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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday morning, Jan'y 12, 1847.

The Message.

The Governor's Message will be found in our columns to-day. It is not so long, but that every citizen interested in the welfare of the State may read it. Nevertheless, there are those who prefer a condensed abstract, and to them we offer a brief summary of the document. The message is well written, elegant and polished in style, with flowing sentences and rounded periods. The Governor writes like a man of taste and education.

The message opens with a reference to National affairs, and particularly to the Mexican war, which, it says, was brought about by a long series of unprovoked aggressions, tolerated with magnanimity until patience ceased to be a virtue. He refers to the rapidity and ease with which large numbers of volunteer troops were raised as thrilling evidence of the practical wisdom of our federal system. The Governor then recapitulates all that Louisiana has done with a view to send men and munitions to the seat of war. In connection with this subject he calls attention to the fact, that as no law of Congress exists authorizing enlisted volunteers to draw pay, until actually mustered into service, some difficulty has been experienced in completing the late requisition for a regiment. He recommends the passage of a bill appropriating an amount sufficient to cover the expenses incurred by individual contributors. Six brass six-pounders and two howitzers have been sent to Tampico at the request of Commodore Perry.

The Governor further states that he has been repaid, with the exception of a small amount yet in dispute, the entire sum expended by the State of Louisiana in raising and equipping troops immediately upon the intelligence of the outbreak of hostilities and expresses the obligations of the State to the Hon. E. Lasere for the speedy settlement of these claims by the General Government.

In respect to the disbanding of the Louisiana Volunteers, the Message, being the production of a Locofoco functionary, is discreetly silent. Nothing could be said in defence of the act, and therefore it is well to let it gradually die away and be forgotten. The Volunteers who returned were, many of them, in a pitiable state of destitution, having been brought in debt by a system of over charging and extortion which it is the duty of the Legislature to investigate.

The sword voted to General Taylor is ready to be delivered to him, whenever that gallant officer is willing to indicate the time and place.

The militia laws require serious amendment. Regular annual appropriations are advised for the purchase of arms, in which, on account of the defective returns to Congress, our State is deplorably deficient. The State Arsenal should moreover be supplied with ammunition and the other means and appliances of war and defence. One of the most efficient modes of reforming the present system, would be a certain summary and responsible method of collecting and enforcing penalties.

Appropriations for the maintainance of the Charity Hospital are much needed. Congress should be asked to make an annual allowance towards the support of that institution during the war.

Free schools and public education, are properly considered subjects of paramount importance, and the Legislature is strongly urged to frame a comprehensive, thorough and satisfactory system, whatever may be the time and labor required. In fact his Excellency talks of education in the spirit of an enlightened and sensible man. Particular pains should be taken to select a competent individual for the responsible trust of superintendant of the Public Schools. The Governor advises the acceptance of the proposition made by the Centenary College to educate, in perpetuity, ten State students, instead of paying ten thousand dollars for the old Louisiana College.

The policy of leasing the Penitentiary has proved successful and may be regarded as a settled question. Some legislation is required for the benefit of those of its inmates who may become insane.

The finances of the State are in a prosperous condition. On the 31st December, there was a balance in the Treasury of $391,785 61 cents. The State debt proper, is $1,293,000, only a small portion of which falls due in June, 1848, and which may be readily provided for.

The message concludes with a handsome and pathetic allusion to the death of the lamented Alexander Barrow, in which Gov. Johnson pays a feeling and felicitous tribute to the virtues and ennobling qualities of the deceased.

Col. Farrar.—It is with great pleasure that we are enabled to announce the election of the sterling Whig and able member, as speaker of the House of Representatives. Col. Farrar is one of the most enlightened, liberal and experienced of our Representatives, and will, we are persuaded, preside over the deliberations of the House with equal efficiency and dignity. The popularity of Col. F. may be estimated from the fact, that one or two Locofocos absolutely dared to break through the rigid restraints of party ties, and sustained him in an unconcealed vote.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

Monday, January 11th, 1847.

The Senate met yesterday at 12 o'clock precisely. The Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Trasimond Landry, was in the Chair. Messrs. Dupre, Senator from St Landry and Calcasieu,—Hereford, Senator from East Baton Rouge,—Desha, from Caldwell, Franklin and Catahoula; and Young, from the parish of Natchitoches, were severally called to the Chair and took the oath prescribed by the Constitution. The Governor's Message was received, read and ordered to be printed. The Lieutenant Governor stated that he had received from the Secretary of State the returns of elections to supply certain vacancies in the Senate. Referred, on motion of Mr. Nicholas, to the Committee on Elections. Whereupon the Senate adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

Agreeably to their last adjournment, the House met at 12 o'clock precisely. Mr. Farrar of New Orleans occupied the Chair as Speaker pro tem. Seventy members present.

After the Constitutional oath was administered during the recess, the House proceeded to the election viva voce of a Speaker.

Messrs. Farrar, Bordelon, Moise, Reed and Phillips were candidates. The votes, on the first trial, were divided as follows: Messrs. Farrar 24, Bordelon 16, Phillips 13, Moise 10; Reed 9. Norboice. Mr. Farrar, Whig, received, on the second trial, 40 votes, and Mr Philips, Locofoco, 30. Mr. Farrar, of New Orleans, was therefore declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

After the constitutional oath of office was administered to the newly elected Speaker, by Mr. Williams, of Ascension, the oldest member of the House, Mr. F. addressed the House as follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

"The occasion on which I now appear before you is to me, one of strong emotion, and while I may not disguise the gratification I feel in being the recipient of so distinguished a mark of confidence and esteem, and the depository of so important a public trust, you may rest assured gentlemen, that the obligations you have just placed me under, are neither unknown to me, nor slightly regarded, and I trust that I shall at least be able to testify to you, in the progress of our labors, that my sense of those obligations, is as deep as it is conscientious.

I am fully aware, that I shall not, in performing the difficult and complex duties of a speaker, be able to bring to my aid unusual ability or a well-stored experience; but as far as ability, experience, and an honest tenacity of purpose serve me, I shall employ all to promote the harmonious action of this body and to expedite the public business.

The thing, I can with some degree of safety promise, is, "if I know my own heart," that in all the duties I may be called upon to perform here, I shall know no man, no party, no consideration, other than the public good, the honor and decorum of the house, and, as far as I am concerned, a perfect impartiality of conduct towards every member.

Relying, gentlemen, on your co-operation and assistance, and gathering confidence from the indulgence that I am sure to experience at your hands for errors which I fear may be too palpable and frequent, (but which your keener sense and judgment will readily correct,) I enter at once on the discharge of the duties you have assigned me, hoping that members will see and feel the force of the important truth, that the surest way to advance and perfect the business that has brought us together, is by a rigid enforcement and observance of the parliamentary rules prescribed for our government.

One word before we resume the business of the country. There is a sentiment so interwoven with the inexplicable qualities of the human heart, that language with all its powerful attributes and variety, fails in being a faithful interpreter.

"For is it strike that lameless spell,
Which speaks itself—unspeakable."

For this manifestation of your confidence, gentlemen, my tongue can only say from the bottom of my heart—"I thank."

On motion, a joint committee of both houses was next appointed to wait upon the Governor, informing him that the house was organized and ready to receive his annual message. Shortly after, the message was received, read to the house and its printing ordered in both languages.

The House then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

MESSAGE

Of his Excellency, Governor Johnson, to the Legislature, January 11, 1847.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

When you adjourned on the first of June, to meet again on this day, it was to resume, under more favorable auspices, the unfinished work of the first session of the first Legislature under the new Constitution; and to revise and correct that which an interval of leisure and experience might prove to have been imperfectly executed; I do not, therefore, deem it expedient to recommend to your consideration any measures of general legislation, unconnected with the objects of that adjournment, which are known to be of high importance to the welfare of the State, and will, it is believed, be quite sufficient to engage closely your attention for the constitutional period of all future sessions.

I regret that I cannot announce peace with Mexico; the war still continues; the causes which led to it, the long, unbroken series of outrage, spoliation and indignity to which our citizens and the national honor had been subjected, by a government and people not sufficiently enlightened to place a just estimate on the obligations which a position among civilized and independent nations imposes, and too powerless to enforce an observance of them, even if the disposition to do so existed. The constant forbearance of our government, which seemed only to invite a constant infliction of wrongs, the rejection of our peaceful overtures repeatedly offered, the refusal, on a flimsy pretext, to receive an ambassador from us, who was sent out as a messenger of peace with plenary powers to adjust all difficulties, and the actual invasion of our territory and attack upon the army of occupation, have been so clearly and fully set forth in the official communication of the President to Congress, that it would be in vain for me to attempt to add anything to so masterly and triumphant a vindication of the necessity of the war and the justice of our cause.

Placed by her proximity to the seat of war, in a position to comply more readily than her sister states with the call for reinforcements, made by the commanding General of the army of occupation, Louisiana responded to that call with an alacrity and efficiency which has been properly appreciated throughout the Union; she applied her resources of men and money without stint or reserve to the sudden and startling emergency which required them. Congress, in acknowledgement of the service, promptly passed a bill to reimburse the advances made by the State, and the Executive and subordinate authorities have exercised the discretionary power in the liquidation of the accounts which that law sanctioned in the liberal spirit of equity which dictated it. These facts have afforded a thrilling illustration of the admirable adaptation of our Federal system, as well to the rarer exigencies of war, as to its habitual functions of developing its peace, to a degree unknown in other forms of government, all the elements of individual and social prosperity. A State sovereignty feeble in population and resources—too remote to await the action of the Federal Government, has stepped boldly forward to supply its place, and in a period of time incredibly short, equipped and despatched for service in a foreign land, a force superior to that which the Father of his Country had under his command on several critical occasions during the revolutionary war. Such an exhibition of the dormant energies of our free institutions, cannot but have the happiest effect at home and abroad—it demonstrates the absence of any necessity for keeping up large standing armies in time of peace, and affords to foreign powers an instructive insight into our capacities for offensive or defensive war, which cannot fail to exercise the most salutary influence upon our external relations.

The war has been a succession of brilliant and glorious achievements, and every step of the government indicates that it is to be pursued with a vigor that must bring it to an honorable close. Our past sacrifices, in which our citizen soldiers have nobly emulated the zeal and gallantry of our regular troops, are a sufficient guarantee for those future triumphs which will secure to us *all that is desired*—"indemnity for past injuries, and security against a repetition of them." The history of the provocations and aggressions in which this war originated, the entire want of military preparation on our part, up to the moment of decisive hostilities, brought on by the Mexicans, and the anxious desire often manifested by our government for a pacific removal of every cause of complaint, prove incontestibly that the government never was, and is not now in the offensive attitude it has been forced to assume against her adversary, impelled as some affect to fear, by the lust of conquest. It may be that the war is necessary to relieve Mexico, eventually, of the miseries of military misrule, and to pave the way to her elevation in the scale of civilized nations, and it may be that the horizon of our own Republic will continue to recede from the steady and resistless advance of North American enterprise, till the expansion of her regenerating institutions shall only be confined by the boundaries of the continent. But I can see no reason in all that, for suspecting the national authorities of an unhallowed ambition.

On the 26th of November I received from the President, through the Secretary of War, a requisition for one regiment of Infantry, to be raised at the earliest practicable period, for service during the war with Mexico. I have no apologies or explanations to offer for having cheerfully obeyed the voice of patriotism and the authorized requisition of the President; nor do I attach the slightest merit to the performance of so indispensable and sacred a duty. It, however, affords me sincere satisfaction to inform you that, although the enlistment did not proceed with a great deal of enthusiasm, yet, that the regiment well appointed in every respect and completely equipped, has been for a fortnight past turned over to the United States, and is now impatiently waiting at Fort Jackson for marching orders.

There is no law of Congress authorizing the Government to allow an enlisted volunteer, until actually mustered into the service, to draw subsistence and be furnished with quarters, as, until then, he is not considered a soldier of the Government. To that cause may be attributed the chief difficulty in raising the regiment. This preliminary expense is usually met by State Legislatures, when in session, by municipal corporations when able, or by private contribution; the latter mode of relief has been appealed to on the present occasion, and the subscriptions, which attest the liberality of our citizens, have been placed in the hands of a responsible committee, who will exercise a sound discretion and as much caution as practicable in paying the debts presented, and preserving vouchers which in due time will be submitted to the Legislature as the basis of an appropriation to cover the amount so generously advanced. I therefore recommend the passage of a bill for the purpose as soon as authentic data can be furnished. It is the duty of Congress, in my opinion, to prevent the recurrence of such an inconvenience; all legislation is but the choice of one evil in preference of another, and the least, in this question of preliminary expense, is for Congress to take the matter up and provide for it. An act confining the expense to companies actually mustered, and limiting the cost of each company, would protect the Government, it appears to me, against fraud and imposition, nevertheless the State stands ready at all times to respond with a patriotism that embraces the Union to calls for troops, by the rightful authority.

The taking of Tampico by the Navy, rendered energetic and expeditious movements and measures necessary to procure men and arms to defend and protect it. The importance of the possession to the future operations of the army in Mexico, appears to have been well understood; and when commodore Perry, who trusted nothing to caprice of fortune, called for the temporary use of six brass six pound guns and two brass twelve-pound howitzers, with ammunition, equipments and stores to correspond, there was no hesitation in furnishing them. These munitions, an inventory of which was kept, will be restored to the Arsenal as soon as they can be safely and conveniently spared from the service.

I have now the honor to submit that, pursuant to your resolution of the 16th of May, I furnished a statement with vouchers to our delegation in Congress, of the various sums which, to the 26th of June had been expended by the State in raising and equipping troops for service in the war with Mexico. The statement and vouchers I entrusted to Major Eastland, whose services I engaged for the purpose, and to assist in adjusting the demand with the Federal Government. The claims placed in his hands, according to the statement furnished, amounted to $263,706 14 cts; on so much of that amount as the Treasurer had issued State bonds for, the authorities at Washington were induced to allow an interest of $2,243 91 cts.—thus increasing the responsibility of the agents of the State to $265,950 05; of the claims embraced in the statement $3,025 65 cts were suspended and referred back to the State Government for further proof, and claims for $18 50 were unconditionally rejected. In the month of August I received in various sums from the authorities at Washington, $262,496 70, in payment of interest and of acknowledged claims, to which may be added the further sum of $343 30 charged as cash against Eastland and Lacoste; which several items devolve on me an aggregate accountability of $265,858 60. Between this amount and that which was claimed of the government with the interest allowed, a discrepancy of 91 45 is disclosed; which I have no means of explaining; my own accountability, as stated, is relieved and cancelled in the following manner: By amount of suspended debt $3,025 65, entrusted with the additional proofs, to the Hon. E. Lasere, for settlement at the war office. By amount rejected debt $18 50: By $162,513 68, paid principal and interest due on State bonds and by $864 07 paid into the Treasury for which I am credited in the Treasurer's report: By amount paid sundry creditors of the State in November whose claims were not paid in May and June, for the want of means, $11,123 05, which with the vouchers have also been entrusted to Mr. Lasere for settlement at Washington, and finally by $1,993 71, paid Maj. G. W. Smith, C. K. Johnson and Maj. Dashiell, United States Paymaster, for alledged errors in the accounts of the Federal Government, and upon the hypothesis that they had been committed by State officers, the peculiar character of which will be best explained by copies of the demands and proofs in my possession. The originals having been also entrusted to Mr. Lasere for [illegible]. [illegible] several [illegible] the full demand, including interest, which was presented for payment by Maj. Eastland, with the exception of the unexplained discrepancy alluded to; and yet, of the amount paid me by the Federal authorities, I have $3,025 65, exactly equalling, you will perceive, the suspended debt, which, if realised, as I expect it will be, the State will have been overpaid, in these transactions, $2,915 70.

Instead of this latter amount, I retained the sum of $3,025 65 for the convenience of settling with the Federal authorities, by giving them credit, if agreeable, for the suspended debt which, as beforesaid, is again before them on new proof. My last advices from Washington encourage me to hope that remaining claims of the State, $15,142 4,1 in the hands of Mr. Lasere, will be shortly passed upon, whether the whole of them, or a part only, is allowed and paid. The thanks of the authorities and of the people of the State are due to the Hon. Mr. Lasere for his influential attention to these claims; but for the continued and laborious services of Major Eastland, who needs, and is not excluded by position, from expecting it, I appeal to the Legislature for a liberal pecuniary consideration.

Of the circumstances which led to the disbandment of the Louisiana volunteers, and which at the time, occasioned so much uneasiness in the public mind, it would now be unprofitable, in my judgment, to attempt a detail. I would much rather interest you in matters concerning which it is in your power to render them a service. Many of those brave men and good citizens, on returning to their homes in a condition and frame of mind well calculated to enhance the value of the miserable pittance which they had earned at so great a sacrifice of social comforts, were told, to their confusion and dismay, that the amounts charged against the companies to which they were attached had, in some instances, brought them in debt to the Government, whilst in others it had so reduced their pay as to leave very small and inconsiderable balances to their credit. This unhappy state of things may, to some extent, no doubt, be traced to the hurry, excitement, and ignorance, inseparable from the first movements of militia in our country, upon commencement of hostilities with a foreign power, after the repose of a long peace; but I am strongly persuaded that a searching investigation into all of its causes will bring to light facts which will too clearly prove that the rights of the volunteers instead of being scrupulously respected, have been willfully abused—with the intention, it may be plead, in extenuation of the offence, by superficial casuists, not so much to violate rights usually held sacred, as to practise a legitimate species of plunder on the Treasury of the State, under circumstances when doubt and inquiry might have resulted in parricidal delay.

The amount of $2,984 87 1-2, charged against Captain Kennedy's company of the 5th Regiment, is an example of the existence of apparent wrong. It results from the number of the same kind of articles required for the use of this company, and charged in the bills of purchase, that clothing was procured for ninety-five men, and paid for by the State, although the muster-roll in the Adjutant General's office, shows that the company consisted of three commissioned officers, and seventy-five rank and file; dividing the amount charged to the company for clothing by the number of rank and file it makes each man's clothing come to $39 79, being $18 79 more than the six months allowance. The subject at once assumed an aspect sufficiently grave to require an early investigation. But nothing of importance was elicited, for want of the accounts and other documents, which had, in complience with your resolution, been sent to Washington in support of the claims of the State for expenditures. As, however, the clothing which was furnished to the volunteers was procured and distributed under State auspices, and as the amount of the cost has been allowed by the United States, and refunded to the State, I consider it the imperative duty of the Legislature, to institute an investigation of the matter, which, if it has no other effect, will do justice to their well-founded grievances. With that view two months since I requested the Secretary of War to forward me copies of those accounts and documents if he could not spare the originals, for the purpose of inviting your attention to the subject. The copies requested were in the course of preparation early in December, but from the amount of business on hand in the accounting office where the papers are filed, they have not yet been completed and sent on. I expect them daily, and will seize the earliest opportunity of laying them before you after their reception.

Many commissioned officers also find charged against them in the accounts of the several government sums, charged to contingencies, which were expended in recruiting, and the paymasters at this point, with instructions, have retained them from the amounts due them by the general government. It struck me as a novelty and a hardship to require of those officers the re-payment of sums which were designed to be expended for the common benefit, and that there would have been greater propriety in refunding to the State such expenditures, than to have taxed the pay of the officers with them; and I accordingly addressed the Secretary of War on the subject, who referred me for answer to the second auditor's office, where the decision was, to release those officers from the charge, upon proof of actual expenditure. This the nature of the service will hardly admit of; and as the State has received back these amounts, I think it will adopt some measure to relieve those officers.

The Government also refuses to allow pay to regimental Paymasters and to 2d assistant surgeons, on the ground that they were not recorded in the requisition of General Taylor and were not necessary; Chaplains share the same fate, as they were not called for, and as the law is considered obsolete which provided for a chaplain to each regiment. There are many rank and file who, by unaccountable negligence, were neither mustered in nor out of the service, and were not, of course, paid by the Government. I think provision should be made for this class of cases—indeed, the Legislature is bound by a strong moral obligation to do so; for, by the inspiring energy of its action, the public here was drawn into a patriotic phrenzy, from which arose a war spirit that swept away all doubts about authority and every calculation of prudence.

The sword voted to General Taylor by the Legislature, as a memorial of respect and gratitude for brilliant military services, has been procured, and will be delivered when the General, who has been consulted, names the circumstances under which it will be agreeable to him to receive the beautiful and richly earned present. The Legislative inscription appears on the shield of the sword, but the expressive and epigrammatic sentence on the blade, "Dis vincit qui se vincit in victoria," was placed there at the suggestion of an individual who seemed forcibly struck with the modest yet felicitous style in which Gen. Taylor conveyed to his Government the official account of his victories.

I am aware that there is before you a bill reported by the intelligent chairman of the Militia Committee, which contemplates many radical changes in the defective system which at present exists, and I might, therefore, under the influence of a negative sense of duty, await, in silence and confidence, the result of your action. But the report of the Adjutant General on the condition of the militia, displays more glaringly than ever the hopeless disorganization which prevails in this main stay of the National and State defence; and were I not to manifest some interest in the subject, my conscience could not fail to tell me that I had faltered in my duty to the State. We want arms and must depend on our own resources to obtain them, and not rely too much on the Federal authorities. The distribution of arms to our State rests on the basis of a partial return of the strength of the militia, made to Congress as far back as 1829, since which time there has been no return of the militia in the manner required, and of course no change in the quota of arms to be annually distributed to this State. In my anxiety, during the last year, to reform this abuse, I anticipated success, but the Adjutant General, who exerted as much address and energy to command it as was expected of him, has signally failed, nor would a full return, I am convinced on mature reflection, allow to the State a sufficient distribution of arms.

The annual appropriation of $200,000 to provide arms for the militia of the whole Union is inadequate. The population of the country has doubled itself since the passage of that act of appropriation, and half a million now would not be more than enough. It is more than probable that there will not be at an early period an increase of this appropriation. In this view, then, I think the Legislature would act wisely to provide an annual appropriation of two or three thousand dollars for the purchase of arms of every description, to be distributed among the militia, on such terms and conditions, and in such quantities as may be required. The State arsenal to be prepared for any emergency, should be supplied with munitions and military accoutrements of all kinds in reasonable abundance. The want of arms discourages the formation of volunteer corps into which it would be well to turn as much of the militia of the State as practicable.

There should be, for efficiency, one company of artillery to each militia division, and one troop of horse, but not more, to each regiment, and these requisites should be imperative. But where are the means to come from? It is in vain to expect much from Congress; the militia system, however, will remain in dispute, unless the laws for obedience and discipline are sufficiently severe to make men respect them. The supposed power of the act of 1342 to punish, alarmed the militia of the state into a discharge of duty in the first call that was made on them under its provisions. But the effort then made to put in execution the penal clauses against some delinquents, exposed their weakness, and smote the act with nullity. A certain, summary, and responsible mode of asserting and collecting fines, and enforcing penalties, would contribute much towards a desirable efficiency to any law you may pass on the subject.

Allow me to remark in this connection, that the Quarter-Master General of this State enjoys no salary in peace or war. His services have been devoted with honor and fidelity to the country since May last, in the double capacity of Quarter-Master and Pay-Master General, and subject to the heaviest responsibilities. I submit, in justice, whether he ought not to receive at least, the pay of an officer of the same rank and grade in the regular army?

A comparative statement of admissions into the Charity Hospital, for an equal period in 1845 and 1846, which will be submitted to you, shows an increase for the latter of near 1300 patients. This increase is in a great degree attributable to the number of discharged volunteers constantly arriving from the army, who seek and find a welcome asylum there. But the institution is in debt, and to meet this increasing, ordinary demand upon its charity, the accommodations must be enlarged, at an expense which it is expected the Legislature will supply. In these circumstances, would it be asking too much of Congress to make an annual allowance to last during the war, as a remuneration to this Institution for actual cost incurred in affording a place of repose to the poor soldiers of the government? It would be asking only the requital of a national debt of gratitude, in which each State should feel a common interest.

If the Marine Hospital, opposite the city, is completed and opened during the war to the soldier as well as the sailor, it would be a God-send to suffering humanity, which would afford some relief to the Charity Hospital. This work has been suspended for want of necessary means to finish it. I am informed on good authority, that it can be completed and furnished in a short time for $25,000. Senator Johnson from this State, I am glad to see, is moving in the matter, and a hint to our Representatives to lend him their aid, would, I am sure have the happy effect of quickening into life this measure at the present session of Congress.

The subject of free public schools, to which I adverted in my inaugural, will form a prominent and interesting, though intricate and embarrassing portion of the unfinished business which is to claim your most patient and serious consideration. The constitution is clear and imperative, that the Legislature *shall* provide means for the support of free public schools, by *taxation* or otherwise; and the question of adequate provision for that purpose has now to be met by you who enjoy the first honor of the responsibility under the new constitution. Those who calculate the cost of such an establishment with trembling timidity, or with frigid indifference, can exert no influence upon you who are converts to it by enlightened reflection, and by allegiance to the constitution. Government is but a faithful mirror, which reflects the good and bad qualities of those who surround it—the people, who are the source and embodiment of sovereignty—and if you wish to preserve in purity the liberty and conscience of government, and to raise it to the highest attainable perfection, the wealth of the people must be freely devoted to the education of the people. With a supply of the means to start the system, and a full and comprehensive law carefully framed, to educate and train the moral nature, as well as the intellect of human beings, provision for a superintendence of public education becomes, in its order, a matter of vital importance. This functionary will be the constitutional head and manager of the system, and to him must be confided the task of infusing into it life, efficiency and discipline. His opinions will, therefore, become the law of the modification and improvement of the system. It is your prerogative to define the nature and extent of his functions; but most assuredly, as his duties must be of a high and solemn character, he should not only be a man of approved scholarship, of diversified and elegant attainments, of morals pure, and of temperament mild, patient and firm, but he should be familiar with the different methods of instruction, and bear such ardent love to his vocation as to enable him to embrace it with the zeal of a missionary, and the courage of a soldier. The office should, therefore, be endowed with a liberal salary; and, as it is in the last degree desirable that a trust of such absorbing interest to the rising and future generations of the State, should be conferred without favor or affection, on the best qualified to perform its delicate and varied duties, it is most earnestly hoped that the Legislature may concur in the opinion, otherwise, it will probably happen, that the best calculated for the office may prove the least able to assume its responsibilities and sacrifices.

I beg leave, in this place, to direct your attention to a proposition submitted to you before the adjournment by the trustees of the Centenary College, an institution which has risen, by the genius of private enterprise, out of the ruins of Louisiana college. To commute the purchase price of the Louisiana college amounting to $10,000, for the free tuition, in perpetuity, of ten State students, is, I understand, the head and front of it. In considering the merits of the proposition, it should be remembered that a legal condition of the sale of the college property is, that it shall not be put to any other use than a literary institution, and that this infant Centenary college, without endowment, is earnestly and honestly at work, with the brightest prospects of success, to fulfil the laudable design of the State, and to build up and maintain what the State with rich annual bounties, failed to accomplish, a respectable depository of learning and of the arts and sciences. With a knowledge of these facts, I cannot raise my voice against the proposition; on the contrary, I think it should be promptly met in that wise and liberal spirit which values the blessings of education—at a higher rate than "much fine gold."

If this view turned to the interests of education meets your approval, it will be an easy matter to frame a bill which will protect the State against the failure of the college to keep up a Faculty, or to comply with any other essential obligation. The right of the State to seize and sell the college property, in the event of such failure, to pay the debt and interest from the day of default, would afford the amplest protection; anticipating another objection which may be raised, I cannot perceive in what manner such an arrangement, if acceded to, will create conflict with the uniform system of education which the constitution intends shall be organized throughout the State. The rights and destiny of the Centenary college were fixed before the principles of the constitution. The law which guarantees those rights compels it to be and remain a literary institution, but the law cannot force it to conform to the general principle alluded to, however desirable it may be that all schools, academies and colleges should act upon a common principle in regard to school books, teachers, qualifications, sciences, tongues, &c., so as to form a complete and homogeneous whole.

The policy of leasing the Penitentiary was adopted by the Legislature, to take effect on the first day of October 1844, and on that day the lessees in virtue of a contract with the Governor, assumed the control of the institution for a period of five years. The contract amply protects the State against expense and yields the profits to the lessees during the lease. The annual report of the directory with the accompanying documents herewith transmitted, present a tableau of the affairs of the institution, and leave no reasonable doubt that the system so auspiciously in progress will become the settled policy of the State. Instead of a heavy annual expense, the State incurs no debt on account of the Penitentiary, and the profits over expense for the last year which the lessees are set down at $19,789 10, but it is much more important to inform you that this end appears to be attained without prejudice to the interests of humanity, or to the primary objects of Penitentiary reform. The report of the chaplain is valuable as an isolated commentary on the advantages of religious instruction to the unhappy convicts, and I take this occasion to apprise you that although the Physician's report shows no case of insanity in the institution, there is no law to authorise the removal of a convict so afflicted to the insane department of the charity hospital.

It is true there existed a general provision of law which imposed on the Parish Judges the duty of sending, on proper proof, lunatics and insane persons to this institution, but that provision is now inoperative by the abrogation of the Parish court system. I therefore advise that this duty be revived in some other officer, and that the insane of the Penitentiary and of the Prisons be expressly admitted to the charities of whatever action you may take on the subject. It may be confidently expected, even if so desirable an object is not sooner accomplished, that a State asylum for the insane, separate from the charity hospital, may be erected, with the sanction of the Legislature, out of the surplus earnings of the Penitentiary, after the expiration of the present lease, especially if the appropriation asked for by the Directors is granted, which it is believed will so facilitate the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, as to yield a considerable annual revenue to the State, and at the same time put a stop to that competition with the citizen mechanics of Baton Rouge, in their various trades, which has hitherto been a fruitful source of bitter complaint. I am aware that enlightened and benevolent individuals, in their zeal to mitigate the rigors of prison discipline, and alleviate the sorrow of State prisoners, have condemned as unrighteous the idea of making a Penitentiary a source of revenue to the State Treasury; but with the greatest deference to all over-refined sentiment of human sympathy, I confess myself insensible to the force of such an objection, since practical proofs have convinced my judgment that revenue may be derived from that source without stinting the means due to the convicts for moral and general improvement, farther than the proper objects of discipline and punishment may require.

By an act of 1838, relative to the indigent deaf and dumb of this State, it is my duty to report to you the fact that there are now three indigent deaf and dumb boys at an asylum in Danville, Kentucky, where they have been sent from this State to be instructed, educated, and maintained at the public expense, so long as they worthily conduct themselves. The boys are named Antoine Amirati, N. V. Drodelad, and Marcus J. Cheatham. Recent information in regard to them from the Principal of the Institution, assures me of their good health, and represents in a satisfactory manner their general condition and proficiency in learning; he writes in terms particularly flattering of the prospects of Cheatham. I am inclined to think the benificial provisions of this act are not generally known. Similar provisions for the blind is desired.

I have also to report to you under a resolution of Legislature, approved the 16th of January, 1844, that on the 16th of December, 1846, I received from the President of the Citizen's Bank, assisted by the Attorney General and Secretary of State, 30,119 coupons of interest, issued by the State to that bank, and representing in money $334,622 09, which I caused to be publicly burnt, and a record to be made of the act in the Treasurer's office.

Let me here remind you that there yet remains unassigned to any officer, numerous administrative and nondescript duties, which prior to the change of the system were imposed by law on the Parish Judges. The public convenience daily requires the performance of those duties, and whether the Legislature will designate one officer to perform them, or discriminate and distribute them among several, is the only question it appears to me, to be considered.

The Treasurer's Report will exhibit a general statement of the receipts and disbursements of the State government during the last fiscal year, ending on the 31st of December, and shows a balance in the Treasury on that day, of $391,785 61 cents, which is an excess over the amount in the Treasury at the end of the preceding fiscal year, of $105,785 61. The State debt proper, is $1,293,000; a small portion of which falls due in June, 1848, and may be provided for by this or the next Legislature. The report will expose the defects and practical inconvenience of an act to provide for the appointment of the assessors for the State, approved 1st June, 1846, which, together with the remedies suggested, I commend to your attention.

And in concluding, I have another, let me tell you, Gentlemen, a sad and solemn duty to perform. But I am anticipated by the melancholy tidings which explain the universal sorrow. The nation yet mourns, and private friendship weeps, and pays willing and affectionate tribute to the memory of Alexander Barrow: cut down in meridian maturity, and in the midst of his usefulness. It is indeed true, Alexander Barrow is numbered with the dead; his manly virtues and exalted talents; his pure character and elevated patriotism, are no longer living emblems, ornamental of the national Senate chamber. But still they live, and long, long will abide in memory there, despite the ruins of the tomb! Your duty will now commence; and may God grant that the afflicting dispensation which occasioned it, may be sanctified to *all* hearts, and especially to that one upon which the awful blow has fallen with crushing and desolating power.

ISAAC JOHNSON.

New Orleans, January 11, 1847.

City Intelligence.

Council of Municipality No One.—*Monday Evening.*—The Council met last evening pursuant to adjournment, Recorder Genois in the Chair.

The reading of the journal of the last sitting being dispensed with; Alderman Fabre submitted a resolution, repealing the ordinance prohibiting the game of Keno to be played within the limits of this Municipality. Said resolution was rejected by the casting vote of the Recorder.

A report from the majority of the Improvement Committee, was introduced to the Council by M. Derbes, by which the Mayor was authorised to issue his warrant on the treasury of the Municipality, for the sum of $17,563 31, for works done by Mr. Denis Cronan as per contract.

After a warm and tedious discussion, the resolution was adopted with an amendment that Mr. Cronan shall keep in repair during the space of one year, Customhouse street.

The Council then adjourned, after transacting some unimportant business.

☞ Yesterday a company of Pennsylvania Volunteers marched to the first Municipality watch-house, and delivered twenty citizens for safe keeping. They are charged with rioting and molesting the soldiers of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment. There were also three men (Spaniards) charged with wounding seriously a soldier from Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, in a cabaret. This affair will be investigated this morning before Recorder Genois.

☞ We would remind the citizens of the third Municipality, that the equestrian John Smith will take this evening a benefit in the circus of Messrs. Stone and McCollum, situated on Washington Square.

Committed for Trial.—John Genint, whose arrest we noticed yesterday, charged with assaulting and threatening to shoot Mr. Jennings, one of the barkeepers of the St. Charles Hotel, was yesterday committed for trial by recorder Baldwin before the 1st district court.

Edward Palmer, arrested by the 2d Municipality police for passing a counterfeit ten dollar bill on Mr. Jackson, was remanded for further examination.

First District Court.—Xavier Altain, charged with harboring a runaway slave, was yesterday put upon his trial, and found not guilty.

Daniel Bryan charged with larceny, was next tried and found guilty.

☞ In Recorder Genois' court, yesterday, there was not a single item worth reporting.

Arrested.—Officer Petrie, of the 2nd Municipality police, arrested yesterday one William Ford, a cab-driver, charged with having taken forcibly the clock of Mr Prazier, worth about sixty dollars. Examination this morning.

The Weather for the last few days has been of the most changeful and capricious character. On the 8th instant, from almost summer heat, it suddenly became bitter cold, the thermometer ranging below the freezing point. Forty-eight hours afterwards the mercury rose from 32 to 65, and in less than one day fell again to 20. These sudden transitions, though common enough, and not, by any means, injurious to a seasoned constitution, are extremely trying to strangers.

Orleans Theatre.—To-night, the Ravel Family give an entertainment that cannot fail to draw a crowded assistance at the house. The very laughable comic ballet of *M. Deschalumeau*, in which Gabriel Ravel sustains the principal character, and the inimitable tableau called the Italian Robbers, by the Ravel family, form the leading attractions of the evening; in addition to which we have the customary rope exercises and a pas de deux by Mr. Henry Wells and Mrs Leon Javelly, formerly Miss Wells. The performance begins with the vaudeville of "My Wife and my Umbrella."

Births and Deaths in New Orleans.—We have been politely furnished with the following statement of the births and deaths recorded in New Orleans, for the last year. We give it with the remark that it is evidently an approximation to the truth, particularly with respect to the colored population, who most, evidently, neglect the duty prescribed by law:

Births of white children in 1846,	1781
Deaths " " "	434
Births of colored children, "	584
Deaths " " "	187

Later from the Squadron.

Through the politeness of the editors of the *Commercial Times*, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following information:

"The bark *John Barnes* Staples, master, arrived yesterday morning, having left the port of Anton Lizardo, Dec. 31st, 1846. Left there U. S. frigate *Raritan*, Captain Forrest, flag-ship of the squadron, steamship *Princeton*, steamer *Petrita*, and storeship *Relief*. The sloop of war *John Adams* lies at Verd Island, near Sacrificios blockading Vera Cruz. The remainder of the squadron are cruising off Laguna. The sloop of war *St. Mary's* was expected to arrive daily, as was the ship of the line *Ohio*. The steamer *Mississippi* arrived on the 27th, from Laguna, with two prizes, and left on the 29th, for Norfolk taking in tow one of the prizes bound to this port. The other a Spanish schooner, was released by Commodore Conner at Anton Lizardo. The health of the officers and crews was generally very good, there being but few on the sick list. There is very little news of importance. News arrived in Vera Cruz, on the 27th, of the election of Santa Anna to the Presidency of Mexico.

A Mexican schooner, bearing a flag of truce, arrived from Campeachy, on the 24th. She brought the news of a declaration of the independence of that province from the central government, and claiming for her ports the privileges of neutrals, which it is believed Commodore Conner refused, unless they hoisted the American flag. Merida and the country adjacent had refused to unite in the movement, and proposed to put it down by force of arms. The Campechanos has marched upon Merida with a force of 2500 men, the Meridans having 4000. It was supposed by the captain of the flag of truce, that a decisive battle was fought on the 21st ult., that being the latest date from the army, at which time they were within a few miles of each other. The flag of truce left Anton with the answer of Com. Conner, on the 27th.

American Vessels left at Anton Lizardo—Brig Garnet, Collins, for New Orleans, (uncertain); brig A. Brasia, Potterfield, do, do.; brig Chincilla, Patterson, for New Orleans, soon; schr. Milos, discharging; schr. Portia, Powers, sailed on the 28th for Laguna, by order of Commodore Conner.

There were at Sacrificios, the British ships of war Endymion, Alarm, and Daring. Two French brigs of war and two Spanish do.

The officers of the British fleet at Sacrificios stated that they had heard from the city of Mexico that the Finance Committee in the Mexican Congress had reported that in order to carry on the war the Government would require $250,000 per month, and stated that the sum of $90,000 was all that could possibly be raised, which sum they depended upon the church for."

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

General Council.—Sitting 28th Dec., 1846.

Extract of An Ordinance to regulate the Police of Drays, Carts, Coaches, Cabs, Hacks and other Carriages and Vehicles to let, to hire, and private, and to regulate their Licenses, &c.

Article 1st.—That no person shall run or cause to be run within the limits of the three Municipalities of this City, any Coach, Gig, Buggy, Hack, Hackney Coach, Cab, Cart, Dray, Tumbril, Timber Carriage, and other Carriage and Vehicles, let, for hire, for the transportation of persons, produce, effects, merchandize, and other objects generally whatever, without first obtaining a license therefor from the Mayor of the City for each of the above carriages and vehicles, under the penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every contravention of the provisions hereof.

Signed L. SURGI, President.

Approved 29th December, 1846.

Signed A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

True copy, A. Mazureau, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given to all persons taking out licences, that unless the above article be complied with, the penalties therein described will be enforced. (ja12) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

100 Bales 4-4 Brown Sheetings put up in small compact packages and of a style expressly adapted to the Mexican trade, just received and for sale by DE FOREST & CO, ja12 20 Customhouse street.

LAWRENCE C. Amoskeag A and C 4-4 Brown Sheetings, just received in store, and for sale by ja12 DE FOREST & CO, 20 Customhouse st.

G F C—G F C and Cabot bleached Shirtings, A M C in store and for sale by ja12 DE FOREST & CO, 20 Customhouse st.

HAVANA SUGAR—200 boxes White and Brown, landing per ship Eliza Denison, and for sale by ja12 L. CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.

MERINO BLANKETS—A handsome assortment of French Blankets of all sizes, received and for sale by ja12 D B MACARTY, 220 Royal st.

GLAZED HATS AND CAPS—10 cases, for sale by ja12 FROST & CO, 10 Magazine st.

WOOLEN SOCKS—400 doz heavy country net Woolen Socks, for sale by ja12 FROST & CO, 10 Magazine st.

ST. GEORGES WINE—12 casks old red wine, St. Georges Brand, for sale now landing per ship Ontario, by B. TALAMON, 169, Royal. ALSO—44 cases Orange Flower water. ja11

INDIGO—Guatemala Indigo, in store, for sale by ja11 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

COFFEE—Havana green Coffee, in store, for sale by ja11 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

LATEST DATES.			
New York......Jan. 1	Liverpool......Dec. 4
Washington.....Jan. 2	Havre.........Dec. 10
Charleston.....Jan. 4	Havana........Dec. 21
Cincinnati.....Jan. 1	Vera Cruz.....Nov. 10
Brazos St Iago..Jan. 3	Texas.........Dec. 19

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY NIGHT, January 11, 1847.

The Cotton market to day was rather quiet, but prices, nevertheless, are extremely firm. About 2,000 bales changed hands, chiefly for the North. Middling to good middling may be noted at 9¾ @ 10¼c ⅌ lb.

There is nothing doing in Tobacco.

Sugar is dull, and the business scarcely reached 200 hhds. A moderate business was done in Molasses at 25c ⅌ gall.

In Flour we notice sales of about 3,000 bbls at $4 50@$4 60 ⅌ bbl.

The Corn market is exceedingly firm at 67@70c for prime lots of white and yellow. About 6,000 bushels were disposed of at these rates.

EXCHANGE.—There is no change to notice in the bill market. We quote sterling 4@4¾ ⅌ cent. prem.; francs 5 54@5 55; New York 60 days, 2@2¼ ⅌ cent. dis.; Sight Checks, ¼@½ ⅌ cent. discount.

FREIGHTS.—There is no further movements in freights.

☞ *Hair Restorative.*—Almost every day we find some new article put forth for improving and restoring the Hair, most of which are mere worthless catch-pennies, prepared by some designing quack, with which for a short time they may gull the public. We are constantly hearing complaints of the worthlessness of these various specifics and compounds, so elaborately puffed. And what is more provoking to the purchaser than the mere waste of money, is that these nostrums frequently do more injury than good. Oldridge's celebrated Balm of Columbia has stood the test of more than twenty years experience, so universal is its efficacy in improving and restoring the Hair when properly used, that scarcely a complaint is ever made against it, and we would earnestly recommend all those in need of an article to improve strengthen, or invigorate the growth of the Hair to procure this Balm knowing they will find it all the proprietors recommend it to be. It holds three times as much as the other now called hair restoratives, and is more effectual. Sold only at 59 Poydras street. ja12—6t

☞ The Ship EXCELSIOR, Capt. Williams, from Liverpool, will commence discharging this morning, at Post 31, 2d Municipality—Consignees are requested to attend to receipt of their goods on the Levee. j11 J P WHITNEY & CO, 73 Camp st.

☞ The Barque IZETTE, capt Coll, from Havre, is now discharging. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days. ja12 L H GALE, 93, Common.

☞ The Ship HENRY PRATT, Capt. Hardy, from Liverpool, will commence discharging this morning, at Post—2d Municipality—Consignees are requested to attend to receipt of their goods on the Levee. j11 J P WHITNEY & CO, 73 Camp st.

☞ The Ship ARKANSAS, Capt. Larrabee, from Havre, is discharging at the Orleans Press—Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days. j11 L H GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The ship JOHN PERIDMAN, from Bordeaux, is discharging opposite the Mint, consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods, on the levee. All goods not permitted within five days, will be sent to the public stores, at the expense and risk of the owners or consignees. G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville st. New Orleans, Jan 7, 1847.

☞ Neither the captain nor consignees of the British brigantine Economist, from Antigua, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said vessel. VANCE & LEPPER, 7jan 24 Bienville st.

☞ We are pleased to announce Mr. CHARLES FORSTALL, as a candidate for Representative of the Fifth District in place of Louis St. Martin, resigned, and that he will receive the undivided support of j11 ALL HIS FRIENDS.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the "Female Orphan Society" will be held at Poydras Asylum, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 16th inst., for the purpose of electing Managers to serve the ensuing year. ja12—10t

Bargains in Carpeting!

We offer for sale, an extensive stock of carpeting, oil cloth, &c. at a very small advance on the cost of importation. Our goods are all of late purchase and the newest styles in market, we beg the attention of those in want of such goods, as great bargains are offered for cash, comprising an assortment of Axminster or Turkish carpeting: Velvet, Wilton, and tapestry; Brussels, new style; Imperial 3 ply, do; Superfine ingrain; Fine and common do; Cotton and Hemp; Floor oil cloth, 3 ft. to 20 ft.; 4, 4, 5 and 6 4 straw matting; Rugs, figured and plain baize, curtain stuffs, transparent window shades, blankets, table covers, and French fancy dry goods. DAMERON, THOMPSON & Co. ja12 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse.

FRENCH DRY GOODS

RECEIVED per ships J. N. Cooper, Nicolas Cesard, Iliette, and others from Havre, and for sale on liberal terms: 5 boxes heavy cottonade, 9 do printed jaconets; 3 trunks rich parasols, 10 do plain silk, fancy; 6 do extra rich ribbons, new style; 4 do printed and striped ginghams; 1 do cashmere cloth superfine black, 1 do light do; 2 do French and black embroidered silks, 4 do printed muslins, 2 do black gro de rhine silk gloves; 1 do gentlemen's and ladies' gloves; 2 do cotton, 2 do pomatum; 2 do Cologne water, 1 do and 1 4 do, 1 do satin rib bons. DUFOUR DURANT & CO. 25 Chartres.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber: 100 casks Bergasse Wine, 50 do Bequet do; 50 do Anisidy fils, 100 cases Pickles; 20 cases French Soap; for sale by DOMINIQUE LAMATA, ja12 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

DYEWOOD—15 tons Campeachy; for sale by DOMINIQUE LAMATA, ja12 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

BITTER ALMONDS—20 boxes Bitter Almonds in store and for sale by L. CANTIN, ja12 42 Gravier street.

COFFEE—254 sacks Havana Coffee, landing per ship Eliza Denison, for sale by ja12 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

HAVANA COFFEE—219 bags green Havana Coffee landing per ship Eliza Denison, and for sale by ja12 L. CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.

GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA.

"Long hair is a glory to woman," says Paul. And so I feel the truth of the [illegible] quotation. Preserve it, then, ladies—your glory may fall. Use the Balm and protect it with a preparation. The advantages of the Balm may be summed up in its freeing the hair from dandruff, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, preserving it from premature grey color and stops its falling out. It holds three times as much as the other so called hair restoratives and is more effectual. The genuine, sold at the Magical Pain Extractor Depot, 59 Poydras street. ja4 3d

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, SATURDAY 9th JAN, 1847.

APPLICATIONS for a Clerkship in this Bank will be received until Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board, ja11 3 RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, 7th January, 1847.

THE annual election for six Directors for this Bank will be held at the Banking House, between the hours of 10 a m and 2 p m, on MONDAY, the 1st February next. ja8 FRED'K FREY, Cashier.

Office of the Merchants Insurance Co., New Orleans, January 9th, 1847.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi annual dividend of sixteen and ⅔ per cent, or $5 per share, was declared, from the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 25th inst. ja11 10t JOHN PEMBERTON, President.

FOR SALE, by the subscriber: 150 cases Capers and Olives; 300 do Maraschino and Curacoa; 300 do Assorted Cordials; 20 do Dried Plums, in glass bottles; 500 baskets Champaign Wine; 3000 boxes and half boxes Sardines in Oil. ja11 A MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

WINES—For sale by the subscriber: 300 casks Claret, 150 boxes do; 50 cases Orange Flower Water; Empty bottles in hampers. ja11 A MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

WHISKEY—A few bbls old Monongahela Whiskey, in store, and for sale by ja11 VANCE & LEPPER, 24 Bienville st.

BRANDY—A few bbls old Peach Brandy, in store, and for sale by ja11 VANCE & LEPPER, 24 Bienville st.

WHISKEY—Pure malt in puncheons or five gallon demijohns in store, and for sale by ja11 VANCE & LEPPER, 24 Bienville st.

BRANDY—Five half pipes Dupuy and Castilian brand, in store, and for sale by ja11 VANCE & LEPPER, 24 Bienville st.

GIN—Five pipes Fish and Anchor brands, in store, and for sale by VANCE & LEPPER, ja31 24 Bienville st.

LINENS—Several cases superior 4 4 Linens, in store and for sale, to close an invoice, by ja11 VANCE & LEPPER, 24 Bienville st.

PAPER SEGARS—Genuine Paper Segars and Principe do, in store, and for sale by ja11 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

SUGAR—White, Yellow and Brown Sugars, in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, ja11 32 Old Levee.

CIGARS—A complete assortment of best Havana Cigars, in store, for sale by ja11 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee st.

COAL—50 casks Hard Coal, put up for family use, for sale by J W STANTON & CO., ja11—1w corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

SALLAD OIL—75 baskets Sallad Oil, for sale by J W STANTON & CO, ja11 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—140 cases landing from bark Brilliant, for sale by ja11 R G HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st.

DRAYS, WHEELS, &c.—12 pair Ox Cart Wheels, 10 one horse Drays, 1 single horse Cart, 3 two horse Carts, 2 four horse Wagons, from the manufactory of Wilson, Childs & Co. Philadelphia, now landing from ship Allegheny and in store, for sale by ja11 EMERSON, TOURNE & CO., 138 Tchoupitoulas st.

CANDIDE, Jeweller.

No 45, Conti Street, corner of Chartres. DIAMONDS set; Jewellery of all kinds manufactured and repaired. Gold, Silver and Diamonds bought. jan11—60d

WINES—100 casks red wine of different kinds; 30 ditto ditto very old; 100 tierces Barsac and Sauterne white wine; 50 do do very superior; 100 casks Haut Talence red wine of 1841, for sale by jan11 J & J TARDOS, 15, Conti.

SUNDRIES—380 pieces mosquito netting, 8 to 9 yards; 1 case striped Monterey pantaloons; 1 case Irish linen; 4 cases white cotton [illegible], suitable to the Mexican market, for sale by jan 11 J & J TARDOS, 15 Conti.

FLOUR—[illegible] half bbls best St. Louis Flour in store and for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & CO. [illegible] 34 Tchoupitoulas street.

HOPS—40 bales [illegible] for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & CO. [illegible]

[illegible] J & J TARDOS, 15, Conti.

BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS.—125 Cases now landing from ships Robert Patten, David Nichols, and bark Albene, comprising a good assortment of staple and fancy goods, for city and country trade, for sale by G. W. DUNBAR, d24 30, Custom House st.

Vol. 12th Robinson's Reports. REPORTS OF CASES argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, by M. M. Robinson, Esq. Vol. 12th, just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Book-sellers and Stationers, d24 Corner of Camp and Gravier sts.

CHAMPAGNE—450 Baskets Champagne Wine of the following choice brands, landing ex ship Clifton from Havre.—

Moet Chandon of Epernay's Pink sparkling Sillery.

Grand Cordon sparkling Ay vintage 1842 of S. Thomas.

Cordonvert sparkling Sillery Count de Maraca.

Shreider's superior quality.

Marquis de Lorme's sparkling Sillery, for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC, Dec. 22, 1846. 34 old Levee st.

LINSEED OIL &c.—100 barrels of Linseed Oil, 20 bbls boiled Oil; 1300 boxes Window Glass; 4 doz Glaziers Diamonds; 50 tons of White lead, assorted packages; 100 dozen of Oil cans from 1 to 5 gallons. For sale by ja7 R. CLANNON & Co.

LANDING ex ship Ferdman from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscriber: 84 cases Claret, different brands; 30 barrels White Wine, from Sautern. j47 15d G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

DOMESTICS—25 bales Brown Cabot A Sheeting; 25 do do Chicopee D do; 100 do do Otis do; 90 do Domino; 10 cases Thorndike long cloths, bleached. For sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, d31 40 Gravier street.

ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY.—Just landing from ship John Dunlap, from Bordeaux: 15 half pipes Brandy, 4th proof; 15 qr casks do do do. Entitled to debenture, for sale at New York prices, by d8 LOBSON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st.

FOR SALE—Landing from bark Lubeck, from Bordeaux: 100 bbls White Wine, haut Sauterne; 300 boxes Absynthe, Saurapt, Bruneton & Co brand, by POUGET fils, d24 117 Royal between St Louis & Toulouse.

Merchants & Traders Bank, New Orleans, December 19, 1846.

THE annual election for Directors for this Bank will be held on Monday the 25th of January ensuing, at the Banking house, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. 3aw4t SAM. C. BELL, Cashier.

OX CART WHEELS AND WHEEL BARROWS—3 pairs ox cart wheels, five inch tire—2 do do do four inch tire,—12 wheel barrows, now landing from bark Lowell, from Philadelphia, for sale by EMERSON, TOURNE & Co., d19 No 158 Tchoupitoulas st.

FRESH TEAS—1500 packages Green and Black, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Bouchong, and Pouchong, in half chests, cases of canisters and boxes of different weights, for sale by ja6 ROBERTS & HALL 75 Magazine st.

FOR SALE, by the subscriber, now landing ex ships Austerlitz from Bordeaux, and Ontario from Marseilles: 150 casks Claret, 100 do and half casks White Wine, Haut Sauterne, 160 casks red Bergasse, by G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, now landing ex ships Ontario, from Marseilles, and John Ferdman, from Bordeaux: 150 casks Bergasse Wine, first brand; 40 " St Julien, Medoc Wine; 50 " Haut Sauterne, White Wine. ja8 N DUDOUYT, 13 Toulouse st.

CALFSKIN AND PATENT LEATHER—Landing from ship J N Cooper, from Havre, 3 cases Bordeaux Calf skin, 3 cases Nys & Co's Patent Leather, for sale by ja6 EMERSON, TOURNE & CO., 69 Chartres street.

CLARET IN BOXES—200 boxes Claret St Julien; 20 boxes Claret, chateau Leoville; Lafitte, 1837. For sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & CO, ja6 17 and 19 St Louis street.

SARDINES—In half, third and quarter boxes, of the brands Philippe & Canaud, Chabot, Colin & Martin, in store and landing ex ship J Ferdman, for sale by ja6 EUG ROCHEREAU & CO, 17 and 19 St Louis street.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR—Now landing ex ship Agues: 24 cases containing 24 bottles each White Wine Vinegar, 20 five gallon demijohns do, for sale by CHARLES DE POUR, ja6 13 Conti st.

FRUITS IN BRANDY—200 cases Prunes, Pears, Peaches, and Apricots, in Brandy, 100 do Cherries, do Champion and Chauvert, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & CO, ja6 11 and 15 St Louis street.

CLARET—340 cases St Julien, St Estephe, Mouton, and St Emilion Claret, 119 do do 1842 and 1844, 25 do old Merman, 25 half cases Chateau Neuf, 1842 and 1844, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & CO, ja6 11 and 15 St Louis street.

MESSRS. JAMES PHELAN & CO., consignees per ship Vestula from New York will please call at the office of the undersigned. ja4 WILLIE & EGANA, 53 Bienville st.

BRANDY AND LIBER SPIRITS—50 bbls first and fourth proof, landing ex ship Louisa, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS—190 cases now landing from ships Abby Pratt and Adirica, and for sale by G W DUNBAR, ja6 30 Custom-house street.

NEGROES WANTED—Fifteen good Negroes are wanted to work in a refinery, by the month or the year; apply to J LEVOIS, ja6 68 Chartres street.

RIO COFFEE AFLOAT—1500 sacks prime green Rio Coffee, landing and for sale by numbers by J W STANTON & CO., ja6 1w corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC in half and quarter pipes, Ph. Godard & Co, Castillon, for 1825 and 1815, for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & CO, ja6 17 and 19 St Louis street.

TURKS ISLAND SALT AFLOAT—6500 bushels Turks Island Salt, cargo of brig Merrimack, a superior article, for sale by ja6 J P WHITNEY & CO, 73 Camp st.

COFFEE—250 bags landing ex brig Thomas Street, from Havana, for sale by ja5 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee st.

RED FLANNEL SHIRTS—50 dozen, in store and for sale by ja6 JOHN BELLOW, JR. 9 Canal st.

ITALIAN GARDEN SEED—An assortment of seeds received per Granada, for sale by d9 D LANATA, Nos 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

HAVANA CIGARS—A large assortment of best Havana Cigars in store, for sale by ja5 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

LANDING ex bark Lubeck from Bordeaux 60 casks Claret good, ordinary and Julien, for sale by d9 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee st.

MADDER—30 packages Dutch Ombro, in casks tierces and barrels, for sale by d14 ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

LARD—12 bbls and 9 tierces, landing from steamboat Anglo Saxon, and for sale by d12 JAMES E WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

INDIGO—40 packages Manilla, Caracca, and other Spanish Flote, in cases, cerrons and kegs, for sale by d14 ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

TOBACCO—700 bales Cuba and Vuelta de Abajo, for wrappers and fillers, in store for sale by d9 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee st.

COFFEE—47 bags prime green Havana, landing from schr Eleanor, for sale by ja5 L CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.

SEGARS—91,000 assorted brands, landing per brig P Soule from Havana, for sale by ja5 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

SUGAR—25 boxes Havana brown Sugar, landing ex brig Salvadora, for sale by ja5 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

SUGAR—496 boxes White Sugar, landing per brig P Soule, for sale by ja5 TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 26 Old Levee.

TALLOW—Gibbs tallow, landing from steamboat Harkaway, and for sale by d9 J E WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

WHEAT—1040 sacks wheat, landing from steamboat Harkaway, and for sale by d9 J E WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

BACON SHOULDERS—5 casks shoulders, in store and for sale by d9 J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

CATALONIA WINE—425 pipes and half pipes, landing from ship Granada, and for sale by d5 AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—200 cases landing from ships Wessacumcon and Howard, for sale by R G HOBBS, d18 12 Customhouse st.

SUGAR—30 boxes Havana brown Sugars, landing ex brig T Street, for sale by ja5 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

COFFEE—81 bags Havana green Coffee, landing ex brig Salvadora, for sale by ja5 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, 1st Municipality, New Orleans, 5th January, 1847.—100 CARTS WANTED.—One hundred Carts will find immediate employment on applying to LOUIS H PILIE, ja6 Deputy Surveyor, 1st Mun'ty.

FOR SALE by the subscribers: 300 casks Bergasse Wine; 25 half do do; 300 baskets Sweet Oil, 12 bottles 24 ounces, 75 do do, 24 half bottles; 50 cases pickles, capers, olives, anchovies; 150 do Muscat Frontignan; 50 do do Lunel, 10 bales soft shell Almonds; 50 cases French Soap. DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co. ja6 Nos 11 & 15 St Louis st.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from Grande Terre, Barataria, about the 15th November last, the negro man ISAAC. He took with him a handsome Yawl Boat, painted black, with a red stripe outside, and is supposed would proceed to the city. Isaac is black, and about 6 feet in height. The above reward will be paid by the subscribers for his apprehension. WYLIE & EGANA, d29 53 Bienville street.

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND HATS—Now landing from ships Franklin and United States—125 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans; Gaiter Boots; calf sewed and pegged do; kip do; thick do; Napoleon do and dilating boots; kip brogans; thick do; russet do; ladies' and childrens' kid slippers and brogans. Palo Alto, silk, cass. Russian, fach plain, men's and boy's sporting and glazed wool hats, the above articles, for sale low, by n6 FROST & Co. 10 Magazine st.

LANDING per ship Isaac Allerton from Marseilles, and for sale by the undersigned: 50 casks Red Wine, Bergasse brand; 200 cases Absynth, Sauvapt and Bruneton brand. n17 AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

LANDING from Ship John Ferdman from Bordeaux: 8 ½ pipes Cognac, fine Champagne, Olivier, 16 ¼ " "; 35 bbls White Wine, Sauterne, Haut Sauterne and H Barsac; 130 cases Claret, Montferrand, St Estephe, St Estephe, &c.; 25 ¼ casks " St Estephe, Chât St. Julien; 2 bales Corks, fine and ordinary; 20 hampers empty bottles [illegible]. For sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & CO, ja8 [illegible]

[illegible]

DRILLINGS—Landing from ship Tallahassee, from Havre: 4 cases Drilling, new patterns; for sale by [ja8] J LEVOIS, 68 Chartres st.

FOR SALE—Now landing ex ship Ontario from Marseilles, 150 cases Bergasse Wine, fine brand, by ja8 N DUDOUYT, 13 Toulouse st.

LOGWOOD—25 tons from Campeachy, for sale on the Levee opposite St. Peter street. Apply to ja8 J F BERCIER & CO, 54 Old Levee.

WOOLLEN SOCKS—400 doz heavy country net Woollen Socks, for sale by ja8 FROST & CO, 10 Magazine st.

MERINO BLANKETS—A fine assortment of French Blankets, of all sizes, received and for sale by ja8 D B MACARTY, 238 Bourbon st.

JAVA COFFEE—50 bags old Java Coffee, for sale by J W STANTON & CO, ja8 1w corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

HAVANA COFFEE—400 bags landing and in store, for sale by L CANTIN, ja8 42 Gravier street.

HAVANA SUGAR—350 boxes White, Yellow and Brown, for sale by L CANTIN, ja8 42 Gravier street.

BONAIRE SALT AFLOAT—8000 bushs Bonaire Salt, a fine article, cargo of brig Jessore, for sale by ja8 J P WHITNEY & CO, 73 Camp.

GUNNY BAGS—250 bales, 2½ bushels Gunny Bags, in store, for sale to suit purchasers by ja6 J P WHITNEY & CO, 73 Camp st.

BRANDY—4th proof, in half and quarter pipes, J J Dupuy, Pinet, Castillon & Co, and Leger Freres; for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & Co, ja8 17 & 19 St Louis st.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Landing from ship Francis Depau, from Havre: 2 cases embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs, and 2 cases Hosiery, for sale by ja8 J LEVOIS, 68 Chartres st.

MAGLORY BRANDY—10 half-pipes old Maglory Cognac Brandy of 1827; 20 do do same kind, for sale by J & J TARDOS, ja11 15, Conti.

FLOUR—300 bbls Superfine Washington, St Louis [illegible], for sale by EMERSON, TOURNE & CO [illegible] 158 Tchoupitoulas street.

[illegible] J & J TARDOS, 15, Conti.

[illegible] J & J TARDOS, 15, Conti.

WHEAT [illegible]—10 cases, for sale by J & J TARDOS, 15, Conti.

AMUSEMENTS.

STONE & McCOLLUM'S Mammoth Great Western Circus.

AFTER a brilliant series of representations given in Mobile, the manager proposes to open for a few days on the Washington Square, 3d Municipality, commencing next Sunday evening, with a new and enlarged pavilion, elegantly fitted up, impervious to rain and capable of seating 2500 persons.

On New Years day commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. a very superior performance will be given for the purpose of accommodating persons unable to visit the night exhibitions.

A portion of the seats will be reserved expressly for the creole population.

Admittance 25 cents to all parts of the house. Doors will be open at 6½ and the representations will commence at 7. The very efficient police that was in attendance during the company's previous visit have been engaged. d25 R. Q. STOKES, Manager.

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—The subscription list to the Fancy Dress Ball of the Season to be given on MONDAY the 15th of February, 1847, is now open at the office of the room, where Gentlemen wishing to subscribe will find Mr. B. Ruffier daily.

Plates of costumes have been imported from Paris expressly for this room and can be seen on application to Mr. R. ja5

Pontchartrain Railroad Ball Room

Cor. Moreau & Elysian Fields sts., 3d Municipality.

THE Proprietors respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that the above Room is now open for the season. A Grand Dress and Masked BALL will be given EVERY SUNDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, and for QUARTEROONS every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, until further notice.

The visitors may rest assured that the most strict order will be required, and a sufficient police will be in attendance to enforce it. The Ball will commence at 8 o'clock.

Admittance to the Ball Room—Gentlemen $1; Ladies gratis.

A superior Orchestra is engaged and there is also a good Restaurant and Bar, where all kinds of refreshments may be had. d9 F. TRIGANT, Manager.

MR. H. E. LEHMAN, of the Orleans Theatre, tenders his thanks to the public for their patronage to his Ball and Soirees Orchestra, and in order the better to deserve a continuance of their favors he has entered into a copartnership with a distinguished artist, Mr. Conti. They will always be ready to furnish a Band of Musicians, of whatever number required, and they have procured for that purpose all the modern country Dances, Waltz, Polkas &c.

Mr. Lehman has also got up a Military Band and hopes to be patronized by the several companies whether for Serenades, Dinners or Funerals. The Band will rehearse once a week at St. Louis street, between Chartres street and Exchange Alley.

☞ Apply at No. 35, St. Ann street, or at the Comptroller's office, Orleans Theatre.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6, 1847.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day $4 11 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 37 ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week, from MONDAY 11th January, 1847.

Bread of the Second quality or of three loaves for Ten Cents, must weigh 25 per cent more. Ten Cents, ounces. ja11 [signed] A D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Clothing at great Bargains.

THE stock of clothing contained in store corner of Conti street and Old Levee is offered for sale at wholesale or retail at cost and under.

The proprietor being about leaving the city, great inducements will be offered to purchasers. The store fixtures will be sold at a low price to purchasers desirous of renting the store.

DOMINIQUE DE CASTELNAU, has the honor of informing his friends and the public that, since the 1st of October he has resumed the direction of the Apothecary Store of the late A. Delpeuch, whose partner he has been for eight years. His establishment is at the corner of Royal and St. Louis streets—and he hopes that through his constant efforts the same patronage bestowed on his predecessor, will be continued to him. New Orleans, October 1st, 1846.

FOR SALE—Landing per ship John Ferdman, from Bordeaux, the following articles, to-wit: 10 hhds prunes,—15 do do extra superior large do,—25 boxes containing 100 lbs. each, 200 boxes containing 25 do,—25 do do containing 50 boxes do,—8 cases Gruyere cheese—50 baskets superior olive oil,—4 do olives in brandy—10 cases fruits in vinegar,—25 cases cherries in brandy—20 do prunes in do,—10 cases cherries in brandy—60 do assorted fruits.

In Store.—15 casks Haut Brion of 1834—25 do old do superior—50 do ordinary wine—20 dory wine—100 do tierces white Haut Barsac, 1837—25 do Haut Sauterne—5 barrels old Mohongahela whiskey—10 cases sardines, different models,—60 cases old Chateau Margaux—St Christophe Estephe—50 do St Estephe Medoc—50 cases fine cordials,—15 do Sweet anisette—40 do anisette—[illegible]—15 do Curaçao,—25 do do Maraschino—10 do cherries in brandy—40 do assorted fruits do, for sale by CARNIER, FRERES, 14 Chartres st.

SEGARS—Just received, a large assortment, comprising Regalias Ira, Lonja, Parejo, Londres, Estrella, Star, Rosada Legitimo, Mahonesa, Miraflores, Palma Reforma, Secreto, Amarona, Regalias Isla, Azores, Colon, Colosa, Sara, Nonsuch, Delicias, Lucero, Fama Iris and Imperiales Millares, Panetelas, Canones, Trabucos, &c. of the most celebrated brands in store and for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co. d12 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

Books for School Prizes, etc.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to call the attention of superintendents, teachers, and others engaged in Education, to his extensive and complete assortment of BOOKS in the various branches of Classical and Miscellaneous Literature, Science and Art, adapted expressly for PRIZES to Students of both sexes, in colleges, academies, seminaries and schools.

ALSO—A choice collection of all the European and American ANNUALS for 1847. Splendid Illustrated Works, suitable for Gifts during the Holydays.

Juvenile Books.

In great variety, together with a full and handsome supply of the intellectual GAMES, PUZZLES, etc. adapted for the amusement and moral improvement of children.

A beautiful assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books, bound in the most superb style, and highly recommended as Gifts during Christmas and New Year. For sale at unusually low prices at the New Orleans Stationery Warehouse. d19 J B STEELE, 14 Camp st.

J. P. LASSERE, Cutler, No. 29 Conti st., opposite Madison st.—Has the honor of informing those who have patronized him for the last twelve years and the public in general, that he has received from the first Parisian manufactories, an assortment of **Fine Cutlery**, &c.—fine scissors of every description and size—table knives, carving knives and forks—pen knives—razors, etc.—travelling table service—[illegible]—hernia bandages—[illegible] and a quantity of other goods. He manufactures trusses which he guarantees as well as other works in his branch. He repairs and cleans all kinds of instruments, razors and other articles. He also repairs and cleans fowling pieces of every description of fire arms—the whole at moderate prices. d19—1m

NOTICE.—Mr. Derepa, Black Smith and Lock Smith, has the honor of informing his friends and the public that he has returned from France, and will resume his trade at his old stand, No. 91 Conti street.

He will undertake the placing of bells as formerly, with a new process, and manufacture shades which are worthy the attention of merchants.

He will also undertake every branch of his trade, viz:—balcony railings, stair arms, locks, tomb railing and every article in his branch. n29—60d

HARRISON'S DIGEST, &c.

HARRISON'S ANALYTICAL DIGEST of all the reported cases determined in the House of Lords, the several courts of Common Law, in Banc and at Nisi Prius, and the court of Bankruptcy from Michaelmas Term, 1756, to Easter Term, 1843. Including, also, the Crown Cases Reserved, and a full selection of Equity Decisions, with the manuscript cases, cited in the best modern treaties, not elsewhere reported. To which is added a supplement continuing the work to the year 1846. 2nd American from the 3d London edition, by T Panant Harrison, Esq. in 5 vols, 1846.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the Law relating to Trustees, their powers, duties, privileges and liabilities, by James Hill, Esq. with notes and references to American decisions by Francis Troubat of the Philadelphia Bar, 1846.

Just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & Co., Law Booksellers and Stationers, d30 cor. Camp and Gravier sts.

WINE—Landing ex ships Lubeck Joseph and Austerlitz from Bordeaux: 100 casks red Wine "Monsferrand & St Julien," 72 half casks white Wine, Haut Sauterne, 700 boxes claret, 12 bottles each, with caps and labels, for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC, d31 34 Old Levee street.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE, DEALER IN French, British and American DRY GOODS. No. 30 Chartres Street, NEW ORLEANS. DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 81 Canal street. n17—1y

F. T. BOURNES, Surgeon Dentist, 25 Conti st. Office open from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M.

WM. BURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Museum's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German corner Chartres and Toulouse streets.

BRITISH CONSULATE, New Orleans, 24 December, 1846. STERLING BILLS may be had at this office for small sums not under £5 00—any five pounds.

DE FOREST & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and agents for the sale of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 20 Customhouse street.

Charles Maurian. Jules Lambert. MAURIAN & LAMBERT, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office No 154 Royal st.

J. B. STEELE, No. 14 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Account Books for sale, or made to order.

Thomas M. Lewis. T. Bermudez. LEWIS & BERMUDEZ, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office No. 140 Royal street.

J. J. Mercier. Francisco Tio. J. F. MERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants and Grocers, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices.

WM. F. TALBOT, No. 20 Moreau st. 3d Municipality. Just Received and for sale a Large and Likely Lot of NEGROES, Consisting of Mechanics, House Servants, Field Hands &c. &c. Will be receiving new lots regularly from Virginia. oct 3—21tc

FIRE INSURANCE. THE ST. LOUIS PERPETUAL INSURANCE COMPANY is now prepared to make Insurance against loss or damage by Fire, in connection with the Marine and river business, Office 29 Camp street. a17 6m A. BROTHER, Agent.

FOR SALE or to Let—A Hydraulic Press of very great power, established in a quarter very suitable for a pickery. Apply, Royal st. No 166 between St Peter and Toulouse sts. Also—For Sale, powdered charcoal, for Distillers. 166 Royal street.

JUST RECEIVED—By the subscriber, a splendid assortment of Muskrat, Seal and fine Otter Caps, and for sale by the case or dozen. d12 JOHN BELLOW, JR. 9 Canal st.

THOSE who lose several months in pursuit of business, and then only obtain a low salary merely to write their writing is not such as to suit the use to their employer, would find a good business style of writing invaluable. This can be easily acquired with Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 12 Camp st., where all pupils are desired to attend until their improvement is entirely satisfactory. d21

Selling off to close Concern.—B O VIGNAUD, No. 41, Chartres street, importer of French China, Cut, Moulded and Plain Glassware, Table Cutlery, Tin and Britannia Wares, Silver Plated and Bronzed Articles, Lamps, Girandoles, Candelabras, Clocks and Vases, Fancy articles, and in general, every variety of House furnishing articles.

Wishing positively to close, invites the public to call and examine his stock, which he will sell very cheap for cash.

Proprietors of Coffeehouses and Restaurants will find at his establishment a large assortment of articles in their line. d19

J. FEYTEL, Corner of Chartres & Conti sts.

Respectfully informs the public that he has just now received from England and France, a handsome assortment of **Watches and Mantel Clocks**, which he offers for sale at very moderate prices. All these articles have been made to his own order and can be recommended as of good workmanship.

Also—a great variety of **Jewelry**, comprising some very elegant articles for ladies, and fancy Christmas and New Year's gifts. d17—2m

OFFICE of GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned have this day opened an office of GENERAL AGENCY in Exchange Passage, No. 4, between St Louis and Conti streets.

They will undertake every description of collections, purchases, settling of account books, copying documents, &c.

In case a guarantee should be required in important transactions, they will furnish such securities.

They will settle all collections every Monday.

The office will be opened from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. and from 5 till 7 o'clock P. M.

They have a special agency for the sweeping and repair of chimneys by the year.

New Orleans, Aug 20, 1846. M BERTUS, H RUFFIER.

P. F. DE GOURNAY, Collector, No. 11 Exchange Passage, (between Conti & St Louis.)

WILL undertake the collection of accounts at a moderate commission. He will make arrangements with merchants and physicians for the month or annual collection of their bills, and will, if required, furnish good security for all large accounts entrusted to him.

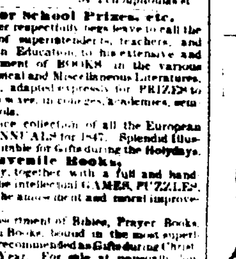
He will undertake collection in the country, or any part of the State, and will institute judicial proceedings when necessary.

He will resume the agency for house rent and servant hire.

The above disposed to honor him with their confidence are requested to examine the subjoined list of references:

J. A. Beard,	A. Boudoux,
W. F. Pagers,	J. R. Jennings,
J. H. Ashbridge,	J. A. Baudouin,
Brag & Bowlan,	A. Mazureau,
Thibault & Augustin,	Dr. J. C. Landreaux,
J. A. Jacquet,	Dr. Von Poelnitz,
J. D. Mauteri,	Dr. C. Faget,

JEAN AUGE—Hair Dresser, Corner of Iberville and Chartres streets.



RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received a handsome assortment of hair Purchasers and customers, will find at his store a large stock of wigs, toupees, braids, curls, &c. all of which articles being manufactured by himself, he can warrant superior to any that are in this city.

Also, a full assortment of Paris and N. York fashionable toilet articles, and a great variety of perfumery.

The whole will be sold at very moderate prices. December 24th, 1846. d24 30d

Office of Recorder of Births and Deaths, Exchange Passage, near Bienville street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths for the Parish and City of Orleans, I request the citizens of the above said parish and city to conform themselves to the disposition of the following act:

Act approved March 6, 1819.

Sec. 1. After the passage of this act, the birth of every free child in the parish and city of Orleans shall be declared therein within thirty days, this declaration shall be made conformably to the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, and every person offending against the provisions of the said section, shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars and not less than five dollars, half of which shall be for the benefit of the State and the other half for the benefit of the informer.

Sec. 2. The death of every free person within the parish of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days; this declaration shall be made by the nearest relations of the deceased, if they are present, and in case of absence, by the testamentary executor, if there is one, if none, by the owner of tenant of the house in which the individual will have died and every person offending against the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than five dollars.

The undersigned will be under the painful necessity of prosecuting all persons neglecting or refusing to conform themselves to the clauses of the above act. [illegible] a30—1y P M CROZAT.

Southern Daguerreotype Portrait Gallery and Furnishing Establishment.

Corner of Camp and Canal streets, New Orleans.

CITIZENS and STRANGERS are invited to examine our NEW AND IMPROVED STYLE OF PORTRAITS. They will recommend themselves to the favor of the public on a critical examination better than by words in an advertisement. They are warranted never to fade.

The materials used have been selected with care and are of the best quality. The camera furnished with the most costly achromatic lenses imported into this country, possessing great accuracy and quickness in fixing the image. The difficulty here to fore experienced in taking Miniatures of Children and Family Groups is overcome, requiring only a few seconds in the time of sitting.

Our rooms are handsomely fitted up and no pains will be spared to please our patrons—unless the portraits are perfect and satisfactory, no charge made.

We have a large assortment of Gold Lockets and Breast Pins (pure gold) manufactured expressly for Daguerreotype Miniatures.

We are prepared to furnish Daguerreotype Artists at New York prices with apparatus and all materials used in the business, wholesale and retail. Medium size cases and plates (best quality) at $3 per dozen. All other articles at the same reduced rates.

Orders enclosing the cash will meet with prompt attention and shipments made to any part of the United States or elsewhere. Bills of Lading taken and Insurance effected if desired. Address n6—1y E WHITE & Co. New Orleans.

TO RENT—Together or Separately—The Three Stores, Nos 93, 95 and 97, New Levee st. between Julia and St Joseph sts. formerly occupied by Messrs M. K & C B Coffin, and having in the rear spacious and convenient sheds houses—besides a large yard with stables, &c. &c. Possession given immediately.—Apply to n18 EDW. SHIFF, 78 Canal street.

CLARET—Now landing ex ship John Ferdman, from Bordeaux—60 casks red claret, for sale by ja11 B TALAMON, 169, Royal.

NOTICE.—Mr Edward Pillsbury, who has been in our employ for the last ten years, is admitted as a partner from this date. New Orleans January 1st 1847. 1m J W ZACHARIE & Co.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily Paper (one year in advance) ... $12 00
Country Paper, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance) ... 5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertisements—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, do. the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE.