The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12

Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - - - 5

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J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

CITY BANK

New Orleans, 17th Feb 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 3d day of March next, between the hours of 10 A M and 2 P M.

f 18 R J PALFREY, Cashier.

A VERY superior family of NEGROES for sale, comprising a man who is a French and American Cook and Pastry Cook, his wife, a Creole, washer and ironer, and two fine children, will be sold on accommodating terms to a family in the city, apply to J A BEARD & Co. f 16 Banks' Arcade

A SUPERIOR French and American Man Cook to hire—a good artiste and capable to take charge of the cooking of a Restaurant or Hotel. Apply to f 19 J A BEARD & Co, Bank Place

FRESH SEEDS.

MR. LEFIEVRE has the honor of informing his customers that he has just received per ship Chaumpain, a fine assortment of flower and vegetable seeds of the crop of 1844. f 14 1m

COAL at five bits per barrel delivered—4000 barrels of superior Pittsburgh coal, all screened and in large pieces, for sale by the cart load and delivered free of cartage at five bits per bbl. W E & R MURPHY, f 4 132 Old Basin

NEW AND FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS FOR LADIES DRESSES.

C. M. SIMPSON, 22 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse, has just received by the recent arrivals from France and New York, the following new goods:

1 case Balzorines, low priced;
1 do rich and medium price;
1 do extra rich, entirely new designs;
1 do new plaid French lawns;
1 do new jaconets, very low;

Several cartons barege scarfs and fancy handkerchiefs
1 case new and rich silks for dresses, which will be sold at very low prices;
2 cases parasols, new styles;
Several cases of calicoes at all prices;
Also—belonging at less than cost, a large quantity of Cashmeres de laines, crapes, chusans, &c. together with a full and complete assortment of dry goods suited to family use. f 13

FELBOS, No 249 Royal street, corner Dumaine, receive by the ship Nouveau Pacifique Jefferson one lot Wine in casks and cases, viz: Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, Haut Sauterne, sardines in oil of the best brands in tin boxes; French mustard in large and small pots; bottle and demijohn corks, sealing wax for bottles.

Also—in store from former importations—Wines of all qualities in casks and cases, fruits in brandy, superfine olive oil, prunes in boxes, Lyon sausages, truffled goose, hams, oliver in oil, &c. f 14

FOR SALE—600 bags and bbls Boston refined sugar; three tons; 600 gunny bags, 30 corouhe bindings; 50 bbls white Havana sugar; 400 bags Havana coffee; 200 do pepper; 1000 uns cider; 100 casks rice; 30 bales soft sheathing; 100 bbls cranberries; 200 bbls No 1 mackerel; 200 kgs No 1 do; 200 kitts salmon; 30 jars chili; 100 do Mason; glands grindstones; 1000 kegs nails; 100 do paints; 300 mats cassia, by f 12 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier

WHITE LEAD, &c.—100 kegs prime No 1 and extra 300 lbs each; 250 bbls do 100 lbs each; 300 do 50 each; 200 do 50 do each; 1000 do 25 do each; 50 do imperial green paint, 900 do permanent do; 15 bbls linseed oil English, in store for sale by f 11 W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 20 Old Levee

WINE—200 casks Bordeaux wine, St Julien, St Estephe Montferrand and Queyries: 75 do do St Julien and St Estephe, 1842; 50 do do Margaux, 25 do do 1841; 40 do Chateau Lafitte & Lanjole, 1841; 4 do Margaux medoc and Pauillac medoc 1842; 25 do Pauillac Medoc and St Emilion; 55 do Marseilles wine, Burgundy and Grenache; 25 half do do de Banda, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co. 11 and 15 St Louis

GUNPOWDER—Eden Park Mills in kegs, halves and quarters, in quantities to suit purchasers and of a quality guaranteed to equal the most favorite manufacture hitherto known, offered for sale by f 18 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

FRESH MADDER SEED of Direct importation.—An excellent article for cultivating on a plantation, the profit from it is much larger than either sugar or cotton. Apply at the seed store of WM DINN, 11 Common

FRESH HAVANA TOBACCO SEED—A superior article for sale at the seed store of WM DINN, f 15 11 Common

COGNAC—4th proof J. J. Dupuy's brand, in half pipes, under the keys of the Customhouse, for sale by j 30 EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 and 19 St. Louis

TEAS—Superior imperial and gunpowder teas in chests and caddies; prime pouchong, souchong and young hyson, for sale by J W STANTON & Co. f 17 corner Magazine and Lafayette.

RIO COFFEE—Prime Rio coffee in double linen and single twilled bags, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, f 17 corner Magazine and Lafayette

WINES—Received by late arrivals—140 cases claret, St Estephe, 30 do Listrac, R Rolon's 1840—6 do Lintrac B Rolon's, 1839—40 St Julien—10 Haut Brion—60 half casks white wine, Sauterne—200 boxes claret Saint Julien—2 do cabinet Lafitte—10 boxes white wine Sauterne Ygehem of a very superior quality, for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 and 19 St Louis

BRANDIES—Landing ex ship Taina, from Bordeaux—30 pipes and pipes proof Cognac, P Godard's brand; 15 pipes do Cognac, 4th proof, J J Dupuy's and Eagle brands; Cognac champagne Castillon's brand; the whole entitled to debenture, for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 and 19 St. Louis

BRANDY—8 half pipes and 11 qr pipes bordeaux and Rochelle brandy, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, f 27 44 Poydras street

STORAGE at 141 Magazine st, and a yard in the rear of the building, terms moderate apply to R DITTRICH, f 11 32 Poydras, corner of Tchoupitoulas

SARDINES—1000 boxes and half boxes sardines in oil, of Chatelain, Bosto and Beleot of La Rochelle, landing ex packet ship Emblem, for sale by f 11 BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co. 24 Bienville

COFFEE &c.—100 bags Rio coffee; 50 do Havana do; 20 do Java do; 20 cases white Havana sugar, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, f 10 11 & 15 St. Louis

TALLOW—60 bbls superior, in fine shipping order now landing from steamboat Express Mail and for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, f 10 92 Tchoupitoulas

HAVANA SEGARS—80 400 assorted qualities, landing from steamship Alabama; 20,000 Regalias Florida from brown brig Empressario for sale by f 10 J M CAGALERO, 32 Old Levee

SEGARS—20,000 Regalias and Millars; Ugues and Cabana's brand, landing per steamship Alabama, from Havana, for sale by E TROSGROS f 10 38 Old Levee

DEMIJOHNS, &c.—2500 round demijohns 5 gallons each 140 baskets empty bottles; 400 m. half long pointed corks; 60 m superfine long do; 10 m demijohn do; 4 bales of twine 10 to the pound; in store and for sale by f 10 DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co 11 & 15 St. Louis

BRANDY AND WINE in cases entitled to drawback—20 half pipes brandy, 4th proof; 400 cases St Julien red wine, for sale by POUGET, SON, f 11 147 Royal

FOR SALE—3000 sack salt, the cargo of ship Gertrude, for sale by WM MURE, 22 Royal

CASHMERE DE Ecosse and Mousseline de Laines from $3 to $8 per robe.—C. M. SIMPSON, 22 Chartres, corner of Customhouse street will close the balance of the above named goods received from the wreck of the Alabama at prices that will astonish purchasers—good quality De Laines $3 to $5 and $4 per robe; Cashmeres $4 to $6 f 21

BALL DRESSES SELLING OFF

C. M. SIMPSON offers to the Ladies great bargains in Ball and Evening Dresses, having a quantity on hand and being desirous of closing them, will sell at one half former prices, 22 Chartres corner Customhouse street. f 21

PLANTATION DRY GOODS—9 bales heavy 4 4 Russia Sea Lowell; 10 bales heavy 4 4 do do negro cottons. For sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, f 21 44 Poydras

HAVANA SEGARS—Regalias branded Ugues, Granja, Yndio-Cubana, Mahoneza, Palma Celestiada, &c, now landing and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, f 13 34 Tchoupitoulas st

OIL, &c.—200 baskets Marseilles oil, Flagniol, 12 bottles; 150 do Pascal do; 100 do Flagniol and Pascal 24 half bottles; 110 Bordeaux, 75 boxes olives, capers and pickles; 200 do French soap; for sale by f 20 DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 & 15 St. Louis

SEGARS—Landing ex brig C Street from Havana—5 M Regalias Imperiales; 14 M Regalias; 10 M Canones; 35 M Millar, 1st and 2d; for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 and 15 St Louis

HAVANA SEGARS.—Receiving ex steamer Alabama and brig Titi, from Havana—250,000 segars, Regalias Conesas, Trabucos, Payonezas, Millar & Damas of the Cabana, Woodville, Victoria and Palma brands, for sale by f 21 E JOHNS. 110 Poydras.

WINE—200 bbls white wine, Sauternes, Barsac and Graves; 120 cases do Sauterne and Haut Sauterne; 45 bbls white wine vinegar, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, f 19 11 and 15 St Louis

RED WINES IN BOXES—240 boxes St Julien and 30 boxes Chateau Lafitte, for sale by j 30 EUG ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 and 19 St Louis

COGNAC FIRST PROOF—15 tierces P Godard & Co's brand, under the keys of the Customhouse, for sale by j 30 EUG ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 and 19 St Louis

COGNAC CHAMPAGNE—Castillon's brand in half and quarter pipes, with right to debenture, for sale by j 30 EUG ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 and 19 St Louis

GUNNY BAGS in bales and bundles, landing, and in store, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier

JAVA COFFEE—100 bags prime Old Government Java Coffee, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier

CANDLES—300 boxes superior Candles, Jas. Bradford brands, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier

HAVANA SUGAR—50 boxes white Havana sugar, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier

BALE ROPE AND BAGGING—500 pieces and coils superior, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas

T[illegible]—A small lot of choice in packages, now in store for sale by f 14 GEO. GREEN & BRO, 26 Gravier

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB'y. 25, 1845.

☞ We received yesterday about a bushel of old papers by the regular mail. The *Express* failed entirely. The proceedings in Congress on the 15th were received by the express ship from the Baltimore *Patriot*, which was due on Sunday.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention resumed the consideration of Mr. Miles Taylor's resolution, providing that the yeas and nays shall not be called for, save by at least ten members.

Mr. Porter opposed the resolution, as a brand of discord. Every member had a right to record his vote on all questions whatsoever.

Mr. Taylor had offered his resolution purely with a view to save time. Experience had proved that the privilege of calling the yeas and nays was abused by calling them on occasions of no importance. On all questions of moment ten members will always be found to sustain the call.

Mr. Ratliff characterized the resolution as a gag law and opposed it strenuously.

Mr. Downs was of the same opinion. One member might consider a question important, and ten others might entertain a different view.

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 29 to 26.

The eleventh section, which provides that when the Lieut. Governor presides over the Senate, he shall receive the same salary as the Speaker of the House, was next considered.

Mr. Marigny considered this compensation ridiculous, and proposed that the Legislature should be authorized to allow him a fixed salary. This appeared to him the more necessary, as the Convention had stricken out the clause requiring the Lieut. Governor to possess landed property.

The 12th section was then taken up. It defines the duties of the Secretary of State, and requires that he shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor.

Mr. Claiborne did not wish to subject this officer to the will of the Governor. He moved to amend so that the Secretary of State shall hold his office during the term for which the Governor is elected.

Mr. Benjamin opposed the amendment. As the Secretary of State was, so to speak, the Governor's Counsellor, it was absolutely necessary that they should agree perfectly, and if that should not be the case, it would be to the interest, that the Governor should have power to remove him.

Mr. Porter wished the Secretary of State to be independent. In two or three states only did he hold office at the will of the Governor. In many he was elected by the people. He was opposed to giving too much power to the Executive.

Mr. Claiborne's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Peets proposed to make the Secretary of State eligible by the people.

Mr. Marigny opposed the motion. The Secretary of State must agree on all points with the Governor. If they disagreed, being both chosen by the people, what would be the result? Would it not be better to leave the nomination to the Governor and Senate. He remembered that the administration of Governor Claiborne had experienced serious embarrassments, on account of his Secretary of State, Mr. Robertson, who had been appointed by the General Government, as was Mr. Claiborne himself, though the views of the two were essentially different. For the last thirty two years, during which the Constitution of the State gave the nomination of the officer in question to the Governor, the business of the Executive is conducted without the slightest impediment. The proposed measure would be more than democratic. Experience had proved that the present system was infinitely the best.

Mr. Ratliff was in favor of the election of all the officers in the State by the people, in order to diminish Executive power.

Mr. Leonard would vote against the amendment, unless the Secretary of State were required to submit his labors to the Governor. Otherwise there would be no distinction between them.

Mr. Roselius contended that as the Executive power resided in the Governor, who was alone responsible, it was proper to confer upon him authority over his subordinate agents? Yet, the amendment proposed to attach to him a principal officer elected like himself by the people, and consequently independent? This would be a marked inconsistency. If absolute dependence were not expedient, absolute independence would be contrary to every principle of government. It would be better indeed to abolish the office of Governor.—It was indispensable that the responsible officer should have a share in the selection of the subordinate agents, who are to perform certain duties under him.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 30 to 26.

Mr. Porter moved that the Secretary of State be chosen by the Legislature. After a short debate, this amendment was rejected by a vote of 47 to 6.

Mr. Roman moved to amend the section so as to give the appointing power to the Governor, with the consent of the Senate.

The section thus amended, was adopted without further discussion, and the Convention adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the SENATE on the 15th, Mr. Walker, from the Joint Committee appointed to wait upon James K. Polk and inform him of his election as President of the United States, and George M. Dallas, and inform him of his election as Vice-President, reported that the Committee had discharged their duty, and that Messrs Polk and Dallas had signified their acceptance and gratitude in the usual conventional terms.

The bill for the settlement of the claims of American citizens for French spoliations prior to the year 1800, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. McDuffie, informally passed over for future discussion.

The Senate then resumed the considerations of the Texas resolutions from the House, when Mr. Rives made a speech of three hours length. The following synopsis of Mr. Reeves' remarks is from the correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot*:

Mr. Rives began by remarking that his humble opinion, so far as it was of any value, was already known to the country. In much that his friend from Pa. said in regard to the expediency of acquiring Texas, he heartily concurred, and was ready to unite in the object whenever it was fairly and constitutionally presented. We are told by a high authority that much that is expedient is not lawful, and with him, the *mode* of acquiring Texas was of paramount consideration.

Mr. R. then entered upon a close constitutional argument to show that by treaty alone could foreign territory be peaceably acquired. He examined the joint resolution and showed that it was in substance and form, with the exception of the bill, a treaty.

By reference to contemporaneous history he showed the true reason for inserting the clause in the Constitution respecting the admission of new States, and proved conclusively, that it had reference to the territory then included within the possessions of the Union. His friend from Pennsylvania had quoted Crabbe's Synonymes and Walker's Dictionary to prove what the meaning of the word *State* was, and then argued that as Texas was a State, she could be admitted into the Union. He reminded him that his literal interpretation was not tenable, and instanced the law of Bologna, condemning to death any one who should draw blood in the street. Under the literal interpretation of this law, a surgeon, who had relieved a man in a fit of apoplexy, was tried for capital punishment, because he had drawn blood in the street. The law giving a ship and cargo to those who remained on board in stress of weather, when the crew deserted her, was also cited, and the case mention ed of the helpless sailor, who was miraculously preserv ed when every body on board had left the ship, and who afterwards claimed vessel and cargo. Blackstone condemned, of all interpretations, these strictly literal ones.

Mr. R. Concluded by expressing his opinion that if this high handed majority measure was adopted, it would lead eventually to a disruption of the Union. He spoke nearly three hours, and an abler speech will not be made upon this subject than was made by William C. Rives.

Mr. Choate intimated his intention of speaking on the subject, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Burke from a Joint Committee, made a report relative to the President and Vice-President, similar to that made by Mr. Walker in the Senate.

The House then took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1846. Mr. Duncan offered an amendment reducing the pay of the Major General, which he contended, amounted to about $10,000 and which he considered entirely too high. After some discussion, the House adjourned.

☞ The coldest spot in the United States in the town of Franconia, New Hampshire. During the intense cold at the beginning of this month, the mercury only rose twice above zero, and fell as low as 24 deg. below zero.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS in Oneida county, N. Y., show a very handsome whig gain. The towns stand 12 whig, 13 loco, and Utica, which is doubtful, to hear from. Last year 9 whig, 17 locofoco.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that the engine conducting the train of passenger cars on the Montgomery railroad ran off the track about 12 miles from that city on Sunday last, and killed one of the hands and fatally wounded another. Providentially the passengers escaped injury.—*Mob. Ad.*

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—Our citizens and public generally are notified that a counterfeit twenty dollar bill of the Bank of Mobile was detected yesterday in the city. It is said to have been exceedingly well executed, but not having seen it, we are unable to give a description thereof.—*Mob. Ad.*

MEXICO.

We are indebted to the Captain of the schr. *Fanny*, for Mexican papers up to the 9th instant.

Mr. Gomez Farias arrived at Vera Cruz on the 11th inst., on board the Spanish brig Leopoldo O'Donnell, from Havana.

Don Fernando Calderon, a promising young poet, died in the flower of his age.

Nothing definite had yet transpired concerning Santa Anna's fate. The great Dictator has humbled himself, and begs to have his life spared, with the most contemptible cowardice, and under whatever condition they may impose on him.

The *Siglo* of the 7th, announces that Santa Anna has given drafts to Mr. Perez Salver, being a restitution of one hundred thousand dollars, which he had caused to be taken from the Mint in Guanajuato. He has also appointed an advocate to raise the embargo put on his property and settle all the damages his conduct has caused the nation to suffer.

The *Courier Francais* remarks that great difficulties exist in bringing a bill of accusation against Santa Anna. The question to solve, is whether he will be accused as President or as General, being at the time of the revolution Ex President and Commander in Chief.

The subjoined European Intelligence which is interesting and important, was received yesterday by the Crescent City private Express. We take it from the Extra published by that paper.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.
FIRMNESS IN THE COTTON MARKET.

The ship Roscius, arrived at New York on the 16th instant, from Liverpool, with dates to the 12th.

We find the following particulars in the New York Herald of the 17th, twenty-four hours ahead of the U. S. Express.

The news in every point of view is important.

It will be seen that England, taking Calhoun's famous dispatch into consideration, has commenced a counter movement in France against the U. States. England seeks an alliance with France to oppose the annexation of Texas to this Union. That country is willing to abandon the right of search if France will accept the proposed alliance.

Against an immense import at Liverpool, cotton has maintained its price.

The English money market was buoyant.

The packet ship Liverpool, hence, made her passage out in 15 days and 17 hours.

No positive tidings of the missing packets by this arrival.

The St. Patrick, hence, at Liverpool, reports seeing, on the 24th of December, in lat. 41, lon. 52, a ship of about 900 tons, bottom up, coppered, with her stern boat and spars floating near her. This may have been the Normandie.

The England was 730 tons, and the United States 650 tons. The above wreck, however, could not have been one of them.

It was currently reported that her Majesty has appointed Sir Henry Pottinger Governor General of Canada, in the place of Sir Charles Metcalfe, who is seriously indisposed.

Ireland was quiet. O'Connell was on a new tack.

The gale of the 11th and 12th of December was terribly severe. Accounts of disasters by it were pouring into England. We have facts enough to show that that gale was at least twenty five degrees of longitude in width.

Spain remained without much change. That poor country suffers.

The church question in England continues to be one of interest there.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to shoot the Duke of Normandy.

All apprehensions respecting Dr. Woolf are now at an end, as he has arrived in safety at Bombay.

The amount of money levied for poors' rate in England and Wales, in 1844, was £7,085,595, of which £5,208,075 were expended for the relief of the poor.

Arrangements have been made by the Admiralty for the conveyance of the mails between Suez and Calcutta and China.

PUSEYISM.—Another important movement has taken place in the diocese of Exeter. This is no less than the adoption, at a most influential meeting in the Cathedral city, of a memorial to her Majesty as the temporal head of the church, to order a revision of the rubric, with the view to the settlement of the existing disputes, and to the effecting of such alterations in the prescribed forms of the church as the lapse of time may have rendered necessary.

GREAT FOOT RACE.—The foot race on the 6th ult., between Jackson, the American deer, and Shepherd of Birmingham, for 100*l* a side, was one of the greatest performances on record, and was in every respect most excellently conducted. Betting was 5 to 4 on Shephard, and the money was being laid out freely. The contest was to ascertain which of the men could perform the greatest distances in one hour, and some good sums were speculated on the question of distance that would be accomplished. The preliminaries having been arranged, the men both took their stations at the 13th mile-stone to walk to the 12th and return. The start was taken at a railroad speed, Shephard just leading, and on their return, after having performed the two miles in ten minutes two seconds, they were in the same position. They continued in this way for a considerable period, their speed exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine of their backers. The first six miles were performed in 31 minutes fifteen seconds, and they appeared to be almost as fresh as at the moment of starting, and were close to each other. At the conclusion of the 10th mile Shephard began to exhibit symptoms of distress, and directly afterwards he fell to the ground. Jackson proceeded at a slackened pace for the remainder of the way, and the one hour passed as he was 100 yards from the 11th mile. The winner was trained by the great Robert Fuller.

IRELAND.

It appears to be conceded that the government has already arranged terms of the rumored treaty with his Holiness, the Pope, regarding the Irish bishoprics.

The Earl of Devon arrived in Dublin on the 15th ult. There are thirty-eight clerks employed at the Castle in preparing for the Land Commission Report.

EMIGRATION FROM BELFAST IN 1844.—Canada, 2496; Prince Edward's Island, 167; St. John's N. B., 35; United States, 70; West Indies, 16. Total, 2784.

The Conciliation Hall, on the 16th ult., was thinly attended by the decent repealers. Mr. Mullen, a barrister, was in the chair. Mr O'Connell sent £51 for his family subscription, and stated that he has been employed on the pernicious Charitable Bequests Bill that he could not forward his address to the Irish people.—He gave notice for arrangements during the next session of Parliament, which may preclude the necessity of repeal members attending in London. A letter was read from Tom Steele, stating that he had pacified Leitrim. The speakers were Mr McNevin, Mr O'Brian and Mr. O'Hea. The rent was announced to be £249.

FRANCE.

The Constitionnel of Monday announces that M. Guizot was about to cede the establishment of Albreda to England, in return for the right possessed by English vessels to carry on the gum trade under sail on the coast of Portendick.

The Siecle suggests a singular compromise. It is, that England is disposed "to concede the right of search on condition that the French cabinet joins that of London to obtain a European declaration against the annexation of Texas to the United States."

Accounts have been received by the French government from the Marquesas to the 10th July, at which date a perfect understanding existed between the French and the natives, and every thing was going on satisfactorily.

The French Ministry appears to be in a critical position, from the determination of certain individuals to take every opportunity of testing their strength in the chambers.

Admiral Dupetit Thouars received on Tuesday, the deputation charged to offer him the sword of honor.—The Admiral thanked them for their good intentions; but refused this mark of public sympathy, declaring that he had done nothing but obey the orders of his government, and that it was for it to blame or recompense him.

SPAIN.

Tranquility prevailed in Arragon. Arms have been given to respectable inhabitants of towns as a means of putting down banditti. It is said that as a means of giving employment, it is proposed to demolish the fortifications raised during the late war. In the Senate, the discussion upon the reform of the constitution continued, but did not offer much interest. The debate in the Chamber of Deputies upon the Clergy Bill was to be resumed the 2d Jan. The President of of the Council had issued invitations for a grand banquet for New Year's Day.

M. Mon was to bring forward his budget on the 6th. Gen. Shelly has been appointed Captain General of Catalonia in place of the Baron De Meer, and not Gen. Concha, as was at first announced. The resignation of Deputies seems to be infectious. The Count of Revillegigedo, and several others, have followed the example of the Marquis of Viluma and his friends. A treaty of extradition is spoken of between Spain and Portugal.

The Madrid Gazette publishes the law authorized by the Government to regulate the organization of the municipalities, provincial deputations &c.

The committee of the Senate has adopted the bill proposed by the Government for the suppression of the slave trade, without any modification. The discussion on the Reform of the Constitution Bill was continued in the sitting of the Senate on that day, when the last paragraph relative to the organization of the Senate was adopted; but the discussion on the bill had not terminated at the close of the sitting.

The Clamor Publico announces, on what it calls positive authority, that Zurbano has succeeded in getting out of Spain.

HOLLAND.

Raphael & Sons have received from the Hague the Royal decree of the 2d January, of which the following are the heads:

To afford the holders of the remaining Five per Cents, being now 37,385,400 guilders, another opportunity of voluntary conversion to Four per Cents, books are opened from Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1845, till further notice, or till twenty millions guilders are subscribed; but at all events not later than Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The price of the Four per Cents, (with interest from 1st October last,) to be given in exchange for Five per Cents so converted, is fixed at 93½ per cent. The holder receives out for each 100 guilders 1¼ guilders in money, and 1½ per cent for difference of interest from Oct. to 1st Jan. last.

A FAMILY POISONED.—We copy the following from the Madison, Ia, Examiner of a late date:

The family of Mr. John Gardiner, near Milton, opposite this city, including all the members of the family, was poisoned on Monday last. The poison was supposed to have been arsenic, mixed with bread. It appears it had been placed in the bottom of a barrel of meal, and on eating bread made from this, immediately after dinner, the most alarming symptoms of illness were manifested. The servant who prepared the bread was compelled by her master to eat of it, and also became ill. Dr. Rodgers, of our city, was called in, and administered the relief proper in such cases. It is thought they will recover.

☞ Capt. Leavitt, of the ship Louise, reports having encountered a violent gale of wind, commencing on the 4th inst. from the south, and ending on the 6th from W. N. West. On the 7th, in lat. 32, long. 72, 30, fell in with the schr. Merchant of Boston, Capt. J. K. Means, in a sinking condition, and took from her the Captain, Mate, two seamen and cook. One of the seamen had been washed overboard and lost during the gale, and the Mate much disabled.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN'S LECTURES.—Those who have listened hitherto with interest to the geological lectures now being delivered in our city will, we trust, find an additional interest from topics announced for the present week, since they have immediate reference to the States upon our great rivers—are founded, as we are informed, on personal observation, and are eminently practical.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Anderson will appear this evening in the character of Macbeth.

☞ The Zoological exhibition combined with the equestrian performances at the Pavillion on Baronne street, are nightly attracting crowded audiences. The fearless performances of Mr. Dubois, with the most savage and ferocious beasts of the forest, are truly astonishing.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Gabriel Kenney, convicted of inveigling away a slave of Mr. Reggio, was yesterday sentenced by his honor Judge Canonge to three years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

François Ebram, found guilty of harboring a runaway slave, the property of Madame Cuvellier, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Parish Prison, and to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and costs of the prosecution.

Ramon Artiga, charged with selling liquor to a slave—Timothy Kenneally, for receiving stolen goods—B. Cahill and Antonio Styppa, for assault and battery, were arraigned, and severally pleaded not guilty.

François Pignegpy, charged with assault and battery, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

James Sheridan, charged with stealing a jack screw of the value of three dollars, was tried and found guilty.

J. C. Isler, charged with assault and battery was tried and acquitted.

Charles Job and Maria Ray, charged with assault and battery upon Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson, on the 15th of January, were put upon trial. The former was acquitted and the latter found guilty.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Thomas alias Michael Connelly, arrested on a charge of stealing a watch from P. S. Martin, was yesterday examined before the Recorder, and committed for trial before the Criminal Court.

B. F. Speare, arrested on a double charge of bigamy and forgery, in default of bail was committed to the Parish Prison to await his trial before the Criminal Court.

John McAlister, Edward Williams, Michael Keating and John Smith, Sr., were committed to the Workhouse for 30 days each.

☞ Phillip Riggle was arrested yesterday by the police of the Second Municipality, charged with stealing a watch and some articles of wearing apparel from Mr. Coleman's house in St. Charles street.

☞ A man named Simon Hart, was arrested last evening by the police on a charge of forgery. He will be examined this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

JOURNAL OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.—We alluded yesterday to the prospectus for the publication of the work, and spoke of the enterprise in terms of befitting encomium. Since then, we have received the first number of the journal. It is a handsome octavo volume of 96 pages, embellished with an engraving of the new prison of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Its contents are as follows: Brief History of the Penal Legislation of Pennsylvania; On the influence of separate imprisonment on the reason of the convicts; Nineteenth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Prison Discipline Society; First Report of the Prison Association of New York; Prison Reform in Italy; County Prisons; Hospitals or Asylums for the Insane Poor; Vernon and Ohio Asylums for the Insane; Miscellaneous Notices; Recent Publications on Prison Discipline and kindred subjects. Some of these articles possess intrinsic merit and profound interest. We may notice them more in detail hereafter.

☞ We have received from the Messrs. Appleton, through the politeness of J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, a copy of the proceedings of the Court for the trial of Bishop Onderdonk. It constitutes a substantial volume of 330 pages. We have not read the evidence with sufficient attention to pronounce a positive opinion on the merits of this much mooted case; but we are greatly inclined to believe, that if Bishop Underdonk was guilty, those benevolent ladies who nourished the memory of his outrages for three years before giving them to the world, and their quiet and forbearing husbands who witnessed his gross liberties with their spouses, and sustained the insults with a resignation more than Christian, are specimens of human nature worthy of the frozen zone, and totally unknown in this fiery latitude.

SOUTHERN TRIBUNE.—We have received one or two numbers of a new weekly sheet bearing the above title, and published at Pointe Coupee. It is a handsome sheet, of fair dimensions and conducted with spirit.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 24th, 1845.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The roll being called, 38 members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Messrs Bush, Cole and Brewster

Order of the Day.

The bill to amend the charter of the New Orleans Gas Light Banking Company, came up as the special order of the day.

Mr Park offered a proviso to the first section, giving the privilege to the debtors of the bank, on furnishing good security, of paying ten per cent the first year and fifteen per cent the subsequent years, exclusive of interest, until the debt are extinguished.

Mr Campbell explained that in 1837 all the banks suspended specie payments. In 1839 a bill was passed reviving the charters of all the banks on certain conditions. The Gas Bank, considering she had not violated her charter, refused to receive the bill, not having suspended payments subsequently, a suit was instituted against the bank by the Attorney General. The District Court decided in favor of the bank. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. Mr. Campbell here read from the evidence in the trial shewing that no proof existed of any bill having been presented and payment in specie refused during the brief suspension by the bank, and stated that the Supreme Court, after carefully summing up the testimony, annulled the decision of the Court below, throwing the case open for additional evidence. The Attorney General then abandoned the suit, knowing that nothing could be proved against the bank. In 1842 a bill was passed by the Legislature, requiring any bank which had forfeited its charter to continue any public work or improvement which had been undertaken on or that instrument. With respect to the Gas Light Bank the city had the privilege of taking the gas works after forty years

Mr C then went into a statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank, shewing that after paying all their debts, an amount of $1,0 0 remained to be divided among the stockholders. The bank wished to surrender its banking privilege, and have its capital stock reduced to $1,200,000 for the purpose of continuing the gas works only.

Mr Gayarré said his mind was not yet made up with respect to the bill. He would make a few observations for the purpose of eliciting information of which he stood in need. The privilege of furnishing gas was so valuable, that when granted, it had been saddled with many incumbrances, such as connection with a banking company, for banks were then considered useful and beneficial. Another condition imposed was, that there should be seven branches for the country, besides the mother bank. Those branches were bound to lend money at the rate of 7 per cent. for 12 years; their borrowers had the right to renew for 12 years on payment of 7 per cent interest and a trifling proportion of the capital. These conditions showed that the privilege of furnishing gas was considered extremely valuable, since it was coupled with onerous incumbrances. He did not believe the Company had complied with all these conditions. The Company were anxious to get rid of their banking privileges for if they were valuable, they would not ask leave to surrender them. He thought the privilege of furnishing gas too valuable to be granted without a certain bonus. He thought too that this privilege had been forfeited, inasmuch as the Bank had not fulfilled certain conditions of the charter, such as establishing branches at Napoleon, Franklin and St Bernard. He was willing to deliver the Gas Company from its incumbrances, but wished to curtail its privilege. The Company, for instance, were empowered to furnish the city with gas for ever. True that after 40 years the city could purchase the privilege, but from its heavy debts it would be unable to effect such purchase. He was disposed to grant the privilege asked, but at the same time we should specify terms and conditions, and cut down excessive privileges. These observations had forced themselves upon his mind with great strength and power.

Mr Campbell alluded to the connection of the bank with the Gas works. The grant had been given to Mr Caldwell—the matter had failed, and it was then coupled with banking privileges. These privileges were accorded for the benefit of the country. The company would have been better satisfied to have the privilege of furnishing Gas unshackled with the Banking power. Mr C. said that the people of the country were now as anxious to get rid of the banks, as they were formerly anxious to obtain them. The country was indebted $575,000 to the bank.—The branches were absolutely in liquidation, and the proviso stipulated that their debtors should have reasonable time to pay their debts. The surrender of the charter was a boon claimed by the country. Moreover, the charter could not be regarded as an exclusive privilege when in forty years, it could be transferred to the city, and if the city had not the money, it could be borrowed on the assets. If we deprived the company of its privileges, the bill would fail and would not be accepted. The profits on the gas last year were but 7 per cent, showing that the monopoly was not that monstrous and unjust one which had been represented. The streets were lighted at $8 per thousand cubic feet, though private individuals were charged $9. He had investigated the matter thoroughly, and felt satisfied that there was no possible objection to the measure. The poorer classes did not burn gas, and if there was any hardship in the price of gas, it fell entirely on the wealthy.—From the nature of the soil, the expenses of laying pipes, &c. was very heavy. Mr C. contended that the gas used in private establishments was actually cheaper than the price of good sperm oil. In conclusion, he observed that the company asked for no privilege sufficiently valuable to require from us to curtail their privilege of furnishing gas, or reducing its price.

The proviso was adopted.

Mr Marks offered another proviso, repealing the 22d section of the bank charter. The section exempts the capital stock of the bank from taxation for 15 years.

Mr Campbell contended that this would be a violation of vested rights.

Mr Marks thought it singular that members were always throwing up the notion of vested rights, whenever an attempt was made to curtail the privileges of corporations, as was the case with the Gas Light Bank. For instance, the bank had established no branches at Port Hudson, as was required by the charter. Was not this a violation of that instrument?

One fact most strike every one as an anomaly in the history of corporations. When had we heard before of such an occurrence as a bank coming forward and offering to surrender its privileges? Moreover, argued Mr Marks, there was something about the introduction of the measure calculated to cast upon it a shade of suspicion. It had been brought forward by a country member, while the Orleans delegation, which was immediately interested in it, had not moved in the matter. If the bank was so anxious for the preservation of her vested rights, in the name of justice let her keep them, and not ask us to take them back.

Mr Campbell briefly remarked that this bill was not intended for the benefit of the city, but for that of the country. That the city objected to it for a mere consideration of a few cents in the price of gas, and would therefore, perhaps refuse to grant to the country the boon which it asked. As to the insinuation of the member from West Feliciana, he would merely observe that the bill had been referred to a committee of which he was the chairman, and acting in that capacity, he had deemed it his duty to bestow upon it all possible attention. He was afraid that the opposition to it grew not out of a careful investigation, but from deep rooted prejudices and antipathies to banks

Mr Wadsworth said it was absolutely necessary to restrict some of the privileges of the Bank; as, for example, the price asked for lighting the city with gas. There ought, likewise, to be some specific termination to the privileges. It ought not to be permitted to last forever. He contended that the Legislature had a control over the Banks, and that the Civil Code (a clause of which he read) conferred this power, upon condition that the parties interested should be indemnified for losses sustained by its exercise. All we ask, said Mr. W., is fair play. We cannot consent to give the Bank immense privileges without any restriction whatever, to take from her what she evidently regards as an incumbrance—for she would never have applied to surrender her charter if it had not been more expensive than profitable—without imposing certain conditions

Mr Wadsworth adverted to the history of these Corporations. He said that by the issue of unlimited amounts of paper money, they had robbed the people of their substance and built themselves up; and that now, after thus abusing and cheating the community and putting money in the pockets of the Company, they come to us and propose to give up privileges once so dear to them, without one single advantage to the people, without a solitary concession in a word of those by whom these they had been enriched

Mr Campbell said the member point out a single instance in which the creditor has been robbed of a dollar by the Gas Bank.

Mr Wadsworth—I speak in general terms. I consider all Banks as public robbers. They have by sucking their nourishment from the credit of the people, and flourish upon the machinations and mis-conceived chimera of paper money—a brilliant and beautiful theory to be sure, for paper money, so long as it passes, is just as available as gold and silver.

The resolution suspending specie payments which was adopted by the Gas Bank, shows that that institution had forfeited its charter. It is contended that there was no overt act; that no proof existed that the Bank had refused to pay silver when demanded. Why was this? Simply because having published the notice of suspension, every body knew it would be hopeless to apply for coin at its counters.

With respect to the decision of the Supreme Court, he would say that our Judiciary was too much under the control of these monetary establishments. They were the masters and we the enslaved. He did not know but that even in our Legislative Halls this influence had prevailed and was experienced. If we have got this corporation in our power, let us profit by the opportunity and deprive it of some of its enormous privileges. When we give them up what they desire, can it be contended that we have no right to limit their privileges. Such a doctrine he had never heard before

Mr Wadsworth again repeated his opinion that the Bank had forfeited its charter, and that the quibbling of the Judiciary did not alter the fact, as evinced by the published resolution announcing the suspension of specie payments.

(To be continued.)

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY, February 24th, 1845.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Mr Carter in the chair.

Messages from the House of Representatives.

The Senate were informed of the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the bill relative to the inspectors of roads and levees in the parish of East Baton Rouge.

Act relative to roads and levees in the parish of Rapides.—On motion of Mr Hermanson, said bill underwent its several readings and passed.

Act relative to the administration of the Vermillionville Academy. Read for the first time.

Act to change and change the time of holding the terms of the Ninth Judicial District Court.

On motion of Mr Moroney, the rules were dispensed and it passed.

Act to change the time for holding the Supreme Court at Alexandria. Read for the first time.

Act to change the jurisdiction of the Police Jury of the parish of West Feliciana. Passed.

Special Order of the Day.

Act to revive and amend the several acts of the Legislature relative to the payment of the debts proper of the State.

The first section was adopted. The second section was taken up.

Mr Bernard moved to strike out ten per cent and substitute five per cent in the following paragraph:

"That the debtors to said branches, on furnishing good and sufficient security, shall have the first two years the privilege of renewing their notes or other obligation, or delay the payment thereof by the payment each year of ten per cent upon the whole amount due by them, exclusive of interest."

Mr Downs said he had objections to the amendment. It was very important that this bill should be carried into effect. It would be unfortunate if it were to be lost now, for it would be impossible hereafter to make the favorable arrangements which it secured. He hoped the member from Baton Rouge would not insist upon his amendment. There was nothing more active upon the banks to force the payment of 10 per cent. They might not exact it, and would not exact it if it were possible for them to be more indulgent. This arrangement contemplated an increase of the obligations of the Bank of Louisiana to the amount of dollars, which had to be taken from the resources and take from her his we should not change the arrangement, and take from her his man's necessary to sustain her. The bill said Mr D. has been drawn up with a great deal of care and attention to the interests of all parties. He contemplated offering two or three amendments which were deemed essential by all the parties interested; otherwise, although he deemed them important, he would not offer them in view of the slightest danger that their effect on the fate of this bill.

Mr Bernard said he felt under the necessity of insisting upon his amendment in view of the present position of the cotton planters, resulting from the low price of their staple. It was asking too much to expect they should be sacrificed to this arrangement. He could not for one moment say they should be placed at the mercy of the Banks—Last year he had voted for a similar bill, and he was as earnest as the Senator from Washita or any one else, that the State should be relieved from her liabilities; but the conditions insisted upon here applied to the cotton planters were too oppressive. He could not compare the hardships of the present requisition, with the liberality shown to the sugar planters that were involved in the Citizens' Bank. From information he had received, he felt convinced that this amendment should not defeat the bill. The country parishes gave up the branches which still yielded them some facilities, and which were a convenience in the transmission of funds, and it was but fair that the banks should give some equivalent.

Mr Slidell said he approached this subject with a great deal of diffidence, because it was one with which he was not familiar. The bill, he had understood, had been prepared with a great deal of care, and had met the sanction of the most important officers of the State. It promised results of the most beneficial character, and it would be indeed unfortunate if these results were not realized by insisting upon amendments which would defeat the object designed by its framers, and which would expose the reputation and character of the State.

The ayes and nays were called for on Mr Bernard's amendment, ayes 4—nays 16.

Mr Bernard then moved to strike out fifteen per cent in the following clause, and substitute ten per cent:

And after that period in the payment of fifteen per cent annually, exclusive of interest upon the whole amount, until the entire debts are paid and extinguished.

And called for the ayes and nays upon his motion—6 ayes—7 nays.

Mr Kenner would ask if the word exclusive had been used in place of inclusive, in the bill that passed the legislature last session, whether the banks would not have accepted it. If this were so he could see no necessity for increasing the amount of curtailment beyond the ten per cent

Mr Bernard presented a substitute for the enacting clause to the proviso.

Mr Downs said that this substitute, if it prevailed, was equivalent to rejecting the bill. The shorter way would be to move to reject the whole bill. This substitute destroyed the very feature which would induce the acceptance of the bill on the part of the banks. He argued that the retention of the branches was not, after all, so beneficial to the parishes where they were located. That these branches had been the means of doing more harm than good, and that a section of the country where they had not been established, or where their capital was small, the revulsions were less severe and less general. It was impossible for the object contemplated in the presentation of this bill to be realized, if the banks were debarred the privilege of calling in their debts by so small an instalment as ten per cent. If the instalments were reduced below that, they might as well give up the design of relieving the State from her embarrassments, by an arrangement which was hailed last session by all parties as the happiest plan that could have been devised; and moreover, if the present bill failed with ten per cent to be paid as an instalment, it would be much worse for the debtors of the bank as they were, under the existing laws, required to pay more.

On motion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to morrow.

Mr White presented a petition from Robert Spedden, master warden asking a leave of absence.

On motion the Senate went into Executive Session, and the doors being opened, they adjourned

DIED—Yesterday morning, at half past eight o'clock, J. MAGER, for many years a merchant of this place, and a veteran of 1814–'15. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, to take place this afternoon at half past 4 o'clock, from his late residence, St Louis street, between Levee and Chartres sts f 25

☞ We are requested to call the attention of purchasers to the sale without reserve, of one hundred and thirty packages of seasonable goods, to take place this day. Tuesday 25th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at F. H. Petitpain's Auction Room, No 126, Chartres st.

☞ The attention of the public is called to the sale of Real Property belonging to the Estate of the late L G Hilgeberg, consisting of 190 Lots of Ground, with improvements, situated in the First and Third Municipalities, forming whole squares, half squares, &c., and consisting also of six squares with buildings thereon, at Versailles, six miles below the city.

The terms are the most advantageous to purchasers, being one-fifth cash, balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months. The sale will take place this day, Tuesday, February 25th, at 12 o'clock, and the following days, at the City Exchange, St Louis street.

☞ THE LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION OF VETERANS of 1814–'15, will meet this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, for the purpose of attending the Funeral of J. Mager, a soldier of 1814–'15.

By Order. H W PALFREY, Secretary. f 25

☞ French Corn Plaster, at 59 Poydras street, is a certain cure for corns, not only for the present, but operates by natural laws and prevents their reappearance. At the same place is the only agency for Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and Green's Tonic Mixture, a warranted cure for ague and fever in all cases. The celebrated Connell's Pain Extractor, for burns, which has always relieved all pain and smarting in fifteen minutes from the first application, and heals without leaving a scar, is warranted at 59 Poydras street.

☞ The packet ship WABASH, Hathaway, master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. J W STANTON & Co, f 23 corner Magazine and Lafayette.

☞ NOTICE—The following persons, consignees per ship LOUISA from New York, will please make known their residence to the undersigned clerk on the levee—Dr J H Bailey, Mr Barber, E Black, John Dorr, H Garretson, Miller & Gooch, H L Webster. f 24 AARON COHEN, Agent 20 Common

☞ NOTICE—The consignee of 62 packages merchandise, marked A & E Hilderbrandt, per ship LOUISA, from New York, will please make himself known to the discharging clerk, on the Levee. AARON COHEN, Agent, f 25 20 Common

☞ NOTICE.—The subscribers having removed their entire stock of fresh Dry Goods to No 26, Magazine street, (Florance's Row) offer for sale the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered in this market. The attention of the trade is most respectfully invited. f 24 PEET & MORTON, 26 Magazine st

☞ NOTICE—The firm of MORTON & CO. ceases from and after this date f 24 PEET & MORTON, 26 Magazine

☞ NOTICE—The subscribers are removing their entire stock of fresh spring goods from 17 Chartres street to their new store, No. 26 Magazine street, now occupied by Morton & Co. f 22 PEET & MORTON.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Feb 15	London	Jan 11
New York	Feb 15	Liverpool	Jan 12
Philadelphia	Feb 17	Paris	Jan 9
Washington	Feb 16	Havre	Jan 8
Baltimore	Feb 16	Mexico	Jan 10
Charleston	Feb 20	Tampico	Dec 18
Cincinnati	Feb 14	Vera Cruz	Feb 14
Louisville	Feb 15	Houston	Feb 10
Havana	Feb 8	Galveston	Feb 10

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY NIGHT,
FEBRUARY 24, 1845.

The Cotton market opened this morning with a moderate demand, and the sales amounted to about 3,000 bales.—Prices are very steady. We publish elsewhere seven days later news from Europe, received by the Roscius at N. York. The position of the Liverpool Cotton market remains unchanged.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.		TENNESSEE AND N. ALA.	
Inferior	4 @ 0	Trash and Inferior	
Ord. to Good Ord.	4½ @ 4½	Ordinary	
Middling	5 @ 5½	Middling	
Good Middling	5½ @ 5½	Good Middling	
Middling Fair	5½ @ 6	Middling Fair	
Fair	6 @ 6½	Fair	
Good Fair	7 @ 0	Good Fair	
Good & Fine	0 @ 00	Good and Fine	

We have no alteration to notice in Exchanges. The demand continues good, and we quote London 8½@9 per cent premium. Paris 5f. 22½@5f. 23½. New York 60 days sight 1½@2 per cent discount; Checks par@¼ per cent discount.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Jan. 8, 4 P. M.

Public Securities have been firm and steady to-day, but still with little increase of business. Consols were last sold at 100¼; Reduced 101; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents 104¼; Bank Stock, 211; India do 284¼; Exchequer Bills, 63 65, and India Bonds 78 pm

In the discount market the value of money is lower—First class bills are doing at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and there is abundance of money offered on call at 1½ per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Jan. 10, P. M.

The large import this week (71,000 bales) has had little or no effect on prices and we close at our last quotations for all kinds. The demand, though by no means animated, has been steady, and partly by the trade. Sea Islands are without change. Taken on speculation, 500 American; for exportation, 800 American and 50 Surat.

The prices declared by the Committee of Brokers this week for fair cotton, are Bowed 4½d; Mobile 4½d; Orleans 4¾d.

Sales from the 4th to the 10th inst, inclusive—180 Sea Island 10@16; 9970 Bowed 3½@4¾; 6750 Orleans 3½@6¼; 4690 Mobile 3@5½; 1790 Pernambuco 5½@6½; 690 Bahia 4½@5½; 490 Maranham 4½@5½; 1630 Egyptian 5½@11; 700 Surats 3½@4½. Total amount of bales 26,000.

COTTON TRADE.—The following circular of a Liverpool Cotton Manufacturer exhibit points well worthy the consideration of the trade, the public generally, and the government.

The trade is now happily placed in a more satisfactory state than it has been for many years back; the stock of cotton in the ports of Great Britain 900,000 bales, being now in better proportion to the weight of consumption depending upon it, and forming a supply for 27 weeks at the rate of the yearly home consumption. For many years the stock varied from ten to twelve weeks' home consumption—a hazardous position, considering the multitude in this country whose support depended on the supply.

The present stock, large as it is, is not more than is necessary to make the trade safe; prices are, fortunately, in due proportion.

With regard to the prospects of consumption in the ensuing year the spinners will no doubt employ the time to the best advantage if they be let alone; if molested they know their remedy.

For prospects of supply—According to all accounts the growth of the crop now gathered has been abundant; but then those accounts are transatlantic, and subject to mistake, nor is there a certainty that the mistake will always be on the same side.

When the speculators gave 4½d for fair Bowed, in the beginning of last February, they made their appeal to time for the justification of their proceedings. Time could not be against them.

Fair bowed is now at 4¼d, and those who use cotton, and who are averse to hold a stock proportionate to their probable wants, likewise in turn make their appeal to time, whose decisions are impartial.

There is one point in case which the spinners and manufacturers of cotton ought immediately, and with energy, before it be too late, to attend by memorial to the government of this country. If the United States be allowed to usurp (they call it annex) the territory of Texas, the control of the cotton trade will fall into their hands. No cotton can be produced in Texas will stand in competition with Bowed and Orleans. The United States do not depend, in the same degree, on Great Britain for the disposal of their cotton which Great Britain does on them for the necessary supply. Let any man make and try to sell fustians, or indeed almost any article of extensive sale, out of any cotton grown in Asia, Africa, or South America, instead of Bowed and Orleans, and he will soon be made sensible of his error. In the two last years, with every temptation, the British spinners have not dared to use more than one pound weight of East India against nine pounds of North American cotton, and they only used so much through being forced by the outrageous advance of the last Cotton have been skilfully cultivated in Asia for thousands of years; and the result of all the experiments made by an ingenious and laborious people is, that they cannot produce cotton of the quality required.

On the other hand the independence of the United States, as a Cotton growing and Cotton manufacturing country, in respect to Great Britain is on a very different footing.—They have already machinery in operation that last year spun 340,744 bales, equal in weight to 400,000 bales of the average British spinning. This they can safely increase, and are wishful to do so; they have, besides, the markets of Europe and China open to them for raw and manufactured cotton. Neglect of their own obvious interests at this time by the British manufacturers and spinners will not be found the easy way, however much they may feel averse to meddling in foreign politics.

BY AUTHORITY.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SAMUEL LISETT to be Clerk of the Penitentiary.
PATRICK H DILLIN, to be Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Sabine.
THOMAS L TALBUT, to be a Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Caddo.
FELIX GARCIA, ARMAND MERCIER, to be Directors of the Draining Company.
New Orleans, February 21st, 1845.

☞ The ship LOUISA, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. f 25 A COHEN 20 Common

☞ Neither the captain nor the consignees of the French brig MINERVE, Captain Reinet from Martinique, will be accountable for any debts contracted by her crew. f 11—1st BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co. 24 Bienville

TO RENT—The spacious four story STORE, No 40 Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets. For terms, apply on the premises f 25

RIO COFFEE—2000 bags prime Rio Coffee, put up in double linen and single twilled bags, received by brigs Harriet and Warsaw, from Rio de Janeiro, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, f 25 corner of Magazine and Lafayette sts

SPERM OIL—5000 gallons, winter strained, bleached and unbleached, sperm oil, a fine article and warranted to stand cold weather, for sale by J W STANTON & Co. f 25 corner Magazine and Lafayette

GUNPOWDER—Eden Park Mills in kegs, halves and quarters, in quantities to suit purchasers and of a quality guaranteed to equal the most favorite manufactured hitherto known, offered for sale by f 25 REYNAUD & FALLON 34 Tchoupitoulas

LETTER PAPER—French letter paper, very fine, vellum, for European usage, in boxes of 16 reams, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, f 25 34 Tchoupitoulas

SEGARS—of various brands and descriptions, a very large and assorted stock, imported from Havana, on hand and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, f 25 34 Tchoupitoulas

SPERM CANDLES—500 boxes assorted New Bedford sperm candles, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, f 25 corner Magazine and Lafayette

FRUITS IN VINEGAR from Bordeaux—150 cases assorted capers, gerkins, olives, &c for sale by LOREILHE & Co, f 24 corner of Royal and Customhouse

NOTICE TO PLANTERS—A lot of fine Garden Peas in store, and for sale by f 25 3t AUGUSTIN & THIBAUT, 20 Old Levee

TEAS—200 packages 12 lb. boxes Young Hyson; 90 half chests Gunpowder; 50 chests Old Hyson and Souchong, for sale by FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

BRANDY AND GIN—25 half pipes pure Cognac Brandy and 10 pipes swan Gin, to sale low to close consignments by FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

BUTTER—20 firkins fresh and choice Goshen Butter expressly for family use just landed and for sale by f 25 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

SPERM CANDLES—25 boxes New Bedford Candles in store, for sale by FOSDICK & BRO, f 25 74 Camp

LEATHER—Sole leather, country made, excellent quality, in store and for sale by f 25 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

SUGAR—Box Havana sugar—A lot of superior white offered for sale at fair price by f 24 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

CUBA LEAF TOBACCO—An invoice of 60 odd bales, and immediate realization wished, offered for sale by f 25 REYNAUD & FALLON 34 Tchoupitoulas

MADEIRA & SHERRY—In Indian barrels imported and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, f 25 34 Tchoupitoulas

MACKEREL—No 3 mackerel in bbls and half bbls, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, f 25 corner of Magazine and Lafayette

NAILS—Fall River Cut Nails, assorted, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, f 25 corner Magazine & Lafayette

WHALE OIL—Winter bleached whale oil, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, f 25 corner Magazine and Lafayette

GOSHEN BUTTER—50 firkins prime Goshen Butter for family use, for sale by f 25 corner Magazine and Lafayette

SUPERFINE OLIVE OIL—15 baskets of 12 and 24 half bottles, for sale by LOREILHE & Co, f 25 corner of Royal and Customhouse

GOSHEN BUTTER—In jars of 8 and 20 lbs for sale by LOREILHE & Co, f 25 corner of Royal and Customhouse

MALAGA BUNCH RAISINS—A few kegs for sale by LOREILHE & Co, f 25 corner of Royal and Customhouse

FRENCH MUSTARD—25 doz Maille's mustard, for sale by LOREILHE & Co, f 25 corner of Royal and Customhouse

EMPTY BOTTLES—100 baskets bottles, different sizes, for sale by B TALAMON, f 24 76 and 80 St Louis

ORANGE FLOWER WATER in bottles of different patterns, for sale by B TALAMON, f 24 76 and 80 St Louis

CASE WINE—500 cases red wine, Medoc, St Emilion and Cantenac; 50 do white wine, for sale by f 21 B TALAMON, 76 and 80 St Louis

HOSIERY—Also 40a English and German Hosiery for sale very low by PEET & MORTON, f 24 26 Magazine st

FLOUR—2000 bbls flour afloat at Fred Port, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, f 24 44 Poydras

AUCTION NOTICES.

SUCCESSION SALE—Estate of L G Hilligsberg—By virtue of an order of the honorable the Court of Probates in and for the Parish of St Bernard, dated the 10th of January, 1845, will be sold by Octave S Rousseau, Parish Judge and Auctioneer, at the St Louis Exchange, on Tuesday the 25th of February, 1845, and the following days, at the hour of 12 M, the hereinafter described property situate in the First and Third Municipalities of New Orleans, and in the Parish of St Bernard, to wit:

PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS AND ITS SUBURBS.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Precincts of the City proper, (Carré de la Ville.)

A LOT of ground situated on Royal street between Hospital and Barracks streets, south west side, designated as No. 3 on a plan drawn by Bourgerol dated the 30th May 1820 and deposited in the office of Carlile Pollock notary public; said lot measuring 30 feet 11 inc. front on Royal street, 24 feet on the rear line and 125 feet 9 in deep; adjoining on the side of Hospital street the property lately belonging to Gabrielle Cornand and on the other side the property of Mrs. widow Delachaise

SUBURB TREME.

A lot of ground together with the buildings and improvements thereon, designated as No. 13 in square No 13, comprised within Basin, Toulouse, Rampart and St. Louis sts, measuring American measure 31 feet 11 7/8 inches front on said Basin street by 66 f. 11 5/8 inc. deep, the original plan of which being French measure and dated the 12th May 1819 was drawn by Jh. Pilie city surveyor and deposited in the office of Michel de Armas, then notary, on the 18th June 1819.

9 lots of ground being a subdivision, American measure of 4 lots of ground designated as Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4 in square No 56 encompassed by Marais, Orleans, Villere and St. Peter streets according to a plan drawn by Jh. Pilie city surveyor on the .... and deposited in the office of Michel de Armas then notary; lot No. 1 as subdivided forming the corner of Orleans, Marais and St Peter sts., measuring 26 f. 1 inc. 3 li. front on each of Orleans and St. Peter streets by 114 f. 6 5/8 inc. deep and front on Marais street; lots Nos 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 measuring each 26 f. 1 inc. front on each of Orleans and St. Peter streets by 114 f. 6 5/8 deep through the whole square; lot No. 9 being at the corner of Villere street: the whole as per plan drawn by L. H. Pilie deputy surveyor of the first municipality—The sidewalks are made and paid for.

7 lots of ground being a subdivision, American measure of three lots designated as Nos 7, 8 and 9 in square No. 20 encompassed by Bienville, Villere, Conti and Marais streets according to a plan drawn by Jh. Pilie city surveyor, dated the 28th February 1818 and deposited in the office of Fx de Armas then notary; lots Nos 1, 2, 3 according to the subdivision made, measuring each 32 f. front on Bienville street by 100 feet deep between parallel lines; lot No. 4 being a corner lot and measuring 32 feet front on Bienville street by 165 f. deep and front on Villere street; lots No. 5 and 6 measuring each 32 f. 1 front on Villere street by 127 feet deep between parallel lines; lot No. 7 adjoining lot No. 6 and measuring 32 f. 1 front on Villere street 24 f. 11 6/8 on the rear line and 129 feet deep: the whole as per plan drawn by L. H. Pilie deputy surveyor of the first municipality. The sidewalks are made and paid for.

9 lots of ground in square No. 27 comprised within Orleans, Galvez, Miro and St. Peter streets according to a plan drawn by Allou d'Hemecourt on the 23d December 1836 deposited in the office of Felix Grima notary; lots Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 measuring each 30 feet front on each of Orleans and St. Peter streets by 114 f. 6 5/8 deep through the whole square; lot No. 1 forming the corner of Miro street lot No. 9 adjoining lot No 8 measuring 34 ft. 4 5/8 front on Orleans street, 14 f. 6 5/8 front on St. Peter street 114 f. 3 5/8 deep on the line separating it from said lot No. 8 and 121 f. 8 on the line separating it from the property now or lately belonging to Laurie.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.
SUBURB MARIGNY.

Four lots of ground formed out of the subdivision, American measure, of lots Nos 203 and 204 on the original plan in the square comprised within Greatmen, Elysian Fields, Craps and Marigny streets; lots Nos 1 and 2 measuring each 26, 7 6/8 front on Elysian Fields street by 100 ft deep between parallel lines; lot No. 3 measuring 26. 7 6/8 front on Marigny street by a depth of 167, 0 6/8 on the north boundary, 157, 0 6/8 on the south boundary common to lot No 4 and 26. 7 6/8 on the rear line; lot No 4 adjoining lot No. 3 measuring 26. 7 6/8 front on Marigny street by a depth of 157, 0 6/8 on the north boundary common to lot No. 3; 147, 0 6/8 on the south boundary and 26. 7 6/8 on the rear line; the whole in conformity with a plan drawn on .... by L. H. Pilie deputy surveyor of the first municipality. The sidewalks are made and paid for.

NEW SUBURB MARIGNY.

2 lots of ground formed out of the subdivision, American measure, of the lot of ground No 270 in square No 27 comprised within Girod, St John the Baptist, Union and Bagatelle streets, lot No 1 being a corner lot, measuring 24 feet front on Bagatelle street by 126 0 6/8 deep and front on St John the Baptist street; lot No 2 adjoining lot No 1, measuring 24 feet front on Bagatelle street by 126 0 6/8 deep, both lots being between parallel lines, as per plan drawn by L. H. Pilie, deputy surveyor of the First Municipality.

7 lots of ground situated in square No 46 comprised within Annette, Girod, St Bernard and St John the Baptist streets, designated as Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 on a particular plan of said square drawn by Joseph Pilie, engineer, dated 10th April, 1839 namely:—lot No 1 being a corner lot formed out of lot No 302 on the original plan of said suburb, and part of lot No 303 on the same plan measuring French measure 31 ft 8 front on Girod street; 100 6 9 deep and front on St Bernard street; 101 5 8 on the east boundary and 34 8 9 on the rear line; lots Nos 2 and 3 being a subdivision of lot No 464 on the original plan, measuring each French measure 30 feet front on Girod street by 100 feet deep between parallel lines; lots Nos 4 and 5 being a subdivision of lot No 459 on the original plan, measuring each French measure 30 f front on Annette street by 100 feet deep between parallel lines; lots Nos 7 and 8 being a subdivision of lot No. 457 on the original plan measuring each French measure 30 f front on Annette street by 100 feet deep between parallel lines.

19 lots of ground formed out of the subdivision, English measure, of 16 lots of ground situated in the square No 84, bounded by Bagatelle, St Anthony, St Avid and Prosper streets; lots Nos 1 and 2 measuring each 27 2 front on St Avid street between, hay the St Anthony and Bagatelle streets by 100 4 6/8 deep; lots Nos 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 measuring each 25 7 7/8 front on St Anthony street, east side, between St Avid and Prosper streets by 128 3 deep; lot No 3 being a corner lot measuring 26 7 7/8 front on St Anthony street by 128 3 deep, and front on St Avid street; lot No 12 being also a corner lot measuring 26 7 7/8 front on said St Anthony street by 128 3 deep and front on Prosper street; lots Nos 13 and 14 measuring each 27 2 front on Prosper street, south side between St Anthony and Bagatelle streets by 100 4 6/8 and lots Nos 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 measuring each 25 7 7/8 front on Bagatelle street, south side, between Prosper and St Avid streets by 128 3 deep; all said lots being between parallel lines, the whole in conformity with a plan drawn by L. H. Pilie, deputy surveyor of the First Municipality dated ....

SUBURB WASHINGTON.

A portion of a lot of ground designated as No 17 on a plan of 17 lots of ground annexed to an act passed before Fx. de Armas, notary, on the 17th November, 1837, being a sale by the late L G Hilgsberg to the Cavellier; said portion of ground being situated in the interior of the square formed by St Ferdinand, Morean Montegut streets and the Public Road; said portion of ground fronting on an alley of an irregular form which leads to St Ferdinand street, and measuring 20 7 6/8 front on said alley by a first depth of 11 4/8 adjoining the property of Victor Seghers whence it abuts at right angle 2 1 4/8 and thence by a further depth of 108 1 3/8 adjoining the property of the Cotton Press until it meets the property now or lately belonging to Cha Cavellier, measuring along said property towards St Ferdinand street 47 7 until it meets an alley 10 feet wide, the side of which is common to said portion of ground and the lots of said Cavellier; thence on a line parallel to St Ferdinand street; then measuring along the east side of said alley towards the Public Road until it meets the place of beginning 121 8 7/8, the alley first above mentioned on which said lot of ground No 17 fronts, measures the entire width 10 8 7/8.

A LOT OF GROUND, together with the house bricked within posts and covered with slates, and the two story wooden kitchen built thereon and all appurtenances thereto in the district Daunoy in the square comprised within Greatmen, Port, Enghien and Casacalvo streets; said lot designated as No 25 in square No 6, on a plan drawn by Jh Pilie, city surveyor, and deposited in the office of Fx. de Armas, notary, measuring 26 7 4/8 front on Greatmen street by 100 feet deep and front on Enghien street between parallel lines.

Two lots of ground adjoining the lot next before described, each together with a house bricked within posts and covered with slates, and a two story wooden kitchen built and all appurtenances; said lots being designated as Nos 20 and 21 in square No 5 on the aforesaid plan, measuring each 26 feet front on Greatmen street by 100 feet deep between parallel lines.

4 lots of ground situated in the same district in the square bounded by Enghien, Craps, Port and Greatmen streets, designated as Nos 23, 24, 25 and 26, in square No 6 on the aforesaid plan; lot No 23 measuring 29 11 front on Enghien street by 130 3 6/8 deep; lot No 24 measuring 29 11 front on Enghien street by 130 3 6/8 deep; lot No 25 measuring 29 11 front on Enghien street by 66 7 4 deep, lot No 26 measuring 29 11 front on same street by 66 7 4 deep, all said lots being between parallel lines. The sidewalks are made and paid for before lots Nos 22, 23, 24 of square No 5, and Nos 23, 24, 25 and 26 of square No 6.

9 lots of ground situated in the same district in the square bounded by Enghien, Love, Craps and Port streets, designated on the aforesaid plan as Nos 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24 and 26 in square No 5, lot No 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 measuring each 29 feet front on Love street by 100 feet deep; lots Nos 23 and 26 measuring each 29 11 front on Enghien street by 130 3 6/8 deep; lots Nos 24 and 25 measuring each 29 11 front on said Enghien street by 130 3 6/8 deep, all said lots being between parallel lines

21 lots of ground situated in the same district in the square bounded by Love, Port and St Ferdinand streets and Good Children walk, designated on the aforesaid plan as Nos 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 in square No 11; lots Nos 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 measuring each 25 feet front on St Ferdinand street by 131 6 3/8 deep; lot No 18 measuring 26 2 front on St Ferdinand st by 131 6 3/8 deep; lot No 17 being a corner lot measuring 29 6 3/8 front on Good Children Walk by 100 feet deep and front on St Ferdinand street; lots Nos 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 measuring each 29 2 front on Good Children Walk by 100 feet deep; lot No 20 being a corner lot measuring 29 6 3/8 front on Good Children Walk by 100 feet deep and front on Port street; lots Nos 26, 27, 28, 30, 31 and 32 measuring each 26 feet front on Port street by 131 6 3/8 deep; lot No 29 measuring 26 2 front on said Port street by 131 6 3/8 deep; all said lots being between parallel lines.

14 lots of ground situated in the same district in the square bounded by Enghien, Love, Port streets, and Good Children Walk, designated as Nos 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 in square No 12 on the aforesaid plan; lots Nos 10, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 16 measuring each 29 feet front on Port street by 130 3 6/8 deep; lot No 12 measuring 29 3 front on Port street by 130 3 6/8 deep; lots Nos 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32 measuring each 29 feet front on Enghien street by 130 3 6/8 deep; lot No 29 measuring 29 2 front on said Enghien street by 130 3 6/8 deep, all said lots being between parallel lines.

6 lots of ground situated in the same district in the square comprised within Morales, Urquhart, Port streets and Lafayette Walk, designated as Nos 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 in square No 16 on a particular plan drawn by Depouilly, architect, dated 29th August, 1836, deposited in the office of Theodore Seghers, notary; lots Nos 4, 5, 6, 7 measuring each 29 feet front on Morales street by 100 feet deep; lot No 8 being a corner lot measuring 29 feet front on Morales street by 100 feet deep and front on Port street; lots No 9, 10 & 11 measuring each 26 6 front on Port street by 130 3 6/8 deep, all said lots being between parallel lines.

15 lots of ground situated in the same district in the square bounded by Urquhart Port, Girod street, and Lafayette Walk, and designated on the aforesaid plan as Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, in square No 17, lots Nos 2, 3, 4, 5 measuring each 29 feet front on Urquhart street by 100 feet deep, lot No 1 being a corner lot measuring 29 2 6/8 front on Urquhart street by 100 feet deep and front on Lafayette Walk; lot No 9 being a corner lot measuring 29 feet front on Urquhart street by 100 feet deep and front on Port street; lots Nos 13 and 14 measuring each 26 2 front on Port street by 130 3 6/8 deep; lots Nos 16 and 17 measuring each 29 feet front on Girod street by 100 feet deep: lot No 15 being a corner lot measuring 29 feet front on Girod street by 100 feet deep and front on Port street; lots Nos. 24, 26, 27, 28 measuring each 29 2 front on Lafayette Walk by 130 3 6/8 deep; lot No 25 measuring 29, 4 front on Lafayette Walk by 130 3 6/8 deep, all said lots being between parallel lines.

16 Lots of ground in the same district in the square bounded by Morales, Urquhart, Port and St. Ferdinand streets, designated on the aforesaid plan as Nos 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26, in square No. 18; lots Nos 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 measuring each 29 5 front on Morales street by 100 feet deep; lot No. 9 being a corner lot measuring 29, 5 front on Morales street by 100 feet deep and front on Port street; lots Nos 10, 11, 12 and 14 measuring each 26 2 front on Port street by 131 6 3/8 deep; lot No 13 measuring 26 4 front on said Port street by 131 6 3/8 deep; lot No 15 measuring 29 7 4 front on St. Ferdinand street by 131 6 3/8 deep; lots Nos 16, 17, 18 measuring each 29 2 front on Girod street by 100 feet deep; lot No 18 being a corner lot measuring 29 2 front on Girod street by 100 feet deep and front on St. Ferdinand street; lots Nos 25, 27 and 28 measuring each 29 6 front on Port street by 131 6 3/8 deep, all said lots being between parallel lines.

23 Lots of ground situated in the same district in the square bounded by Urquhart, Port, Girod and St. Ferdinand streets, designated on the aforesaid plan as Nos 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 in square No. 18; lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 measuring each 29 2 front on Urquhart street by 100 feet deep; lot No. 9 being a corner lot measuring 29 5 front on Urquhart street by 100 feet deep and front on Port street; lots Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 14 measuring each 26 2 front on St. Ferdinand street by 131 6 3/8 deep; lot No. 13 measuring 26 4 front on said Port street by 131 6 3/8 deep; lots Nos. 16, 17, 18, 21, 22 measuring each 29 2 front on Girod street by 100 feet deep; lot No 15 being a corner lot measuring 29 2 front on Girod street by 100 feet deep and front on St. Ferdinand street; lots ...

St. Ferdinand street, lot No. 26 being also a corner lot, measuring 29 6 3/8 front on Girod street by 101 feet deep and front on Port street; lots Nos 24, 25, 27, 28 measuring each 29 2 front on Port street by 131 6 3/8 deep; lot No 26 measuring 29 4 front on Port street by 131 6 3/8 deep, all said lots being between parallel lines.

14 Lots of ground situated behind the Levee Steam Cotton Press, to wit:

Lots Nos. 1, 3, 3, 4, 5 in square No. 10 comprised within Press, Morales, Montegut streets and Good Children walk, measuring each 24 feet front on Good Children walk by 100 feet deep between parallel lines, adjoining in the rear on an alley having its ends on Press and Morales streets, the use of which alley is common to said lots and other lots bordering on it: lot No. 1 forming the corner of Press street.

Lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in square No. 12, encompassed by Press, St. Ferdinand, Morales and Urquhart streets, measuring, to wit: lot No. 6, 24 feet front on Morales street by 100 feet deep and front on Press street between parallel lines; lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, each 24 feet front on Press street by 100 feet deep between parallel lines, lot No. 14 forming the corner of Urquhart street, all said lots bordering in the rear on an alley having its ends on Press and Urquhart streets, the use of which alley is common to said lots and other lots bordering on it.

The whole in conformity with a plan drawn by L. H. Pilie, deputy surveyor of the 1st municipality, dated ....

All the plans drawn by L H Pilie will be deposited at the Exchange before and during the sale

Property situated in the Parish of St. Bernard.

Being part of the property known under the name of

VERSAILLES,

Six miles below New Orleans on the same side of the river

Square No. 30 and the buildings thereon; said square being comprised within Delavallée, Bienvenu, Montesquieu and Fenelon streets, measuring 300 feet on each of the two first named streets, and 313 10 6/8 on each of the two last named streets.

Square No. 6 comprised within Moreau, Delavallée, Fenelon and Lafontaine streets, measuring 300 feet front on each of the two first named streets and 300 6 5/8 on each of the two last named streets.

Square No. 56 and the improvements and pecan trees thereon, said square being comprised within Casacalvo, Moreau, Montesquieu and Fenelon streets, measuring 300 feet front on each of the two first named streets and 300 5 6/8 on each of the two last named streets.

Square No. 68 comprised within Casacalvo, Moreau, Montesquieu streets and Paris walk, measuring 300 feet front on each of the two first named streets and 300 5 6/8 on each of the two last named streets.

Square No 65 comprised within Greatmen, Casacalvo, Montesquieu streets and Paris walk, measuring 300 6 front on each of the two first named streets, and 313 11 6/8 on each of the two last named streets.

Square No. 66 and the brick sugar house and pecan trees thereon, said square being comprised within Greatmen, Casacalvo, Fenelon and Montesquieu streets, measuring 300 feet front on each of the two first named streets and 313 11 6/8 on each of the two last named streets.

Square No. 71 and the pecan trees thereon; said square being comprised within Craps, Greatmen, Montesquieu and Fenelon streets measuring 300 feet front on each of the two first named streets, and 313 11 6/8 on each of the two last named streets.

Square No. 72 comprised within Craps, Greatmen, Montesquieu streets and Paris walk, measuring 300 6 front on each of the two first named streets, and 313 11 6/8 on each of the two last named streets.

The whole in conformity with a plan deposited in the office of Th. Seghers, notary, as No. 66 in the Book of plans.

TERMS—One fifth cash and the balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months—the purchasers to furnish their notes endorsed by themselves, bearing interest at eight per cent per annum from maturity in case of non payment, and secured by special mortgage with the non alienation clause; and to put themselves in possession at their own expense; and if the acts of sale are not passed within fifteen days from the date of the adjudication, the property to be readvertised on or after the sixteenth day three times in ten days and resold at the *folle enchere* of the purchasers without the necessity of putting in default.

Acts of sale before Jules Mossy, notary public, at the cost of the purchasers.

OCTAVE S. ROUSSEAU, Judge.
j30—f1—20, 30 jan'y—f 8 2 f 12 fd

BY DORSEY, VINCENT & Co.
85 Chartres street.

WM. BERGER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD This Day, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock—A variety of Hardware and Cutlery.

An invoice of single and double barrel Guns, some of superior quality. f 25

BY DORSEY, VINCENT & Co.
85 Chartres street.

WM BERGER, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 26th inst, at 10 o'clock, An extensive variety of Dry Goods, such as Irish linens, cotton jaconets, linen drilling, cottonades, checks, muslins, &c. &c. f 25

BY ABAT & BOMINGON
Levee, at a Store and Fixtures.

WILL be sold on Friday, 28th inst, at 12 o'clock, on the premises—

The lease of Store No. 6, Chartres, near Bienville, with counters, shelves, and glass cases and gas fixtures. Terms cash f 25

BY PIERSON & RYDE.
J. A. BEALL, Auctioneer.
Store Broadway and Stores.

ON WEDNESDAY, 26th inst, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at their Sales Room, 51 Canal street, Saint Mary—

350 cases Boots, Brogans, ladies' and children's Shoes—Consisting of kip, calf, seal and goat brogans; Goods will be ready for examination early on the morning of sale f 25

BY F H PETITPAIN

Unreserved Package Sale of Dry Goods.

TUESDAY, 25th February, will be sold without reserve, at 10 o'clock at his auction room, No. 126 Chartres street—

120 packages of seasonable goods, consisting in part of bareges, printed linens and jaconets, printed muslins, ginghams, checks, bedtickings, colored crapes, embroidered muslins, white muslins, ginghams, white jaconets, 4 4 Irish linens, linen drills, linen cambric hdkfs, hosiery, prints, diapers, osnaburgs, &c. &c.

Terms at sale.

☞ Catalogues will be ready and the goods can be examined on the day previous to the sale. f 20

BY J. A. GARRIDEL.

Sale without Reserve of 141 Lots of Ground situated at Algiers, (McDonoghville.)

ON THURSDAY 6th March, 1845, will be sold, without reserve, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street—

141 Lots of Ground on the right bank of the River, opposite the city, forming part of the old plantation of Mr. S. Roche, known under the name of McDonoghville. The plan can be seen on application at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 60 Toulouse street.

Terms—One fifth Cash; balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before J. Mossy, not. pub., at cost of purchasers

☞ AUCTION NOTICE. ☞

THE Subscriber has the honor to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the Store No. 9 Toulouse street, one door from the Alley of the Citizens' Bank, leading to the Exchange, to devote himself only to cargo sales on the Levee, of real estate, slaves and stocks, and all local sales, such as furniture, &c. He will always be found at this office. ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, f 18 Auctioneer

DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No 85 Chartres street, New Orleans.

☞ Particular attention given to shelf and package sales of dry goods.

☞ Liberal advances will be made upon all goods deposited for sale.

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN'S LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.

SUBJECT of Lectures II, III, and IV—"The powers that have modified and formed the present crust of the globe and are still operating—Fire and Water."

Lecture II, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28th at half past 7 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church. Subject—"The internal heat of the Earth; Volcanoes and Earthquakes; Elevation and Depression of Land."

Tickets for the Course.................................$5
Do for Three Members of One Family..............10
Single Admission..1

Tickets may be obtained at the Door; at the Hotels St Charles, St. Louis and Verandah; and at the Book Stores of Messrs Woodell, Levy, McKean, Steel, Ledyard & Cowperthwait and D Baker & Co. f 20—tf

ST. HELENA GARDEN.

COBINI has the honor of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the fine ST. HELENA GARDEN, on the Coronation Promenade, where refreshments of every kind can be obtained. He will keep a choice assortment of liquors. He hopes that his numerous friends will pay him a visit.

☞ Musical Soirees will be given shortly. f 19 1m

REMOVAL.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY.

MR LORD begs to inform parents and the public that he has removed his establishment from Exchange Passage to No 58 Bourbon street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, lately occupied by the Institution of Mr Buffett.

The premises have undergone thorough repairs, and such changes and improvements have been made as to render them every way well adapted for a large establishment. The principal of the institution (which will still retain its name of "Jefferson Academy") is ably seconded by gentlemen chosen with particular care, and he hopes by unremitting exertion and perseverance to merit a continuance of that confidence which he has hitherto so long enjoyed. feb 19—3m

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD—Ranaway from the subscriber's plantation, about thirty three miles below the city on Sunday 11th inst, two negro men, GAMBISON, about 35 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark brown—NATHAN, about 32 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark brown, both had on when they left home woollen jackets, pants, and milk hats. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of the above named negroes in any jail in the state, or for their delivery of one or both of them to the subscriber or to Mr James Larune, No 11 Old Levee.

WM BEHINE.

New Orleans, Feb 19 1845. f 20 2w

LOUISIANA INSTITUTION.

CONDUCTED BY R. PEDARRE,
Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts.

No. 71, Rampart street, between Bienville and Conti.

SATISFIED with the success which he has hitherto obtained, and proud of the unlimited confidence which a discriminating public have reposed in him for the last 14 years, the Principal experiences great pleasure in admitting into the interior of his establishment those persons who may feel desirous of witnessing the activity and zeal with which the studies of the Seminary are prosecuted, under the careful superintendence of the various professors. In his institution there are no privileged pupils, all are active, are studious; a common impulse animates every scholar. The pupil who is vanquished to-day becomes, in his turn the conqueror, an examination which takes place on each Thursday succeeding the semi-monthly distribution of certificates, proves that the Principal of this establishment is well acquainted with his pupils, and has found means to awaken and foster within them the love of study. He will consider himself fully recompensed for his labors, if parents will, from time to time, be present at examinations, which are neither tedious nor unprofitable.

The following gentlemen have placed their children at the Louisiana Institution:

Hon. A. Murphy of the Supreme Court,	
R Spedden, Esq.	John Lawless, Esq.
J A Lituadias, Esq.	Fr. Beard, Esq.
Samuel Stuart, Esq.	W W Kirchen, Esq.
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