TRADE AND COMMERCE.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

Towboat Paul Jones, Davis, from the English Turn, brought up brigs Geo Rolfton, Salem, and schr Charles Frances.

Towboat Southerner, Whooly, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Scotland and schr Palestine; brought up ships [illegible]

[illegible]

Ship Creole, Murray, from Havre, 10th Feb'y, to L Dil[illegible]

Ship Monsoon, Hallett, 51 days from Antwerp, in ballast, to master.

Ship Alexandria, Turner, 41 days from Havre, in ballast, to master.

Barque Joshua Emlen, Wilcox, 17 days from Philadelphia, to J H Ashbridge.

Brig Demerara, Blanchard, 21 days from New York, to [illegible]

Brig Sema Baxter, 12 days from Kingston, (Ja) in ballast, to master.

Brig Wakulla, Johnston, 16 days from New York, to master.

Brig Geo Robbins, Keene, 18 days from Guadaloupe, in ballast, to master.

Brig Prexy, Bradford, 18 days from St. Thomas, in ballast, to master.

Schr Jas Frances, Payne, 10 days from Vera Cruz, to master.

Schr Anita, Little, 10 days from Campeachy to master.

Schr Tequot, Lewis, 4 days from Apalachicola, in ballast, to master.

[illegible]

BELOW—COMING UP.

Ship Tyrone.
Barque Sophronia, Newcomb, from Baltimore.
[illegible] William, Bacon, from New York.
Schr Billow, and schr Alpine.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Louisa left St. Louis on the 26th March—passed [illegible]

PASSENGERS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CURRANTS—6 casks, on hand and for sale by
C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
STATE PRINTERS.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

[illegible]

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1843.

[illegible] will be found on the first page of this day's paper.

[illegible] The Mail failed, yesterday, beyond Mobile.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The whigs of the city distinguished themselves yesterday in an eminent manner. They succeeded in carrying the General Council, and the Councils of each of the three Municipalities, by triumphant majorities.

The General Council stands—ten whigs to two locofocos.

The Council of the First Municipality stands—eight whigs to four locofocos.

The Council of the Second Municipality—stands ten whigs to two locofocos.

The Council of the Third Municipality stands—five whigs to one locofoco.

This "opens rich." A result so glorious was scarcely hoped for by the most sanguine of our friends. The triumphs of the whigs in this city are bright spots in the general gloom, encouraging the hopes of a revival of the good cause, and cheering to the hearts of the friends of good government. We have barely space to add the result, which will be found more eloquent than any language we might employ in heralding it.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

First Municipality—C. Roselius, F. Buisson, C. H. Toney, J. F. Pepin.
Second do. D. J. Rogers, J. Leeds, W. P. Hepp, W. H. Avery.
Third do. F. Gardère, P. O. Peyroux, A. S. Lewis, J. R. Vienne.

COUNCIL OF FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

1st District—A. D. Crossman, S. D. McNeil, G. Musson, U. Bosligny,
2d do L. E. Forstall, A. Meynier.
3d do H. D. Peyre, S. Relf.
4th do F. Correjolles, A. Pdiś.
5th do Z. Latour, C. Ramos.

COUNCIL OF SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

1st Ward—Wm. Flower, J. P. Freret, J. H. Caldwell.
2d do S. J. Peters, A. Hill, H. Lockett, D. Dana.
3d do L. U. Gaiennié, A. P. Simpson, B. Whitney, J. Ross.
4th do J. S. McFarlane.

COUNCIL OF THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

1st District—F. Varion, F. Barthelemy.
2d do V. Leblanc, J. Colbertson.
3d do A. Delassus, G. De Feriet.
4th do L. P. Bureau.

DISTRICTING THE STATE.

We are happy to inform the citizens of Louisiana, that the Senate have, after much consideration and reflection, determined to decline the responsibility of depriving the State of her due representation in the National Councils. Yesterday, the Secretary of that body appeared at the Bar of the House, and notified the Speaker that he had been instructed by the Senate to ask of the House the appointment of another Conference Committee on the District Bill; at the same time informing the House that the Senate had not appointed a committee in the first instance, inasmuch as the necessary papers were before the House, but that a committee would be formed as soon as the popular branch of the Legislature had taken the initiative. From this it appears that the Senate has returned to the calm suggestions of reason. The hot and wayward impulses of mere partizan passion which had unhappily governed the minds of the majority on learning the refusal of the House to countenance the palpable gerrymander proposed, have been succeeded by better and wiser counsels. The proposition to appoint a new committee passed the Senate with but three dissenting voices—(locofocos of course.) In the House it was carried by unanimous consent. The committee consists, on the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Sparrow, Bossier and Carter; and on that of the House, of Messrs. Benjamin, Brewer, Clark, Phipps and Winchester. The whigs are in Italics, from which it will be seen that both political parties are represented by an equal number. There is now every probability that a bill to suit the majority in both branches of the Legislature, will be reported.

A number of papers, friendly to the administration of Gen. Jackson, and avowedly devoted to his fame and the success of the party which he built up, have published the annexed extract, from a letter written by the old gentleman last February, with great gusto:—

"It appears that Mr. Botts has been looking into my character, and finds only one clear spot. I regret to be compelled to say in return, that during our examination into his public character through life, I never could discover even one clear spot—not one gleam of virtue, disinterested benevolence, justice or truth."

This piece of sarcasm is regarded as an admirable retort, and no little laudation of the ex President has been extorted by its bitterness. To our mind, a paragraph so laden with gall and passion is more disparaging to the writer than hurtful to Mr. Botts. The imagination delights in surrounding the retirement of Gen. Jackson with the symbols of dignity and venerable age. The mind is naturally prone to invest his declining years with the temperament and conduct which added such a charm to the closing scenes of Jefferson and Madison and threw around the last days of the elder Adams a halo that smote those who had spoken harsh things of him when in power with a sorrow akin to remorse.

It seems however that the last days of General Jackson, are not destined to tranquility and repose. He has about him those who keep him engaged in the busy conflicts of party, and torture his feeble frame by dragging him before the public to enact a part incompatible with the character of a great and good man. They use his arm yet to fling the javelin and in his name assail whosoever they would destroy.

We ask any man, who is not so thoroughly given up to party as to be unable to appreciate the emotions that make amends to old age, the loss of physical power, if it is not a crying enormity that the party that has so long reaped the fruits of Gen. Jackson's popularity and prowess, should now engage him in such unnatural and unseemly controversies? Is it not shocking to the common feeling of mankind to behold a man who has filled the highest offices in the republic, whose name has been tower of strength to a dynasty established by himself, now that he is lingering on the brink of the grave look back upon the world with a scowl upon his faces grit his teeth and hurl defiance and billingsgate at individuals whose censure ought not to ruffle the serenity of his mind? Does not the paragraph quoted, show that those who surround the Ex-President hunt industriously through the newspaper press, and sift the speeches of politicians for spiteful paragraphs to keep him in a perpetual ferment and excitement?

Surely Gen. Jackson could not have volunteered to engage in such a squabble. It would be ascribing to him a ferocity of temper more unnatural than his enemies have charged him with, to suppose that at his extreme age he could desire a contest of abuse with any living man. If he is fierce and vindictive now, what must have been the violence of his disposition when young? If he can yet hate with an intensity that culls the vocabulary of its foulest epithet, to wreak its fury in words, who can set bounds to his rage when his physical strength was able to endure a hotter passion? In these displays of heat and violence, Gen. Jackson is justifying the severest things that have been said of him. He is, in fact, ending his days in fortifying his accusors with proofs of a temper too inordinate for the control of either law, justice or reason.

But we can scarcely believe that the letters which are now written from the Hermitage, are his compositions. They are the productions, in all probability, of partizans who conspire to bereave his age of its reverence. They are concocted in cabals, and devised to suit exigencies, and sent forth as bulletins for the guidance of party. They are got up and rounded off by politicians, who, having no merit of their own to recommend them to the people, squander his fame to purchase a reputation for themselves. They get around him and beset him with importunities, and lash his temper into a fury by reading to him annoying paragraphs and pungent witticisms. They emulate the cruelty of the keeper of a menagerie, who pricks with heated needles the old lion to make him roar from pain, long after the lusts that made the forests echo, have died within him. The people ought to rebuke this unholy use of the remnant of the days of one upon whom they have conferred exalted station. They ought to punish the immediate actors with their severest indignation, and abandon a party that resorts to such schemes to grasp a power they have not the virtue to merit nor the wisdom to wield.

Legislature.—As the session draws to a close, the debates become interesting, and consequently the official reports are more voluminous. We have given all our available space to Legislative business, giving precedence to such reports as are of more especial moment. We have been compelled occasionally to publish reports out of their regular order, as the limits of our paper would not allow of our keeping up with the reporters, and the proceedings of subsequent days are some times of greater importance than those that have been skipped. We have been unable, sometimes, to give a report in full in one day. Our friends must bear with us, as we cannot make our columns more capacious than they are.

Dr. Lardner's last lecture will take place to-morrow evening at the St. Charles, on which occasion we understand that in addition to the Bridgewater lecture on the Divine Attributes, which has obtained so much approbation at the north, Dr. L. will embrace the opportunity to correct erroneous reports which have prevailed regarding his opinions on abolition, and the steam Navigation of the Atlantic. As this will be the last occasion when our citizens will be enabled to hear this distinguished teacher, we presume it will be unnecessary to advise a general attendance.

Mr. Wallace gave a Concert in Mobile on Friday night, which was most brilliantly attended.

MEXICO.

By the schooner James Francis, arrived here yesterday, we have received our regular files of papers from Vera Cruz up to the 22d, and Mexico to the 19th ult.

A conducta had arrived in Vera Cruz on the 17th ult. with $700,000, of which, $90,000 for merchants in this city, had been forwarded by the United States cutter Woodbury. The Falmouth sloop-of-war was to have left Vera Cruz for this place on the 25th ult.

A casual correspondent in the city of Mexico, informs us of the passage of a new law augmenting the export duty on silver from 3½ to 6 per cent.—In relation to the Texian prisoners taken at Mier, who made their escape and were subsequently recaptured, our informant adds, "Report says that Government has given orders for them all to be shot.

TEXAS.

By the steam-packet Neptune, Capt. Rollins, arrived yesterday afternoon we received Galveston papers to the 1st inst. They contain no news worth noticing, the intelligence having been anticipated by the New York which arrived on Sunday.

Another Comet.—We conversed, yesterday, with a gentleman lately from Laguyra, who informs us that another Comet, much more brilliant than the one visible in this latitude, was seen by him whilst at that port, and for several nights during the passage to New Orleans. The nucleus is of a fiery red appearance and was about 45 E. S. E. of the termination of the tail of what was called there the pale Comet. The tail was well defined and about thirty degrees in length. It rose about 1 o'clock, A. M.

He also informed us that at Laguyra and in the interior of Caracas, the greatest consternation prevailed amongst the inhabitants—the more so in consequence of the vast number of Parson Miller's tracts, which have been translated into Spanish and circulated amongst the people.

Court of Appeals in Criminal cases.—We announce with great gratification, the passage of the bill, introduced into the Legislature by our Representative Mr. Ogden, and ably supported by him throughout, creating a Court of Appeal in criminal cases, which passed both branches of the Legislature, and only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

Mobile Advertiser.—We perceive with great pleasure that by an arrangement to which the whigs of Mobile have become a party, Mr. C. C. Langdon, will in future be the sole editor and proprietor of the Advertiser. There is not an abler or more unflinching and faithful advocate of whig principles in the South than the Advertiser, and right glad are we, that Mr. Langdon has been placed in a position to give it the untrammelled energies of his intellect and spirit.

Pensacola.—The Mobile Herald says that a private letter to the editor informs him that the French ship of war Brilliante arrived at Pensacola on Thursday last. The Brilliante was off Campeachy, but owing to the rigor of the blockade, did not touch at that port. Consequently she brings nothing new from the seat of war. In the course of a week or ten days, this vessel will sail from Pensacola on the melancholy duty of ascertaining, if possible, the fate of the French brig of war Dunois, supposed to have been lost, as nothing has been heard of her since October, when she left the West Indies for France.

The U. S. brig of war Dolphin, from Vera Cruz, via the Balize, also arrived in Pensacola Bay, on Thursday.

The Great Western.—The ship Mercator, of New Bedford, reports having passed the steam ship Great Western, bound from New York to Bristol, on the 18th ult.—the second day after leaving port. She was scudding under close reefed sails and steaming. Some slight apprehensions were entertained for the safety of this vessel, as she left New York only a few hours before the late destructive gale set in.

Another Steamboat Accident.—On Friday evening last, about nine o'clock, the steamboat Gainsville, Capt. Lyle, was run into by the steamer Norfolk, when nearly opposite Twenty-one Mile Bluff, and so badly injured that she sunk almost immediately. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The passengers were taken off by the steamer Alabama, and brought back to town. As both boats were bound up at the time, the cause of the accident yet remains to be explained.
[Mobile Herald.

Searching the Isle of Pines.—An arrival at New York last evening brings intelligence that the U. S. ship Vincennes, Capt. Buchanan, previous to her arrival at Trinidad on the 21st ult., had touched off the "Isle of Pines," and that an expedition of three boats, eight officers, and forty men, under the command of Lieut. J. K. Mitchell, accompanied by Lieut. Wainwright and Purser Bryant, were despatched to make a thorough examination of the Isle of Pines, and all the adjacent Keys.—They were fully armed, and provisioned for thirty days; and it is to be hoped they will succeed in breaking up the piratical haunts said to exist in those places.—New York paper of the 23d.

Further from the Concord.—Accounts, via England, from Table Bay, to the 23d December, mention the arrival at that port of the Portuguese brig Union, from Quillimane river, with the surviving officers and crew of the U. S. brig of war Concord, lost in Mozambique Channel.

The John Adams.—A postcript in the Portsmouth Chronicle of the 22d ult. states that the U. S. ship of war John Adams had just been telegraphed, and was making up the harbor with a light wind. This is the vessel upon which a mutiny is said to have broken out, in October last.

Fire.—At Louisville, on the 25th March, about midnight, the Tobacco Warehouse belonging to N. W. Bullitt & Applegate, on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, was consumed by fire, with about 150 hhds. tobacco. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

☞ The New York Aurora of the 23d ult. says that "arrangements have been made by one of our managers for bringing out, during the approaching summer, the young and celebrated danseuse Mademoiselle Cerito."

The Crescent City.—We are glad to see this lively paper up in its legs once more. Its wit of a morning is as agreeable as the chirping of birds in spring time.

Death in the Army.—Major Nelson, of the 7th U. S. Regiment, died at Tampa Bay, Florida, on the 27th ult.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE,

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

Friday, March 31, 1843.

Mr. Walker asked the Senate to take up the bill exempting the organ of the Church of St. Patrick from seizure, for the ordinary debts of the corporation of that church.

Mr. W. advocated the passage of the bill, and explained that the organ was purchased through the benevolent exertions of some ladies, who had held fairs for the purpose of raising the necessary means, and as there was an exception in favor of the manufacturer, he thought that the bill should be passed, and that this respectable and religious corporation should have the privilege of preserving that instrument, to be used in their pious devotions.

Mr. Hoa desired the bill to be laid upon the table for the present. He had understood that the corporation of that church had been charged with contracting several debts, and with endeavoring to avoid their payment. The statements he had received on both sides—for and against this application—came from the most respectable sources, and such being the case he was in doubt how to act upon the matter. On the one hand, it was represented to him that these fairs were not held for the ostensible object of purchasing this organ, but for general purposes, and that the amounts accruing had been placed in the hands of the pastor. The sacred property of the church could not be made amenable to the payments of its debts, but whether an organ was to be considered in that light was a question. He did not think it could. He felt very averse to passing exceptional laws to favor particular cases. He did not approve of that kind of legislation. He had every disposition to protect the benevolence of the ladies who had proposed this work of piety, and to do every thing in his power in aid of a religious corporation, whose services were designed to be useful to society, but the obedience that were due to the laws, a just and proper regard for the principles of honor and good faith, and a repugnance to interpose special legislation, to interrupt the general and sage provisions of the law, induced him to hesitate, and to require that all his scruples be first satisfied, before he could assent to the proposition which had been made. His feelings, he acknowledged, were warmly enlisted, and all that he wanted, was sufficient information to authorize his judgment to concur. He expected to obtain this from a person who had interested himself in the matter. But under present circumstances, it struck him that the passage of this bill was unnecessary. If the organ was not yet paid for, as he had understood, it was the property of the manufacturer, and of course not liable to the seizure of the creditors of the church; and if the ladies paid for it, it was their property, and of course equally exempted. They might give the church the use of it, and retain over it their property. This, under his present impressions, he thought preferable to a law which would interpose between the rights of the creditors and the church. However, the information he might get might remove these objections, and in that case he would most cheerfully yield his assent to the bill.

Mr. Moise said, that he considered the exemption accorded by this bill to be so fair and just, that he could not hesitate in yielding to it his support. He recollected, and it was probably in the recollection of several Senators, that a number of ladies belonging to the congregation of that church, and others, he believed, who did not, united in furtherance of the meritorious design, of procuring an organ through their exertions, and donating it; and if his memory served him aright, this object was announced in the notices for the fairs that were held. It was very evident that their pious intentions would be thwarted unless this bill was passed, for the very moment that the organ came into the possession of the church as its property, it would be seized and sold. Inasmuch as by the bill, the manufacturer was very properly guaranteed, he could not see any reasonable ground for resisting the passage of the bill. It did not affect any of the rights of the creditors to property which was legitimately belonging to the church, but this instrument was donated for religious purposes, and of course would be retained by the donors, if the object they had in view was to be defeated. He hoped the bill would pass. He was prepared to vote upon it at the present moment.

Mr. Downs was in favor of the passage of the bill. At first he had conceived that it would be setting a bad precedent, inasmuch as it appeared to him to have a retroactive effect, but upon consideration he was convinced it was only perspective. The benevolent intentions of the donors would be defeated, if the exemption asked for was refused; and there would be no liability in that case upon the property, as it would not be given for the purpose of being seized and sold for debts with which the party donating had nothing to do, and for which it could not be expected they would render themselves responsible. The only guarantee which they would have, would be in the preservation of the organ to its destination, and as it was their property, he could see no objection in granting them that assurance in devoting it for the service of the church.

Mr. Bernard said, that if the subject was pressed and the vote was now taken, he would feel himself obliged to vote against the bill. The request appeared to him but reasonable, one which he was very willing to accord, but he should like to be in possession of further information before it could receive his approbation. He hoped it would be postponed for the present.

Mr. Sparrow was ready to vote in favor of the bill. He saw no objections to it, but as delay was asked for, he thought it was but reasonable to accord it. It was proper that every senator should be fully satisfied upon the subject.

The message of the governor received yesterday, relative to the finances of the state, and touching her interest in the Nashville and Port Hudson rail road companies, was, on motion of Mr. Downs, referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Morse, on behalf of the committee of conference on the districting bill, made a report and submitted the minutes of the proceedings of said committee. It appeared from the minutes that several propositions of compromise were offered on behalf of the senate, all of which were voted down, and that the committee had finally recommended the adoption of the bill of the senate, in place of that of the house—Messrs. Armant, Morse and Wadsworth voting in favor of that proposition, and Messrs. Hunt and Brashear against it.

Mr. Morse stated that as the fate of the bill was now with the house, he wished all the facts to be distinctly understood so that the responsibility might rest where it properly belonged.

On motion the report was laid upon the table for the present.

Mr. Carter asked for the consideration of the bill requiring the general elections in the parish of East Feliciana to be made in two days. The bill was taken up, and after explanations from Mr. C., was passed.

Mr. Downs called for the special order of the day.

The Bill to Remove the Seat of Government.

Mr. Sparrow hoped that that the senator from Ouachita would suffer the bill to lay on the table until the question of the contested election was disposed of, which was under consideration yesterday, when the senate adjourned, and it was desirable to have it adjudicated one way or the other. He apprehended that the proposition to remove the seat of government would produce discussion and occupy the attention of the senate to the exclusion of business which had already been begun, and which could very soon be terminated, after which that measure could be taken up and decided.

Mr. Downs could see no occasion for any discussion. The proposition hardly admitted of it, and it was to be presumed that every member had formed a settled opinion upon it. He did not mean to discuss it, unless there were arguments urged adversely to it, and then he would briefly reply to them.

Mr. Sparrow said, that as to the question of the removal of the seat of government, it was, as stated by the Senator from Ouachita, a simple proposition and he was ready to vote in favor of it. But the details of the bill might produce debate. However, he had no objection to act upon the subject, so that it did not occupy at the present moment, too much time of the Senate.

The bill being under consideration.

Mr. Hoa said, that it might very well be supposed that the proposition to dissolve the connection which had heretofore, and for a series of years existed between the city he had the honor of representing and his colleagues, from the country by its having been flattered with the distinction it had enjoyed of being the seat of government, and the focus of legislative and executive wisdom, would elicit some remark from him. He could not consent to part with old associates and old reminiscenses connected with their presence in the city, without attempting to detain them, by placing before them some of the very numerous objections that presented themselves against so unfortunate a design. From time immemorial the city had been selected as the most appropriate place for the seat of government.—This selection was no doubt the result of forethought and judgment, as has been fully tested by experience. The great facility of communication to it, and numerous other advantages which it possesses, have been so great, that notwithstanding all the efforts that had been made for the last twenty years, it has remained with but a slight, and as it is now acknowledged unfortunate interception, the seat of government. That experiment, which had most signally failed, and which cost the State more than a hundred thousand dollars to no purpose, except to exhibit the folly of the undertaking, it was to have been presumed would have been sufficient to deter a similar design. The great argument that had been used with so much effect on that occasion, and which will no doubt, be reproduced now, was the demoralization and corrupting influence of the city, and to escape that, the government was carried to the peaceful and quiet shades of Donaldsonville, where rural simplicity and honesty prevailed; and where the Legislature were not to be tampered with by the wiles, artifices and stratagems of a city whose morality and virtue were totally lost. The desire to preserve the integrity of the country from contamination was fully realized, and what was the result? Why, that the Legislature passed the most insignificant body of laws that ever emanated from them, and that after a disagreeable, fretful and useless session, the very identical Legislature resolved before adjourning to meet in the very city from which they had removed under such pleasing auspices, and to return again to taste its sweetness, exposing their integrity to an ordeal which they had in very simplicity announced they could not withstand! So will it be again, and whether the seat of government be placed at Donaldsonville, Franklin, Baton Rouge, or any other point ambitious of that honor, it will be found that all the pretended advantages over the city of New Orleans will sink into positive insignificance. The members, having business in New Orleans, or with a view to pleasure, will constantly repair to the city during the session, as that is the season of business and amusement, and the absence of quorums will be a matter of daily occurrence. As it is, the members from the country who are generally planters and have business that call them to the city in the winter, have the advantage of attending to their affairs in the morning and afternoon, without neglecting their public duties.

Mr. H. insisted upon the advantages possessed by New Orleans, or another point of [illegible]. It was necessary that the Legislature should know the wants of every class of the community and as laws sometimes had relation with the sciences and fine arts, it afforded an opportunity of procuring or of becoming more intimately acquainted with those subjects than any other part of the State. It combined this requisite in an essential degree. Again, it was very important to the study of intricate questions of law to have access to numerous authors, and where could the information desirable from that source, be so readily obtained as in the city? For himself, as his memory was a very good, he should be at a great loss if he had to depend for many on the state library. Was it not better for the State first to obtain a voluminous and well selected library before this measure was resolved upon? If the seat of government is to be removed, let such measures be taken as shall render the location, as far as practicable, permanent, and not expose the State to an expenditure again which will be so much money positively thrown away to gratify a taste again.

Mr. H. argued, that as regarded rational amusements, the city, it was admitted, was far preferable to any point in the country. It was necessary to unbend the mind, over fatigued by exertion, by some recreation, and the consequence was, that the faculties become reinvigorated and better able to discharge their functions. As to the oft repeated accusation of the corruption of the city and its baneful influence upon the country, he remarked, that unfortunately no where was there an exemption from the follies and vices; these were cosmopolites, and there was an equality as to them throughout the State. It was to be deplored that the age in its advancement towards knowledge and sciences should have made a corresponding advance in the lower passions of mankind. But such seemed to be the fact. We were not in the golden age, and the idea of ploughs and rural groves and sylvan simplicity no longer carried with them the notions they were originally intended to convey. If the city be corrupt and immoral, the country was not behind it, and the change of locality would not make any change in respect to the prevailing infirmities that exist, and which every good man must deplore.

In reply to another point of objection, which was urged, as to the predominating influence of the city, Mr. Hoa would appeal to the facts to put that charge down. What had been the character of the legislation this session towards the city of New Orleans? Has it not been of the most fatal and injurious kind? Have even the solemn appeals of its delegation been listened to, or its financial position for one moment considered?—No, first as regarded the wharves—those wharves which had cost so much money, and which were constructed for the convenience of the planter, were they not inexorably condemned to destruction, by withholding the means to keep them in repair, because, forsooth, it was deemed an undue advantage to the city. Then again, the bill throwing the burthen of maintaining and prosecuting criminals upon the Parish of Orleans, although these prisoners are from every part of the State, and their conviction and punishment here is a guarantee for the country. The predominating influence of the city upon the legislature indeed was truly wonderful.

It had won for him the appellation of the solitary member, where the interests of the city was concerned, for then he stood solitary and alone! The city of New Orleans had cause to felicitate herself upon her predominating influence. She could not obtain simple justice at the hands of that body, and yet she was charged with a predominating influence. This predominating influence worked in a contrary direction, and was so far from being beneficial, that it could not secure her from gross injustice and manifest wrong. It was very evident that it was not, then, the predominating influence of the city, but predominating influence of the country. The latter had the majority, and the former nothing but justice and reason to sustain her, and these he was sorry to say were not often listened to, especially in this body, when she was involved. He should propose a test question, shewing the boasted and envied influence of the city, to lay this bill indefinitely on the table, immediately after his colleagues should have expressed their views upon the subject.

(To be continued.)

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 3, 1843.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called—31 members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for the balance of the session was granted to Messrs. Perkins and Nicholls.

The House resumed the consideration of the Bank Bill at its third reading.

The bill as amended, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Voorhies reported having submitted to the Governor, for his signature, a number of bills and resolutions.

Mr. Brashear moved to take up the bill to create a Comptroller of Public Accounts. The motion prevailed.

The Speaker laid before the House, a communication from the Governor, informing the Legislature that the 1st Municipality, had returned the bonds issued in its favor, by the State in 1839.

Also, a report from the Orleans Navigation Company transmitting a statement of its affairs, for the year 1842.

Also, a petition from Manuel J. Garcia, Sheriff of the Parish of Jefferson, praying the refunding of a certain sum paid into the State Treasury through error. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a communication from Count Sobieski, announcing his desire to give a lecture on the late Polish Revolution; and asking the use of the Representative Hall, for this evening.

Mr. Brashear offered a resolution, appointing a Joint Committee, to [illegible] the bonds of the State issued in behalf of the 1st Municipality, to be burned in presence of the Governor and Secretary of State, on the 4th inst. Adopted. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Brashear, Claiborne, Bonnecaze, Robertson and Voorhies, on said Committee.

Mr. Philips, on leave, introduced a resolution, appointing a Joint Committee to examine the accounts of George T. Dunbar, Civil Engineer of the State, from the 1st January. Read twice and adopted.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Philips, Stille and Blanchard, on the Committee.

Mr. Winchester, on leave, reported from the Joint Committee, that they had carefully examined the accounts of the late Treasurer, and found them correct. They recommend a resolution, providing for the annulling and cancellation of the bonds given by Mr. Gardère. Read twice and adopted.

Mr. Brewer wished to present a petition from the former State Librarian, representing the value of the books entrusted to his care, and asking the continuance of the office. Referred to a Committee of three, composed of Messrs. Brewer, Wilson and Guilbeau.

Mr. Blanchard, agreeably to notice, offered a bill relative to Justices of the Peace, in and for the Parish of Rapides. The bill requires suits to be instituted before the nearest Justice of the Peace, in the ward in which the domicile of the defendant is placed.

Mr. Brewer stated, that the object of the bill was to obviate the inconvenience of suits being brought before Justices many miles distant from the domicile of the defendant, even while there were other Magistrates in the same ward, within a few hundred yards from the house of the defendant. Mr. Philips offered a proviso, "that there be no Justices of Peace, in the ward in which the defendant resides."

The amendment was laid on the table, and the bill was adopted, read a third time and passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the act creating a Comptroller General. The bill had been reported by the Committee, with several amendments.—It provides that the Secretary of State shall hold the office; that he shall give bond and security, that he shall keep all accounts between this State and other States, or the United States; that he shall liquidate and prosecute for all debts due the State, that he shall superintend the accounts of the sales of public lands, &c., that the office of the auditor of auction sales shall be abolished.

Mrs. Delassus moved to lay the bill upon the table.—The yeas and nays being taken, resulted as follows—yeas 15—nays 21. So the motion was lost.

The bill was taken up by sections. Mr. Brewer offered an amendment, giving a salary of $1200 to the Clerk of the Comptroller instead $1,000. This clerk would in a great measure discharge the duties of the auditor of auction sales.

Mr. Ogden was opposed to the abolition of the office of auditor of auction sales. The office was an important one. He was the superintendant of sales that brought $60,000 or $70,000 into the treasury, and he would be compelled to vote against the bill unless the office were retained. It was unjust and improper to take away the office from the present incumbent. He was opposed to legislate persons in or out of office. The present auditor was a highly meritorious and competent gentleman, who had discharged his duties to the highest satisfaction; and we should not, therefore, in this hurried manner, and at the close of the session, evict him from his office. He had been informed, that the receipts from auction sales had been progressively increasing ever since the appointment of the present incumbent, and this was in a great measure attributed to his zeal and capacity.

Dr. Brashear said if we could save the State a heavy expense, and create a sufficient guarantee over the finances, we should not hesitate to do so, because our legislation might injure an office holder. He did not know the Auditor of Public Accounts even by name.—He was legislating for the State, not for individuals.

Mr. Claiborne said, that to abolish the Auditor of Auction Sales, and at the same time to allow the Secretary of State to appoint a Clerk for the purpose of fulfilling those duties, was clearly legislating for individuals. He would vote to retain the office of Auditor, and would vote not to give a Clerk to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Benjamin concurred fully in these views. He was not satisfied with the first section, and offered a substitute, declaring that the Secretary of State should be ex-officio, Comptroller of Accounts.

Mr. Brewer said, his proposition was one of economy. The Auditor of Auction Sales, at present, had a salary of $2,500; and it was proposed to give the Secretary of State $1,000 per annum. Now, by this plan, the Secretary of State would have a Clerk, with $1,500 per annum; and the Auditor of Auction Accounts would be abolished; which would clearly save $1,000 to the State.

Mr. Musson asked the object of the bill. A Comptroller General was required to supervise the Treasurer. This was unnecessary. The Treasurer gave $50,000 security. This was sufficient. If we were to have a Comptroller, let him control the finances of the country—increase the revenue, and diminish the expenses of the State. For such a Comptroller, he would vote with all his heart. But he was opposed to the bill as it stood.

Dr. Brashear said, that every thing relative to the finances of the State, had been brought within the bill, and amendments could be proposed in order to perfect it as much as possible.

A desultory debate here followed on points of order.

Mr. Ratliff was indisposed to support the bill. He had looked into it, and found that it embraced nearly all the duties of the Treasury, leaving to the latter a merely negative function. As he understood the office of Comptroller, there should be a mutual check between that officer and the Treasurer; but as the bill was framed, the Comptroller was quasi Treasurer; and the Treasurer dwindled down to a deputy. Besides, the information required of the Comptroller by the bill, would cost a very large sum of money. He knew the prices of these plans, maps, and surveys, and there was no telling what the Legislature would have to pay.—It was too late in the session to create an office, which demanded great care and deliberation. Of all things, he deprecated hasty legislation, more especially in reference to subjects affecting the income of the State.

Mr. Claiborne had no doubt that the bill might be so simplified that the Secretary of State would be glad to accept the office with the additional salary of $1000.—The principal object of the bill should be to create a control over the receipts. The expenditure it was easy to ascertain, because they were guaranteed by proper vouchers; but at present there was no control over the receipts.

Mr. Winchester was satisfied the bill had not been sufficiently matured. We were now within four days of the close of the session, and if the bill was passed hastily, it might be regretted. He moved to refer the bill to a special committee, to report at the next session.

Mr. Brashear opposed the motion as giving the bill the go-by. He defended the bill as a necessary guard upon the officers of the State; as creating an officer common to every State in the Union. The Senate had tried until the next session, and then re[illegible] and inefficient or impracticable.

Mr. Ratliff had not heard a single reason alleged why the revenue would be improved by the bill. The position of Mr. Winchester was an excellent one. The committee would have time to investigate the subject, collect information, compare notes, and frame a proper bill—the effect of which would be salutary. He again deprecated hasty action in the most emphatic terms.

The yeas and nays being called for on the motion to refer, stood—yeas 24; nays 16.

The Secretary of the Senate appeared and informed the House that the Senate was prepared to appoint another Committee of Conference on the bill districting the State, but could not do so now, as they had not in possession of the papers, and that the Senate respectfully asked the House to appoint a committee on their part, and that the Senate would appoint a committee also, when the House had reported to the Senate that it had done so.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the House took up a bill granting the privilege of a ferry in the Parish of Concordia, to Messrs. Woods & Cochrane. Adopted with amendments, read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien the House took up the bill for the relief of Onezyme Guilbeau. Passed.

Mr. Brashear offered a resolution to appoint a joint Committee of Conference on the District Bill, to consist of five on the part of the House and—on that of the Senate. Read twice and adopted.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Benjamin, Brewer, Clarke, Phelps and Winchester.

The Senate bill for the relief of W. and H. Voorhies, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Wilson, read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Musson, the House took up the bill regulating the inspection of Tobacco.

Mr. Nicholls had offered an additional section, providing that the Inspectors now in office shall continue in office. Mr. Stille moved to lay it on the table indefinitely.—Lost yeas 15—nays 21. The section was adopted.

After some debate involving chiefly points of order, the house refused to suspend the rules, in order that the bill might go to its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the house reconsidered the 3d Section. Mr. Phelps offered an amendment providing that the tobacco inspectors should continue in office till 1845, and thereafter the Governor should appoint them.—Adopted.

The bill was then read a third time.

Mr. Brewer moved to strike out the enacting clause. He considered the bill palpably unconstitutional. He had withdrawn from the house the night of the adoption of the bill, rather than be present. The bill proposed to raise revenue, under color of an inspection law. He referred to the 10th Section of the Constitution, which prohibits duties on imports or exports. A privilege of levying 25 cents on every hhd. of tobacco was clearly within the scope and meaning of the prohibition in the Constitution. To raise a nett revenue was going beyond the absolute execution of our inspection laws. This would be a convenient way of raising revenue, it must be confessed. It would save us the burthen of direct taxation, but it was palpably unconstitutional. The State had no power to raise revenue from this source.

Mr. Benjamin concurred in these objections. He had no shadow of a doubt the bill in its present shape was unconstitutional, and he wished it therefore to strike out those sections which were objectionable. He would then be enabled to support the bill. It was one of great importance to the commercial community. He read in support of this opinion, a letter embracing the views of nearly all the business men of the city. By striking out the 9th and 10th sections which refer exclusively to the warehousing system, we shall obviate all the objections urged by the member from Rapides.

Mr. Musson stated that the frauds complained of arose from the fact that the tobacco was sent to the warehouses of persons who were not responsible. There, the tobacco was taken out, and inferior trash substituted. This would go to Europe and would ultimately lose us the trade. While in Europe he had had great difficulty in persuading the French government to continue the tobacco trade, in consequence of these frauds. This would demonstrate the necessity of public warehouses. If the clause giving 25 cents for inspection were unconstitutional, let it be struck out, but do not neglect those precautions which may prevent fraud, or our trade must and will be ruined. He had dealt extensively in the article, and knew more about it than most persons. Mr. Musson dealt with much earnestness on these considerations, the importance of which he declared to be vital.

The House adjourned till this evening at 5 o'clock.

☞ Public attention is called to the sale of Foreign Dry Goods which takes place this day, at the auction store of
MULLEN & O'HARA, Auctioneers.
a4 14 Canal street, Paulding's Row.

☞ NOTICE.—The undersigned acknowledges with gratitude the receipt of one hundred and eighty-four dollars, being proceeds of collections taken up at the Rev Mr Scott's Church, Lafayette square, on Sunday, 2d inst, for the benefit of the Young Men Howard Association.
a4 JOHN W ANDREWS, Treasurer.

☞ The members of the committee appointed on the 10th March, at the office of L. Eyma, Esq., to take measures for the relief of the Guadaloupe sufferers, are requested to meet on Thursday, 6th inst, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the same place, as also to call on the Treasurer, and deliver the amounts of their collections
a4 3 E. LARUE, Secretary.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

OUR office was entered on the night of the 30 inst. and robbed of nine United States Treasury Notes described below, amounting to $760:

We caution all persons against purchasing said notes, and request that if presented, the person presenting them may be detained for examination. We offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the recovery of the notes and of three hundred dollars more for the detection of the thief.
a4—10t S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st

No. 21 718		
21,721		$50 each.
21,722		
21,723		
No. 1,192		
12,048		
18 334		$100 each.
18 335		
18,974		

Drawing interest on $500, from 27th April, 1842
100, " 13th " "
100, " 13th " "
200, " 27th " "

NOTICE.

STOLEN—There have been stolen from the office of Th. Cuvillier, notary public, the four following Mandates, drawn by the Mayor, to the order of Jh. Chalon [or endorsed by him] upon the Treasurer of Public Works and Improvements of Municipality No. One, and by him accepted, viz:

One of $901, payable at 12 months; one of $806 97, at 18 months; one of $419 53, also at 18 months; and of $802, at 24 months—all dated 24 April, 1842. This notice is given to caution any one from negotiating the said Mandates.
a4 3 CHALON.

No. 104 Royal street, between St. Louis and Conti streets.

[illegible] Miss BEAUVALET has the honor of informing the ladies of New Orleans, that she has received by ship America, a fine assortment of BONNETS, viz: Italian rye straw bonnets, Duchess do, rich tuscan, crapes, parasols, two hundred dozen plain and chinée capotes, for sale under cost price.
a4 3

NOTICE.—The copartnership hitherto existing between Smith & Wright, of New Jersey, and Ralph Hubbard of this city, under the firm of Ralph Hubbard & Co., is by mutual consent dissolved. All debts due said firm are to be paid to Smith & Wright, who are alone authorised to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
RALPH HUBBARD,
a4 2m SMITH & WRIGHT.

FIRE PROOF SAFE.—Landing from ship St Louis and for sale by the subscriber, one of Robertson & Rich's improved salamander iron safes, extra size, with double door; a very desirable article for brokers or merchants.
a4 I BRIDOE, 76 Magazine st.

EXCHANGE on New York, at short sight and 60 days, for sale by ANDREWS & BROS,
a4 60 Camp st

EXCHANGE on New York, at 60 days sight, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by
a4 FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st.

BY AUTHORITY.

No. 80.

AN ACT

Relative to the Public Buildings of the State and the State Library.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened; That the sum of two thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay for such repairs as may be found necessary to the public buildings on the state-house square so as to make them suitable and convenient for the use of the officers of the state and to supply them with the necessary furniture, to be drawn from the treasury on the warrant of the governor and paid for such repairs or furniture as may direct.

Sec. 2d. Be it further enacted, &c., That the use and occupation of the several rooms and buildings on said square be assigned to such officers, and for such purposes by the governor as he may deem proper from time to time and that they be taken care of and kept by such persons as he may direct.

Sec. 3d. Be it further enacted, &c., That the salary of six hundred dollars heretofore allowed to the state librarian be and the same is hereby abolished and that hereafter the state library shall be kept under the general supervision of the secretary of state by such person and in such manner as he may direct without additional expense to the state.

Sec. 4th. Be it further enacted, &c., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage and that all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) FELIX GARCIA,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 27th, 1843.

A. MOUTON,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

No. 81.

AN ACT

To amend An Act, entitled: An Act, to provide a fund for the support of the Charity Hospital of the city of New Orleans, approved on the twenty sixth day of March eighteen hundred and forty two.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened; That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be a tax levied on all persons, arriving in the city of New Orleans, for the use and benefit of the Charity Hospital of the city of New Orleans, as follows:

On each and every cabin passenger from foreign ports—$3.

On each and every steerage passenger from foreign ports—$2.

On each and every cabin passenger from the United States by sea—$1.

On each and every steerage passenger from the United States by sea—50 cents.

And from each and every cabin passenger by steamboats from any State other than the State of Louisiana—$1.

And from each and every deck passenger by steamboat from any State other than the State of Louisiana—50 cents.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That the Masters of vessels and steamboats arriving at the city of New Orleans shall collect, and pay to the Collector appointed by the Charity Hospital, the tax on each and every passenger on board the vessel or steamboat under his command in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act and any passenger refusing to pay said tax the Master of the vessel or steamboat may detain and sell a sufficient proportion of his, her, or their baggage for the payment of the same, and further that the collector of the Hospital, shall have the right at any time to demand the register or record of passengers, and in case of refusal, when so demanded, the Master of the vessel so refusing shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars to be collected before any competent tribunal for the use and benefit of the Charity Hospital.

Sec. 3d. Be it further enacted, &c., That all vessels and steamboats trading within the limits of the State of Louisiana and carrying passengers shall be exempt from the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4th. Be it further enacted, &c., That so much of the act aforesaid of which this is amendatory which fixes the rates of tax to be collected as aforesaid, be and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) FELIX GARCIA,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 27th, 1843.
(Signed) A. MOUTON,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

No. 82.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Sheriff of the County of German Coast.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Treasurer of the State be and is hereby authorized to receive from the said sheriff in payment of the State tax for the year eighteen hundred and forty two, a certain sum, in depreciated bank notes amounting to two hundred and ninety dollars, which amount he has received in collection of the state tax, in good faith, a few days previous to the failure of said Bank or Banks.

(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) FELIX GARCIA,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 27th, 1843.
(Signed) A. MOUTON,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

No. 83.

AN ACT

To revive the insolvent laws of the State of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened; That the insolvent laws of said State in force at the date of the passage of the last bankrupt law of the United States, be and the same are hereby declared to be in full force and vigor. Provided that the article 3052 of the Louisiana Code be so amended that the opinion of a majority of the creditors in number and in amount shall prevail.

(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) FELIX GARCIA,
President of the Senate.

Approved 27th March, 1843.
(Signed) A. MOUTON,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Managers—LUDLOW & SMITH.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF DR LARDNER.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4th, 1843.

Dr. Lardner will lecture on the
FALLACIES OF THE SENSES.
To be preceded by a notice of
ESPY'S THEORY OF STORMS.
To conclude with
NAPOLEON IN EGYPT,
With plans of the Battle of the Pyramids and the Bay of Aboukir.

Previous to the Lecture, the new piece of
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

GRAND CONCERT.

MR. MAX BOHRER (Master of the Royal Chapel and Violoncellist to His Majesty, the King of Wurtemberg) assisted by MR. L. RAKEMANN, (Pianist from Germany,) will give a CONCERT at the

ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE BALL ROOM,

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 5th,

On which occasion Madame BAMBERGER has kindly volunteered her services.

MR. W. FURST will preside at the Piano.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST PART.

1. Grand Solo, for the Violoncello—composed and performed by Mr. MAX BOHRER
2. Air—Italian—from the Opera of Romeo and Juliet—Madame Bamberger. BELLINI
3. Fantasia on Motives, from La Donna del Lago, for the Piano Solo—Mr. Rakemann. THALBERG
4. Duo Concertante, for Violoncello and Piano—composed by Max Bohrer, and performed by Messrs Rakemann and the Author. BOHRER

SECOND PART.

1. Adagio, for the Violoncello—Mr. Bohrer. ROMBERG
2. Grand Aria from the Opera Robert le Diable—Mad. Bamberger. MEYERBEER
3. Variations Brillantes, for the Piano Solo—Mr. Rakemann. HERZ
4. Souvenir de Bellini—Fantasia—for the Violoncello Solo—composed and performed by MAX BOHRER.

Tickets $1 each, to be had at the principal Music and Book Stores, the principal Hotels and at the door.

☞ Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana. Present the honorable Theo. H. McCaleb—March 31, 1843.—In the bankruptcy of Duflo & Armant—David R. Goodwin, Assignee.

Upon reading the petition of the said Assignee, to sell the property surrendered by the said bankrupt, consisting of notes and accounts,

All of which is particularly described and set forth in the schedule of the aforesaid Assignee, and annexed to his petition. It is ordered, that a hearing of the said petition be had on Thursday the 13th of April, 1843, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where the creditors of the bankrupt, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.

Copy, test. JAMES B. JENNINGS,
a4 2 Deputy Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana.—Present, the Honorable Theo. H. McCaleb.—March 31, 1843.

In the bankruptcy of Auguste Jean Houette; Armand Pitié, assignee.

Upon reading the petition of the said Assignee, to sell the property surrendered by the said bankrupt, consisting of 2 slaves; 4 thousand pounds unginned cotton, 300 barrels corn, 1 gig, 2 carts, and a lot of household furniture. Terms of sale to be cash.—All of which is particularly described and set forth in the schedule of the aforesaid assignee, and annexed to his petition. It is ordered, that a hearing of the said petition be had on Friday, 14th day of April, 1843, at 10 o'clock a m, when and where the creditors of the bankrupt, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.

Copy, test. JAMES B. JENNINGS, Deputy Clerk.
a4—2t

BOOTS, BROGANS, &c.—100 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c. embracing a general assortment of articles in the shoe line, received on consignment direct from the manufacturers, and for sale at low prices by
a4 I BRIDOE, 76 Magazine st.

DOMESTICS—100 bales 4-4 Lawrence sheetings, suitable for the Mexican market; 10 cases 4-4 and 7-8 bleached sheetings; 10 bales white flannel, for sale by
a4 TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

SPERM OIL AND CANDLES—400 gallons pure winter strained sperm oil; 100 bxs sperm candles; 100 do stearine do; in store, for sale by
a4 TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—140 boxes best James River honey dew; 100 boxes Missouri and Kentucky manufactured do, in store and for sale by
a4 J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

LOAF SUGAR—200 bbls and boxes superior Philadelphia loaf, crushed and pulverized sugar, just received and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS,
a4 80 Magazine st.

COFFEE—300 bags Laguayra, now landing ex barque Pons, direct; 500 do Rio and Havana, in store and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS,
a4 80 Magazine st

GOODS FOR THE MEXICAN MARKET—20 cases 27 and 30 inch indigo blue drills; 10 bales 29 inch brown drills, now landing ex ship Emily and for sale by
a4 WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st

IRON BOUND WATER CASKS—24 iron bound water casks, in store and for sale by
a4 FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st

SWEDES IRON NAILS—400 kegs best Swedes iron nails, assorted sizes, in store and for sale by
a4 GEO E CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st

BILLS ON PARIS—A draft for 1400 fs. at 10 days sight, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co,
a4 45 Old Levee st

GRUERE CHEESE—Landing from ship Tagliani, from Havre, for sale by J F LORIELHE,
a4 cor Customhouse and Royal sts

RED WINE in casks, landing from ship America, from Bordeaux, for sale by J F LOREILHE,
a4 cor. Royal and Customhouse sts

WHISKEY—A few bbls old Bourbon whiskey, for sale by
a4 SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

BAGGING—Steam loom manufactory on hand, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,
a4 26 Poydras st.

SPERM OIL.—Best fall bleached sperm oil in store and for sale by GEO E CLIFFORD,
a4 47 Poydras st.

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE—Assorted sizes, in store and for sale by
a4 GEO E CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st.

WHISKEY—10 bbls Bourbon whiskey, in store, for sale by
a4 HARTWELL & KIDDER, 44 Poydras st

FAMILY HAMS—80 bbls Cincinnati sugar cured hams, put up in bags, for sale by
a4 HARTWELL & KIDDER, 44 Poydras st

CORKS—6 bales velvet bottle corks, for sale by
a4 C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

STEAMER LOUISA FOR ST. LOUIS—The elegant and fast running steamboat LOUISA, S. Field, master, is now receiving freight, and having the most of her cargo engaged, will leave on Thursday the 6th instant, at [illegible] o'clock, p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board at the foot of Poydras street, or to
a4 C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

STEAMER BELLE OF ARKANSAS.

FOR ST. LOUIS, ALTON, and all intermediate landings, on Wednesday evening, 5th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., the splendid fast running steamer BELLE OF ARKANSAS, H. Mason, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the captain on board or to FOSDICK & BROTHER,
a4 66 Camp st

Passenger steamer ALEX'R. SCOTT for ST. LOUIS. This splendid and fast running steamer, Capt. J. C. Swon, has most of her cargo engaged and going on board, will positively leave for the above and intermediate ports on Tuesday, the 4th inst, at 4 o'clock P. M.—For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board opposite Lafayette street, or to
a3 JNO R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras st

FOR VERMILLION (Direct)—The well known substantial steamer MECHANIC, David Muggah, master, is now ready to receive freight at the foot of Customhouse street, and will leave on Tuesday the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., taking freight and passengers for Vermillionville, Perry's Bridge, Berwick's Bay, and Atchafalaya. For further particulars apply on board or to
a3 JOHN HALL, 2 Front Levee

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 brig COMMERCE, Capt Brad, having most of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 46 Magazine st, or to JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 43 Camp st.

FOR BOSTON—First Vessel—The barque CREOLE, Cyrus Howes, master, having two thirds her cargo on board. For freight or passage, apply to
a4 HARROD, DARLING & Co, 60 Common st

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 and fast sailing ship BERWICK, capt Harding, will receive despatch.—For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to L H GALE,
a1 93 Common st

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The A 1 ship LYONS, Captain Ryan, has most of her cargo engaged, and will have despatch for the above port. For freight of 300 bales cotton or passage, having good accommodations apply to master on board, or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co,
a4 73 Camp st

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The new A 1 ship SHARON, Captain Purington, having most of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch. For freight of 250 bales cotton or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to master on board, or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co,
a4 73 Camp st

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The superior A 1 ship ALEXANDRIA, Captain Turner, will meet with despatch having most of her cargo engaged. For freight of 300 bales cotton or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to master on board, or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co,
a4 73 Camp st

FOR ANTWERP—The A 1 and fast sailing barque AUTOLSON, capt Crowell, will receive immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to L H GALE,
a4 93 Common st

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER—The A 1 American barque PONS, Graham, master, apply to the captain on board
a3

FOR BALTIMORE—First vessel—The fast sailing schooner EXTRA, captain Robinson, can take 150 barrels molasses on deck from city or below.—For freight or passage, apply on board or to
a4 JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 43 Camp st

FOR NEW YORK—An A 1 bark wants the bulk of 400 bales of cotton, or 50 hhds tobacco to fill. For freight or passage, apply to
a4 JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 43 Camp st

FOR BOSTON—The fine staunch brig JOHN CROSBY, can take the bulk of 600 bbls of tobacco or 400 bales of cotton. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 43 Camp st

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 very fast sailing and superior British barque NEREID, captain Grant, will receive immediate despatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board. For freight of 750 bales cotton or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to L H GALE,
a3 93 Common st

FOR NEW YORK—Union Line.

The fast sailing packet ship, AUBURN, Capt N P Durley, is now loading for the above port. For freight or passage having fine accommodations, apply on board opposite the Vegetable market, or to
J W STANTON & Co,
cor Magazine and Lafayette sts

P. S. The Auburn will take steerage passengers, and offers great inducement to those going that way.
a1

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Reads Line—The A 1 ship CHESTER, Vandyke master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will have despatch for the above port. For balance of freight or passage apply on board, opposite the Mint, or to
a1 JAS. D DENEGRE, 14 Customhouse st

FOR MATAMORAS—The schooner CREOLE, Captain A Troxe, will have immediate despatch.—For freight or passage apply to
m31 A C PDEVIELLE & CUCULLU, 26 Old Levee

FOR TRIESTE—The A 1 and fast sailing ship HALVATIA, Captain Howes, having all her cargo engaged, and going on board, will have prompt despatch. For passage only, apply to
m31 LEVI H GALE, 93 Common st

FOR MATAMOROS—The schooner WILLIAM BRYAN, Capt Moss, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to
CAPDEVIELLE & CUCULLU, 26 New Levee

FOR LAGUNA AND CAMPEACHY—The fast sailing schr WM. PENN, capt (Blood, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to J LAROSE,
m4 21 Old Levee street

FOR ROTTERDAM—The A 1 and fast sailing barque TOULON, Capt Rich, will receive despatch. For a deck load of 80 bales, or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
m17 L H GALE, 93 Common st.

FOR TAMPICO.

The fine fast sailing schooner DORIC, Captain H Raulsford, will leave in a few days for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to
m16 F. TIO, 50 St. Ann st.

FOR FREIGHT FOR BREMEN—The A 1 Bremen ship SCHILLER, Johnson, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged. For balance of freight apply to SCHMIDT & Co,
m28 50 Bienville street

FOR VERA CRUZ—The brig ARCHITECT Captain Gray, will have immediate despatch. For passage only, apply to
m17 A CAPDEVIELLE & CUCULLU, 24 Old Levee

FOR HAMBURG—The A 1 barque GALILEO Captain Lombard, has most of her cargo engaged and will have early despatch for the above port.—For freight of 100 hhds Tobacco, or passage, having good accommodation apply to master, on board, or to
m25 S & J P WHITNEY & Co

REGULAR HAVANA PACKET.

The fast running brig T. STREET, J B Mattison, master, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch.

For balance of freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations, and separate state rooms, apply to the Captain, on board, at foot of St Peter street; or to
P REYNAUD, 16 Bienville st

FOR HAVANA—The A No. 1 regular packet brig EMPRESARIO, Capt. Collins, having part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, or to
m29 FRATS & HERNANDEZ, 27 Toulouse st

FOR GLASGOW—The fast sailing and well known bark HEBRON, Captain Hood, will receive despatch, having her cargo engaged and going on board. For passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
m11 LEVI H GALE, 93 Common st

FOR ANTWERP.

The A 1 very fast sailing and well-known ship NASHVILLE, Captain Pemberton, will receive immediate despatch.

For passage, having handsome accommodations, apply on board opposite the Orleans Press, or to
BOUTIN, GALLY & Co, Toulouse st; or,
m30 LEVI H GALE, 93 Common st

FOR PHILADELPHIA—The fast sailing schooner E. H. FIELDS, Captain Vangilder, can take a deck load from city or coast. For terms apply to
m29 JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 43 Camp st

☞ The Subscribers having formed a copartnership for the transaction of Auction and Commission business generally, under the title of "TRICOU & DUREL," inform their friends and the public that they have opened their store at 30 Chartres street, between St Louis and Toulouse sts, and that they are ready to receive goods and packages for sale.

Their days of sale will be Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
P E TRICOU,
m24 J A DUREL.

SPERM CANDLES—50 boxes, for sale by
a4 C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

SHOES—6 cases of shoes, assorted, for sale low by
a4 FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st

CABOOSES—2 ships cabooses, in store and for sale by
a4 FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st

BACON HAMS—A superior article, for sale by
a4 SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st

HAVANA COFFEE—100 bags in store and for sale by
a4 GEO E CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st.

STARCH—Procter's brand, in store, for sale by
a4 HARTWELL & KIDDER, 44 Poydras st

BEEF—25 bbls M O and prime beef, in store, for sale by
a4 HARTWELL & KIDDER, 44 Poydras st

ALE—75 bbls Dayton draft ale, in store, for sale by
a4 HARTWELL & KIDDER, 44 Poydras st

PECANS—5 brls in store, for sale by
a4 J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

CANDLES—50 bxs best sperm candles, in store, for sale by J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

BALE ROPE—80 coils, on hand and for sale by
a4 C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

BROOMS—130 doz corn brooms, very superior, in store, for sale by
a4 J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

RICE—A few tierces in store, for sale cheap to close a consignment, by WOOD & SIMMONS,
a4 80 Magazine st

GOSHEN BUTTER—30 firkins landing ex ship Saratoga, and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS,
a4 80 Magazine st

SOAP—1500 bxs No 1 and extra soap, brands of E A & W Winchester and W Gould, for sale by
a4 TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

RUSSIA SHEETINGS—5 bales brown Russia sheetings, for sale by
a4 TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st

SEGAR LEAF TOBACCO—10 hhds very light Missouri segar leaf tobacco, in store, for sale by
a4 J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

TOBACCO—20 kegs six twist Kentucky tobacco, in store, for sale by
a4 HARTWELL & KIDDER, 44 Poydras st.

PORTER—20 casks extra English porter, in pints and quarts, received per ship John Holland, for sale by
a4 TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st

NAILS—1,000 kegs Boston Swedes iron nails, assorted sizes, in store and for sale by
a4 TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st

GOSHEN BUTTER—50 kegs superior Goshen butter, in store, for sale by
a4 TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st

OIL—70 brls refined whale oil, and 15 do winter sperm oil, landing and in store, for sale by
a4 GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

SHERRY & CLARET WINE—100 cases fine sherry and claret wine, in store and for sale by
a3 A L ADDISON, & Co, 60 Tchoupitoulas st

CHEESE—100 boxes Goshen cheese landing this day from ship Panthea and for sale by
a3 GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

BUTTER—30 firkins Goshen butter landing this day from ship Saratoga and for sale by
a3 GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

BEEF—100 brls New York prime beef in store and for sale by GEORGE HARRISON,
a3 67 Tchoupitoulas st

BAGGING & ROPE, constantly on hand, of superior Kentucky manufacture, for sale in lots to suit, by
a3 A L ADDISON, & Co, 60 Tchoupitoulas st

COPPER, TIN PLATES AND BLOCK TIN—An assortment, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co,
a3 60 Tchoupitoulas st

FOR SALE by the subscriber, to close an invoice—a few trunks of beautiful real Madras handkerchiefs; five trunks Ventapollam's handkerchiefs; fifty dozen black taffetas cravats. G M LUCAS,
a3 30 Bienville street.

BRANDY AND GIN—50 barrels 4th proof, A. M. brandy, and 50 do double anchor gin landing from ships Saratoga and Garrick and for sale by
a3 GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

BRONTE WINE—1 pipe and 12 quarter casks Wood house's celebrated bronte wine, of the first quality, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co,
a3 60 Tchoupitoulas st

SLATES—30,000 Lady and 10,000 Viscountess slates, well suited to this market, for sale on ship board, by
a3 A L ADDISON & Co, 60 Tchoupitoulas st

SALES THIS DAY.

BY MULLEN & O'HARA.
14 Canal street, Paulding's Row.
Package sale of Dry Goods.

WILL be sold this day, Tuesday, 4th inst, at half past 10 o'clock,

120 packages new and seasonable foreign and domestic dry goods, consisting of prints, muslins, white and brown linens, linen drills and sheetings, white and brown domestics, English cottonades, summer cravats, French parasols, ribbons, artificial flowers, hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

Catalogues are now ready.
a4 1t

BY WM. H. ROBERTSON & Co., 37 Magazine street
J W FARNESS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold this day at half past 10 o'clock, 150 packages of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, consisting in part of prints, bleached and brown goods, linens, jaconets, muslins, lawns, &c.

ALSO,

130 rolls plain and colored India matting, various widths and qualities.
a4

Dry Goods, Shoes and Clothing.

BY F. M. PETITPAIN.

WILL be sold this day, at 10 o'clock, A M, at his Auction Store, No 136 Chartres street:

40 cases dry goods consisting of a variety of fancy prints spring patterns, Irish linens, table cloths, nappkins, colored cambrics, womens' hose, half hose, Madras handkerchiefs, mosquito netting, gloves, &c. &c.

20 bales brown domestics, and 10 cases bleached shirting.

ALSO,

60 cases boots, brogans and shoes, fresh and of superior quality, and comprising a complete assortment.

AND,

A variety of summer clothing, consisting of 200 summer coats and paletots, calico shirts, suspenders, &c. &c.
a4

BY ABAT & COQUET.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 4th April, 1843, at 10 o'clock A. M. at their auction store No 54 Toulouse st—

A general assortment of dry goods, consisting of prints, white and unbleached cotton 4-4, colored skirts, suspenders &c.

Also—an assortment of kip brogans, and shoes of different qualities. The days of sale will be Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.
a3

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON.
Office 45 Magazine street

Household Furniture, Carpets, &c. &c.

WILL be sold at auction, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the dwelling in Circus street, between Gravier and Perdido streets:

The entire household furniture, comprising bedsteads, armoirs, bureaus, sideboards, sofas, mahogany and other chairs, astral lamps, pier glasses, centre, dining and other tables, carpets, matting, mattresses, glassware, crockery, rugs, kitchen furniture, &c.

Terms, cash.
a3

BY MULLEN & O'HARA,
14 Canal street, Pauldings' Row
Package of Dry Goods.

WILL be sold on Tuesday next, 4th proximo, at 10 o'clock:

150 packages new and seasonable foreign and domestic dry goods, consisting of prints, muslin, white and brown linens, drillings, bleached and brown goods, ribbons, artificial flowers, French parasols, hosiery, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be ready and the goods can be examined on Monday afternoon.
m31 3t

BY A FERNANDEZ & Co

WILL be sold on Tuesday next, 4th instant, at 4 o'clock P M, in St Peter street, No 7a, between Royal and Bourbon, the contents of a cabaret, consisting of wines, cordials, gin, butter, &c &c.

Conditions cash.
a1

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY JOS. A. BEARD & RICHARDSON.

Positive and Unreserved Sale of Field Negroes, &c., from one plantation.

WILL be sold at auction on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a valuable lot of young negroes, acclimated, viz:

Name	Age	Remarks
The negress Suky,	32 years,	and her child, washer ironer and likely.
Dicey,	18 "	good house girl,
Nealey,	15 "	field hand,
Negro Riley,	15 "	
Negress Kitty,	25 "	and her 3 children,
Sarah,	8 "	
Negro Dick	7 "	
Negress Amanda	4 "	
Negro Bob aged	14	field boy, likely
Squire,	13	do
Negress Dinah,	11	nurse girl
Mary,	35	do and excellent house girl.
Negro Jack,	16	Brothers and sold together.
Jerry,	9	" er
Griffe Ned,	19	Years likely field hand

Also—Several other valuable slaves, full descriptions at sale.

The above slaves are fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law, excepting Ned who has run away.

Terms—Cash.

Acts of sale before J B Marks, Esq., not. pub., at the expense of the purchaser.
a3

Catalogue sale of Foreign and American Dry Goods.

BY VINCENT & DE BARIET, Auctioneers.
No 118 Chartres street.

WILL be sold on Thursday next 6th inst, at 10 o'clock, rich printed lawns, Irish linens, diapers, thread laces, French jaconets, Swiss muslins, Drap D'Ete, a variety of shawls and scarfs, extremely rich, cambrics, prints, bleached and brown cotton checks, handkerchiefs, gum elastic suspenders, linen drills, cottonades, linen sheeting, hosiery, bed-tick, diaper, bombazettes, &c. &c.
a4

Package Sale of Boots, Brogans, Shoes and Dry Goods.

BY R S SYKES.

A DEVALL, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 5th inst, at 10 o'clock, at his sales room, 52 Magazine street

168 cases boots, brogans, ladies' and children's shoes, consisting of calf, kip, seal, morocco and kid, prime fresh stock.

74 cases and bales dry goods and clothing.

do do hats, various qualities.

Catalogues will be ready early on the morning of the sale
a3

POSITIVE SALE.

Of Third Municipality Real Estate.

BY J. A. BEARD & RICHARDSON.
Office, 45 Magazine street.

WILL be sold at auction, on Saturday, 8th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange,

Four certain lots of ground, being Nos 4, 5, 6 and 7, in square No. 24, faubourg Washington, bounded by Morales, Marigny, Urquhart and France streets, near the paper mill, measuring each 33 feet 11 inch front on Morales street, by 107 feet deep, between parallel lines, as per plan drawn by Mr. Pilié, and deposited in the office of Louis Ferrand, not. public.

Terms, cash.

Act of sale before Edward Duplessis, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.
a1 4t

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

Syndic's Sale

BY M. BARNETT, Jr.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 24th day of April, 1843, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, Magazine street, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the District Court, for the First District, bearing date March 13th, 1843, and under the direction of the syndic of the creditors of Agerton & Wibray, the following described property, situated lying and being in the town of Harlem, Parish of Jefferson, in this state, and designated on a plan by Louis Bringier, Surveyor General, on the 19th of January, 1837, deposited in the office of E. Barnett, notary public, and plan to be exhibited on the day of sale, as squares Nos 12, 8, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 76, 77, 78, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153, and lots Nos. 1, 10, 16, 24 and 25, in square No 104.

Terms—One-fifth cash, the balance at a credit of 1, 2, 3 & 4 years for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the Syndic, secured by mortgage upon the property, and if not paid at maturity to bear an interest from that time until paid, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Acts of sale before E. Barnett, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.
m17 4t in 30d

U. S. Marshal Sales.

IN BANKRUPTCY—In the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana. No. [illegible] R P Gaillard assignee of the estates of widow B Bossie and J P Bossie, bankrupts.

By virtue of an order of Court, issued from the honorable the District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, I will expose at public sale, on the plantation of Lutger Perret, in the Parish of St. John the Baptist, right bank of the Mississippi River, about 36 miles from New Orleans, on Monday, 10th April, 1843, at 12 o'clock, M.,

9 Horses, 4 pair of Oxen, Farming Utensils, &c., surrendered by said bankrupts to their creditors.

Terms—Cash. A SIDNEY ROBERTSON,
New Orleans, March 28, 1843. U S Marshal.

SPRING FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE ladies will find at present, at very reduced prices, a very complete assortment of new and fashionable fancy articles of every kind, just arrived from Paris.

Plain and fancy straw hats.
Italian, rice straw and crape caps.
White and black lace camails.
Fashionable umbrellas, ribbons, &c.
Ready made clothing, marriage and baptismal dresses.
Infants' clothing and various fancy articles.

And more than 150 dozen linen cambric capotes, all colors, for ladies and children, from 1 to 3 dollars, for sale by DELOUVRE, 141 Royal st,
a3 1m between St. Louis and Toulouse

LADIES SPRING GOODS.

Received by ship Columbia, for sale at moderate prices.

The undersigned has the honor of informing the ladies that he will open his new goods this day, and that he will offer for sale a splendid assortment of Balzerines, known as Panamas, a new style, jaconets, muslins, cashmere, rich calicoes, a large assortment of straw bonnets a new style, for ladies, misses and children; Scotch thread cravats, black embroidered camails, white do with lace, black and white pelerines, cardinal fashion; embroidered collars, fancy ribbons and flowers for bonnets, Brussels lace, black and fancy lace for camails, bleached tulle 6-4 for do; Scotch lawn carpets, white and English thread gloves, filet mitts and gloves, lace scarfs, filet shawls, &c. &c.
P ROUSSE,
a3 6t 63 Chartres street, corner Bienville street.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Cantin, Daran & Co., having expired by limitation, on the 30th September, 1842, is dissolved; and from this date, April 1st, 1843, the social signature will be used by either of the undersigned general partners for the purposes of liquidation only.

Any persons having claims against the above firm, are requested to bring them forward for immediate payment, and all those indebted to the same are desired to settle without delay.

L. CANTIN,
AT DARAN,
AUGTE. TACHON,
LEON QUEYROUZE.

New Orleans, 1st April, 1843.

THE undersigned, by an act before L. T. Caire, Notary Public, have entered into a partnership, for the purpose of transacting a General Auction and Commission Business, under the firm of J. A. Beard & Richardson. Office, 45 Magazine street.
JOSEPH A. BEARD,
RICHARD RICHARDSON,
New Orleans, March 30th, 1843—a1 Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed and Commissioned Auctioneer for the Parish and City of New Orleans, has associated with him Charles O'Hara, for the purpose of transacting a General Auctioneer and Commission Business, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

B MULLEN, late
M & B MULLEN & Co.
Store 14 Canal street, Paulding Row.

Out door and all other sales promptly attended to.
m31—tf

WILLIAM BERGER, Auctioneer,

DULY COMMISSIONED AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, respectfully solicits from his friends and the community in general, a share of public patronage. Any business entrusted to him will meet with fidelity, accuracy and despatch; he will attend in all parts of the city, for the sale at cargoes, merchandise, produce, furniture, property, slaves, &c. either for public or private sales.

His office, corner of St. Charles and Common streets, opposite the Verandah and St. Charles Hotel.
New Orleans, March 30, 1843.

TO THE MILITARY OF LOUISIANA.

WM. H. HORSTMANN, of Philadelphia, who has been for the last twenty years, actively engaged in the manufacturing and importing of Military Goods, takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he will be in the city of New-Orleans in the course of two or three weeks, with a complete assortment of patterns of every article in his line.
m16 6t

NOTICE—The firm of JOHN R SHAW & Co, is dissolved by mutual consent. The Commission and Forwarding Business will be continued under the same management as formerly, by m30 JOHN R SHAW.

THE undersigned has been appointed Commissioner of the State of Kentucky, for receiving acknowledgements of deeds, letters of attorney, taking testimony, &c. in this State. His office is at No 21, St Charles street.
m21 1m WM CHRISTY.

REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF ICE.

AT the several principal Ice houses, say on the Lake Railroad, and in Chartres, Poydras, Commerce (No 9) and Robin streets; also in Main street and at St Mary's Market, the price of ice will, in accordance with the state of the times be reduced, so that the purchaser will get 50 to 41 per cent more ice for his money this year than last, as follows:

To the larger purchasers, one cent per pound.

Next class, in quantity, one and a quarter cents per pound.

For the smaller quantities, four pounds for the picayune.
m11 1m J W WASHBURN.

INFORMATION WANTED OF LEOPOLD FINNER, who left Munster, Westphalia, in March, 1837. If this should meet his eye, he is requested to write to his father, H. Finner, New York. The last heard of him was, that he left New Orleans in November or December, 1837. If any of his acquaintances can give information about him, they will confer a favor on his family by addressing a few lines to H. Finner, New York.

☞ The Civilian & Gazette of Galveston, Texas, will please copy, and charge our office.
m24 14t

INDIGO—10 caroons Caraccas, for sale by
a3 SCHMIDT & Co, 50 Bienville st

L'ABEILLE

JOURNAL OFFICIEL D[illegible]

[illegible]

PAR BULLITT, MAGNE [illegible]
No. 81, Rue Chartres [illegible]

NOUVELLE-ORLEANS:
MARDI MATIN, 4 AV[RIL]

POUR PRESIDENT DES E[TATS-UNIS]
HENRY CL[AY]

ELECTIONS MUNICIPALES.

Les Whigs de la ville se sont [illegible] façon la plus brillante, aussi ils ont [illegible] belle majorité le Conseil-général [illegible] chacune des trois municipalités.

Le Conseil-Général compte dix [illegible] cofocos,

Le Conseil de la 1ère Municipalité [illegible]
Celui de la 2de., [illegible]
Celui de la 3ème, [illegible]

Les plus ardens de nos amis [illegible] flatter à l'avance d'un pareil succès [illegible] heureux présage pour l'avenir [illegible] l'ombre qui nous entoure [illegible] à ranimer l'espérance parmi les W[higs] [illegible] que nous donnons plus bas [illegible] quents que tous les comment[aires] [illegible]

ELECTIONS MUNICIPALES.

CONSEIL GENERAL.

Première Municipalité [illegible]
Seconde do. [illegible]
Troisième do. [illegible]

CONSEIL DE LA PREMIERE M[UNICIPALITE]

1er. District.—A. D. Crossman [illegible]
2me. do. L. E. Forstall, A. [illegible]
3me. do. H. D. Peyre, S. [illegible]
4me. do. F. Correjolles, A. [illegible]
5me. do. Z. Latour, C. Ra[mos]

CONSEIL DE LA SECONDE M[UNICIPALITE]

1er. District.—Wm. Flower, J. [illegible] Caldwell
2me. do. S. J. Peters, A. [illegible] D. Dana
3me. do. L. U. Gaiennié [illegible] Whitney, J. R[oss]
4me. do. J. S. McF[arlane]

CONSEIL DE LA TROISIEME [MUNICIPALITE]

1er. District.—F. Varion, F. Ba[rthelemy]
2me. do. V. Leblanc, J. C[olbertson]
3me. do. A. Delassus, G. [De Feriet]
4me. do. L. P. Bureau

BILL DES DISTRICTS.—Nous [illegible] noncer aux citoyens de la Loui[siane] [illegible] eu la sagesse de revenir sur [illegible] prise récemment, à propos du [illegible] le secrétaire de ce corps s'est p[résenté] [illegible] la Chambre des Représentans et a [illegible] que le Sénat lui avait donné [illegible] der à la Chambre la nomination [illegible] mité de conférence, qui sera chargé [illegible] le bill du District. Le susdit S[ecrétaire] [illegible] la Chambre que le Sénat n'avait [illegible] nommé un comité parce que les [illegible] à la question se trouvaient devant [illegible] que ce comité serait formé [illegible] aurait pris l'initiative. On [illegible] Sénat de la résolution qu'il vient [illegible] prouve que, s'il a cédé aux [illegible] parti, ce n'a été fort heureuse[ment] [illegible] momentané; il a du reste [illegible] fs; on dont il a adopté la proposi[tion] [illegible] comité de conférence [illegible] prononcés contre cette propo[sition] [illegible] bre, elle a accueilli avec le plus [illegible] l'ouverture faite par le Sénat [illegible] un comité a réuni l'unanimité [illegible]

Le comité de conférence se [illegible] Sparrow, Bossier et Carter [illegible] Benjamin, Brewer, Clark, Phelps [illegible] noms des whigs sont imprimés en [illegible] que les deux partis politiques [illegible] dans le comité. Il est des [illegible] qu'un bill qui conviendra à [illegible] Chambres sera rapporté sous [illegible]

LA MALLE a manqué hier au [illegible] le façon peut le lui pardonner [illegible] généreuse les deux jours précédents [illegible] que mise au pair. C'est [illegible]

EXPLOR. — Il est arrivé [illegible] delphie, St.-Marks et Camp[eche] [illegible]

Nos lecteurs trouveront [illegible] partie anglaise la liste de [illegible] pour ce port.

Nous avons annoncé le [illegible] un état de situation extrait du [illegible] lation de la troisième Municipalité [illegible] Bons municipaux (ancienne [illegible] Nouvelle émission, résolut[ion] [illegible] l'émission du 19 septembre [illegible]

D'après une balance ex[illegible] mois dernier, cette circulation [illegible] (Séance du Conseil du 29 [illegible])

CONCERT DE M. BOHRER. — M. Bohrer se fera entendre [illegible] mière fois, et nous sommes convaincus [illegible] remplira la salle St. Louis. Qui ne s'[illegible] d'aller s'assurer par soi-même [illegible] que cet artiste a obtenus et [illegible] ment accompagné aux Etats-Unis [illegible] ce concert, que nos lecteurs trouveront [illegible] colonne, nous paraît d'ailleurs [illegible] juste mesure et ce qui doit [illegible] dilettanti. M. MAX BOHRER jouera [illegible] façon, un adagio de Rhomberg et [illegible] pour violoncelle et piano. Dans [illegible] partner son compagnon de voyage [illegible] lui même nous fera entendre [illegible] des motifs de la Dona del L[ago] [illegible] variations brillantes de Herz. [illegible] desquels nous avons une [illegible] grand cas du talent de M. R[akemann] [illegible] pléter cette soirée, une cantatrice [illegible] blée, malgré sa retraite du théâtre [illegible] chantera une cavatine du Romeo et J[uliette] [illegible] un grand morceau de Robert le D[iable] [illegible] saura gré à Mme BAMBERGER [illegible] lant qu'elle a offert aux deux excel[lents] [illegible] lesquels nous allons faire connaître [illegible] vont manquer d'éveiller parmi nous [illegible] sympathies.

Le premier pianiste de sa majesté [illegible] terre, actuellement en congé, a do[nné] [illegible] concert qui a eu un grand succès [illegible] nous surprenne : un peu de charla[tanisme] [illegible] jamais au talent.

DR. LARDNER.—La dernière le[çon] [illegible] Lardner au Théâtre St. Charles [illegible] Cette lecture, par la variété [illegible] brassera, ne saurait manquer [illegible] tout particulier.

Le Crescent City a reparu [illegible] sincèrement une longue et [illegible]

UNE AUTRE COMETE. — [illegible] glaise de notre feuille a cause [illegible] qui lui a affirmé avoir observé [illegible] Laguyra ici, une comète bien [illegible] plus belle que celle que l'on a [illegible] parmi nous. Le noyau en était [illegible] et se trouvait à peu près à 45 [illegible] l'extrémité de la queue de cette [illegible] elle-même une queue fort bien [illegible] tait un développement de prè[s] [illegible] se levait à environ une heure [illegible] mète avait causé une profonde [illegible] ple de Laguyra, qui s'est fort [illegible] tines de Miller.

Nous ne serions pas étonnés [illegible] été visible dernièrement parmi [illegible] assuré que vers trois ou quatre [illegible] astre d'un éclat extraordinaire [illegible] direction du Sud. Nous n'avons [illegible] par nous-mêmes.

MUNICIPALITE No. 1.— Nous [illegible] nière séance du conseil de M[unicipalité] [illegible] tions suivantes qui peuvent avoir [illegible] certain nombre de nos lecteurs.

Lecture ayant faite d'une lettre [illegible] proposant d'échanger des billets [illegible] possède pour un billet à un an [illegible]

Sur motion de M. Latour, [illegible] gée, un amendement de M. Correj[olles] [illegible] additionnelle de M. Montegut, [illegible]

Résolu, Que la demande [illegible] accordée, et que le Maire soit [illegible] avec le comité de finances, à [illegible] taud un billet payable à un an [illegible] au taux de huit pour cent [illegible] somme de $2,500 de bons munic[ipaux] [illegible] porteur.

Il est de plus résolu, Que le Ma[ire] [illegible] accorder des réglemens sur le [illegible] nant le même intérêt ci-dessus [illegible] de bons municipaux qui désirera [illegible] billet à un an.

LE GREAT WESTERN.— Ce navire [illegible] était parti de New York le jour [illegible] les côtes de l'Atlantique le violent [illegible] de neige, dont nos confrères du N[ord] [illegible] ont parlé. On n'était donc pas [illegible] tes sur la sureté de ce navire; [illegible]