The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Paper, one year in advance, - - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - - - 5

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All notices of Candidates for political offices; all notices or articles of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, JOHN GARRISON.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 81 Canal street,
New Orleans

F & J. LACOSTE, No. 105 Royal street—Offer for sale at very reduced prices, and now landing ex ships South Carolina and Caledonia, from Havre:
A complete assortment of jaconets, new style common jaconets; Balzorines, organdy, berege plaks, dowager, American, broached and watered; parasols and umbrellas, 24 to 26 inches; silks for dresses, such as Gros de Rhin, Pekin watered silks; silk shawls and veils; Ottoman silk velvet shawls; figured silk; Grenadin, berege, &c.
Black silk stockings; white cotton do, extra fine; Belt silk gloves; fil d'Ecosse, white chine and unbleached
Also—Merinos, light cassimeres for pantaloons; spring cloth; drillings, new styles, white, unbleached, blue, grey and colored.
Plain and satin stuffs for curtains; blue, yellow and red do; tailors' buttons of all kinds; a complete assortment of suspenders for gentlemen and children; taffeta, satin and figured silk cravats; white chine; grey and colored thread and cotton stockings; hair combs; curl and back do of shell; buffalo, imitation and horn.
Also—A complete assortment of perfumeries of the best houses consisting of creme de Perse, beef marrow, assorted pomatums; bitter almond soap, plain and scented; Eau de Cologne, all qualities; lavender water; antique oil; soaps of every kind; scents, &c
Straw hats with double and single brims; children's caps; Palk and other do. m10

PARISIAN BAZAAR.
CORNER OF ROYAL AND MAINE STREETS.
NORMANIN BROTHER, has the honor to announce that he has just received per ships South Carolina and Francois De Pau, a very fine assortment of fashionable articles for ladies and gentlemen which he will expose for sale on Tuesday the 11th instant.

ARTICLES FOR LADIES.
Italian Straw Hats; Guipure do, which obtained the silver medal at the Exhibition of 1844, assorted caps, flowers, ribbons, laces, blond embroideries for collars, bonnets, &c. Muffs, Canezous, Collarettes, Linen Cambric plain Embroidered and waved Handkerchiefs; Gloves, Silk Mittens; Hair Ornaments, Children's bonnets, and every thing relating to fashions, and ready made Clothing, fans, umbrellas, necklaces, bracelets, rings, stockings, shoes, slippers, &c. &c.

ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN.
Silk Cravats, Jaconet do, Algerine do, Grenadier do, Zephyrs do, satin Collars, French linen Shirts, at $3 to $6; colored do from 75 cents to $2; purses, piquards, suspenders, fil d'Ecosse Gloves, Silk do, Canes, Umbrellas, Cigar boxes, Panama and Palm do, articles for offices, brushes, sponges, fine cutlery, Children's toys, small furniture, combs, wigs, scratches, curls, toupees, queues, soaps, pomatums, scents, Cologne, Athenian water, cold Cream, Cosmetic, Lavender, Magnesia, Gloves, Madeira, and every thing belonging to this line of business at wholesale and retail—the whole very fresh and at moderate prices.
Saloon for Hair Cutting at 25 cents. m10

NEW FANCY SILK GOODS,
FRESH IMPORTATIONS.
WEST, OLIVER & WOODLIFF, No. 4 Chartres street, have now in store and landing:
Plaid and corded plaid lawns;
New style fancy printed do and jaconets;
Paris printed muslins, new designs;
Extra rich printed barege muslins;
Printed balzorines and bareges;
Plain, black and bleach satin striped do;
do do do Polacca, a new article;
Mourning lawns and bareges;
New styles barege shawls and scarfs;
Mourning do do do;
Plain and embroidered black silk shawls and points;
Taffetas and satin ribbons, all colors and widths;
Black Paris hat, cap and neck ribbons;
Silk and filet gloves and mitts and half hose;
Mens' and womens' Hoskin, Lisle and cotton gloves;
Madras hdkfs and gingham cravats;
White and black lace, filet and mourning veils and demi veils.

ALSO:
Ladies Fancy dress hdkfs, scarfs, cardinals and mantillas; embroidered robes; Pongee, Spitalfield and Bandanna hdkfs; gimps and fringes; linen cambrics and L C hdkfs; silk and cotton hosiery; shawls of various kinds, cords and tassels, figured silks and plain black do; reticules, parasols and suspenders; bonnet silks and artificial flowers, &c. &c.

ALSO:
A very extensive assortment of white and black laces of every kind, consisting of Ashburton, gimp and lisle edgings and insertings; Cardinal, Paika, Mechlin, Brussels, Thread, Valenciennes and bobbinet laces; white pod black silk trimming laces and every style of cap, bonnet and veil laces.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT:
A full assortment of parasols and sun shades; cotton gingham and silk umbrellas.
City and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine this stock, as the goods will be sold at the lowest NEW YORK MARKET PRICES.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st Division L. M.
New Orleans, March 1st 1845.
GENERAL ORDER No. 2.
1. An election will be held on Saturday, the 29th day of March instant, for a Brigadier General for the 2d Brigade First Division L. M. vice Brigadier General H. B. Trist, whose commission has expired.
2. The polls will be opened at Donaldsonville from 10 o'clock A M to 4 o'clock P M under the superintendence of Lieutenant Colonel W W Pugh, of the 7th Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel V Armant, commanding the 8th Battalion 8th Regiment.
3. Should it happen that any regiment, battalion, or separate corps within the brigade be not organized, the commanding officer will issue the necessary orders for the election of company officers, who, when elected, shall be mustered by him for the election of field officers.
By order of John L Lewis, Major General commanding 1st military division of the State of La.
STE. COLOMBE DAVIS, Aid-de-Camp
3m

HEAD QUARTERS,
New Orleans, January 26, 1845.
GENERAL ORDER, No 11.
AN election will be held on the first Saturday in May next, 3 d Division, L. M.) for the purpose of electing a Major General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major General E. Bossier.
The polls will be opened from 10 to 12 o'clock, at such places as designated in each Brigade, viz:
4th Brigade ....at.......Vermillionville.
11th do ....at.......Alexandria.
5th do ....at.......Natchitoches.
6th do ....at.......Monroe.
10th do ....at.......Vidalia.
By order of the Commander in Chief.
J A ARMANT, Adj and Insp General
j30 3d m

LOOK AT THIS!
BEEF HAM AND SPICED BEEF—This luxury, intended for family use, is put up from choice beeves, by Robt Marshall of Cincinnati. Ship masters will find it to their advantage to try it. We will warrant it to keep 12 months, for sale by CURTIS & BUDDENDORFF, 7 New Levee
The above article can also be had of Robt Marshall, in quantities to suit, with directions for cooking the same, at stand No 9, Beef Market, First Municipality. m12 12t

LANDING ex barque Concord, Lord, master, from Bordeaux:
40 boxes Gruau Larose claret, 1 doz each;
500 do St Julien Medoc do do;
12 hhds old chateau Margaux claret;
20 bbls white vinegar;
5 baskets 1 doz each Champagne;
5 do 2 doz each pints do;
12 bbls 20 galls each, very fine old Champagne brandy;
20 quarter pipes do Cognac do;
17 casks Cognac brandy, 4th proof;
24 boxes 1 doz each, Malaga grapes in brandy;
36 baskets 1 do Guignole;
116 boxes 1 do assorted cordials;
20 do 1 do absynthe Suisse;
10 do 1 doz jars each, Curaçoa;
20 do orange flower water;
22 half hhds Sauterne wine; for sale by
m11 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

DETAINED at the Parish Jail of the Parish of Jefferson, the black boy named SAMUEL, aged about thirty years; five feet six inches high; says he belongs to Colonel Sparks, below Thibodauxville, on bayou Lafourche.
The owner is requested to withdraw said slave according to law.
Parish of Jefferson, March 6th, 1845.
MANUEL GARCIA, Sheriff of Parish of Jefferson.
m6 3t3d

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.
Opened on Monday, 24 March, 1845.
Mrs FANNY FEYER, has the honor of informing the Ladies of the City and Country, that she has REMOVED her Fancy Store to the corner of Royal street, to the corner of Bienville and Royal streets. She also informs the Ladies that she has received by late arrivals a fine assortment of Bonnets and new Fancy Spring Fashions, Muslins, Jaconets, Barège, Organdie, Lawns, &c.

FOR SALE—300 bbls No 3 mackerel north and south landing; 400 bbls and boxes Boston loaf sugar; 1600 boxes soap; 200 boxes candles 200 bags pepper; 50 do Pimento, 400 mats cassia; 30 cases rice; 50 seroons Indigo; 10,000 gunny bags; 1000 packages teas; 200 bags Java coffee, for sale by
m12 NORCROS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier

SUNDRIES for sale by the subscriber—300 boxes white, yellow and brown Havana sugar; 1000 bags Havana, Rio, Java and St. Domingo coffee; 100 bales tobacco, Vuelta de Abajo; 200 do Cuba wrappers and fillers; 10,000 Segars Regalias, &c., different brands; 6 seroons indigo good quality; 30 bbls arrow root and starch.
f 26 FRANCIS LAMPRE, 27 Old Levee

SUPERFINE CORDIALS, fruit juice, preserves, fruits in brandy and in syrup, from Messrs Badin Brest of Paris. The undersigned have received and offer for sale—80 cases cherries in brandy, 10 do preserves; 22 do assorted wholes and halves; 12 do Maraschino in do; 6 do Danzick; 6 do cream of tea; 10 do kirsch, 4 do figured flasks; 10 do gooseberry syrup; 4 do raspberry juice.
f 27 LOREILHE & Co., corner Royal and Customhouse

COAL at five bits per barrels delivered—4000 barrels of superior Pittsburgh coal, all screened and in fine pieces, for sale by the cart load and delivered free of cartage at five bits per bbl. W E & R MURPHY,
j26 131 Old Basin

FRESH SEEDS.
MR. LELIEVRE has the honor of informing his customers that he has just received per ship Charlemain, a fine assortment of flower and vegetable seeds of the crop of 1844.

JEWELRY—M BEAUVALET, just now arrived from France, informs the trade of New Orleans that he has imported and offers for sale a large assortment of fine imitation jewelry, such as necklaces, bracelets, brooches, &c. Also, a well selected assortment of articles in Millinery, Fashions &c. &c., No 77 Royal street, between Conti and Bienville streets. m12 3t

NEW ORLEANS BEE
J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1845.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

THE BATTURE.—It seems that this prolific source of litigation, is again about to occupy the attention of the public. The immense increase of alluvial soil, susceptible of being reclaimed and built on, in front of the Faubourg St. Mary, and which is very properly described, in a recent report made by the Finance Committee of the Council of the Second Municipality as being now worse than useless and a public nuisance, demands the early attention of all concerned. In a short debate on this subject in that Council about two weeks ago, which arose in consequence of a communication received from a claimant of a portion of that Batture, much light was thrown on this subject. This Batture became the property of the City of New Orleans, by an act of abandonment or donation in 1820; the owners of all the property fronting on New Levee street being the donors, as riparious owners.

A condition of the donation is, that all the Batture then existing as well as all future accretion shall forever remain open for public uses; and that no building whatever shall ever be erected thereon, except such as may be necessary for water-works; and it is stated that without this condition, said donation would not have been made.

The act dividing the city into three municipalities makes it the duty of the Second Municipality to observe these conditions.

As the donors and other persons having rights on said Batture, must be willing to enter into an arrangement by which, that which is now valueless to them, may be rendered available, were it not for the provisions of the act of division referred to, such an arrangement might doubtless, in a short time be made. It is clear that nothing can be done while that legal injunction exists on the action of the Council of that municipality.

We think there can be no doubt of the correctness of an opinion expressed by Mr. PETERS on this subject, on the occasion referred to—namely, *that whatever portion of the proceeds of said Batture, which would pertain to the public, whether acquired judicially or by compromise, should belong to the Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of New Orleans, to whom the donation was made, and should be applied wholly to the payment of the old city debt.* This is a correct and liberal view; it is sustained by law and equity; and we are pleased that Mr. PETERS has so frankly and independently expressed his opinion on the subject. Mr. CALDWELL, who so positively declared he would never agree to such a disposition of the proceeds of the Batture, he pretending that the whole should belong to the Second Municipality, certainly could not have examined very thoroughly the facts of the case, nor the legal rights of the city acquired by the act of donation.

We cannot for a moment doubt, that the disposal of the Batture in question on the legal and equitable basis suggested by Mr. PETERS, will meet with the unanimous approbation of the three Municipalities; and we are convinced, that on application being made to the Legislature by the city authorities, the restrictive provision of the act of Division of 1836 will be repealed, so that no impediment may be in the way of an amicable settlement of this momentous question, involving many millions of dollars, and with results so important to the future prosperity of the city.

THE CONVENTION.

On Saturday Mr. Beatty, in behalf of the committee appointed to enquire into the non-publication of the English reports, presented a resolution requiring that the reports be transmitted to the printer on the evening of the day succeeding the debate. Adopted.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the apportionment of New Orleans. Mr. Benjamin proposed to offer an amendment to the proviso of Mr. Taylor. The amendment divides the city into six electoral districts; each municipality being divided into two. He was not opposed to an equitable division of the city, provided she was allowed her full quota of representation. But he was unwilling to give the appointment to the Legislature. He moved to lay the subject on the table for a short time, in order that he might draw up his amendment.

Mr. Beatty agreed with Mr. Benjamin. If the Legislature were privileged to apportion the city, it would be done iniquitably and according to the dictates of party spirit.

The subject was laid on the table, but Mr. Dowas moved immediately to take it up again.

Mr. Benjamin did not understand the motive of this pertinacity. There was nothing to prevent the Convention now taking up the apportionment of the County parishes. The division of the City into districts was an isolated question, independent of the other.

Mr. Dowas' motion prevailed. Yeas 28; Nays 26.

Mr. Benjamin then submitted his amendment. It divides the City into six Electoral Districts—two for each Municipality. The first extending from Canal to St. Peter street; the second from St. Peter to Esplanade; the third from Canal to Delord and Triton; the fourth from Delord street to Lafayette; the fifth from Esplanade Street to Elysian Fields, and the sixth from Elysian Fields to the limits of the third municipality.

Mr Claiborne protested against the precipitation with which the Convention was acting on this subject. The Orleans delegation not having consulted together, and being thus taken by surprise, were unable to meet this question with that united and compact strength which might otherwise be displayed. He deprecated the project of parcelling out the city into minute districts, and complained of the violent haste of the majority.

Mr. Wadsworth spoke in favor of the division. By this concession the City would readily obtain her fair share of representation. It would be grossly unjust to allow the city to hold the balance of the political power, for such would inevitably follow, if she were not districted, inasmuch as her compact representation would always [illegible] the other.

[illegible] should wish to [illegible] Country delegates [illegible]. He considered this an additional reason for restricting the representation of New Orleans.

Mr. Ratcliff spoke in favor of districting the City.

Mr. Marigny moved to refer the subject to the City delegation.

Mr. Dowas was willing to refer. The Committee would probably be enabled to frame a plan by which the City would be divided into ten districts, each electing two members.

Mr. Eustis perceived that the majority were acting upon the maxim, divide and conquer. A compromise had been offered, but its limits were already transcended, although the concessions proposed by the compromise were sufficiently disastrous. Not satisfied with proscribing New Orleans by declaring that the Seat of Government should forever be removed from the City, the most unfavorable basis of apportionment had been selected, and to cap the climax, it is sought to parcel her out infinitissimally. And this is termed an equitable deed, for which we are required to be grateful.

The Convention had the power to do what it pleased, but he trusted the majority would not wreak more injustice than was necessary for the accomplishment of their projects. As for himself, he considered this districting of a parish supremely ridiculous. Under it, there would no longer be city representatives, but representatives of such a street, such a ward, representatives of the market and the swamp.

Mr Benjamin moved to substitute six districts for ten as required by Mr. Dowas.

Mr. Voorhies proposed eight districts. Three for the first municipality, three for the second and two for the third.

The first motion was to strike out ten, and this was carried. The motion to fill the blank with eight, was carried, 36 to 26.

The subject was then referred to the Orleans delegation.

The general apportionment being now taken up, Mr. Beatty moved an amendment requiring a census and new apportionment every four years. No new parish to be formed unless its area is at least 400 square miles.

Mr. Lewis moved to amend the amendment by providing that all new parishes should have a superficial area of 625 square miles. Adopted.

Mr. Benjamin moved to strike out the provision allowing to every parish at least one representative. He was willing at this time to give every parish a representative. He was even willing that one half of the number chosen as a devisor should entitle a parish to another representative. This was an important concession, but we could go no farther with safety, for the principle sought to be incorporated into the Constitution would lead to an absolute system of rotten boroughs. Without diminishing, one parish may remain stationary, while the others increase in numbers, so that the former may at length have but an insignificant population. In such an event, the parish would not surely be entitled to a representative to be taken at the expense of other parishes, having a far greater population.

If for example, there were one hundred thousand electors in the State, with the limit prescribed of 100 representatives, this would give one representative to every thousand electors. It would, under such circumstances, be grossly unjust to continue to allow a representative to a parish containing not more than one or two hundred electors.

Mr. Downs opposed Mr. Benjamin's views. The spectre of city influence seemed to haunt the mind of the delegate from Ouachita, and he beheld in Mr. B.'s project, nothing but a concentration of power to New Orleans.

Mr. Conrad sustained Mr. Benjamin's opinion. If it should not prevail, we might as well have representation as it now stood, for the pretended equality of representation announced by the Constitution would be a mere dead letter—a solemn mockery.

Mr. Benjamin's motion was lost—24 to 31.

In adopting the electoral basis, a difficulty arose as to ascertaining the real number of electors. Some proposed the vote of November, allowance being made for frauds—others preferred that of July.

Mr. Beatty moved to take provisionally the last census.

The Convention adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS give their farewell Concert, assisted by Mad. Fabj, this evening, at the Washington Armory Hall. All who have not heard them, should not neglect this last opportunity.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This being St. Patrick's Day, Mr. Tuthill has selected the Anniversary of his Patron Saint, for the occasion of his benefit. We hope the sons of Erin, will not neglect their fellow countryman on this, to him, all important occasion.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The notorious Capt. John Powers on Saturday, was brought into Court and put upon trial. The indictment against him contained two counts.

In the first it is charged that he did, on the 21st of January 1845, unlawfully and feloniously, inveigle, steal and carry away a slave named Julia belonging to Robert Elliott. In the second count, he is charged with having unlawfully and feloniously, assisted the said slave, in running away from her owner. The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the first, and guilty on the second count.

His Honor Judge Canonge, passed sentence upon the following persons who had previously pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against them.

Daniel Aldridge, for keeping a banking game called "faro," sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, or stand imprisonment in the Parish Jail for twelve callender months. The cards, boxes, and implements used in carrying on the said game, to be confiscated, one half to the informer, the other half to the District Attorney.

William Donland, John Campbell, and John Steube for stealing some articles of wearing apparel, were sentenced, the two former to four, and the latter, to seven days imprisonment, in the Parish Jail.

James Rodgers, and William Curray, for assault and battery, were sentenced to twenty-four hours imprisonment, each.

Martin Bolen, assault and battery, forty-eight hours imprisonment.

Coles Arvieo, found guilty of stabbing with intent to kill, was sentenced to four years imprisonment at hard labor, in the Penitentiary.

A bill of information was filed by the District Attorney against John Taylor, f. m. c., for assaulting with a dangerous weapon, Milton Rose, f. m. c.; and bills of information were filed against Peter Gilloosey and Anton Ellis for assault and battery.

Matthew Mc Connell charged with larceny and Marie Louise, f. w. c., charged with concealing a run away slave, were discharged from custody.

In the case of L. C. Hornsby, the Attorney General submitted his brief, in answer to the plea of "autre fois acquit," filed by the accused.

RECORDER GENOIS COURT.—On Saturday, C. McGill, was brought before the Recorder, charged with stealing while eating lunch, a lot of knives and forks from a Coffee-House, between the two Markets. He was sent before the Criminal Court for trial.

William Darlington, alias Darney, was committed to the Work House for 90 days, as a dangerous and suspicious character.

Michael Dempsey and James Smith, were committed to the Work-House for 60 days each under the vagrant law.

James Butler, arrested for stealing a pair of boots was remanded for examination.

MAYOR'S COURT.—On Saturday, W. W. McGarity, arrested on a charge of perjury, was brought before the Mayor for examination. As the principal witness on the part of the prosecution resides in the parish of Plaquemines, beyond the jurisdiction of any compulsory process emanating from the city authorities, should such be necessary to require their attendance, his Honor, after reading over the affidavit to Mr. McGarity, required him to enter into a bond of $1,000, for his appearance before the Criminal Court on Monday, the 24th inst., when the testimony in the case will be investigated—that tribunal being empowered to send for persons and papers, if necessary.

We append at length the following affidavit, upon which the prosecution is based:

"Gilbert Leonard being duly sworn, deposes that on the 20th of January last past, at the city of New Orleans, one W. W. McGarity, residing No. 11 St. Charles street, in the said city, being then examined by a special committee of the House of Representatives of this State, in relation to the election had at the Parish of Plaquemines, in the month of November, 1844, made the following declaration, to-wit: '*That Judge Leonard,*' meaning this affiant, and alledging to what occurred at said election, '*stated that if* being an independent place," meaning Pointe à la Hache, where the election was being held, "*no ticket should be received except open—every vote was opened and Judge Leonard pushed the tickets in the box with a knife.*" Affiant further deposes that said W. W. McGarity, did in so doing, maliciously affirm what he knew to be unfounded and false, and committed a wilful perjury, with a view to injure this affiant in the investigation then in progress, as well as in the estimation of his fellow citizens at large.

(Signed,) G. LEONARD.
Sworn to and subscribed before me,
E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.
New Orleans, 13th March, 1845.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

We are gratified to learn that at the instance of a number of gentlemen, Mr. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN Jr., has consented to deliver a connected and practical course of lectures on Agricultural chemistry. The lectures will commence on Tuesday evening next, and will be continued every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, until the course is completed. They will be delivered at half past seven o'clock, p. m., at the Chemical Hall of the Medical College, which with the apparatus, has been tendered with characteristic liberality to Mr. SILLIMAN. The subject of Agricultural Chemistry is one nearly novel to persons in this country, but of immense practical importance to the planting interest.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.—By an official note from the Hon. G. W. LEWIS, Recorder of the Third Municipality, we are informed that the Finance Committee of that Corporation destroyed yesterday twenty thousand dollars of the notes in circulation; which added to the eighteen thousand dollars burned since the 1st instant, makes the aggregate of $38,000 destroyed since the beginning of the month. We are happy to learn that the Third Municipality, so long crushed beneath a load of pecuniary responsibilities, is gradually but securely liquidating her liabilities and assuming an honorable and independent position.

THE MISSING PACKETS.—The N. Y. *Herald* says: All hopes of ever again seeing the packet ships *United States* and *England* seem now to be abandoned by the public. The *United States* has been 101 days at sea, and the *England* 96, periods of unparalleled length for packets to be absent. They may be yet afloat, and we may see them again, but we sincerely regret to say that the chances are against them. We cling to hope to the last, knowing that the ships were among the strongest ever built, and the captains among the most skillful of navigators.

MR. CALHOUN.—The Richmond *Enquirer* states that the office of Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain was tendered to Mr. Calhoun, and refused. In the mean while we perceive that the citizens of Charleston are making great preparations for the reception of the distinguished Carolinian, who was expected in that city in a few days.

FIRES IN NORFOLK.—On the night of the 7th inst., two fires occurred in the town of Norfolk, Va. The first took place in a room adjoining Mr Spaulding's gunsmith shop in Union street; but was extinguished, though not before considerable damage had been done. The second fire broke out in a stable near the Methodist Protestant Church, in Fen Church street. The fire soon extended to the Church which was quickly reduced to ashes. In the stable where the fire originated were a horse, cow and calf. The former, contrary to her usual nature, rushed out the moment the door was opened and escaped; the cow and calf perished in the flames. It is not known whether the Church was insured or not.

PIRATES.—The Boston *Advertiser* says that Captain Thomas, at Boston, from Gibralter, Jan 25th, the latest dates received in this country, states that several vessels of war, including H. B. M. steamer *Hamer*, had sailed in pursuit of some pirates, spoken of in the subjoined extract from the Gibraltar *Chronicle* of January 22d:—

"We have been favored with an extract from a Cadiz letter of January 20th, which states that a Spanish brig had just re entered that port, from which she sailed a few days previously for Laguayra, the Captain of which reports having fallen in with, off Cape St. Vincent, three piratical vessels, a bark, brig and schooner, by one of which, the brig, he was chased some days, but succeeded in effecting his escape."

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Col. WM. SIMMONS, Editor of the Providence R. I. *Republican Herald*, died a few days ago in Baltimore, very suddenly. He had for some time been afflicted with a dropsical complaint, but was not considered in any immediate danger.

FELICIANA WHIG.—This able country paper has been purchased by HENRY SKIPWITH, Esqr., and will hereafter be conducted by that gentleman. Mr. CARMAN, the late talented and courteous Editor, has made the *Whig* one of the best papers in Louisiana. We wish Mr. Skipwith success, political and pecuniary.

The following correspondence of the Baltimore *American* furnishes a very good bird's-eye view of matters and things in Washington:

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]
WASHINGTON, March 7, 1845.

The Senate having adjourned until Monday next, there has been no public business transacted to day.—The democratic Senators however, were at the Capitol in the full strength of the party, and held a caucus in the room of the Finance Committee. The caucus is to take into consideration the course necessary to be pursued in regard to public offices. A printer may be chosen to the Senate, if the majority are disposed to have one chosen for that body, and all the signs of the times show a disposition to make the change.

Messrs Blair & Rives it would seem, are doing well enough already, and there are two other offices of Mr. Polk's faith, where public reward is expected, and where it is quite as much merited. The Whigs, when they had both branches of the government, divided the printing between two establishments, and it was then of much less value than it now is.

Mr. Polk so far has not given any encouragement to the zealous party men who have assailed him here that he intends to be proscriptive. He is crowded upon by persons from all quarters of the Union, and was met even upon his arrival by a great body of men in pursuit of office. Before Congress adjourned, petitions were in circulation in both Houses asking members to lend their names and influence to procure the most important offices in the country. Mr. Polk has had no time to attend to all these applications, and has offended many by not acquiescing in every demand made upon his time.

It is understood to-day that he has had some plain talking with many who have thus approached him before he is warm in his seat, and that the result of these intimations is—first, that he is the President of the United States—that he will canvass the claims of those who seek office—that he expects to find more meritorious claims from those who remain at home than from those who are here away from home—and finally that he cannot be hurried into doing any thing.

The effect of these opinions has been greatly to diminish the number of strangers in the city.

Among the conspicuous applicants is said to be Amos Kendall, and that he will be content with the City Post Office. Mr. Burke of N. H., I understand sets up for Commissioner of Patents. He is a world removed from the proper qualifications of such a place. Jesse Dow, the door keeper of the House, also has his eye upon the office of the third assistant Postmaster General.—The office is very well filled by Mr. Skinner, but the temptation of three thousand dollars a year is a very strong one.

There are rumors afloat that the President will send an Oregon treaty to the Senate before the adjournment. It is not certain, however, that Mr. Calhoun had been enabled to negotiate any treaty upon this subject with Sir Richard Pakenham, and it is certain that the action of the House of Representatives was well calculated to delay any such negotiation.

Mr. Bates, the Senator from Massachusetts, continues dangerously ill. His family have been sent for. Mr. Benton is also detained from the Capitol by sickness, but his illness is slight. There has been a good deal of sickness in the city for some weeks past, and several of the ex-members of congress are detained here.

The nomination of Mr. Bancroft as Secretary of the Navy, excites a great deal of discussion. The President it is said, regrets that he has made this nomination, because it gives so much dissatisfaction.

Mr. McDuffie opposes him upon the ground of Dorrism, it is said—a bad principle you know for the South, and indeed for all the country.

ANTI-RENTISM has only been smothered, not extinguished, in Columbia county. Mr. Bagley, the Deputy, went to Taghkanic on Saturday last, for the purpose of making a sale of some property belonging to one Finkle, but being obliged to postpone the sale for some reason or other, was returning to Hudson, he was met by a large assemblage of people, seven of whom were "disguised as Indians," provided with tar pots and feathers, for the purpose no doubt, of lynching him. He now ever had been too quick for them, by postponing the sale before they had an opportunity to stop it forcibly. *N. Y. Com. & Enq 7th inst.*

We copy the following from the Savannah *Republican* of the 11th:—

CRESCENT CITY EXPRESS.—Maj. O'Collaghan, one of the proprietors of the New Orleans *Crescent City*, who arrived here a few days since under an arrest for a violation of the post office laws, by anticipating Uncle Sam's mail a couple of days between New York and New Orleans, yesterday gave bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars for his appearance at the May term of the U. S. District Court. We understand Mr. Alexander, Mail Agent, the principal witness for the Government, did not appear, in consequence of which Maj. O'Callahan waived an examination, by which he would have been discharged. He will now be at the trouble and expense of another journey to this city. We trust it will be found that he has not been guilty of an infraction of the post office laws, that he will be doubly compensated for the expense to which he has been subjected, by an increased patronage, to which he is so richly entitled for the enterprising spirit he has manifested in facilitating the communication between the two great commercial points of the country.

LATEST DATES.			
Boston	Mar 6	London	Feb 5
New York	Mar 6	Liverpool	Feb 4
Philadelphia	Mar 6	Paris	Feb 1
Washington	Mar 7	Havre	Feb 4
Baltimore	Mar 7	Mexico	Feb 1
Charleston	Mar 9	Tampico	Mar 1
Cincinnati	Mar 8	Vera Cruz	Feb 27
Louisville	Mar 7	Houston	Mar 7
Havana	Feb 28	Galveston	Mar 9

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, SUNDAY NIGHT,
MARCH 16, 1845.

The sale of Cotton yesterday amounted to 3,500 bales—The market continues very firm at our quotations.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.		TENNESSEE AND N. ALA.	
Inferior	4½ @ 5	Trash and Inferior	
Ord. to Good Ord.	5½ @ 5¾	Ordinary	
Middling	6 @ 6¼	Middling	
Good Middling	6½ @ 6¾	Good Middling	
Middling Fair	6¾ @ 7	Middling Fair	
Fair	7 @ 7¼	Fair	
Good Fair	7¼ @ 7½	Good Fair	
Good & Fine	7¾ @ 8	Good and Fine	

Exchange is in good demand, and the rates are slightly tending upward. We quote London 8½@9 per cent prem—Paris 5f 27½@5f 32½. New York 60 days 1¼@1½ per cent discount; Checks par @ ¼ per cent discount.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, 26th February, 1845.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr Deblanc having obtained a dispensation of the rules, introduced agreeably to previous notice the bill entitled:

An act for a certain appropriation and other purposes; which was read for the first time by its title only.

Mr Jackson submitted to the House, the memorial of sundry citizens of the parish of Rapides, complaining of the great distance they have to travel to go to court, and praying for the formation of a new parish.

On motion, the same was referred to the Delegations of the parishes of Avoyelles, Rapides and St Landry.

Mr Waterson submitted to the House the memorial of sundry citizens of the parish of St Tammany, praying that a road be made leading from Madisonville to the shore of Lake Pontchartrain.

On motion, the same was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The same member, also submitted the memorial of sundry citizens of the parish of Livingston, praying for the establishment of an election precinct at the residence of G. W. Mily, on the Amite river, in said parish.

On motion, the same was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr Deblanc, also submitted to the House the memorial of sundry citizens of the parish of St Martin, remonstrating against the passage of a bill now in progress in this House entitled:

An act to amend an act entitled, an act to incorporate the town of New Iberia.

On motion, the same was laid on the table, to be taken up when said bill should come under consideration.

Mr Moore, also submitted to the House the memorial of sundry citizens of the parish of Lafayette, praying that the boundary lines between said parish and the parish of Vermillionville be changed.

On motion, the same was referred to a Select Committee composed of three members.

The Speaker appointed Messrs Moore, Deblanc and Cornay, on said committee.

Mr Taylor, also laid before the House the memorial of sundry citizens of the parish of Natchitoches, remonstrating against a petition from the citizens of said parish, praying for the construction of a dam across Old river, at and below the town of Natchitoches.

On motion, the same was laid on the table subject to the call of the House, to be taken up when the bill entitled:

An act to revive an act to incorporate the Natchitoches Causeway Company, will be under consideration.

Mr Gayarré, also submitted to the House the memorial of James B. Hullin, a commissioner for the liquidation of the affairs of the Bank of Orleans, praying that a suitable act be passed authorizing the transfer of the remaining assets of the Bank from the present Commissioners to the State Treasurer, as being the most economical way of liquidating said Bank.

On motion, the same was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr Gayarré in behalf of the Committee on Claims to whom was referred the petitions of Decoteaux Saucier and Francis Thomas praying for relief, presented the following bills entitled:

An act for the relief of Decoteaux Saucier.

An act for the relief of Francis Thomas, which were read for the first time and on motion, ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

The same member, Mr Gayarré, on behalf of the same Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of P A Aubert praying for relief, reported unfavorably to the same and prayed to be discharged from any further consideration of said subject. On motion, said report was adopted.

Mr Lavergne in behalf of the Committee of Enrollment reported as duly enrolled the following bills entitled:

An act to incorporate the First Baptist Church of New Orleans, and

An act creating the Parish of Jackson.

The speaker having signed the same, the Clerk was directed to request the signature of the President of the Senate thereto.

Mr Burthe in behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, to whom was referred the memorial of merchants and dealers in flour, praying that the flour inspection be made optional, and the memorial of the bakers, praying that the actual laws relative to the inspection of flour be maintained, submitted the following written report:

The Committee on Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, to whom were referred the petition of merchants and dealers in flour, begging that the Flour Inspection be made optional, and the petition of the bakers begging that the actual laws on the Inspection be maintained, respectfully report:

Your committee acknowledge that their impression was, at the outset, in favor of the first of these demands, which they would have been disposed to grant, had they discovered in the motives set forth in support of that demand, or in the information gathered on the subject, a good and convincing reason showing that the Flour Inspection was, in fact, as stated, not only useless but also injurious to the commercial interest of the State.

On the contrary, your committee have obtained from that same source, that is from the greater part of the merchants who have signed the petition, abundant proofs that the Flour Inspection ought to be maintained.

And in fact, Mr Speaker, the petition referred to your committee is signed by 72 merchants, who state:

1st. That the Flour Inspection is onerous and prejudicial both to sellers and buyers.

2d. That there is no such compulsory Inspection in the cities of New York and Boston.

3d. That the tax of 5 cents per barrel is the cause of a diversion from this market of large quantities of flour through the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canals, which prove very injurious to our commerce.

4th. That the Inspection, far from producing favorable results, is injurious to the seller, inasmuch as the buyers being themselves competent judges, prefer buying flour which is not inspected, because the Inspectors deface the barrels by rubbing out the marks and boring holes.

5th. The petitioners do not see in the Inspection laws any other advantage but that offered to the Inspectors, to whom they procure lucrative offices and extravagant salaries.

Your committee will answer each and every one of those assertions:

And 1st. Your committee have had before them a copy of a petition addressed in 1843 to his Excellency Governor Mouton, and signed by 117 merchants, five of whom are actually among the 72 signers of the petition referred to your committee. In this last petition it is stated as a positive fact that the flour Inspection is not only useless but also injurious.

This is the tenor of the other: "Purchasers of flour to some considerable amount are seldom made without reference to the Inspectors (recommended to the Government in that petition) to obtain from them as to the value and quality of the flour, information which the inspectors' marks and brands cannot give; for although very good flour can readily be distinguished from very bad, still there are, even in a good article, so many varieties which depend on the quality of the wheat, the season when ground, and so many other similar circumstances, that it is absolutely necessary to be assisted by some one well skilled in such matters, and this knowledge can only be acquired by the experience of a number of years."

You will see, Mr Speaker, that 50 of the subscribers to a petition referred by the House to the Committee on Commerce, &c., have stated in 1845, precisely the contrary to what they did in 1843. This contradiction might have embarrassed your committee, had they not received a great many other positive informations which have served to establish the conclusions of this report.

2d. "There exists no such compulsory inspection in the cities of New York and Boston."

Your committee have ascertained that in New York flour is inspected by an Inspector General, who has power to appoint as many deputies as the wants of the community may require. As for Boston, if there exists no Inspector in that city, it is probably because there is scarcely imported in that port any other than flour already inspected in other places.

3d. "The tax of 5 cents per barrel causes the desertion from this market of a large quantity of flour through the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canals."

Your committee do really not know if this objection should be answered. Is it probable that to avoid a tax of so little consequence, any one would consent to undergo the expenses, much larger, of a conveyance through those canals? Is it especially in the summer season that this route is preferred, because the flour in that season is injured by a sea passage!

4th. "Buyers being themselves competent judges prefer purchasing flour that has not been inspected."

Your committee do not think that buyers, notwithstanding their knowledge of flour, could purchase and know the quality of the flour they have bought without inspecting it themselves, and in that case how could they possibly do it and take a sample from the barrel without boring a hole in it, and, as your petitioners say, defacing the barrel.

But all buyers are not competent judges, and among the bakers themselves, there are but few who can judge of flour, and with a confidence which has not yet been received, they rely entirely on the brand of the Inspectors whom they wish to see maintained. Besides, these very Bakers are compelled by municipal ordinances to give a certain quantity of bread of such or such quality for a certain fixed price. It might be said that the inspection being made optional, those buyers who do not feel competent, could call upon the Inspectors. But then, the question would arise, whether, when the Inspection becomes entirely optional, the office of Inspector would be sufficiently remunerated to induce honest and competent men to accept of it, or be fulfilled so as to satisfy the community? Flour would then be bought and sold through Brokers who could not offer against the frauds of Millers the guarantee that duly commissioned officers do. And, as it is declared by 39 of the same individuals, who have signed both petitions in a writing addressed to the three new Inspectors appointed by Governor Mouton:—"The Inspection is necessary to sustain the reputation of flour shipped from this port."

As to the diversion of large quantities of flour through the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canals, your Committee, having had before their eyes a Price Current, it appeared that there have been 125,000 barrels shipped this year from this port, whilst at the same time last year there had been but 96 000 barrels shipped.

And 5th. "The Inspection offers advantages only to the Inspectors, to whom it procures fat offices and extravagant salaries." Concerning that point, your Committee have procured the following statement:—From 300 to 350,000 barrels of flour are annually inspected by five commissioned officers who receive 5c. per barrel, being from $15 to $17,000, from which sum, if we deduct the expenses consisting of the employment of a Clerk to make out certificates of inspection, which a law of Congress orders Inspectors to deliver to the Collector of Customs, for all flour shipped, the rent of an office, the hiring of slaves to bore barrels, draw the samples, apply the brands, &c., the coopers, &c., a balance of about $2,500 is left for each Inspector, for the fulfilment of very irksome and tedious duties. Whence it may appear that the inspection offices are any thing but fat offices.

Your Committee will add but one word more. The Flour Inspection is extant in the city of New Orleans from and since the year 1805, and during those forty years, (this should be taken into consideration) no Legislature has ever thought of abolishing it, because no well founded complaint was ever made against it. Why is it then, that now, when there is no complaint against the inspection of pork, tobacco and other produce, a change is asked for? the effect of which would virtually be the repeal of laws which give (and this is a notorious fact) a surplus value of 50c. per barrel of flour in this State and of $1 00 to $1 25 in the Colonies and foreign ports? We may say, why?

We answer—Because the petition referred to your Committee was signed by a number of Merchants who did not even take the trouble of reading it, as it was acknowledged by some of them to your Committee, and who understood that the object of the petition was to have the Inspection laws amended, so as to increase to a considerable extent the amount of flour imported to this market, by diminishing the amount directed from this market through the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals. It is quite natural that the Commission Merchants who sell flour should wish to rid themselves of the expense of an inspection, although in the result it would be of no advantage to them, for the certificate of the Inspector serves for the recovery, from the Miller of all damages, which the Shipper or Importer is entitled to, in all cases of fraud, either when the flour is of an inferior quality, or, for example, when the bbl contains only four or four and a half bushels of wheat to the barrel of flour instead of five and a half or six; and finally, when flour has been shipped in the summer season and, injured by the sea passage, the Inspector's certificates serve to prove the condition of the flour at the time of shipping. But the consumer, the purchaser, the shipper, have an immense interest in the maintenance of the Inspection laws. Those who send flour to this port, knowing that it will be inspected, will take care and send it of good quality and in good order, being aware of the loss they would incur if their flour was crossed or reduced by the Inspector. From all those considerations and many others that might be adduced, your Committee are of opinion that there is no cause why the laws concerning the inspection of flour should be amended.

The whole is respectfully submitted to you by your Committee, who beg to be discharged of any further consideration upon the subject.

D. F. BURTHE, Chairman.

On motion, said report was adopted.

Mr Winchester in behalf of the joint committee on the judiciary of the two Houses to whom had been referred, the Governor's message, relative to a certain Henry Hubbard a citizen from the State of Massachusetts, claiming to be the agent of that State sent to examine the constitutionality of the laws of Louisiana relative to free men of color coming into this State,

Submitted the following unanimous report and resolutions:

The Joint Committee composed of the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, to whom was referred a communication of the Governor of this State, transmitting letters from Henry Hubbard, (who declared himself to be an agent of the State of Massachusetts for certain purposes), and copies of the resolutions said to have been passed by the Legislature of that State, authorizing the Governor thereof to employ an agent in the ports of Charleston, in South Carolina, and New Orleans in Louisiana, for a term of time not to exceed one year, for the purpose of collecting and transmitting accurate information respecting the number and the names of citizens of Massachusetts, who have heretofore been, or may be during the period of his engagement, imprisoned without the allegation of any crime. And directing such agent "to bring and prosecute with the aid of counsel one or more suits in behalf of any citizens that may be so imprisoned at the expense of Massachusetts, for the purpose of having the legality of such imprisonment tried and determined upon in the Supreme Court of the United States," respectfully report:

That no evidence has been laid before them to show that Mr Hubbard was an authorized agent of the State of Massachusetts. Some informal communications appear to have been addressed by him to the Governor of this State, on the subject of his alleged agency, which were not responded to; he remained a few days in the city of New Orleans, and supposing that "his mission would be fruitless, and would produce useless excitement"—he determined to leave the State.

If this person had committed any acts—or used any expression designed to excite sedition or produce discontent among our colored population, he would have rendered himself amenable to the penalties for such cases provided, and certainly would have attracted the observation of our Municipal Police. No matter what proof might have been produced by him, in support of his alleged official capacity and credit, his agency might have terminated in a criminal responsibility.

The Joint Committee are of the opinion that no department of this government could recognize any mission of this kind. It is certainly a novel feature in our federal intercourse—this establishment of a domestic diplomacy for the purpose of testing peculiar institutions and scrutinizing legislative acts, not with the view to encourage friendly relations between respective sovereignties;—there is no doubt that the Legislature of Massachusetts has adopted resolutions, which, assert in substance the right of that State to investigate our police regulations and to controvert the action of our judicial tribunals as far as it is governed by that portion of our legislation. Against this improper assumption—this dangerous interference—the Joint Committee believe it to be the duty of the General Assembly of this State to protest in a manner suited to the importance of the matter itself and to the high parties concerned. If there be any thing constitutionally invalid in one or more of the statutes of the State, there is a mode of exposing such defect and checking its operation, afforded by our own laws; needing the scrutiny of no sovereignty, nor requiring any external supervision. That Massachusetts should seek to impose the opinions of her people upon the citizens of a State, whose institutions and customs differ so materially from her own—when these opinions and the manner in which that State has sought to disseminate them, tend directly to promote civil commotion, and to endanger the public welfare—is an arrogation and an attempt unbecoming, injudicious and insufferable. The Joint Committee therefore propose for the consideration of the General Assembly the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Louisiana do hereby protest against the interposition of the State of Massachusetts between the police regulations of this State and persons affected by them, as an interference subversive of our domestic order and dangerous to the public peace.

Resolved, That this State will not recognize nor tolerate any mission, private or public, for the purpose of bringing and prosecuting suits, in behalf of colored persons at the expense of that State, with the view of testing the legality of their imprisonment.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit to the Governors of the several States and Territories copies of the above report and of these resolutions.

BEN. WINCHESTER,
G. W. WATTERSTON,
LEWIS TEXADA,
JNO. RAY,
W. S. PARHAM,
Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.
S. H. DOWNS,
ZENON LABAUVE,
THOMAS SLIDELL,
Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

On motion, said report was unanimously adopted; and said resolutions having been read for the first time, the rules were dispensed with, and the same read a second time and adopted unanimously.

On motion, the Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Mr Taylor having obtained the dispensation of the rules, submitted to the House the memorial of John Trousdill, praying for relief.

On motion, the same was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr Griffin, in behalf of the Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the memorial of the police jury of the parish of Avoyelles praying for the State hands to make a levee on Red River, between the eastern line of the parish of Rapides and the high lands in the parish of Avoyelles, called the Isle de Cote, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, etc. That the State Engineer be requested to survey the lands on the banks of Red River, between the eastern line of the parish of Rapides and the high lands in the parish of Avoyelles, called the Isle de Cote, with the view of making a levee sufficiently large to keep the river within its banks, and to report the probable cost of said levee at the next session of the Legislature, or as soon thereafter as his duties will permit.

Said resolution was read for the first time.

Mr Perkins, in behalf of the select committee appointed to investigate the election frauds alleged to have been committed in the parish of Plaquemines, at the last Presidential election, and throughout the State generally, submitted the evidence and testimony taken by said committee, the reading of which was dispensed with.

On motion, ordered that one thousand copies in French and English of the same be printed in pamphlet form, for the use of members.

Mr Newport, in behalf of the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of the President of the Agricultural and Mechanics' Association of the State of Louisiana submitted the following report:

The special committee to whom was referred the memorial of Philip Hickey, President of the Agricultural and Mechanics' Association of the State of Louisiana, beg leave to submit the following report:

Your Committee have attentively examined the memorial of Mr Hickey, in which they find a very clear and concise statement of the situation of the association, and an able and lucid explanation of its objects, together with the benefits reasonably expected to accrue to the State at large from the promotion of the objects of the association, which has been sufficient to convince your committee of the justice and importance of appropriating a small sum of money for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings to carry out the objects of the association. Wherefore, your committee submit the following bill entitled.

R. W. NEWPORT.

An act to appropriate a sum of money for the use of the Agricultural and Mechanics' Association of the State of Louisiana, for a certain purpose.

Which was read for the first time by its title only.

Mr Fluker, in behalf of the committee on public education, to whom was referred the bill entitled:

An act to incorporate the University of Louisiana, and the faculties thereof;

Reported said bill to the House, without any amendments.

The following members agreeably to previous notice, introduced the following bills:

Mr Deblanc—An act to authorise Charles Olivier Duclozel and Marie Emerentine Latiolais his wife, to dispose of certain property mentioned therein; and

An act to exempt free white persons from certain works in the parish of St Martin.

Mr Texada—An act providing for vacancy from death or resignation and for absence from their jurisdiction of Parish Judges.

Which bills were read for the first time by their titles only.

Mr Fluker, also introduced agreeably to previous notice, the bill entitled:

An act to make a further appropriation for the use of the Convention.

Which bill was read for the first time, and on motion laid on the table subject to the call of the House.

Mr Landry, agreeably to previous notice, also introduced the following bills entitled:

An act to incorporate the Academy of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, in the parish of St James, in the State of Louisiana; and

An act to amend an act entitled: An act relative to the Medical Board of the Eastern District of the State of Louisiana, approved 27th March, 1840, which bills were read for the first time by their titles only—and the rules having been dispensed with, were taken up for a second reading.

The several sections of said bills having been adopted, on motion the rules were dispensed with, and the same read a third time.

On motion, ordered that said bills do pass and retain their titles.

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

The following members gave notice that they would shortly introduce the following bills:

Mr Gayarré—An act to grant further powers to the Board of Directors of the National Monument of 1814—'15, created by a resolution, approved 25th March, 1844.

Mr Pilié—An act more effectually to suppress gambling and to punish swindling at all games of hazard.

Mr Moore—An act granting further powers to the City Council of the town of Vermillionville.

An act making an appropriation for the improvements of the Bayou Vermillion.

Mr May—An act giving the accused in criminal prosecution the privilege of a change of venue, on sufficient reasons shown to court.

Mr Stillé—An act to amend an act entitled: An act to incorporate the City Turnpike Company, approved 19th February, 1825.

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

An act for the relief of Benjamin Washington Fauver and William Nelson Fauver.

By the same message the concurrence of the House is requested to the following bills entitled:

An act to amend the act entitled an act more effectually to prevent slaves from obtaining spirituous and intoxicating liquors without the consent of their masters, approved 24, April, 1832; and

An act granting leave of absence to Robert Speeden.

By a message from the Governor by Mr Ledoux, his Private Secretary, the House was informed that his Excellency had approved and signed on the 25th instant, the following bills and resolutions:

An act for the relief of B. Winchester and J. B. Blondelu, agents and attornies in fact, for the heirs and representatives of P. F. Oyon.

Resolution requesting our Senators and members in Congress to use their endeavors to obtain an appropriation for the purpose of deepening the mouths of the Mississippi river.

An act to create an additional election precinct in the parish of St Landry.

An act for the relief of the New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum.

A resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their exertions to procure the repeal of the seventh section of an act of Congress entitled: An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, and for other purposes, approved June 17th, 1844, so far as said section affects the number of inspectors, gaugers, &c., employed in the customhouse of the city and port of New Orleans, approved the 25th March, 1845.

Mr Caruthers agreeably to previous notice introduced the bill entitled

An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the town of Houma, in the parish of Terrebonne, which bill was read for the first time by the title only, and on motion ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

On motion, the House went into a recess of a few minutes.

The House having met again, proceeded to the

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill entitled

An act amendatory of the several laws relative to the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, the first section of which was under consideration, when the House adjourned on yesterday.

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

On motion, the rules were dispensed with, and the House took up the Messages from the Senate.

On motion of Mr Morgan, the bill from the Senate entitled:

An act to authorise the Secretary of State to purchase the files of the La. Gazette from 1803 to 1826, was first taken up, and on motion made the special order of the day for Monday next third of March.

On motion of Mr Burthe, the Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreement of the Senate to the amendments of the House to the bill, from the Senate entitled:

An act making appropriation of money to the Native American Artillery, Washington Battalion, the Artillery of Baton Rouge and the East Feliciana Artillery, was taken up; and on motion concurred in.

The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof.

The House then took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill entitled

An act to amend the several acts concerning elections.

On motion, the same was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next 4th of March.

The House then took up the bill from the Senate entitled:

An act to prevent the burning of Prairies in the parishes therein mentioned, which bill was read for the first time.

The House then took up the bill from the Senate entitled:

An act to authorise the State Treasurer to pay to Eloi Dugas a sum of money, which bill was read for the first time.

On motion, the rules were dispensed with and said bill taken up for a second reading.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the same. Mr Stillé being called to the chair, after sometime the committee rose and the chairman, Mr Stillé reported that the Committee had had said bill under consideration and had adopted the same.

Said report was adopted.

The first and only section of said bill having been adopted,

On motion, the rules were again dispensed with, and said bill read for a third time.

On motion, ordered, that said bill do pass and retain its title.

The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof.

The bill from the Senate entitled:

An act to authorize the police jury of the parish of Concordia to create two additional police jury wards in said parish, was taken up and read for the first time.

The rules having been dispensed with, the same underwent a second reading and was adopted.

The rules were again dispensed with, and said bill read for the third time by the title only.

On motion, ordered, that said bill do pass and retain its title.

The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof.

On motion, the rules were dispensed with, and the House took up the bill entitled:

An act to amend an act entitled, An act authorising the Governor of the State of Louisiana to sell the unlocated lands belonging to the State of Louisiana.

And on motion, the same was laid upon the table, subject to the call of the House.

The House then proceeded to the second reading of the bill entitled:

An act amendatory of the several laws relative to the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

The first and second sections having been adopted, during the discussion of the third section, which reads as follows:

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That when ever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Board of Currency, of Secretary of State and State Treasurer, that said Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, by funding or otherwise, has paid off and liquidated the whole of its arrears of interests on its bonds, and that it is in possession of assets amply sufficient to meet the whole of the responsibilities of the State in its behalf, it shall be the duty of said Board of Currency, or Secretary of State and State Treasurer by public notice to that effect in the State paper, to call a meeting of its stockholders, for the purpose of electing three directors, and in such election, each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each ten shares; and that it shall be also the duty of the Governor, on the day fixed for such election, or as soon thereafter as practicable, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three directors to represent the State in said bank—and, if the Senate be in recess, then the Governor shall appoint said directors: That the directors so elected and appointed, shall elect one among themselves as president, and shall manage and conduct thereafter the affairs of said Citizens' Bank of Louisiana: That the said directors shall be, and they are hereby vested with the same powers and subject to the same penalties and restrictions provided by the charter of said bank, so far as not inconsistent with this law, and the act to revive the charters of the several banks located in the city of New Orleans, and for other purposes; Provided that, if at any time thereafter, said bank shall refuse or neglect punctually to meet the payment of its coupons of interest or the redemption of its bonds, as they mature, it shall be the duty of the Board of Currency, or Secretary of State and State Treasurer, to proceed forthwith against said bank as required by the act entitled, An act providing for the liquidation of banks.

And provided, also, that it shall not be lawful for the Citizens' Bank to issue any paper circulation in bank notes.

Mr Marks offered the following proviso:

"Provided that said Citizens' Bank shall issue bills or drafts or deal in bills of exchange, only so far as is necessary for the payment and collection of her debts."

Mr Winchester moved to lay said proviso on the table, indefinitely; and on said motion, the ayes and nays were called for, when it appeared that

Messrs Benjamin, Bros, Burthe, Campbell, Caruthers, Cornay, Crossman, Duriguenaud, Gardere, Garric, Jackson, Lanier, Landry, Lavergne, Leblanc of Assumption, Moore, Newport, Parham, Perkins, Pilié, Ray, Stillé, Tourmillon, VanWickle, Walsh and Winchester had voted in the affirmative—26 ayes; and that

Messrs Day, Deblanc, Duclozel, Fluker, Gayarré, Griffin, Howell, Hebert, Kilgore, Marks, May, Peck, Rabelais, Texada had voted in the negative—14 nays.

Said proviso was consequently laid on the table indefinitely.

On the motion to adopt said third section, the yeas and nays were called for, when it appeared that

Messrs Benjamin, Bros, Burthe, Campbell, Cornay, Crossman, Duriguenaud, Gardere, Garric, Hebert, Lanier, Landry, Lavergne, Leblanc of Assumption, Newport, Parham, Perkins, Pilié, Ray, Stillé, Tourmillon, VanWickle, and Winchester had voted in the affirmative—24 yeas, and that

Messrs Caruthers, Day, Deblanc, Duclozel, Fluker, Fortune, Gayarré, Griffin, Howell, Jackson, Kilgore, Marks, May, Moore, Peck, Rabelais and Texada had voted in the negative—7 nays.

Said motion was consequently adopted.

The several sections having been adopted.

On motion, ordered that said bill be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

On motion, the House adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

MARRIED—At Natchez on the 13th inst., by the Hon. Mr. Muller, Mr. J. F. LEGIVRE to Madame OLYMPE FRANCOISE MONGRAIN, both of this city.

We are requested to call the attention of the public to the large Package Sale which takes place this morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, at No. 20 Customhouse street, consisting of a most extensive and superior assortment of linens, muslins, drillings, sheetings lawns, jaconets, plaintee lineus, cotonburgs, linen cambric handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c. The sale positive and without reserve.

Doctor DE VALETTI has Removed his residence to No 146 Marais street, between Dauphin and Burgundy.
m17—1w

The packet barque JACOB S WALN, Capt Howland, from New York, will commence discharging this morning, opposite the Mint, first municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or their goods will be stored at their expense and risk.
m17 HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

NOTICE—Mr Cyrus Thompson, consignee of mdze per barque JACOB S WALN, Capt Howland, from New York, will please make his residence known to the discharging clerk on the Levee.
m17 HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

The packet bark AVERON, Wm Jordan, master, from New York, will commence discharging her cargo opposite to Orleans Press to morrow morning. Consignees are notified to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
m14 FOSDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

Neither the captain nor consignee will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the Fr ship PO.
m14 CHAS DUFOUR, 11 Conti

The barque Z. KING Capt Latham, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
m14 st Cor Magazine and Lafayette

The consignees of the brig AMERIKA, from Bordeaux are requested to make their entries at the Customhouse, within five days, as after that period their goods will be sent to the Customhouse stores, at their expense and risk. m14 5t G M LUCAS 20 Bienville

Neither the captain nor consignees of the Norwegian brig AMERIKA, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew m14 G M LUCAS.

Barque KILBY, Capt Janvrier, from Liverpool, This vessel is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market—Consignees are requested to send their permits on board—All goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the public stores. J P WHITNEY & Co,
m15 73 Camp

Ship MADISON—Goods not permitted by this ship before 16th inst, will be sent to the public stores.
m1x A T BURNLEY & Co Consignees

W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co, No 30 Old Levee will make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar, molasses, &c, consigned to Benjamin H Field, Esq. New-York, or to N Field Fox Esq. Boston m8

Consignees per ship Madison will call at the office of Thomas N Cazzora & Gordon Plenquer, Average, Adjusters, 34 Camp street, and sign of the average bond
m17 1ot A T BURNLEY, 60 Camp

COOK—Wanted immediately, a good Cook, none other need apply—a man rather preferred. Also, a colored boy, of 14 to 17 years, as house servant. Apply at 62 Chartres street. m17—3t

FIRE INSURANCE.
OCEAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 45 CAMP STREET.
DIRECTORS:
W. A. Gasquet, President.
Wm. W. Montgomery, F B Le Beau,
F. P. Duncongé, E. Shiff,
A Gordon, R. W. Montgomery,
J. C. Harrison, W. C. Squier
CHAS BRIGGS, Secretary.
All kinds of property insured against fire on the most reasonable terms, and the most prompt and liberal settlements made in cases of loss. m17

NOTICE.
DETAINED at the Jail of the Parish of St John the Baptist, a Griff WOMAN, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 3½ inches high, speaking English only, says she belongs to Mr Henry Knight, of Attakapas. The owner is requested to claim said slave in conformity to law. AN LUMINAIS, Sheriff
Parish of St John the Baptist, March 4th, 1845. m17

FOR SALE—Landing from brig Amerika, from Bordeaux:
144 casks claret wine, good ordinary.
do do Lud n & St Julien, old Medoc;
100 barrels white wine, Sauterne and Barsac;
50 boxes white wine, Haut Sauterne, 1841.
m17 FOUGET FILS, 147 Royal street.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—Gin, rum, alcohol, neutral spirits, brandy, plain and imitation, bbls, 1st and 4th proof, for sale by
m17 W F VREDENBURGH & Co. 30 Old Levee

COGNAC BRANDY—Four casks J J Dupuy & Castillon, 4th proof, landing ex ships Amerika and Bordeaux, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co.
m17 30 Old Levee

HAVANA SEGARS—75,000 Regalias La Reinida La Norma and other brands for sale by
m17 F. LAMPRE, Old Levee.

HAVANA & CUBA LEAF TOBACCO—300 bales best wrappers and fillers, for sale by
m17 F. LAMPRE, 27 Old Levee

HAVANA SEGARS—30 m per white Sereda quebrado and yellow Havana Segars, for sale by
m17 FRANCIS LAMPRE, 27 Old Levee.

COFFEE—300 bags of green Havana 1000 do Rio St. Domingo and Java, for sale by F LAMPRE, 27 Old Levee.
m17

HAVANA SEGARS of all kinds and qualities from the most approved brands in store and for sale by
m17 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

LEAF TOBACCO—Havana leaf Tobacco from Vuelta de Abajo, in store; for sale by
m17 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

PRINCIPE SEGARS—Superior genuine principe, many brands, of Villegas and Ramirez in store and for sale by [m17] J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

CANDLES—40 boxes, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
m17 32 Tchoupitoulas

STARCH—100 bxs Schulenburg's brand, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
m17 32 Tchoupitoulas

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—20 boxes, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
m17 32 Tchoupitoulas street

SPERM OIL—10,000 galls (very light) winter bleached, for sale by
m17 W F VREDENBURGH & Co. 30 Old Levee

SOAP—25 boxes No 1, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
m17 32 Tchoupitoulas

CLARET WINE—200 casks various brands, landing ex ships Concord and Amerika, for sale by
m16 W F VREDENBURGH & Co. 30 Old Levee

CORN—300 bags white and yellow now landing and for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
m17 32 Tchoupitoulas

AUCTION NOTICES.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ
Office No 50 Toulouse street.
Valuable Property in the First Municipality.
WILL BE SOLD on Saturday next, 22d inst., at Bank's Arcade at 12 o'clock—
That fine three-story BRICK HOUSE, situated in Rampart street, near Canal, the third dwelling from Canal street, in the square formed by Rampart, Canal, Burgundy and Customhouse streets. The lot measures 21 feet 6 inches front on Rampart street, by 60 feet 6 inches more or less, in depth. Said house has a right of passage on a 3 feet alley, which runs along the rear and opens on Canal street. It is supplied with hydrant, and has a fine cellar, paved yard, &c.
Terms—One-Third cash, and the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, in notes endorsed, with a clause of bon interest, at 8 per cent per annum, in case of non-payment at the notes when due, without the clause being taken advantage of to delay payment.
Act of sale before Amedée Ducatel, at the expense of the purchaser. m7

BY SYKES & HYDE.
A DUVALL, Auctioneer.
Furniture—Furniture—Furniture!
ON MONDAY, 17th inst, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold without reserve, the balance of furniture remaining in store 43 Royal street, consisting of
Sofas, armoirs, mahogany chairs, secretaries, rocking bureaus, sewing chairs, centre tables, etc. The being the closing sale, every thing will be sold without reserve.
m17

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.
Office No. 50 Toulouse street.
A good opportunity for the investment of capital on Thursday next, the 20th inst., at the St. Louis Exchange, at 12 o'clock, will be sold ONE-FIFTH of the establishment of the WASHINGTON BALL ROOM, situated in St. Philip st., between Royal and Bourbon sts. Said establishment was rented last year for $10,000; the share of one fifth which is offered for sale produced an amount of $2 [illegible].
Terms—$1000 cash, and the balance at 1 and 2 years credit, with good endorsement, and bearing special mortgage until final payment, with a clause of non-alienation and 8 per cent. per annum, in case of non-payment of any of the notes when due, without however enabling the purchaser to delay payment on that account.
The lease of this establishment expires when the Ball are over.
The property is insured.
Act of sale before A. Ducatel, notary, at the expense of purchaser.

BY SYKES & HYDE.
A DUVALL, Auctioneer.
MONDAY afternoon 17 inst, at half-past 4 o'clock, will be sold on the Levee, foot of Lafayette street, by order and under the inspection of the Port Wardens for account of whom it may concern—
470 barrels flour, sack & bbs.... boat, Capt [illegible], on her voyage from Cincinnati, re-shipped on board steamer Madison and landed at this port.
Terms—Cash.

BY G. DUPERIER,
J. W. FAUSSE, Auctioneer.
Postponed Sale—Package Sale without Reserve.
WILL be sold on Monday next the 17th inst, at half past ten o'clock—
300 packages of fresh and choice seasonable goods, at the store of Smith Bryan, No 20 Custom House street, consisting of a general assortment of Muslins (white and colored) Muslins Hdkfs, Linen Drillings, assorted colors and qualities) Patent Thread, Pins, Printed Lawns, Cotton Duck, Table Linen, Sheetings and Ginghams, Colored Cloth, &c.
ALSO—For account of whom it may concern—5-4 white Irish Linens, and 1 case French Linen, slightly damaged.
Terms at sale. The Goods and Catalogues are ready for examination.

BY J A BEARD & Co
J. A. BONNEVAL, Auctioneer.
To close consignments.
WILL be sold at auction on Tuesday, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the store of E Johns & Co. Poydras street near St Charles street—
A choice lot of segars and wines, comprising claret, Sauterne, champagne, noyau, &c., of superior flavor, assorted cordials, assorted brandies, the direct importation and of the choicest brands; sold by order of the shippers to close consignments. A full description of the qualities and marks in catalogues to be obtained at the auctioneer's office, 4 Exchange street.
Terms—All sums under $100, cash; under $300, 60 days; over $300, 90 days credit for approved endorsed paper, allowing a discount of 8 per cent. per annum for cash. m12

BY J A BEARD & Co
J A BONNEVAL, Auctioneer
Without Reserve, to close a concern.
WILL be sold at Auction on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade—
The following described property, so as to close a concern, to wit:
Seventeen Lots of Ground situated immediately in the New Basin, Second Municipality, in square bounded by St. Paul, Cedar and Cypress streets and Julia street Landing, more fully described as per plans deposited at the Auctioneer's Office.
Lot No 168 measures 24 feet front on Julia street Landing by 120 feet in depth and running to St. Paul street.
Lot No 166 has same front and depth and adjoins Lot 168.
Lots 171, 175, 176, 177, 178 and 180 have each [illegible] front.
Lot No 181 forms the corner of Julia street Landing and Cedar street, and measuring [illegible] front on the former by 120 feet in depth and front on the latter.
Lots 183, 184, 185, 186 and 187 measure each [illegible] front on Cedar street by a depth of 125 feet between parallel lines.
Lot No 188 forms the corner of Celar and Cypress streets, measuring 40 feet front on Cedar street by [illegible] feet in depth on Cypress street.
The Lots 177 and 180 include the Lumber Yard [illegible] Captain Hunt and will be sold with it. Further particulars at sale.
Terms—One Third Cash; balance at 1 and 2 years credit, with approved endorsed notes bearing 8 per cent interest thereafter until final payment with the mortgage.
Acts of Sale before Joseph Mossy, Esq. Not. Pub. at the expense of the purchasers.
[illegible] m12, 14, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26

BY M BARRETT, Jr.
Sale without reserve of Valuable Property
ON SATURDAY, 22d March at 12 o'clock, M. in the Rotunda of the St Louis Exchange, the following valuable estate and dwellings will be offered for sale:
No 1. One lot of ground situated at the corner of St Louis and Burgundy streets, measuring 48 feet 6 inches and 7 lines front on St. Louis street by 83 feet 11 inches and 3 lines in depth, with the three story house erected thereon. Said house is rented at [illegible] per annum.
No 2. One lot of ground adjoining the above on the same street, same delivery respect. Rented at $600 per annum.
No 3. One lot of ground situated on Bienville street between Chartres street and Exchange Place, measuring 31 feet 6 inches front including the carriage way by 141 feet in depth, with the four story brick house thereon. Rented at $1800 per annum.
No 4. One lot of ground situated at the corner of St Peter and Dauphine streets, measuring 40 feet front on St Peter st by 70 feet in depth, French measure, with a two story brick house. Same is rented at $462 per annum.
No 5. One lot of ground situated in Bourbon street between Conti and St Louis streets measuring 20 feet 7 inches front on Bourbon st by 137 feet 10 inches in depth, with a three story brick house thereon.
No 6. One lot of ground adjoining the above, measuring 42 feet 5 inches front on Bourbon street, by 128 feet 9 inches 3 lines in depth, with a brick house thereon.
No 7. One lot of ground situated at the corner of Conti and Bourbon streets, measuring 27 feet 6 inches front on Conti street, by 73 feet 9 inches in depth, French measure, with a three story brick house thereon, and a right of an alley in the rear, rented at $950 per annum.
No 8. One lot of ground adjoining the above on Conti street, measuring 26 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front, by 73 feet 9 inches in depth, with a three story brick house thereon, rented at $840 per annum.
No 9. One lot of ground adjoining the above on Conti street, measuring 27 feet and 7 lines by 73 feet 9 inches in depth, with a three story brick house thereon, rented at $840 per annum.
No 10. One lot of ground adjoining the above on Conti street, measuring 27 feet and 7 lines by 73 feet 9 inches in depth, with a three story brick house thereon, rented at $840 per annum.
No. 11. One lot of ground adjoining the above, on Conti street, and measuring 26 feet 11 inches and 2 lines and 9 inches in depth with a three story brick house thereon; rented at $780 per annum.
No. 12. Two lots of ground situated at the corner of Esplanade and St. Anthony streets, Third Municipality, measuring together 48 feet 11 inches and 8 lines front on Esplanade street by 127 feet 10 inches and 4 lines on Morales street with the two brick houses thereon. One house is rented at $336 per annum.
No. 13. Three lots of ground at the corner of Esplanade and Craps streets, viz:
No. 1 measuring 46 feet 3½ inches on Esplanade street [illegible] feet 6 inches and 6 lines in depth, front on Craps street with the house thereon.
No. 2 measuring 46 feet 3½ inches on Esplanade street [illegible] depth.
No. 3 measuring 50 feet front on Craps street by [illegible] inches in depth, with a two story house erected thereon.
The above mentioned 3 lots of ground are subject to payment of an annual ground rent of $[illegible] to the Third Municipality [illegible].
No. 14. One lot of ground situated [illegible] Mercier Brook [illegible] Piety and Desiree streets, measuring [illegible] feet front by [illegible] feet deep with the buildings thereon.
No. 15. One lot of ground adjoining the above, measuring 24 feet 4 inches front by [illegible] feet deep.
No. 16. One lot of ground adjoining the above, measuring 24 feet 6 inches front by [illegible] feet deep on the same street.
No. 17. One lot of ground adjoining the above, measuring 20 feet 6 inches front by [illegible] feet deep and 32 feet [illegible] on the rear line.
No. 18. One lot of ground adjoining the above measuring 24 feet 9 inches front by [illegible] feet deep.
No. 19. One lot of ground adjoining the above, measuring 24 feet front by 121 feet deep, front on Piety street.
TERMS—One third cash, the balance at 12 and 24 months in notes endorsed in equal instalments to be satisfactorily endorsed, bearing mortgage until final payment. Interest at 8 per cent. without any privilege of postponement of payments.
Acts of sale [illegible] before Felix Grima, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.
N. B.—Plans of all the above property drawn by L. Surghi, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, will be exhibited at the St Louis Exchange, a few days previous to the day of sale.

BY L A GARIDEL.
Handsome Country Residence.
Will be sold at the City Exchange, on the [illegible] March next, the handsome property known under the name of "Widow Daverges' Country Seat" now occupied by Mr Charles Clay, situated on the right bank of the river, at a mile below the [illegible] of the First Municipality.
The property has 150 feet of front, fronting the public road, of thirty arpents, more or less, in depth. Possession to be given on the 1st of July next.
TEN LOTS OF GROUND in the town of Duvergé, opposite the city, situated on the batture, between the property of Mr Robertson and that of Mr Joseph Roux. These lots are suitable for the erection of warehouses.
A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Naha's Suburb, having 60 feet front on St Amant street by 120 feet in depth, and lot numbered 11, in the square 6, between St Mary and St Andrew streets, the whole plans will be exhibited on the day of sale.
Terms—One-fifth cash, and the balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, and special mortgage until final payment.
The acts of sale before L T Caire, notary public, at the expense of purchasers.

TO BUILDERS.
PROPOSALS to repair the store No. 41 Gravier street, damaged by fire, will be received until the evening of the 17th inst, by the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

VINE CUTTINGS AND ASPARAGUS.
FOR SALE by the undersigned, at his Depot of Garden Seeds, Fruit Trees, Plants and Ornamental Trees No 106 Royal street, and received per ships Concord and Creole from Bordeaux, 1800 Vine Cuttings, White Chasselas and Black Hunt Frieze; 2000 Asparagus Roots two years old.
Also on hand, from prior importations, a good assortment of Garden Seeds of the finest qualities, which are warranted, having been tried by himself at his Horticultural Establishment.
Nosegays and single Flowers may be procured every day at his establishment.
Bouquets made to order for weddings, christenings, balls, and theatres. Orders must be given six hours beforehand.
m14—3t J BOURDIN

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—Red wine in casks, Medoc; white wine, Sauterne, in half casks; white wine Bordeaux vinegar; red wine in boxes of the Julien Medoc and La Mission brands, pointed pares in boxes of 1 doz each; regular do 10,000 bottles of good genuine 500 do bluish of the Gascogne, Brandy and cordials; orange flower water, in bottles, in cases of 12 bottles and French soap, olives and capers. ANDRE SOLIER.
m15 20 St Louis