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay, I have as little hesitation in saying that there is but one line of action by which we can acquit ourselves of the full measure of our duty to the country—and that is, waiving all minor considerations, to give a manly and determined support to Mr. Clay in preference to Mr. Van Buren. For myself, I can conceive of no greater calamity to the nation, or deeper discredit to the cause and very name of popular government, than the re-election of Mr. Van Buren would be, after the signal and overwhelming majority by which he was so recently deposed from power, upon the fullest canvass of his measures, policy and conduct."

He contends that the re-election of Van Buren would inflict a deep wound upon the Republican cause. It would be a spectacle of levity and instability as to render popular government a by-word and taunt. That the people would pronounce a flagrant sentence of stultification against themselves, by taking back the solemn verdict of condemnation against him and his administration, passed in 1840.

Mr. Rives comments upon the means by which Mr. Van Buren is to be again brought forth as the anticipated candidate of the democratic party. He contends that his nomination will have been consummated by "the secret and invisible agency of self-constituted conclaves and caucuses, controlled, with absolute sway, by a few bold and adroit political managers." He says that it is high time all honorable and patriotic men should overthrow for ever the tyranny of the *old machinery*, put in use to foist the spoils' candidate, upon an unwilling people. A machinery by which a "sordid party oligarchy" contrives to make offices of public trust the plunder of political warfare.

He then notices the objects to be achieved in the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency in the following strains:

"And what are the wise and benignant measures of administrative policy which are promised us as the fruits of Mr. Van Buren's restoration? A return to the glories and blessings of the Sub-Treasury system—a renewed war against the currency, commerce, and business of the country! Just at the moment when, by the mere fact of the withdrawal of the hostility of the Government, and that *vis medicatrix naturæ* which is inherent in the energies of a free, enterprising and industrious people, all the business pursuits of the nation are regaining their prosperity and activity, and the currency and exchanges of the country are finding their proper and natural level, every thing is again to be thrown into confusion, and we are to be re-plunged into a chaos of wild and pernicious experiments, simply to signalize a remorseless party triumph, in the consummation of a measure openly at war with every great practical interest of the community. And to this must be added, by a natural and necessary connexion, all that long train of congenial abuses which so ingloriously illustrated the era of Mr. Van Buren's former administration—unlimited claims for extending Executive power and Presidential patronage—profuse and profligate expenditures of public money—the impunity and protection of faithless public officers, purchased by the merit of their party services—a new brood of defaulters, of the Hoyts and the Harrises, a race, the entire disappearance of which, since 1840, is one of the proudest proofs of the justice and necessity of the change, then decreed by the voice of the people. But it were vain to attempt an enumeration of the teeming evils that would be inseparable from the restoration of Mr. Van Buren's political system, which, instead of regarding government as a high and holy trust for the good of the country, sees in it nothing but a *fob* to be administered for the benefit of a *party*, of which the President is the head and *grand almoner*."

He then proceeds to notice the opinions of the two candidates in respect to the tariff and other questions. After remarking upon Mr. Van Buren's support of the "bill of abominations" in 1828, which was carried by his vote and those of his friends, he says:

"It is no want of charity, then, but the result of the most candid and deliberate consideration, when I express the decided opinion, that Mr. Clay is far more to be relied upon for a practical adjustment of this delicate and complex subject, on terms just and satisfactory to all sections of the Union, (harmonizing their various interests by the golden rule of moderation, which is the only pledge of permanence and stability in any arrangement that may be made,) than Mr. Van Buren."

Mr. Rives proceeds to discuss other principles. He would prefer a National Institution of Finance properly guarded by jealous restrictions and subject to vigilent public supervision and control than the Sub-Treasury.

He then proceeds to try the candidates of the two parties upon the principles of the republican party, and contends that Mr. Clay is far the better republican of the two. He continues:

"In that great array and struggle of the two parties of the country, (among the most memorable in our history,) which grew out of the controversy and war with England in 1812, where was Mr. Clay and where was Mr. Van Buren? Mr. Clay gallantly leading the republican hosts in the House of Representatives, and sustaining the administration of Mr. Madison with all the energies of his patriotism and eloquence—Mr. Van Buren uniting with the federalists to depose that illustrious man from power and to supplant his administration! Try them again by that standard when Mr. Van Buren himself, in a most elaborate speech delivered in the Senate of the U. S. in 1826, declared to be the true and legitimate distinction between the federal and republican parties,—the one seeking to *extend*, the other to *restrain*, executive power. The public have not forgotten the various schemes so sedulously devised or countenanced by Mr. Van Buren during the whole period of his administration, and fully exposed at the time, to augment executive patronage, discretion and power; and nothing, surely, has more eminently distinguished the career of Mr. Clay than his constant and persevering efforts to restrain, and to provide new dikes and securities against the enlargement or abusive exercise of the powers of that department of the government."

Mr. Rives concludes his letter by pointing to the probable or possible difficulties that may arise in the settlement of the Oregon or other great questions, and appealing to the records to show that Mr. Clay is the man whose endowments and capacity qualifies him for any crisis.

Mr Trenard, owner of one of the copper mines situated in the environs of Santiago de Cuba, and who is about forming a company for its exploration, is at present in our city. His object is to dispose of that portion of stock which was not taken in the Island of Cuba, and will make arrangement for the transportation of the principal articles necessary for the proposed enterprise, such as iron, powder, flour, tools, provisions, &c., the expense of which will be about $80,000 per annum.

Mr Trenard has not only come hither very honorably recommended, but brought with him the most authentic elaborate documents in relation to this establishment. These documents were yesterday examined by several gentlemen of the highest respectability, who assembled at Mr L. Erma's house, among whom were his Honor the Mayor, H. C. Cammack, Esq., Mr Musson, Dr. Hoit (assayer of the Mint,) Mr Perret, Victor Roumage, Esq., A. Peychaud, Esq. Mr Trenard has placed a certain quantity of the ore of his mine in the hands of Dr. Hort for the purpose of analysis. We shall publish the result in a day or two.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

St. Charles Theatre.—Mr. J. Wallack will appear to-night in the character of Alessandro Massaroni, in the drama of the "Brigand," one of his best characters.

New Work.—Our thanks are due J. B. Steel, Esq. No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of Eugene Sue's new work, "The Female Bluebeard; or Le Morne au Diable." It is a romance of exciting interest.

Fire.—Yesterday evening, about half-past 11 o'clock, a one story house in Hospital street, between Burgundy and Rampart, was destroyed.

Fire.—Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the cotton pickery of Mr Garcin, at the corner of Montegut street and the Levee, and adjoining the Cotton Press, which consumed a wooden shed in the rear of the establishment and about a thousand pounds of cotton, which was strewed on the ground, besides slightly damaging the ends of a few bales before they could be removed. The flames extended across the street to a frame building, the property of Mr Clemmergeras and occupied by Mr Martin, which was consumed, together with one or two out buildings attached to it.—The loss cannot be over $3000, on which we understand there was no insurance.

☞ Samuel Redett was arrested yesterday by the officers of the First Municipality, charged with attempting to pass a spurious $5 note on the Bank of the State of Indiana, at the store of Mr. John Bellow on the levee. Upon searching Redett at the police office, another bill of the same denomination and a counterfeit ten dollar note on the Northern Bank of Kentucky was found on his person.

☞ The Washington Total Abstinence Society hold a meeting at the Louisiana Medical College on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

For the Balize.—We understand that Dan Marble, the inimitable delineator of Yankee character, accompanied by his lady, intend paying a flying visit to the Balize for the purpose of giving a few nights entertainment.

☞ A man named Thomas Mulligan was yesterday brought before Recorder Genois, charged with stabbing watchman Lynch, of the First Municipality, during a riot on the previous evening on Hospital street. He was sent to the Criminal Court for trial.

Pardoned.—Michael Donlin, who was tried in July last for selling liquor to slaves, and sentenced on the 15th January to a fine of $200 or six months imprisonment in the parish jail, was yesterday pardoned by the governor.

Dreadful Accident.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, two negro children living in a house at the corner of Claiborne and St. Ann streets, were burned to death in consequence of their clothes taking fire when seated too near the chimney.

Sacrilege.—On Thursday night some scoundrels entered the Roman Catholic Church in Ursulines street, and after breaking open the charity boxes and stealing their contents, abstracted several articles from the alter and made their escape.

Criminal Court.—James Hews for gaming, was yesterday put upon trial and found not guilty—not the slightest proof being adduced against him.

Samuel Hayes, for having in his possession $400 in spurious American half Eagles, was tried and found guilty. He was recommended by the jury to the mercy of the Court.

The trial of Patrick Rush was again postponed in consequence of the absence of a material witness.

David Harman, who was arrested for keeping a gaming house in St. Phillip street, and upon examination before Recorder Genois, committed to appear before the Criminal Court, in default of bail in the sum of $3000; which amount was reduced to $400 upon application to his Honor Judge Canonge, was yesterday brought before the Court by virtue of a capias issued at the request of the District Attorney, for having forfeited his recognizance, and discharged from custody.

United States District Court.—The trial of Simon Penard for the murder of Madame Thiriot, on the 9th of November last, on board the ship Creole, during the passage from Bordeaux to this port, when about 80 miles from the Balize, which has occupied the entire attention of the court for the last eight days, was brought to a close and submitted to the jury at 7 o'clock last evening. The argument yesterday morning was opened by Mr. Soulé, who spoke about two hours in a strain of profound argument and sublime eloquence. He was followed in the evening by Mr. Peyton, the District Attorney, who enchained the attention of the jury until nearly 7 o'clock. The Judge's charge was remarkable for clearness and impartiality—he explained the issue between the prosecution and prisoner in a most satisfactory manner, and laid down the law applicable to the case with great precision. The only point submitted to the jury was whether the prisoner was insane when he committed the deed. The facts have already been laid before our readers in our report of the previous trial, which failed in consequence of the disagreement of the jury.

We will publish the Judge's charge on Monday. It was so excellent, that we have begged his honor, Judge McCaleb, for a copy.

After being absent about an hour and a half, the jury returned, and the foreman declared that they could not agree upon a verdict. The Judge stated that he could not discharge them without further deliberation, and added that he had omitted to state precisely what should be the form of the verdict, and that in case they acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity existing at the time of the offence, the fact should be stated in the verdict. One of the jurors then said, that if they could know what would become of the prisoner, in case of an acquittal, they might agree.

The Judge replied that this was a matter for the court, and that the jury should decide the question before them, as to the fact of insanity, at the time of the commission of the offence; and, at the request of Mr. Ogden, the Judge further stated that the form of the verdict just suggested, was considered as the proper one to furnish a ground of action on which legal measures might be taken for the subsequent confinement of the prisoner as an insane person.

The jury then retired again to their room. A few moments afterwards, the Judge stated that the jury had sent him word that they could not agree. The Judge therefore ordered the adjournment of the court over all this morning at 10 o'clock—in the meantime the jury remained locked up.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

DOTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1844.

Gentlemen:—The two last days have been destitute of any interest in the capital—in fact, but one branch has been in session, and that has been occupied in hearing—I can hardly say *hearing* neither—in submitting to the infliction of humdrum speeches upon referring a portion of the President's message, and upon the report of the committee on rules, or the right of petition. If you think abstracts of these speeches worth the space they would occupy in your columns, you will find them in the Intelligencer. The speaker's perhaps, utter some things new and some things true; but the new is not true, and the true not new, as a person once told another who had submitted his work to his examination and sought his opinion.

I mentioned in one of my letters about a week ago, that a letter had been received here from Mr. Calhoun rather disapproving the course of his friends here, and declaring his determination not to submit his name to the Baltimore Convention, formed as it would be upon the Syracuse plan. I said it was understood that the letter was to be published. I now learn that it was considered impolitic by his friends here to publish the letter as written, and thereupon, in private circles goes, that they have requested him to soften it down somewhat, having hopes that they may induce the Van Buren men to help them to modify the Tariff. Vain hope. The Buren men will do no such thing.

The letter of Mr. Rives, which you will have seen, has produced quite a sensation here. Mr. R. may not be able to influence any large number of personal or political friends by this letter, but it will be taken as a significant sign of the times by those who are always looking out to see which party is likely to be in the majority. As a weathercock, or political vance it will be important.

The belief has become strong within a day or two past, that Porter and Henshaw, Secretaries of War and Navy, will both be rejected by the Senate. I shall regret the rejection of the latter, knowing, as I know, the efficient measures he has commenced, with a view to bring about greater economy and responsibility in every department of that arm of the public service.

The Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, informed me to day, that such was the thorough system of responsibility and economy introduced into the Department from the Secretary down to the Purser's Clerk, that he fully believed that one-third of the expense of the Navy would be saved. This is a somewhat extravagant estimate of the saving to be brought about, as I remarked to him; but he said he spoke his honest opinions.

As to Mr. Spencer's nomination as Judge of the Supreme Court, it is probable that it will not be acted on for the present—not until the Senate are informed by the President who is at the head of the Treasury Department? In making this inquiry the Senate will act upon a precedent set in the case of the nomination of Mr. Gallatin as one of the commissioners to negociate a treaty of peace with England. And if Mr. Tyler follows the example of his predecessor, Mr. Madison, in the same case, he will at once transmit to the Senate the nomination of a Secretary of the Treasury.

For some days past, there seems to have got abroad an impression that Mr. Van Buren will endeavor to strengthen himself by the nomination of Colonel R. M. Johnson, as Vice President. This would be done with the view to secure the vote of Pennsylvania and Indiana, in both of which states Colonel Johnson is supposed to be strong. This idea is strengthened by the fact that the Globe is beginning to copy the proceedings of meetings held in favor of Johnson, or in which he is spoken of as Vice to Van.

You will have seen that the whigs have elected another member from Massachusetts. Asaryn Baker, by a majority of four votes. As far as one more whig member of Congress goes, this is of very little moment to us; but as an indication of the waking up of the whig spirit, and an increase of the whig strength, it is important. Our friends are every where taking courage and acquiring confidence; but I hope that confidence will not lead them into a false security, nor prevent them from laboring with the same zeal and assiduity as they would if everything depended on their labor—as in truth it does. HAWKEYE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1844.

Gentlemen:—The proceedings in the House are so entirely destitute of interest or life, that I shall not attempt even to galvanize them with a semblance of it. Nor is there any thing else, in any part of the city out of which to manufacture a letter worth the space it will occupy in your crowded columns. The only bit of news I have, and even that is a day or two old—is that Mr. Tyler intends to hold levees, or drawing-rooms on every alternate Tuesday, commencing next Tuesday, through the winter. I am glad of this, because it may remove a portion of the ennui which hangs like a dense fog over the city, and takes away all animal electricity and elasticity of spirits. The present House of Representatives, taken as a body, is, rather below mediocrity, according to my estimate, in point of abilities, and with some exceptions, speeches we have yet heard, have been tame and common place. The debate on the bill to refund General Jackson's fine, was somewhat piquant and racy, from the strong mixture of political feeling, and we have had a few speeches on the right of petition which were worth listening to; but the most of them upon this subject, as well as upon the reference of the President's Message, have been extremely [illegible] [illegible] a want of ability, it has [illegible]

---

sent House is very much lacking in gentlemanly and refined manners. There is a rough, back-woods appearance in its *tout ensemble*, and a kind "dame your-eyes-how-are-you" manner about it which may be a fair representation of the whole people of the United States, for ought I know, but which is not of some sections of it at least. You will of course infer that there is a want of dignity and repose about the body which is necessary not only to inshrine respect from others, but to cause its own members to feel the elevation and importance of their position as members of the National Legislature. As you would suppose, therefore, people coming from a distance and looking on the proceedings for a day or two, become disgusted, and lose all respect for the House. I would that this were otherwise, but it is too true. Where is the fault? The people? If they will send men of narrow, depraved minds, loose habits, coarse, vulgar manners here—men without intelligence, dignity, gentlemanly demeanor, or a proper self-respect—how can they expect that such men, when united together, will form a body different in character from its constituent parts? What are we to think of the constituents of such men? Are the manners, moral qualities, intelligence and refinement represented by them? If so, it is time the whole missionary were abroad, and a new society for the promotion of morality, religion and refinement, within the United States, were established with ample funds to carry out its benevolent purposes.

Mr. Cushing's nomination is not likely to be acted on for some weeks, possibly for months, to come. Mr. Webster has not yet sent his letter to his friends in New Hampshire, declining the nomination of President, though it is ready to be sent. He will in that letter take *safe* ground in regard to the nomination of the Whig National Convention. HAWKEYE.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

NEW YORK, January 11th, 1844.

The robbery of Pomeroy's Express still remains a mystery. A report gained currency a few days ago that the parties had been arrested in Rochester and that some of our citizens were implicated. Upon an examination of the parties, however, nothing could be produced against them, and it appears that the whole affair is as far from discovery as ever. Mike Walsh, the leader of the Subterraneans, was liberated from Blackwell's Island yesterday, where he had been committed for a libel. His friends, accompanied by several fire companies, formed a procession and escorted him to the city, and after a speech from Mike, he was conducted to his printing office. The Old Hunkers of Tammany Hall feel themselves to be in a predicament. Mike is well acquainted with all the roguery of the Locofocos, and they are well aware that he will make such disclosures in his paper, "The Subterranean," that all honest men will shrink from their standard.

Business generally is good for the season of the year. The Cotton speculation is still raging. The sales yesterday were 5000 bales—making for the last four days 21,300 bales, principally at the following rates, although in some instances an advance has been obtained, the market closing with an upward tendency. Uplands, ordinary to middling 8¼a9¼; middling fair to fair 9½a10¼; good fair 10½a10¾ per lb. New Orleans and Mobile, ordinary to middling 8¼a9¾; middling fair to fair 10a10½; good fair to fine 11½a12½. The market is bare of inferior and ordinary description. The amount shipping to Europe is trifling.

Notwithstanding that the stock of Flour in this port is fall 100,000 bbls, holders are firm; and although no positive advance has been realized, the lower qualities are becoming scarce, and none but the highest quotations of the last month are accepted. Buyers for export offer $4 63 for Genesee, but $4 69 is now the lowest price. Ohio and Michigan $4 62½. Common Southern kind $4 50 a 4 75. Richmond City Mills $5 50. The last sales of Illinois wheat were at 91 01 a 1 04; Southern continues in demand at 17 cents.

Provisions are dull and prices have a downward tendency. Old mess pork is selling at $9 50; extra prime beef is taken freely for export at $17 50; 300 kegs new lard, the first this season, sold at 6⅞ cents—there is a pretty large stock of old in store which is held above the market price, which is 6 cents. Hams, Sugars are active; 300 hhds New Orleans have been sold during the week at 7 1⅜ a 7¼; cents, principally at the latter price; a small cargo of Matanzas molasses brought 21 a 23 cts, and 109 bbls new crop New Orleans 29 1-2 cts. There is a fair demand for Kentucky tobacco without the slightest alteration in rates; seeds active, clover 11 cts, rough flax $9 25 a 9 50 per tierce.

Money is as abundant as ever, although the rates of interest are now 4 1-2 a 1 per cent. per annum, which is an advance of 1-2 per cent on rates obtained a month ago. Our leading houses have large balances unemployed and several of them purchased largely on stocks yesterday: this caused a little stir and rates improved.

Foreign Exchanges are completely nominal and rates have fallen off. Sterling is now held at 106 1-2 a 106 3-4; bills on Paris 5.26 1-4; Amsterdam, 39 1-4 a 39 3-8; Hamburg 35 1-8; Bremen, 78 1-4 a 78 1-2. New Orleans funds are active at 3-4 a 1 premium; Mobile specie do 3-4 a 1 prem; other Alabama funds 3 per cent. dis.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on the Poll Tax—Continued.

WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1844.

Mr Selby had but a word or two to say. He considered it a subject to be treated dispassionately, and not with ardent declamation. Thus, for instance, he believed the people to have spoken decidedly in favor of this measure, but not in voices of thunder, as the gentleman from Rapides had stated. One of the arguments used by the gentleman from St. James, (Mr Winchester,) appeared to him to be the very refinement of subtlety. That gentleman had told us that the spirit of the Constitution, if not the letter, was violated. He had endeavored to perceive the violation, but it seemed to him that whenever he tried to see this spirit it vanished; it was not a tangible spirit, and he did not think that the gentleman in a calmer mood would be enabled to see it either.

The member from Plaquemines had based his argument on the gross ignorance and corruption of the lower classes. He was sorry to hear that gentleman compare laborers to negroes. To say the best of the comparison, it was in very bad taste. In reply, he would say that if the door had been shut to these classes, it was high time that it should be opened. It seemed to him that but one side of the argument had been treated by these gentlemen, and if the other side had been brought forward in reply, he would not have said anything of the difficulties and dangers of permitting free suffrage had been greatly dwelt upon. This proved nothing but that all governments were imperfect. He was sure that a thousands of the most intelligent of our population possessed no property—how many had been ruined by the revolutions of the times. In losing their property, had they lost their intelligence, or their patriotism. The member from Plaquemines had said that persons did not become voters, because they were idle and worthless, or they did not care about a vote. There was yet another reason. Many wished to vote, but by reason of misfortune had lost their property. The principle, therefore, assumed by the opposition was not correct. As a general rule the wealthiest men were not the most intelligent. On the contrary, they were usually men of moderate capacity. The greatest intelligence was frequently found among the poor.

Mr Taylor would say a word in reply to the argument of the member from Plaquemine, respecting cab votes. There were many respectable and intelligent gentlemen who, not being entitled to vote, took advantage of this mode to secure the privilege of the franchise. Ten thousand dollars would not have purchased their votes. Nor did he believe that there stone breakers were so vile and corruptible as they had been represented. He believed that the spirit of independence was as high and strong in these poor men, that they would break with their stones the head of him who would dare to proffer them a bribe.

Mr Wadsworth explained that he had used the terms street sweepers and stone breakers, simply because they were the most ignorant class of the community. He did not doubt that among them were many honest and worthy people. What, however, he meant to say was, that a certain intelligence, capacity and information were required in a voter, and those not possessed of these requisites were necessarily subject to certain influences—their votes would be given at random. Such men had no time to acquire intelligence. Their labor monopolized all their time, and their associations were not such as to improve their minds. These were indubitable facts. As to the idea of creating a prejudice by designating these persons as ignorant, &c., he treated it as a mere clap trap, intended to create excitement in the community.

Mr Winchester remarked that the member from Rapides (Mr Brewer) affected surprise at the character of the argument used by the opposition. He had declared that the Convention had been called for the purpose of giving universal suffrage. This was not the case, and in support of this assertion Mr W. read the specifications of the act to take the sense of the people on the question, which declared that the Convention should fix and determine suffrage, but said nothing of universal suffrage. Mr W. complained of having been unfairly quoted. He had never said that the sole object of legislation was the protection of property; but that property, life and liberty were the legitimate objects of legislation—that one class had all three of these qualifications—the other but two of them, and therefore, philosophically speaking, the latter had no right to participate in the passage of laws for the protection of property. He declared that he was more than ever convinced of the unconstitutionality of the bill. A law was about to be passed for calling a Convention. The last clause in the Constitution declares that the delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as representatives to the Legislature. If the bill before the House be adopted, the delegates will be chosen in a different manner. He had endeavored to argue this question dispassionately. It had been said that in time of war the property holders called on the poor men to defend them. In such exigencies, every man, whether rich or poor, was bound to bear arms for the defence of his country. But, he would ask, on whom did the expenses of war fall?—on the wealthy. They supplied the poor with arms, ammunition, clothing and food. The rich bore the expenses of war, and were moreover as much bound to fight as the poor.

Mr. Phelps would not detain the House by a protracted argument. He had examined the subject closely, and the plain path of duty was clearly defined to him. He agreed in general politics with many of the opponents of the bill, but not on this point. He was one of the ancient population—identified with them by nativity and education. He had studied the question and did not believe the two populations at issue on the subject. It was merely an issue between those who differed in opinion. He had not heard a word said to convince him that the right of suffrage was not a personal one, and inestimable in a land of freedom. On examining our institutions it would be found that this great principle was engrafted on them, that all stations in life were open to the people and it was a remarkable fact that most great men had sprung from the lowest classes. He instanced Ben. Franklin who was a printing mechanic.

The constitutionality of the bill had been denied, because the delegates to the Convention must be chosen in the same manner as representatives to the Legislature. Did not the construction which common sense would put upon this clause clearly show that it meant the representatives chosen at the time of electing delegates. This was the only fair construction, and it settled the constitutionality of the bill.

The gentleman from Plaquemine had illustrated his views by instancing the children of the Lady and servant, and had said that both were born free and equal, but they did not remain so. Granted, but which of the two would be uppermost hereafter. One was as likely to be distinguished as the other. The servant's child might have a vigorous intellect strengthened by education,

---

and might rise in the community; while the lady's offspring would be apt to be enfeebled by luxury and ease. We must look for vigorous minds among the hardy race of mechanics, and not among the pampered victims of opulence.—He was as loth to admit foreigners to the exercise of the franchise as any man, and was totally opposed to the Naturalization laws, but so long as they did exist let them exercise the privilege, and when made citizens enjoy their unrestricted rights at the ballot box.

The opponents of the bill reasoned from false premises. It was true that individuals with large estates contributed more by taxes to the support of the Government than those who had none; but the tax payer reaped a corresponding benefit in the way of the protection of his property. If a property qualification were the sole test, it would be but reasonable that the number of votes given by individuals should be in proportion to the amount of taxes which they paid. This would lead to the grossest absurdity. He contended that the franchise was a personal right, and no sophistry could affect this conclusion.

Mr. Brashear would make one remark. He would call the attention of members to the late laws taking the sense of the people as to the propriety of calling a Convention to alter the Constitution. Was it not intended by these laws to take the sense of all the population entitled to vote at State elections? Such was the case. The measure had been twice approved at the polls, and we were now at that point, where the Legislature were about to enact a law to convoke the Convention. Did not the bill before the House act in violent contradiction to the principles he had laid down? The people who authorized the Convention were the only ones entitled to vote for delegates. Suppose he had thought that the Legislature would pass a bill like that before the House. He had voted for a Convention, but would in such case have opposed it, and so would many others have done. It seemed to him now, that the whole feature of the motive and object of calling a Convention would be changed by this bill. The complexion of the delegation to that body might be also changed by the bill, and hence it would operate oneroasly and unjustly on the State. The passage of the bill would give New Orleans complete control over the country. He considered, therefore, opposition to it a matter of self defence.

Mr Ogden felt it his duty not to give a silent vote on this occasion, though he had not prepared himself for discussion. The proposition to postpone met his cordial approbation. It was a settled point that we were to have a Convention; that the organic law was to be remodelled in the most solemn and imposing manner by the people themselves. In assuming his post on this floor he had taken an oath to maintain the Constitution. That the elective franchise was regulated by that instrument there could not be a scintilla of doubt. But the point on which the discussion rolled was the proper foundation of the franchise. Who ought to be a voter. He contended that we had not been sent here to alter or change the Constitution. This question could be settled by a reference to the Constitution itself:—The people had prescribed to the Legislature certain fixed duties, and the Constitution had said what were the qualifications of electors. We were not here to determine the behests of that instrument. We had nothing legally to do with the question. It was for the Convention to examine and decide upon it. He would go a step further, and would acknowledge that if he were a member of the Convention, he would, according to his present views, give the elective franchise as much latitude as was consistent with good order and sound government. He would ever admit that the Constitution did not absolutely require a property qualification, since it is the Legislature which determines the object of the tax. Taxes are, however, usually laid on property, though they may be imposed on professions or trades. If the proposition before the House contemplated merely the raising of revenue, it would be within the legitimate scope of our legislative duties; but it was plainly avowed that the object was to extend the right of suffrage, and he felt himself prohibited by the oath he had taken from giving it his sanction.

Mr Hunt observed that as the question which was about to be taken involved a great principle, he doubted himself compelled to express succinctly the views and motives which would induce him to vote in favor of the bill. He must declare at the outset, that though he felt himself strong in the right, he was somewhat overpowered by the reflection that those to whom he was opposed were gentlemen of great talent, and who had so often listened with unfeigned deference, and with whom he had often acted. They were gentlemen of enlightened constitutional views, and he doubted not that their only object was to advance the glory, honor, prosperity and renown of Louisiana.

The representatives had been called upon to consider the constitutional point, and urged in terms of solemn warning to beware. An appeal had been made to their consciences. They had been told that they had sworn to support and maintain the constitution; they had been likewise told that the constitution gave the power to lay taxes, and they that we had no power to levy a poll tax. The power, he contended, had been given in broad and comprehensive terms—it was unlimited—subject only to the discretion of the Legislature. Where then was the constitutional barrier. Let a gentleman point to the letter, or the dictum of any commentator which can possibly show that the general power to impose taxes does not include a poll tax. In fairly stating the proposition he blew it like a bubble into the air. Who gave the power thus to interpret the constitution? What did precedent and example teach us? How was it in Massachusetts where the oath of respect is entertained for the requirements of the constitution? In Massachusetts a poll tax is levied under the general power. The constitutional power is bad, however, been urged in another shape. We had been told that we had no right to alter the fundamental or organic law. He admitted the fact. But we had surely the right to exercise a power conferred by the constitution, and the only question was, ought we to exercise that right?

Another argument was that the levying of a poll tax would admit a new class of voters, who were not property holders. The doctrine that taxation necessarily involved property was contrary to the system prevailing throughout the Union. Our constitution had been formed in 1813 and its framers had before them the constitutions of all their sister states as guides to their action. They had laid down as a fundamental rule that all tax paying citizens should vote. It had been said by the member from St. James, (Mr. Winchester,) "have we not a right to lay new taxes?" It could not be denied.—That gentleman, as chairman of the finance committee, would probably bring in a bill during the present session to impose new taxes. Now will not every tax payer become a voter, and is there a scintilla of unconstitutionality in this? Under the present law 25 head of cattle are taxed the same. Suppose the tax should be levied on 12 head of cattle, would not the owner be allowed to vote?

The argument of the gentlemen from St. James in regard to the time, manner and place of electing delegates to the convention was fallacious. The delegates will be elected by the citizens who are entitled to vote at the time, not by those who were entitled to vote previously. The meaning of the clause in the constitution was clear and unmistakable. No other interpretation could be given it. Thus citizens who pay a poll tax, or a tax upon 12 head of cattle, will be fully entitled to vote for delegates to the Convention. The whole of this argument of the opponents of the bill was utterly futile and baseless. The right to lay taxes was an unquestionable one, and the only question was the expediency of the measure. It had been said that the Convention would meet and discuss the question of free suffrage. He admitted this. But it must be observed that the question before the Convention would be, whether the elective franchise should be exercised irrespective of taxation; while the question before the House was whether we should lay a tax. He would not affect to deny that the object of the bill was to extend the right of suffrage to those who were our equals by the laws of nature, but who had been hitherto excluded from voting, because they possessed no property. The bill would enable us to raise a certain amount of revenue which would be applied to the removal of that mental darkness and ignorance so often and so eloquently alluded to. Thus the very arguments employed against the bill, was a strong reason why it should be passed. In the deliberations of the Convention, why should the poor not be represented? Many citizens possessed property not taxable and had families and considerable interest in the country. Such a class ought to be represented in the convention. Upon what grounds of justice and plausability should they be excluded? The great and fatal mistake in this matter, was in underrating the virtue and intelligence of the poorer classes. In confirmation of this statement Mr Hunt cited an anecdote of the gallant General Moultrie, who had so bravely defended the access to the city of Charleston in 1776,—that gallant soldier, who subsequently was chosen Governor of the State, met with signal reverses of fortune and became impoverished. At that period the Constitution of South Carolina required a free hold tax as a qualification for the exercise of suffrage. Forgetful of the fact, Gen. Moultrie presented himself at the polls in his regimental suit and was turned away. Mr Hunt commented on this circumstance in a tone of great feeling, and added that in a very few years universal suffrage was established in South Carolina.

There were certain fundamental principles which none could deny. These were: that all men were born free and equal, and that majorities constitutionally obtained, must govern. What was the great objection to passing the present bill? The advocates of the measure were desirous of admitting to the exercise of the franchise the meritorious, and excluding the unworthy. But was this effected by the law as it stood? It was not! Mr Hunt here referred to the statement of Mr Brewer, that voters were made by clubbing together and buying $10 worth of public lands; and added in corroboration of the fact, that it was within his knowledge that 1,700 voters had been recently made at an imaginary town in the Parish of Plaquemine, termed Independenceville.

Mr Wadsworth rose and disclaimed any participation of his parish in the act.

This was the point, continued Mr Hunt. These 1,700 persons were not bona fide voters of Plaquemine, but had come from the city of New Orleans, and had been qualified in order to influence the coming elections. Sixteen hundred more had been made on the other side of the lake. Let gentlemen pause and reflect in the face of these facts.

Much had been said of the protection of the ancient population. No man went further than himself in the esteem and respect which he entertained for them. He had now lived ten years in Louisiana. His home, his family, his friends, his connections were all here. How then could he strike a blow at the ancient population, which would not recoil with tenfold violence on himself? He objected to these invidious distinctions of ancient and modern population. We were one people, united in sentiment, principle and love of country. He trusted that the appeals which had been made to the House on this score would prove unavailing. They were founded in error. Why should we distrust a poor man? Had he not, like ourselves, friends and family and associations? No man felt the sacred flame of patriotism more than the poor. As a general rule none were more attached to the country. No Louisianian but was bound up in the interest, welfare and honour of the state. If poor men were really so destitute of patriotism and state pride as was represented, why were they enrolled in the militia? why were they sent forth to battle? why were they the chief defenders of the country in times of peril?

Could property create intelligence? He admitted that education was necessary to make a good citizen, and that a certain degree of affluence was requisite to ensure a thorough education; but the object of the bill was to raise revenue to be devoted to this very purpose of enlightening the community, diffusing the blessings of knowledge as freely as the light of the sun, and thus working out the political enfranchisement of the poorer classes. It had been said that the object of government was the protection of property, and that he who had no property might safely entrust his rights to those who had. If this principle were true, why not carry it out—why not confide the entire control of the rights of the people to one individual who might happen to own an immense amount of property, and pay a large sum in state taxes. The truth was, there was no force in the argument used by the opposite side. Could he be considered a freeman who had no hand in forming the laws which govern him. The idea of a government in

---

which property only was represented was far fetched and fallacious. At the last election for calling a convention there were over 13,000 votes given in the entire state. How many free white male citizens were there in the city of New Orleans—perhaps a number equal to the entire vote of the state. Yet they had all been disfranchised save some two thousand property holders. Again—taxes might be so laid as to create an odious aristocracy. A law might be passed preventing any man from paying a tax who did not own 1,000 acres of ground. This would lead to frightful despotism.—He asked his colleague if he preferred a sinuous and tortuous course in interpreting the constitution to following its plain and palpable precepts. There was no proposition before the House to allow persons to vote who did not pay taxes. The only proposition was to permit certain persons to bear a portion of the public burthen; to allow the natives and denizens of the soil to be politically enfranchised. There were hundreds of people in this city who owned no property and who would become voters by the operation of this bill.

Was not the amount of the tax needed? Would it not aid the State materially in her present embarrassed condition? No one could doubt this. In conclusion, he observed, that the tax would be levied under a constitutional right, and that the passage of the bill would do away with existing inequalities and alleged frauds. A great deal had been said of philosophy. True philosophy taught us that all men were born free and equal, that majorities should govern, when their will was constitutionally expressed, and that beyond this there was no appeal but the sword, the last argument of despotism.

The member from Plaquemine had spoken of the loafers of New Orleans who could be brought up at $2 a head. Doubtless there were loafers in our city, but in no greater numbers comparatively than in other parts of the State. Should the dregs of society be suffered to vitiate the whole mass? The loafers of New Orleans were neither [illegible]. The Cab voters had been brought up again to notice and the member from Plaquemine had spoken of them as having been purchased at $2.50 a piece. He had stigmatised this assertion last year as calumny and he repeated the stigma now. Those who dwelt on Cab-licences were unpardonable—they were gentlemen who thinking that they were neglected and trampled upon by the law, made a mistake as to the constitutional power, and supposed that the purchase of a license conferred the right to vote. But if the attempt had been made to suborne one of those gentlemen, the tempter would have had cause to rue his error.

It had been said that war was an expense to the rich only. Were members serious in such arguments. Did war impose no tax on life? In a single battle, a company, a regiment, a brigade is often swept away and cut to pieces. Those who fight gave their services, their labor, their devoted courage to their country. There was a fatal error pervading the minds of many in respect to property. Every poor man expects to have property one day or another. This is the object of our labor. Was it at all likely that he would vote to render well that interest which he was toiling to obtain, and for which he was giving the best years of his life. Mr. Hunt concluded by an eloquent and warm appeal to the House in the name of Liberty and justice to pass the bill and enfranchise the poor man.

The motion to postpone was lost—Nays, 30.

The House adjourned, after deferring the consideration of the bill to Friday, the 26th instant.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

THURSDAY, January 25th, 1844.

The President laid before the Senate the Report of the secretary of State upon the Public Schools, which was ordered to be printed together with the accompanying documents.

Mr. Carter, on behalf of the Committee on Claims reported a bill for the relief of Sarah Ann Nimmo, which, on motion of Mr. Moore, was taken up.

Mr. Lafauve desired to have some explanations relative to this claim. He was ready to do justice to the premises if the claim was well founded.

[illegible] explanations showing that it was just [illegible] The bill was passed.

Mr Bernard asked the Senate to take up the Resolution from the House of Representatives, fixing to day for the [illegible] Mr. B explained that his motion [illegible] Senate to take up, was to fix another day, which would be generally known as the day for the election. It was taken up.

Mr. [illegible] moved to fix Monday next, at 1 o'clock, for [illegible] which was concurred in, and on motion, the resolution was returned to the House of Representatives.

Order of the Day.

Act to Remove the Seat of Government to Baton Rouge.

The first section being read, Mr. Bernard moved to fill up the blank, fixing the period for removal, by inserting the first of December, 1844.

The amendment having been adopted, the question recurred upon the passage of the first section as amended.

Mr Hunt said, that before the question was taken he conceived it to his duty to make some observations relative to [illegible] and necessity, he thought that in justice the committee [illegible] of the times, the state of things at [illegible] in the capital [illegible] independent of all argument of [illegible] expediency for the removal of the seat of government to Baton Rouge. He would however, submit to the House the current of opinion as to the [illegible] this bill would be entirely useless, and nothing perhaps would be taken, however forcibly, would be adopted [illegible] of this body, and would be unwise [illegible] he would state that he was [illegible] a [illegible] expression, he might as well preach in the desert. [illegible] in the [illegible] which occupied upon similar questions [illegible] What he would say [illegible] entering upon the [illegible] and which might be urged against the present [illegible] it would be a postponement of the question for a more suitable and [illegible] The Convention would assemble within three months after the next July elections and surely it would be [illegible] to refer this question to those who would represent the popular [illegible] He would [illegible] to anticipate [illegible] the seat of government at a place where [illegible] after all sacrifice incurred. Before insisting upon the full weight of this remark, he would offer a few suggestions respecting the disposition of the [illegible] so many conflicting [illegible] to decide the matter, and they would [illegible] be but [illegible] that the reasons for removing the [illegible] he could [illegible] The Legislature [illegible] their respective views as to the proper place for locating the seat of government, which it would be [illegible] in the Convention, inasmuch as it would be [illegible] determination would be more [illegible] to the people's will [illegible] referring to what was actually passing under our eyes. He understood that the Committee on the Convention in the other house [illegible] to recommend Jackson as the proper place for holding the Convention. Now here was Baton Rouge [illegible] with all the influence conferred upon it by the honorable members in this body, discarded, with all those conveniences and advantages which it is said to possess, and Jackson is hailed the customary as the best place for holding the Convention. What is the [illegible] of any epidemic, at it to be presumed give it this preference over Baton Rouge? May not the very same reasons [illegible] after them [illegible] the Convention too of preferring Jackson for the seat of government. And would it not be proper to [illegible] a little deliberation, [illegible] the seat of government [illegible] which a necessity may arise for the convocation of the Legislature in the sickly season? [illegible] that which would prefer Baton Rouge for the seat of government, and the House of Representatives Jackson would either the Senate or the House have to give way and if in favor of the one or the other; and would this not [illegible] and thus prevail a test of public opinion, [illegible] whether it was [illegible] The inconvenience of the propriety that would result were the Legislature to determine the place. The delay to which we shall submit, [illegible] feelings could so much better be ascertained [illegible] decision and leave it for the people themselves to decide, through their representatives immediately chosen by them, and who were in possession of their latest wishes.

The honorable senator (Mr. Hunt) said he had heard that Baton Rouge had been [illegible] of participating with New Orleans in the affliction of a yearly epidemic, and on that care [illegible] to be regarded as the most fitting place for the seat of government. In the location of a proper place it should be remembered that it was not the convenience of the Legislature alone that was to be exclusively consulted. The interests and convenience of the people should be paramount, above all other considerations. We would not be discharging our duties faithfully were we to consult private ends or purposes.

Let us defer this question but for a few months, and it will receive a satisfactory solution. The choice of the convention will be incontestible, and it will reflect the public desire. It will be emphatically the choice of the people. But if we pass a law now for the removal to Baton Rouge, it will entail expenses, it may be $10,000, and it may be $50,000—who could know how much—it would be at any rate a great sum, for with all the advantages which Baton Rouge is said to possess, it would be impossible for us to get there without considerable expense; and, after all, that beautiful town may be deprived, before she be fairly in possession of the prize, by the fiat of the convention, and be shorn of her present privilege like the widow metropolis, that she may have despoiled.

Why, what would be the result of the present proposition? That after some thousands of dollars are expended, and that at a moment when the utmost economy should be observed, nothing will be attained. But it may be urged against deferring the subject to the convention, that the duties of the convention are specific, and that they are not extended to the decision of this matter. He admitted that the question of the power of the convention was a most important one, and not without considerable difficulty. In 1842, this question came before this body, and excited a debate in which he combated the arguments of the then Senator from Plaquemines (Mr. Brownson) who considered that the powers of that body were circumscribed. He then maintained that the convention, when once assembled, was sovereign, and unrestricted in the exercise of its high delegated trusts. And this opinion was sustained unanimously by the Senate, with the exception of Mr Brownson. His conclusion was right, why the convention unquestionably can settle the subject of the seat of government. It [illegible] introduced as a fundamental article. But as he [illegible] for those desiring to see the seat of government [illegible] beyond the power of the Legislature [illegible] Baton Rouge or elsewhere, as a necessary might [illegible] removal, or circumstance might arise that would [illegible] continuance impossible at the place appointed, it should be fixed in a similar manner as it is in the present constitution, liable to be removed by the Legislature. He should be very sorry to see it irrevocably fixed at Baton Rouge, as another one of those little epidemics that sometimes appear, might visit that ill-fated town during the time that a session of the Legislature might be held, and render it inhabitable.

He indulged the hope that the remarks he had made, and which the state of his health forbade him to enlarge upon, would be of increasing the attention of the Senate to the propriety of abstaining from taking any further action upon this proposition, and that it should be referred to the people for decision in the approaching convention. Having discharged what he considered an imperative duty, and pointed out some of the consequences of any precipitation by which the action of the convention would be anticipated, he would content himself with calling for the ayes and nays upon the question.

Mr Bernard said that he recollected last session, that a similar measure was presented by a distinguished member of this body. He would frankly confess that his chief object was to remove the seat of government from New Orleans, and that the choice of some other location was to him but one of secondary consideration. In the proposition to which he had just referred, as he would have introduced last year, Baton Rouge had been selected by that gentleman on account as well of its central position as other advantages. This location had met with his approval, but if the majority in the Legislature were partial to any other place, it would secure his acquiescence. His design would still be subservient to economise the revenues of the state by abolishing the legislative session, which he was convinced could alone be accomplished by taking the Legislature away from this city. The attractions and amusements of the metropolis, however indispensable the members of the Legislature were to neglect their duties, made many of them forgetful of the permanent deposition of accelerating the public business, and of adjourning at the earliest possible period, the Legislative session.

Removal of the seat of government from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, or any other place, said Mr. B., and you at once remove the cause for protracted sessions. Your legislation will be more pure and speedy, and a large amount will be saved to the fiscal in the obligations of the state, the payment of which should be an object of the highest consideration. But it has been urged by the Senator from Orleans as a fatal objection to the selection of Baton Rouge, that the other house have declared a preference for the town of Jackson for holding the Convention. He was not advised of the fact. But if it were indeed so, he could not very well see what that had to do with the present question.

[Here Mr. Hunt begged to explain. He did not say that the other House had decided in favor of Jackson, for holding the Convention. He stated only that the Committee were in favor of that place, and would suggest it as being the best adapted [illegible]]

Mr Bernard resumed.—Be that as it may. Admitting that Jackson is the favorite place for holding that convention, and that one of its recommendations is the healthfulness of its climate, that was no argument why the seat of government should not be transferred from this city, or that the Senate should abstain from passing the present bill. His design was to take the seat of government away from New Orleans; and if Jackson or any central position other than Baton Rouge was selected, that would be no impediment to him in the accomplishment of an object that he considered paramount. If however, the Senate and House of Representatives should even disagree on a question, he [illegible] the Senator from Orleans as to the proper location, the Senate had, he apprehended, its duties to perform, independent of any future action of the other House. The majority of Jackson did not establish the insalubrity of Baton Rouge; if the Senator from Orleans designed to infer that the latter was unhealthy, he was prepared and ready to show the contrary. He asserted, and he defied contradiction of the fact, that there was not a healthier place in the State than Baton Rouge. It could stand the test of any comparison. The only exception to its usual healthfulness was the last summer, when a few cases of fever occurred. But where was the place last summer, that was not visited with some sickness? He was at the Bay of St Louis during a portion of the summer, and some persons died there of yellow fever. But it was brought from New Orleans. The persons who fell victims were already impregnated with that fearful malady before their arrival. So it was with Baton Rouge. The few cases that occurred were conveyed there from New Orleans. It was to that city that the inhabitants of Baton Rouge were indebted for the pest. But it continued but a short period; as soon as the few cases that were introduced disappeared, then Baton Rouge became as healthy as ever. The epidemic only lasted four weeks, and only three citizens of the place died of it. During his (Mr B's) seven or eight years' residence in Baton Rouge he had never known any epidemic to exist with the exception of last summer. But perhaps what he said upon that point might not be considered orthodox, inasmuch as it was favorable to the place of his residence. Nevertheless it was strictly true, for he would not venture for any consideration to make any statement in this body that was not so.

Another objection which the Senator from Orleans had urged, was, that the subject should be committed to the approaching convention and not be installed by the Legislature. To this he would reply, that it was well known there was contrariety of opinion among the people as to the powers of the convention. A highly respectable portion of them considered the convention as omnipotent in their functions, while another class no less respectable and intelligent were of the contrary opinion, and believed its powers to be limited by the express specifications. If the restrictions were to obtain the ascendency, how could the provision fixing the seat of government, be expected from them? And if it were the unrestricted party, they might well omit it, as it was not common to introduce such a provision in a constitution. But at any rate, if it were to be engrafted upon that instrument in the manner which the senator from Orleans has suggested to be removed at the mere pleasure of the legislature, what advantage would it have over a legislative provision? The government could just as well be removed upon a wheel barrow. It would not fix the seat of government more permanently or settle that question hereafter. This objection of itself, then, falls to the ground. For it would be useless to encumber the constitution with a provision that would possess no more durability than a legislative act.

At the commencement of our legislative session, the message of the Governor, which was high authority, recommended retrenchment. I for one, said M. B., wish to act up to that recommendation. We were told that our first duty was to provide for relieving the State from her public indebtedness, and to economise by an early adjournment. This was a prominent obligation on our part. And with the view of establishing the enormous expenses attendant upon legislation in the city, I presented a resolution which was passed calling some days ago upon the Treasurer for a detailed statement of our expenditures. That officer by reason of his multifarious duties, had been unable to comply as yet with this request. But I am cognizant of the fact that it is not less than $80,000 to $60,000 annually. Instead of the over legislation that now exists, and which I consider a curse to any people, we should have shorter sessions and the expense for the legislation would be reduced to the paltry sum of $25,000, to $30,000. The necessary buildings could be prepared at a small cost by employing upon them the convicts in the penitentiary. In ten years a saving would accrue to the State by removing the seat of government to $200,000 a sum which would go to relieve us from a portion of our public debt, and we should have the advantage of fewer and better laws. These considerations should be all powerful in convincing our minds and inducing us to cast aside all personal considerations and partialities and to adopt a measure, which, would in every view, be attended with the most beneficial consequences and the happiest results.

Mr. Hoa replied to Mr. Bernard and Mr. Morse followed in opposition to the bill, when on motion, the Senate postponed the further consideration of the subject for the present, and the Senate went into executive session; after which they adjourned.

(The remarks of Messrs. Hoa and Morse are postponed to another publication.)

☞ We don't advertise much in long articles, to make people believe any great miracle will be accomplished by us; one sentence: We don't afford it, but take quite an honorable way, which is, to refund the money to the purchaser for any article from us which does not please.—What a splendid Cologne, cheap, the Chinese Hair Eradicator, which removes the hair entirely, without pain or soreness, fairly taking it out and destroying the roots; and the East India Hair Dye, which colors the hair, but will not the skin. See that this is made by Dr. Comstock, of Harlem & Co., and to be had in our No. [illegible] Magazine street. Mr. [illegible]'s Freckle Wash, to beautify the complexion, makes the skin white, and removes all pimples, &c. Ladies are particular that the care of their locks, and the Balm of Columbia is the only thing that can give the hair the beautiful natural curl, and make it glossy and rich without oil or grease, which should never be allowed to touch the hair of a lady or gentleman, as it is impossible to prevent its appearance on the face and dress, and besides does serious injury to the hair, by weakening the roots, and all who dust and dirt to adhere to it. Call at 32 Magazine street for these delicacies only, as it is the only place to get them true and genuine.

☞ The Rev. WM. WINANS, will preach in Poydras street Methodist Church to-morrow, 28th inst, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

CARD. ☞—The splendid fast running passenger steamer GOVERNOR OF LIBERTY, Capt. G. G. Pierce, will positively leave for St. Louis and intermediate ports This Day, Saturday the 27th inst, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at which hour passengers are requested to be on board. JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents.

☞—NOTICE.—If a person by the name of GEORGE E HARRISON is in this city, he will hear of something to his advantage by calling on GEORGE HARRISON, 62 Tchoupitoulas

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE price of Flour being this day $4 18 per barrel, (in specie,) according to the Tariff, bakers will give 80 ounces of bread for ten cents, during the ensuing week commencing on Monday, January 22d, 1844. The loaves of second quality, or tares for ten cents, must weigh 96 per cent more, say 96 ounces. WM FREKET, Mayor. New Orleans, 27th January, 1844.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, January 23d, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given that Valmont Hebert, late sheriff of the parish of West Baton Rouge, has applied to me for the cancelling of the following bonds, to wit:—

1st.—A bond of five thousand dollars subscribed by him, on the sixth day of April, 1841, as Sheriff of the parish of West Baton Rouge, jointly with Jacques Molaison, senior, and Dorville Landry as securities.

2nd.—A bond of seven thousand six hundred and twelve dollars, subscribed by him on the 6th day of April, 1841, as Collector of State and Parish Taxes for the Parish of West Baton Rouge, jointly with Jacques Molaison, senior, and Dorville Landry, as securities.

3rd.—A bond of ten thousand three hundred and five dollars, subscribed by him on the sixth day of January, 1843, as Collector of State and Parish Taxes, for the Parish of West Baton Rouge, jointly with Joseph Landry and Joachim Daigle as securities.

4th.—A bond of eleven thousand nine hundred dollars, subscribed by him on the sixteenth day of January, 1843, as collector of State and Parish Taxes, for the Parish of West Baton Rouge, jointly with Louis Daigle, and Paul Verbois, as securities.

These are to give notice to all persons interested therein to shew cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, at New Orleans, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the said bonds should not be cancelled, and annulled.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New Orleans, this twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-eighth. A. MOUTON.

ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, Secretary of State.

STOP THE THIEF—$100 REWARD.

SOME robbers effected an entrance into the store of the undersigned last night, and carried off among other articles of value, the sum of about $650 in gold and silver, $180 in Citizens' Bank note, $5 in notes of the Third Municipality; also post notes of the Citizens' Bank, marked and numbered as follows:

Letter C. No 605, 606, [illegible] — Three post notes of $[illegible] each, payable the 1st February, 1844.

[illegible] — Fourteen post notes of $[illegible] each, due 1st August, 1843, with two coupons of interest attached to each post note, of $13 75 each, due 1st February and the 1st August, 1843.

Letter C, Nos 118, 162, [illegible] — post notes of $[illegible], payable 1st February, 1843, with two coupons attached thereto, of $2 75 each.

The payment of said post notes having been stopped at the Citizens' Bank, the public is cautioned not to negociate them, inasmuch as they are of no value, save to the undersigned.

The above reward will be paid to whoever will give information leading to the arrest of the robbers. BOUTIN, GALLY & Co, 6 Royal st

BRITISH LACES, HOSIERY AND GIMP TRIMMINGS. J. WYETH, importer of the above goods, at No. 146 Pearl street, New York, and No. 44 Chartres street, New Orleans, has just opened eleven cases consisting of Lisle edgings, all widths, Vallines and Guipure do; Fancy figured nets for caps, veils and dresses; Musquito nets, 10-4 wide, a superior article; Lace gloves and mitts; A superior and fresh assortment of Gimp trimmings, plain and mixed colors.

The above goods will be offered at prices satisfactory to jobbers and retailers for cash or approved paper.

COW FOR SALE.—A fine Milch Cow on board ship Huntsville, opposite the Vegetable Market. Inquire on board or to HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

WINES, CORDIALS, LIQUORS, &c.—47 casks Montferrand and St Emillion—good table red wine; 6 casks superior St Julien, old red wine; 16 bbls Haut Sorsac, 9 quarter do Haut Sauterne superior white wine; 250 boxes claret wine, entitled to drawback; 100 boxes and 100 baskets Champagne wine, very superior, in pints and quarts; 100 boxes Absynthe; 10 boxes Kirch; 100 baskets Anisette; 3 boxes superior Curacoa in large jugs; 3 do do Maraschino, in large square bottles; 10 boxes assorted Fruits in Brandy; 300 boxes superior Claret wine; Chateau Margeaux, St Julien and Leoville; 20 do Claret wine, Pauillac Medoc, in pints; 30 do superior Haut Sorsac white wine; 200 boxes Muscat de Frontignan wine; 30 bbls do do—In store and for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st

RUSSIA Sailcloth, English Navy Canvass, &c.—Imperial sailcloth, 30 inch and 24 inch, from No 1 to 6; do Flotmikoff. 20 inch English bleached and half bleached navy canvass of all numbers; heavy Raven's duck; cotton twine, 7, 8 and 9 folds, for sailmakers, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st

IMPORTATIONS FROM FRANCE.—Per Ville de Bordeaux—Claret Wine, in casks and boxes; Champagne real; Cordials and Liquors; Oil, in baskets; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Mustard and Green Peas, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas st

CHEAP POPULAR PUBLICATIONS. THE FEMALE BLUEBEARD, or Le Morne au Diable, by Eugene Sue author of the Mysteries of Paris, Matilda, Therese Dunoyer, &c. Just received and for sale by J B STEEL, 14 Camp

WHITE LEAD, &c.—200 kegs white lead, pure No. 1; 800 gallons refined whale oil; 40 do winter sperm oil; 300 boxes sperm candles 40 do patent colored candles for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

LIQUORS—26 boxes assorted cordials in full of bottles, 10 do Curaçoa, 5 do Wermouth wine, 10 Kirchenwasser, 100 do absynthe, 10 do Maraschino, 20 4 Orange flower water, 5 do Chinois, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st

---

SALES THIS DAY.

BY F H PETITPAIN. Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods. THIS DAY, 27th January, will be sold at 10 o'clock, at the auction room, No 136 Chartres street—10 cases prints, spring patterns; 10 bales 3-4 brown sheeting; 2 bales brown linen table covers; 3 bales linen drill; 10 cases Irish linen; 3 cases blue [illegible]; 600 doz spool cotton; 1 case cotton [illegible] and a variety of other goods. Samples ready early in the morning.

BY M BARNETT, Jr. Office No. [illegible] Conti street. WILL be sold on Saturday, the 27th inst, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street—

1st. One lot of ground in Dauphine street, between Hospital and Barrack streets, measuring 30 feet front on said Dauphine street, by 121 feet in depth, bounded on one side by property of M. Benigne, and on the other by that of Mrs. Widow Colson. There is on said lot a two story brick kitchen composed of five apartments.

2d. A Lot of ground in the Bayou road, on the right hand side from the city, in the fourth square from Rampart street, measuring [illegible] feet front on Bayou road, by 100 feet in depth (more or less), and fronts on Esplanade street, on which there has 52 feet front. There is on said lot a frame house, composed of three apartments and two large cabinets, a kitchen with two rooms and two cabinets.

Terms—For the first property cash; the second $1,000 cash, balance at 6, 12 and 18 months.

BY TRUDO & DUKE. WILL BE SOLD on this day, Saturday, 27th January, 1844, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis street—20 Shares of the Carrollton Bank, on which [illegible] dollars have been paid. Conditions—Cash.

BY TRUDO & DUKE. WILL BE SOLD, this day, Saturday, 27th January, 1844, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at their auction store, No. 129 Chartres street—A quantity of furniture, consisting of armoirs, French mirrors, sofas, divans, chairs and other articles. Conditions—Cash.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ. WILL be sold This Day (Saturday) 27th instant, at his Auction Store, 128 Chartres street—An assortment of cutlery, viz—Razors, knives, scissors, needles, &c., and a variety of dry goods.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ. WM. DEBUYS, Auctioneer. Havana Segars at Auction. WILL be sold at auction, on Saturday, 27th day of January, at 11 o'clock, a.m., at No. 13 Common street, to close invoice—40,000 segars lately imported from Havana, consisting Regalias, Canones, Trabucos, Milbar, Cazadores, Esquisitos, Panetelas, &c., of the following manufacture: Aurora, Estrella, Feuia, Tres Amigos, Belasado, Manzano, Amarro, Fueru Sagera, Reforma, Hume, &c.

Terms—Under $200, cash, above $200, 90 days credit for approved endorsed notes, to the satisfaction of the vendor.

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON. Washer and Ironer and House Servant and Cook. WILL be sold at auction on Saturday, 27th inst, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade—MILLY, a mulatress, aged 30 years, a first rate washer and ironer and good cook, speaks French and English, fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law. Terms and particulars at sale.

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON. French and American Man Cook. WILL be sold at auction on Saturday 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade—MELVILLE, aged 28, griffe, a superior French and American cook and house man. Sold for no fault and under a good character—fully guaranteed.

Terms—Cash. Act of sale before G R Stringer, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.

At the same time—Several Valuable Slaves, field hands and house servants. Particulars at sale.

Valuable Creole Slaves. BY ABAT & DOMINGON. WILL be sold on Saturday, 27th January, at noon, at the City Exchange, St Louis street—The following valuable SLAVES, to wit:—

The creole negro Ned Bob, aged about 35 years, excellent cartman, having been employed during nine years in carrying wood on board of steamboats. He is fully guaranteed.

The negro man Bell, since fifteen years in the country, aged about 34 years, a cartman, recently of a house servant, faithful slave, having been sixteen under the same owner since his arrival in this country. He is fully guaranteed.

The creole negro Voltaire, aged about 25 years, a house servant, has slave and fully guaranteed.

Terms at sale. The acts of sale before P P Laborre, Esq, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

BY ABAT & DOMINGON. WILL be sold on Saturday, 27th inst, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange—Four lots of ground designated by Nos 8, 9, 10, 11, near the Brush[illegible] chapel, measuring each 36 feet, 11 inches and 5 lines fronting Apain street, by an equal depth of 128 feet, 9 inches [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

Groceries, Wines, Liquors. BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON. WILL be sold at auction on Monday 29th inst at half past 10 o'clock, at the Auction Mart, Camp st—A variety of groceries, comprising French and American brandy, Holland and American gin, port, Madeira and Teneriffe wines in wood and glass; champagne in pints and quarts, Italy and Old Reserve Madeira in glass, champagne wine, honey, and various brands tobacco, wrapping paper, aniseed, bale rope, coffee, &c. Terms—cash.

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON. Fast Sailing schooner "Fanny." WILL BE SOLD at auction on Saturday, 3d February, 1844, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade—The fast sailing Baltimore schooner FANNY, [illegible] built, coppered and copper fastened; and copper registers, with a capacity of 1800 barrels, as she lies at present, with all her masts, spars, sails, chains, anchors, &c. &c. as she now lies in the upper side of the river.

To be sold to the highest bidder.—Terms Cash. Inventory to be seen at the office of the auctioneers.

BROGANS, BOOTS, SHOES—Now landing and a general assortment of brogans, boots and shoes, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

COCOA—a few bags Laguira cocoa, on very low terms, to close consignment, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

LEATHER—One leather, calf skins, made, and calf skins, imported from France, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

SUGARS—A large assortment of the most favorite brands imported from Havana and Port Spain, in store and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

RIO COFFEE—Cargo of ship [illegible]—1000 bags superior qualities in double lined sacks, now landing and for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

CARVER'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS—The agents for those approved cotton gins are now prepared to offer them at reduced price. GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st

HATS—200 cases comprising a general assortment of hats, silk and napt hats, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

DROP SHOT—1000 bags Youle's drop shot, assorted numbers, landing from ship [illegible] for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis

BAGGING AND ROPE—100 pieces Fulton and Maysville bagging, 100 coils rope, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

LEATHER—Sole, harness, and skirting, Kentucky manufacture, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

WHISKEY—125 bbls rectified in do Monongahela, for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras st

HAVANA COFFEE, in store and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

TOBACCO—Superior Havana leaf tobacco, vuelta abajo, in store and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

SUGARS on Plantation, at 12, 30, 40 and 42 miles above the city, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

SUGAR—Havana box sugar, yellow, in store and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

LARD—746 kegs and 117 bbls lard, landing from steamers American Eagle and Greenwood, for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 62 Tchoupitoulas st

BALE ROPE & TWINE—50 coils bale rope, and 7 bales twine, to close a consignment, for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 62 Tchoupitoulas

CHEESE—60 boxes and 30 casks cheese to close a consignment, for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 62 Tchoupitoulas

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—In half bbls, offered low to close sales by G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 62 Tchoupitoulas

GUNNY BAGS, cargo of ship [illegible], direct importation for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

CHAMPAGNE WINE—15 baskets Sillery Mousseux, direct importation, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

RAISINS, &c.—1000 boxes MR bunch raisins; 700 do do mens; 700 drums Smyrna figs, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—75 bbls American brandy in store and for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

EPSOM SALTS—300 bbls Epsom salts, Baltimore refined, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

PERFUMERY—6 trunks of assorted soaps; 7 do scented powders, do pomatum; 2 do perfumery, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st

EMPTY BOTTLES—300 empty bottles for Bordeaux wine by baskets of 100 each, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st

PLAGNIOL'S OIL—400 baskets Plagniol's oil in large bottles, 200 do do in 4 do, 50 boxes Castil soap, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st

OLD COGNAC BRANDY of 1799, Castillon's brand, in half pipes, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY of 1[illegible] [illegible] brand in half pipes, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st

COGNAC BRANDY—11 half pipes J.J. Dupuy cognac brandy 4th proof, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st

SWISS ABSYNTH—300 boxes Swiss absynth of Pernin & Lecoultre, landing from ship Nashville, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st

SWEET OIL—150 baskets Marseilles sweet oil landing and for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis

MADEIRA WINE—J Olivier & Co's superior, in bxs of 1 doz, bbls, half pipes and pipes, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis

COTTON DUCK—John Colt's cotton duck, Nos 1 to 10, for sale at reduced prices by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis

LEHIGH COAL—30 casks broken and screened, suitable for family use, for sale by T TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp st

CORDAGE—An invoice of tarred and Manilla, assorted sizes, for sale by T TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp st

SHOES, &c.—150 cases boots, shoes and brogans landing ex ship Colombo and for sale by R G HUBBS, 16 Customhouse

MOULD CANDLES—50 boxes landing from Carolina and for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

WINE—40 doz Duff Gordon's pale and brown sherry, vintage 1830, of superior quality, for sale by T TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp st

TOBACCO—9 boxes Western in store and for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 41 Poydras st

LINSEED OIL—40 bbls in store and for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

CANDLES—60 boxes mould candles in store and for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras