LATEST DATES.

[illegible] London ...... Feb. 9
[illegible] Liverpool ...... Feb. 10
[illegible] Paris ...... Feb. 9
[illegible] Havre ...... Feb. 9
[illegible] Mexico ...... Feb. 3
[illegible] Tampico ...... March 1
[illegible] Vera Cruz ...... Feb. 16
[illegible] Boston ...... March 15
[illegible] Galveston ...... March 16

Commercial.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY NIGHT, March 27, 1843.

A heavy business was transacted in Cotton to-day, amounting to nearly [illegible] bales, at full prices. This activity is attributable to the decline in freights, which leaves purchasers a margin for executing their orders.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

[illegible]

Exchange is very steady at our quotations, viz:—on Sterling, 8½ a 9 per cent. premium, a lot of bankers' bills having been disposed of at the latter rate. New York, 60 days, 1¾ a 2¾ per cent. discount. France, 5 45 a 5 47½.

Freights have declined to 11-16 to Liverpool, and but little doing.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

FROM ENGLAND. FROM BOSTON.
Columbia ...... March 4 ...... April 1

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Hampton—1778 bales cotton.
Liverpool—Per ship Thames—2226 bales cotton.
Havre—Per ship Chas Carroll—894 bales cotton, 2453 [illegible]
[illegible]
Liverpool—Per barque Glasgow—3069 bales cotton.
[illegible]
St. Louis—[illegible]
New York—Per brig Yeoman—[illegible]
Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Per brig Annawan—[illegible]
New York—Per brig D. R. Martin—230 hhds sugar, [illegible]
New York—Per brig Russia—300 hhds sugar, [illegible]
Havre—Per ship Orient—[illegible]
Mobile—[illegible]
New York—Per schr [illegible]—300 bbls pork, [illegible]
[illegible] J. W. Taylor—[illegible]
New York—Per schr Augusta—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Norumbega—1736 sks salt, [illegible]
[illegible]
New York—Per ship Vicksburg—$100,000 in specie, [illegible]
Liverpool—Per barque Chieftain—180 tons salt, to master.
Liverpool—[illegible]
New York—Per brig Amer[illegible]
Boston—Per brig Allerton—[illegible]
Liverpool—Per ship Ocean—720 bags salt, to master.
Havana—Per brig T. Street—[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

TOW-BOATS.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS.

[illegible]

CARD.

Steamer LOUISIANA, for ST. LOUIS. [illegible] J. R. SHAW & Co. Agents.

The ship CANTON, Packard, master, from Boston, [illegible] HARROD, DARLING & Co.

Barque PRINCETON, Capt. Haughton, from New York, will commence discharging this morning, near the Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. S & J P WHITNEY & Co.

Ship OHIO, Capt. [illegible], from Philadelphia, will commence discharging [illegible] S & J P WHITNEY & Co.

NOTICE—Ship SUSAN DREW, Capt. Wheeler, for Liverpool, [illegible] T & S TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp st.

NOTICE—The bark NANCY W STEVENS, Capt. Stevens, from New York, will commence discharging to-morrow morning, [illegible] T & S TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp st.

The ship WOODSIDE, Capt. Welch, from Liverpool, is discharging opposite the [illegible]—Consignees will please take out their permits before five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores. L H GALE, 93 Common st.

The ship COLUMBIANA, Captain Barber, from Havre, is discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to take out their permits before five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores. L H GALE, 93 Common st.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
STATE PRINTERS.
At No. 31 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance $12
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY $8

"Truth is omnipotent and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1843.

The mail failed yesterday beyond Columbus.—It is to be hoped that the Postmaster General will persevere in his determination to change the route of the northern mail, so as to avoid the delays and disappointments which occur so frequently between Charleston and Wilmington. The contractors between those places must have a very inferior set of boats, or the navigation is too perilous for a service that demands punctuality above all things. Nine-tenths of the failures occur beyond Charleston, and the vast accumulation of mail matter at that place, when a boat does arrive, causes a majority of the failures this side of that city. These disappointments have been borne by our citizens with a most exemplary patience. Matters, however, are getting worse every year, and we have no reason to anticipate an improvement for the future. It is intolerable that every city this side of Charleston should have at most three irregular and meagre mails per week, for no other purpose conceivable than to delay the post a day at Charleston, and compel passengers to tarry for so long a time in that metropolis.

A writer in the *Bulletin* has already begun the periodical croaking and predictions, respecting the rising of the waters, crevasses and inundation of the city.—Scarcely a spring passes by without a *quantum suffcit* of signs and tokens to form the basis of direful forebodings. The public fears have been so repeatedly appealed to, that it is to be apprehended, that when the hour of danger comes, it will find this city in the same fix as the boy in the fable, who gave such repeated false alarms of "wolf" that no one believed him when the wolf actually made his appearance.

The indications at present are that there will be an unusual flood of waters this season. We are now at the end of March, and as yet we have had scarcely a spring day in this latitude. This betokens a backward spring elsewhere, and positive information assures us that there have fallen unwonted quantities of snow every where towards the sources of the Mississippi and tributaries. When the spring opens, its warmth will spread simultaneously over vast regions, hitherto penetrated slowly and gradually by its genial temperature, and cause the accumulation to melt every where at once. This of course will produce a very heavy flood. We not only think the signs of the times, ought to engage the immediate consideration of city authorities, but is of a character to invoke the attention of the State, and the care and precaution of the planters upon the coast. The levies ought to be put in good repair every spring, but this year greater pains should be bestowed upon them.

The Republican, in remarking upon the settlement of the contested election, says, that "They (the contestants) never surely could have dreamed of being successful, where the final decision rested with a majority politically opposed to them."

If this remark has reference to the Legislature, the *Republican* has omitted the very important fact, that by the exclusion of the ten whig votes of the city delegation, the question was decided by the political friends of the contestants. The Whig majority in the House is only six, and as a consequence, the exclusion of the ten Whigs from New Orleans, from a vote upon the issue, left the matter with a Locofoco majority.

But, perhaps, the paragraph relates to the constituency of the city. If so, we cordially concur with the *Republican*, that the contestants could never have dreamed of being successful.

THE DISTRICTING BILL.—The equitable Congressional Apportionment Bill, passed by the House of Representatives, was, during its passage through the Senate, so altered and amended as to give the locofocos two certain districts, the whigs one, and one doubtful. By taking Plaquemines to the First District, it was made irrecoverably locofoco, the Second whig, the Third loco and the Fourth doubtful. This adjustment of the districts is neither just as respects the political sentiments of the State, nor equitable in regard to numerical population. The House bill made one whig, one locofoco, and two doubtful districts. In respect to political strength, the apportionment was more liberal than might have been expected or could be reasonably claimed.

The House returned the bill to the Senate yesterday, after disagreeing to the amendments made in that body, by the decision of a vote of 28 to 15. The Senate insisted upon their amendments, and a committee of conference will have to be raised, to which the matter will be referred.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Both Houses of the Legislature yesterday, agreed to adjourn *sine die*, on Thursday, the 6th April. The calendar is laden with unfinished business which our legislators are now engaged in despatching with unusual promptitude.—The season of long speeches has gone by, and action will, during the remainder of the session, supply the place of wordy harangues.

INCENDIARISM.—On Monday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the rear of the building, No. 23 St. John street, was discovered to be on fire—evidently the work of an incendiary. Fortunately the flames were discovered in time to prevent material damage to the premises.—The awful fate of Tricotti, does not seem to produce an extensive improvement in the minds of bad men.

ERRATUM.—In reporting Mr. Selby's objections to the bill to increase the Revenue of the State, by a misprint that gentleman was made to estimate the emoluments of the auditor of auction sales at $1 25 per day, and those proposed to be given him at $2 50. The sentence should read "One hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125) and two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) per day.

MR. WALLACK, the celebrated pianist, leaves this city to-day, for Charleston, on his way to Europe. He will give a concert in the metropolis of South Carolina, and we commend him to the care of the press and the patronage of the public.

The organ of the St. Patrick's Church, from the manufactory of Mr. Erben, New York, arrived last evening in the ship Vicksburg. It is said to be the largest one in the United States. The Vicksburg had also on board $100,000 in specie.

A *Calumny Refuted*.—Although spots sometimes obscure the sun, still we cannot cease to admire the commanding talents of Daniel Webster, and sincerely hope that before long, the clouds which now obscure his brightness may pass away, and he again shine forth in his former brightness. The following letter was written to the editor of the New Hampshire Sentinel, and refutes an oft repeated calumny, which no one who knows Daniel Webster ever believed:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1843.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 22d inst. The slander, that I ever made any such declarations, '*take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor,*' is a base calumny and falsehood. I never said it, nor anything like it, nor anything to give the least color to such a calumny. On the contrary, such a sentiment would be at variance with one of the great and leading objects of my whole public life; which object has been to improve the condition of the industrious classes, to increase their information, and promote their independence. This purpose has ever been cherished by me not only from benevolence and kind feeling towards the great mass of my fellow citizens, but also from the fullest conviction, that, as a great political principle, in a country where suffrage is so nearly universal, we must always look, for the support of good Governments and civil and religious liberty, to the intelligence, manly character, virtue and independence of those who constitute so prevailing and irresistible a majority in all popular elections.

I am, Dear Sir, with much regard,
Your friend and ob't, serv't.
DANIEL WEBSTER.

JOHN PRENTISS, Esq., Keene, N. H.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE,

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

Saturday, March 25, 1843.

Mr. SPARROW stated, with a view that it should be recorded on the Journal, that he had necessarily been absent for the last few days, attending upon the Committee of Investigation, appointed by both Houses, to enquire into and report upon the charges preferred against the management of the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge. Had he been present when the vote was taken upon the Whittage Bill, he should have voted in favor of that measure.

The same Senator, in behalf of the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the Messrs. Voorhies; also of John Routh; and upon his motion, the former bill was taken under consideration.

He explained the grounds which entitled these gentlemen to the relief of the State.

The subject was further argued by Messrs. Davidson, Downs and Walker, adversely, on the plea that it would be setting a bad precedent, one which the State might, hereafter, have cause to regret.

Mr. SPARROW responded, and gave some further explanations.

Mr. MORSE moved to lay the bill on the table, in order that the members might get some further information, relative to it. Under his present impressions, he should feel constrained to vote against it.

Mr. SPARROW preferred that it should be disposed of now. The people of Concordia were unanimously in favor of a compensation to the injured party; and he really thought that the case was one to command legislative acquiescence.

Mr. BOSSIER opposed its passage, and called for the ayes and nays upon the question. The result was 6 ayes—7 nays.

Mr. DAVIDSON suggested, that if the question was divided, the claim of one of the applicants might be recognized.

Whereupon, Mr. WALKER, to permit the question to be tested, moved for a reconsideration. For himself, he did not recognize sufficient difference in the cases to induce him to vote for either, on his present impressions.

The reconsideration of the bill being ordered, Mr. SPARROW spoke again in favor of its adoption. The cases he considered to be perfectly analogous.

Messrs. Downs, Walker, Davidson and Bossier, repeated their objections.

And the ayes and nays being called for, the result was 7 ayes and 7 nays; the President having voted in the negative—it was lost.

On motion of Mr. MORSE, the Senate reconsidered the act relative to the City Court of Lafayette, and amended the same, by striking out that section which changed the manner of appointing the marshal for that court.—Mr. M. stated, that the actual incumbent, had only within a few days past, been appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. He did not admire the mode of legislating a man out of office.

Mr. ARMANT gave notice, that he would introduce a bill, to define the limits of the Parish of St. James and St. John the Baptist.

On motion of Mr. WALKER, the Senate took up the

DISTRICTING BILL.

Mr. HOA suggested, in order to prevent confusion, to take up the House's Bill, and to propose amendments to it. Adopted.

The composition of the first District, being under consideration,

Mr. LACOSTE moved to amend the same, by adding thereto the Parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, that part of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the river, and to strike out the whole of the First Municipality as contemplated in the Bill, and insert, in lieu thereof, so much of the First Municipality as is comprehended between its lower limit and Conti street.

Mr. HOA opposed this amendment.

And the ayes and nays were called for, with the following result, Ayes 9,—Nays 6.

Mr. DOWNS thereupon moved that the Parishes of St. Martin and St. Mary be added to the second District. This amendment was suggested by the former one which was made, and was necessary to equalize the ratio.—Lost, 9 ayes, 6 nays.

Mr. CARTER moved that the portion which was left out of the first District, by the annexation of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, and that part of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the river be added to the second District. Adopted.

Mr. DOWNS said, that the decisive majority which prevailed in reference to an essential part of the Bill, a result which he confessed, greatly surprised him; induced him to make a proposition, which he really trusted in a spirit of justice and of concession, would be acceded to. It was not proposed on account of party lines, but because the feelings and wishes of the people of the District were warmly enlisted in favor of their remaining as heretofore, united in their governmental representation, and in the unity of their interests. They viewed with abhorrence the design of separating them in the very middle of their territory, and annexing it to a part of the country with which they had no immediate connexion. Since they were, however, reduced to an unfortunate position, by the carving out of the other Districts, they were willing, under the exigency, to take what they could get, on an earnest appeal, and a decided remonstrance against the manifest injustice with which they were threatened. He proposed then, that the Western District should remain as it heretofore had been constituted, leaving the boundaries of Florida precisely as they were. That would leave an excedent of population of 30,000, to the Western District, which it would have to absorb, and probably, from the great increase of population, before the end of the decimal period for another census, it would contain one half of the population of the whole State. But even this arrangement, partial as it was to the other Districts, was infinitely better, comparatively, than the division of the District in its centre, and its annexation to territory, with which it was not identified. He should offer this amendment to the bill.

Mr. WALKER said, that although it was understood tacitly, that this Bill should be disposed of, without discussion, he could not remain silent, and not protest against the unjust composition of the Fourth district.—He thought it an attempt to gerrymander that district in a manner to suit certain views, and consummate an act of flagrant impropriety. Let any one candidly disposed, who is in the least doubt that this charge is unmerited, look at the map of the State, and all doubt certainly would vanish. It will be seen, that this District is not ship-shape, if he might so express it. It begins on a line touching the Arkansas and runs down until it forms a point on Berwick's Bay, cutting off adjacent territory right and left, and leaving scarcely 50 or 60 miles, certainly not more than 70 across in any one place. It appeared to him to be a scramble, every one for himself; in which that section of country was to fill a sacrifice, and to be disjointed, merely to gratify the personal and political views of certain parties who were actuated by selfish considerations. He concurred in opinion with the senator from Ouachita in assuming the redundant population rather than that the territory should be cut up, and unnaturally disconnected. All that they asked for, was not to be interfered with: carve out and manage the balance of the State as you please, but leave us alone work out to our own redemption.—He desired that this proposition should be fairly tested, and that, at least, although the majority were against them, they should have the privilege of expressing their views.

He moved to lay the second and third Sections on the table, in order to take up the 4th, for the purpose of presenting the proposition of the Senator from Ouachita.

Mr. DOWNS called for the ayes and nays.

The CHAIR decided, it would require two-thirds to dispense with the rules.

Mr. DOWNS urged, that the bill was one entire thing, and that if it so pleased the Senate, they could take up the last section first. The division into sections was merely for convenience sake. If the motion was really incompatible with the rule, it ought to be dispensed with. It was denying to the minority the privilege of placing their views upon record, and that by a mere technicality.

The question was taken, and leave was refused—ayes, 7—nays, 6.

Mr. DOWNS said, that the course of the majority would compel him to take an appeal from the decision of the chair, in order that his proposition might be recorded upon the journals.

Mr. CARTER stated, that he had no objection whatever to permit the senator (Mr. Downs) to have a direct vote upon his proposition.

Mr. DAVIDSON suggested, that this could be done by moving that the fourth section of the bill become the second.

Mr. DOWNS was not particular as to the means, so that the object be attained.

On motion, leave was unanimously accorded to the Senator from Ouachita, to offer the proposition; which being before the Senate,

Mr. SPARROW said, that he could not vote in favor of it, inasmuch as it gave an access of 30,000 votes to that district, which he considered was not contemplated by the act of Congress.

Mr. DAVIDSON said, that he could not see how, under that law, there could be so great a disparity of population, between the districts. It had been some time since he had consulted the law, but his impressions were that it required an equality of ratio, or something near it.

Mr. DOWNS replied, that the act of Congress did not prescribe that there should not be a variation, it only provided that the districts should be composed of contiguous territory.

The proposition was rejected—the ayes and nays being called for—6 ayes—9 nays.

Mr. SPARROW renewed the motion for the adoption of the section.

Mr. DOWNS said, that he had some other propositions to make, which might, perhaps, meet the views of the majority. He should offer them one after the other, without discussion, as measures of accommodation on the part of the majority towards the minority. He proposed to strike out West Feliciana and Pointe Coupée from the 2d District.

Mr. DAVIDSON said, that so long as the gentleman from Ouachita confined himself to a proposition applying to his own district, he had no objection to allow him the privilege of submitting it for a direct vote. He would now raise the point of order.

Mr. SPARROW said, he would withdraw his motion for the adoption of the section, in order that the member from Ouachita might have a vote upon the proposition. The same disposition, however, he would remark, had not been extended towards him under similar circumstances. He wished it to be understood that it was for the last time.

Mr. DOWNS said, he would rather not avail himself of the privilege than to be restricted in the exercise of it to a single proposition. He had two or three of them to make, and he would find some other means of bringing them before the Senate.

Mr. SPARROW said, that his only motive for making the restriction was, that the Senator from New Orleans was seriously indisposed, and had attended to participate in the disposition of the bill, at the expense of his personal ease. It was to relieve that gentleman from the inconvenience of a protracted sitting.

Mr. WALKER said, he could not see any reasonable objection to the proposition to strike out the parishes from the third district, whose chief production was sugar. It would be preserving the integrality of the cotton growing section, and that of the sugar growing section, and not unnaturally dividing those interests, and connecting them adversely together.

Mr. MORSE said, he had one or two remarks to make, as regarded himself and his position towards this bill, which he deemed to be essential. He had spoken very freely of its composition of districts, and certainly was most anxious that its complexion should have been much more conformable to his political wishes, both in reference to general and State politics. It had been delayed for six weeks or two months; he did not accuse any one of this delay, but its postponement to so late a period of the session, convinced him that it would be impossible to carry out the views which he had heretofore entertained; and that the question now was, this bill or none. He considered it to be of the very first importance that the State should be districted, in order that she might be represented in the national councils. He certainly would have preferred a bill more equitable than that of the House. But there were higher objects involved than the temporary inconveniences or injury which might result from a partial and unfair political composition of the several districts. The question of the Convention was at issue, and the defeat of this bill would most certainly occasion the defeat of that vital measure, as the election for representatives to Congress, at which the sense of the people was to be taken, was prescribed to be had at the same time. Unfortunately, he repeated, this bill had been delayed, from causes beyond our control. The sickness of two of the members of the Senate, and the necessity of a full expression of the views of this body, had conduced to that result.—As it was, he had no other choice than to take the bill, convinced that material alterations to it would be tantamount to its defeat. He lamented the exigency that presented itself, but he could not hesitate, under the circumstances, in the course which he ought to pursue. The session was at its close, and disagreement now could only result in doing nothing—which, he felt convinced, would be a sore disappointment to our common constituents, for which they would hold us strictly accountable.

Mr. WALKER said he was sorry the Senator from Attakapas was disposed to acquiesce in the present bill, with all its monstrous injustice. He did not for one moment question that gentleman's motives, but he thought the reasons given by him were insufficient, and that the danger of passing no bill was not as great as was anticipated by him. The session would, in all probability, extend eight or ten days longer, and if the two houses disagreed, the subject might be referred to a committee of conference, who might agree on some proposition more conformable to justice. At any rate, by that course, no harm could result, and the question of expediency against justice could be entertained at that time with more propriety, he thought, than at present.

Mr. DOWNS said that although he had proposed saying little or nothing upon the disposition to be made of this bill, yet the result had taken so prejudicial a caste, and was so unjust and so detrimental to the interests of the Democratic party, that he could not refrain from offering a few remarks, which were dictated to him by emotions inspired by the co-operation of some of his Democratic associates to carry out this measure, without the slightest regard to the feelings and wishes of their friends in the minority. That the Whig party should be anxiously disposed so to district the State as to secure their ascendancy, was to him a matter of no surprise; but he could not imagine why, or wherefore they were seconded in that effort by any portion of the Democratic party. He could not admit the force of the argument of the Senator from Attakapas, that as the session was drawing to a close, if this bill was defeated, none would pass. He did not arraign that gentleman's motives, or those of his political associates who were united with him on this occasion. He did not see any cause to apprehend the failure of a districting bill, unless it was to be by the absolute obstinacy of our opponents, who desired to draw us into what was manifestly wrong, for the promotion of their own political schemes and machinations. But even let that result arrive, he would infinitely prefer it, and so would the country at large, than that such a bill should be fastened upon us, by any possibility, for the next ten years. He expressed himself mortified and disappointed that the Democratic party could not present an unbroken front, and at least, by union and concert of action repulse the designing intentions of their antagonists. The vote of this day would form an epoch which would be memorable in after times. He believed those Senators had not reflected upon the important and lamentable consequences which would flow from the doings of this day. He wished the prediction be made to be well remembered: That from to-day would date the temporary prostration of the Democratic party, and a series of defeats which would materially impede its progress, and its eventual triumph throughout the State.

Mr. D. spoke of the recent triumph of the Democratic party, and of the hopes to which those triumphs had given rise. He was sorry that these hopes had been cruelly disappointed. With an Executive of our principles, and a nominal majority only against us, which, there was good reason to expect would be dislodged, if justice were done, we had accomplished nothing, and were on the very verge of dismemberment. Certainly, those by whom such a result had been brought about, had assumed a fearful responsibility, one for which they would be called to a strict account by an outraged people.

As a party man, he had certainly been as little actuated by personal feelings by likes and dislikes as any one, and had stuck with fidelity to the cause, always acting upon party questions as a party man. He disliked any allusions to himself, but he considered them on this occasion to be necessary. He should still be actuated by similar feelings. In place, however, of following the scriptural injunction, of doing unto others as you would be done by, he would act upon the principle of doing unto others as he had been done by. He declared that he had no personal interest whatever in the matter.—He was actuated alone by the interest he felt for the State and for the Democratic party.

He signalized the present as forming an important period in the history of Democracy in Louisiana. It would be seen, that upon every question of political bearing, that party had been defeated, and that they were weaker from a want of concert together, than from the strength of their opponents. The western district had been left to be carved out, in any way that might be deemed most conducive to the interest of the Whig party; and they had completely deceived some of us, by holding out prospects, which would never be accomplished. It would be doubtful, whether any of the districts, under the arrangements made, would elect a Democrat to Congress. If they did, it would be from the energy of the people solely, and not from the regard that ought to have prevailed towards our political influence, and which should have influenced the Democratic delegation in the Legislature.

The people, said Mr. Downs will never ratify this bill of injustice. The parishes that have so unnaturally been dissevered from those localities, with which they have heretofore been identified; will repudiate and repulse this attempt to make political capital out of them; and he should not, at all be surprised, to find the parishes of Avoyelles and Catahoula returning a Whig majority of 200 votes, in place of the Democratic majority heretofore given; and that Carroll and Madison would undergo a similar change.

He intimated his intention to go among the people, and explain to them this monstrous legislation; and that at each succeeding year, so long as he should hold a seat in this floor, he would move for the repeal of the unjust and partial provisions of this bill.

Mr. SPARROW said, that as a whig he certainly had no wish to interfere in family broils and difficulties, but he could not restrain the gratification he felt, knowing the great experience of the Senator from Ouachita, at some of the declarations of that gentleman.—He was pleased to hear, that the political complexion of Avoyelles and Catahoula would in all probability be changed, and that Madison and Carroll would undergo a similar regeneration.—He placed great confidence in this statement, knowing that that Senator had the means of arriving at most correct conclusions on the subject.—He should still be better pleased to witness the accomplishment of that gentleman's remark, as well as his prediction, dating the fall of democracy in Louisiana from to-day.—He liked to live in a whig country, surrounded by whigs.

On motion of Mr. LACOSTE, the first section was reconsidered and the limit of that part of the first Municipality comprehended in the First District was placed from St. Louis street.

After various propositions offered by Messrs. DOWNS, WALKER and BOSSIER, which were either voted down, or not put by a call of the previous question, the several sections being adopted up to the fourth section.

Mr. DOWNS moved to recommit the bill to a Select Committee to examine and report upon it, as well as upon the substitute offered by the original committee of the Senate.

After some debate, and a decision from the CHAIR that it would require the unanimous consent of the Senate to entertain this proposition, on motion, leave was granted to introduce it, and the question being before the Senate to adopt it, it was rejected by the following vote—4 ayes—11 nays.

Mr. BOSSIER moved to amend the time for holding the election in the First District from July to August.

Mr. Armant called for the previous question, and it was ordered to be put. Ayes 12—nays 3.

The sixth section of the bill was adopted. Mr. SPARROW moved to dispense with the rules, and to read the bill for the third time.

Mr. DOWNS objected and called for the ayes and nays—12 ayes—3 nays.

Mr. BOSSIER moved for the adjournment until Monday at 10 o'clock. Lost.

On the final passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were called for—ayes 12—nays 3.

Mr. BOSSIER moved to amend the bill by inserting the following words "and to make the several districts whig."

The amendment was lost; and the bill was reported to the House of Representatives.

On motion, the Senate went into executive session and the doors being opened, on motion, they adjourned.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 27, 1843.

The House met agreeably to adjournment. The roll being called, thirty-three members answered to their names.

Order of the Day.

The ORDER OF THE DAY was the resolution relative to adjournment.

Mr. Covillon moved to fix it for Monday next.

Mr. Phelps amended it by saying Thursday week.

On this motion some discussion arose, Messrs. Hunt and Brashear contending that it was impossible to get through the important business before the Legislature within a shorter period, and Mr. Selby arguing that the shortest time proposed would afford ample time to pass all measures necessary to be passed. Mr. Brashear said that the occasion to adopt these bills now would only entail a vast amount of time and labor at the succeeding session of the Legislature. He was willing to meet at 5 o'clock every evening, and attend to all the really important matters before the House.

Mr. Ogden was willing to vote for Monday next. He could transact all the business necessary by that time, by meeting at 5 o'clock every afternoon.

Mr. Claiborne was in favor of Thursday next.

The amendment prevailed—yeas 26, nays 19, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Voorhies reported from the Enrolling Committee a number of bills and resolutions.

Mr. Ogden asked to be excused from serving on the committee relative to the abolition of capital punishment. He was excused, and Mr. Nicholls was appointed in his stead.

Mr. Musson called for the bill to create Tobacco Inspectors. The House refused to dispense with the rules.

Mr. Ratliff, on the petition of Louis Painboeuf, praying an exemption from the payment of State taxes, reported by bill. Read once.

On motion of Mr. Brewer, the House took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill, providing for the removal of the property of certain minors residing out of the State, and concurred therein.

Mr. Wadsworth, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported An act for the relief of Jacques Babin, of Lafourche Interior. The bill enables Mr. Babin to keep a grocery without payment of State taxes.

Mr. Wadsworth explained, that Mr. Babin had lost his arm, had a large family; could support them only by his petty grocery, every particle of the profits of which went in payment of taxes.

Mr. Allen said, the application had been made on the part of the citizens of Lafourche Interior, who knew him to be a worthy and respectable man.

Mr. Brousard said, that if a man could keep a grocery he could certainly pay the tax—it was only $15, and the exemption of Mr. Babin was a bad precedent.

The bill was adopted, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Winchester, from the Committee of Conference on the Revenue Bill, reported the bill as concurred in by the two Houses of the Legislature. The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate of the concurrence of the House, and to take up such other messages as might be on the table.

Mr. Winchester, on leave, offered a bill to pay the Sheriff of St. Bernard, the fees due to him for proceedings in the suit of the State against the Mexican Gulf Railway Company.

Mr. Selby moved its reference to a Committee.

Mr. Winchester said, all the information necessary was before the House. It consisted of the fee bill of the Sheriff, properly tested and certified.

The bill was read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Ratliff, the House took up the bill amending articles 680, 681 and 682 of the Code of Practice, relative to sales of property under a writ of *fieri facias*.

Mr. Ratliff moved to reject the Report of the Committee of the Judiciary, which was unfavorable to the bill.

Mr. Brewer modified the motion and called for the adoption of the report.

The report being read,

Mr. Ratliff said the bill was one of vital importance to the planting interest. He had well considered it, and had conversed with his most intelligent friends for months before presenting it. He was satisfied it was not in violation of the Constitution, and was the only measure that could save the State from ruin. On the Constitutional question, he would refer to one fact. In 1825, the Code of Practice was adopted, and the Legislature had actually changed the law on the subject of sales under a writ of *fiera facias*. If the Legislature had done it once, they could do it again. If it had been unconstitutional, the question would have been raised at the time. As to its expediency, he argued that it was most necessary. Under the existing law creditors could be swindled, and were swindled. Sales were made by arrangements, by which one creditor was satisfied to the exclusion of others. The proposed change would make the property bring its appraised value, and pay all the creditors, or else it would be sold under a reasonable credit. The people were now in a most embarrassed condition, and the planter was scarcely able to meet his daily expenses. Why should they be sacrificed because they could not pay their obligations at once.

The bill was equally just to creditors and debtors.—There were now judgments enough out in Louisiana to ruin almost every planter in the State, and this bill would afford a remedy. We should remember that these debts were incurred at a period when the whole country was laboring under a speculative mania, and were contracted when the prospect of speedy repayment appeared perfectly reasonable. He trusted the House would adopt the bill. Relief laws, under some circumstances, were dangerous; but now property would bring nothing, and relief laws would absolutely benefit both creditor and debtor. If property must bring its appraised value, or be sold on a liberal credit, it is certain that claims will either be immediately or ultimately liquidated.

Mr. Ratliff continued by a warm appeal to the members to sustain the bill. The best men in the State would be sacrificed by the iron hand of the creditor, unless we came to their relief. Give the country time to breathe. Grant the people a respite. Let the honest man have time to work, but do not accelerate his ruin. There was certainly no justice in the creditor's taking from the honest debtor his property, and putting it under the hammer, to be sold for nothing—to be sacrificed—doing the creditor little good, and absolutely ruining the debtor. He protested that the bill was approved by his constituents; by money lenders and heavy creditors. Debtors there were who had already paid over more than their property even was worth, and yet, for a remnant unpaid, they were threatened with seizure and the sacrifice of everything. He illustrated this by an example of one of his constituents, who was precisely in this predicament. He thought that every man who voted for this bill would have done an act of which he would have reason to be proud throughout his future life. He was willing that the bill should be modified, so that the principle were preserved of preventing the actual sacrifice of property.

Mr. Brashear cited the decision of Judge Taney, of the United States Supreme Court, on a law of Illinois, altering the code relative to creditor and debtor, similar to the one before the House, as a proof of the unconstitutionality of the proposed measure.

Mr. Brashear moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Mr. Brashear called for the yeas and nays, which stood, yeas 22, nays 17.

The House took up the amendments of the Senate to the resolution of adjournment, fixing the day for Saturday, the 1st April.

Mr. Brewer moved to concur.

The yeas and nays being called for, stood, yeas 15; nays 26. So the House refused to concur.

On motion of Mr. Winchester, the House took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill relative to the Property Banks, and adopted them, with an amendment by Mr. Claiborne, proposing that the stockholders should pay but ten per cent. in specie on their interest and reduction of stock.

Mr. Musson proposed twenty per cent., but Mr. Claiborne's motion prevailed.

The Secretary of the Senate informed the House that the Senate had receded from its amendment to the resolution of adjournment, and had concurred in the resolution as it passed the House.

On motion of Mr. Hunt, the House took up the amendments to the District Bill, made by the Senate. The Senate had amended the First District so that it was composed of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, McDonoughtown, and part of the First and Third Municipalities. The House refused to concur.

The next amendment was to strike out Plaquemines, St. Bernard and McDonoughtown, and insert that portion of the Municipality No. One extending from St. Louis to Canal street. The House refused to concur: yeas 28; nays 15.

Mr. Philips moved that the Clerk should inform the Senate that the House disagreed, and demanded a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Cutherton called for a Division of the question.

The House adopted the first part of the resolution, and rejected the second.

The House took a recess of a few minutes.

On reassembling, Mr. Brewer moved to take up the bill to reduce the rate of Conventional Interest.

Mr. Ogden said there were many questions of vast importance to be acted on in the brief interval yet remaining to the House, and the bill proposed a change to which he could not accede without deliberate investigation.

Mr. Selby agreed with the gentleman from Orleans. Let us pass really important business, and then we may take up the subject.

The House refused to take up the bill. Yeas 20; nays 21.

Mr. Winchester presented a resolution, at the request of the late Treasurer, appointing a Joint Committee to examine his accounts from the 1st January to the 24th instant. Adopted.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Winchester, O'Brian, and Clark on the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, the House took up the bill to reduce the expenses of assessment throughout the State. The bill provides that hereafter but one assessor shall be appointed for each parish, with the exception of New Orleans, and provides fixed compensation for such assessors.

Mr. Brashear moved to strike out the word "appointed" and insert "elected as hereinafter provided." Carried.

Mr. Benjamin moved an amendment, giving the parish of Orleans three Assessors, at $800 per annum.

Mr. Ogden supported the amendment.

Mr. Brewer was willing to have three assessors, but could not allow them more than $600.

Mr. Ogden said that $800 was as little as we could give to ensure the services of able and competent men.

Mr. Selby said the property in town was here together, and no trouble or traveling was required. It really seemed to him that if $120 was sufficient in Carroll and Caldwell, $600 was ample enough in New Orleans.—If the city salary must be raised, it were but just and right to raise the salary in the country too. He believed perfectly competent men would be found for $600. It would make them work, instead of employing deputies.

Mr. Rodgers said that by the law of 1840, the duties were rendered more arduous. They had to keep an open office, be there constantly, make a map of every square and lot, and obtain all the changes of property recorded at the Register of Conveyances.

Mr. Benjamin said if the work could be done for $100, he would go for it willingly. But the city contributed one third the revenue of the State, and the duties of the assessor in the city were very different from those in the country. The changes of property in the city were constantly going on, and were a source of great labor to the assessor. Besides, the office required persons of great tact and experience, who have a thorough acquaintance with the value of city property, and their number [illegible]

Mr. Wadsworth said that in order to ascertain the transfer of city property alone, the city, state and parish had paid something like $1200 to the Recorder of Alienations.

Mr. Ratliff added a few words in favor of fixing the compensation at $600. The city assessors had not to travel, and yet were paid a great deal more than those in the country, who had sometimes to go 100 miles.

Mr. Brashear called attention to the onerous duties of the city assessors, and showed how troublesome and laborious their office was.

The House adjourned till 5 o'clock, P. M., without taking the question.

BY AUTHORITY.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,
By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate

AUCTIONEERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
[illegible], in the place of R B Sykes.
[illegible], in place of J M Bach.
[illegible], in place of Joseph Lecarpentier.
[illegible], in place of Jacob Levy.
[illegible] J Vasquez.
Isaac Johnson, Judge of the 3d Judicial District.
Robert Carter Nicholas, Secretary of State.
[illegible], District Attorney for the First District.
[illegible], Auctioneer for the Parish of West Feliciana.
William Bogart, Member of the Board of [illegible].
Jean Agaisse, Notary Public for the Parish and City of New Orleans.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
Bernard Bayly, Parish of East Baton Rouge.
Pat. H Olave, Parish of St. Landry.
Nick L. Provost, Parish of St. Mary.

PARISH SURVEYORS.
J. W. Daniels, Parish of Tensas.
Menasseh W. Hanna, Parish of East Feliciana.
A. H. Reading, Parish of Sabine.
James Mathe[illegible], Parish of Tensas.
Isaac Hunsacker, Notary Public, Parish of Rapides.
Edward D. Newett, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Tensas.
New Orleans, March 27, 1843.

No. 65.
AN ACT

Granting to Samuel Bush the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry across the Mississippi river at or near the [illegible] in the parishes of Pointe Coupee and West Feliciana.

[illegible]

Sec. 4th. Be it further enacted, &c. That the said Samuel Bush or his assigns shall be bound to keep at all times during day light good and sufficient ferry boats, skiffs, &c. and to cross any person, and their property with as little delay as possible, who may wish to cross, and that he or his assigns shall be liable to damages if any should be sustained by neglect or mismanagement in the crossing of per ous or property at said ferry, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, having cognizance of the case.

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

Approved March 23d, 1843.
(Signed) A. MOUTON,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

No. 66.
AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the city of Lafayette, approved April first eighteen hundred and thirty three, and the several Acts amendatory thereto.

Section 1st. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened;* That on the first Monday of May next, and annually thereafter, the voters of the city of Lafayette shall choose by ballot six persons to compose the Council of said city. That the persons thus chosen shall possess the same qualifications as are provided for in the second section of an Act entitled "An Act to continue in force the incorporation of the city of Lafayette, approved February thirteenth eighteen hundred and forty. And the members of said Council shall serve for one year from the date of their election.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That at said election the voters of said city shall also choose by ballot one person to be styled, the Mayor of the city of Lafayette, who shall serve as such for two years from the date of his election. That the said Mayor shall possess the same qualifications as the members of said City Council.

Sec. 3d. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the said Mayor and Council thus chosen shall be styled "The Mayor and Council of the city of Lafayette," which title shall supersede that of "The President and Board of Council of the city of Lafayette," the present official designation of said corporation. And under the style and title of The Mayor and Council of the city of Lafayette the said corporation shall be capable in law to sue and be sued, and shall exercise, possess and enjoy all the privileges, immunities and rights now possessed and enjoyed by the President and Board of Council of the city of Lafayette, under and by virtue of the original act incorporating said city, and of the several acts amendatory thereto, and under the style and title of The Mayor and Council of the city of Lafayette, the said corporation shall also do and fulfill the several duties and obligations incumbent upon the President and Board of Council of the city of Lafayette.

Sec. 4th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the Mayor of said city shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath well and faithfully to perform the same to the best of his ability. The said Mayor shall preside at the deliberations of the City Council, but shall have a casting vote only except at the election of officers, or when the Council votes by ballot. He shall be commissioned by the Governor as a Justice of the Peace, shall exercise jurisdiction as such in criminal cases only, and he shall perform such services as are now and have been heretofore performed by the President of the Board of Council of the city of Lafayette. The said Mayor shall receive such compensation for his services as the said City Council may determine.

Sec. 5th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That whenever the owner of any landed or immoveable property, in front of or upon which paving of whatever description, banquettes or other works, shall be done within the limits of the city of Lafayette, by order of the Mayor and Council of said city, shall fail to repay to the said city the proportion to which said property may have become liable for said work, the Mayor and Council of said city shall have a special privilege on said property for the amount of said liability, with six per cent. interest thereon, which privilege shall entitle the said Mayor and City Council to be paid in preference to any other mortgage or judgment. That said special privilege shall also exist on said property in favor of the said city, for securing the payment of taxes assessed on said property and due to said city, with interest as aforesaid: Provided, however, that the aforesaid privilege for work done and taxes assessed shall only take effect when an account of the same, certified by the Treasurer and Comptroller of said city, shall have been duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Mortgages for the Parish of Jefferson, whose duty it is hereby made to record the same.

Sec. 6th. *Be it further enacted &c.* That all acts or parts of acts contrary to the provisions hereof, are repealed.

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

Approved March 23d, 1843.
(Signed) A. MOUTON.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
m29

Shipper per GEORGE STEVENS, Captain Cushing, from Liverpool, are requested to make their export manifest at Customhouse early this morning. S & J P WHITNEY & Co.

NOTICE—The consignees of goods consigned to order, marked S & Co., per ship CHESTER, from Philadelphia, will make known their residence to J D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st.

NOTICE—The Letter Bag of the ship ORIENT, for Havre, closes this day, at 3 P. M. L H GALE, 93 Common st.

Shippers per brig FORNAX, for Marseilles, will please make their export manifest to-day. L H GALE, 93 Common st.

We are authorised to announce that Messrs. Fr. CORREJOLLES and ARMAND PILIE will be supported as candidates for the office of Aldermen of the 4th Ward, 1st Municipality. m28

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ST. CHARLES THEATRE

Managers—LUDLOW & SMITH.

DR. LARDNER'S LECTURE.
(Second Course.)—Third night,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 28th, 1843,
The subject will be
LAVOISIER—in 2 parts.
Foundation and Principles of Modern Chemistry—and an exhibition of the
DRUMMOND LIGHT.

Between the parts of the Lectures, a series of Tableaux Vivants, illustrating Shakspeare's
SEVEN AGES OF MAN.

Previous to which, the Farce of
A NABOB FOR AN HOUR.

Terms of the last eight evenings.
Two ladies and a gentleman $14 00
A lady and gentleman 10 00
Single admission 6 00

NEW ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

MRS. MARY STUART,
Respectfully announces to her Friends and the Public, that her BENEFIT and last appearance will take place on Wednesday, (tomorrow) Evening, when will be presented, the Play of
MARY STUART.
Mary Stuart ...... Mrs Stuart
To conclude with the Comedy of the
SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
Widow Cheerly ...... Mrs. Stuart

ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE BALL ROOM
DR. LARDNER'S LECTURE.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that Dr. Lardner will give in this room a series of three Scientific Entertainments, on the Evenings of Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday next. The subjects will comprise—the Moon—the Drummond Light—Lavoisier the founder of Chemistry. Napoleon in Egypt, and Historical Sketches—and the Devine attributes manifested in the visible creation. The Lectures will be illustrated by large illuminated drawings and plans (telescopic views, and striking and brilliant experiments.

For particulars see hand bills.
Subscription Tickets for a Gentleman and 2 Ladies, $8 00
Do. do. Gentleman and Lady, 4 00
Single Subscription Ticket, 2 50
Children do do 1 00
Nightly Admission, 1 00
To commence every Evening at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be obtained at the St. Louis and St. Charles Exchanges.
Courier—please copy. m27

THE INFANT MAN.

THIS curious freak of Nature will be exhibited to the citizens of New Orleans for a few days at No. 26 St. Charles street, immediately opposite the St. Charles Exchange.

This is one of the most remarkable children of the age. Although not quite four years old he has all the marks peculiar to manhood. He is four feet high, weighs more than eighty pounds, has a full pair of whiskers, a strong and muscular frame, and his muscular developments are equal to most men. All the lovers of nature should come and see for themselves. Satisfactory testimonials of his age will be produced if needed, reference is likewise made to all the Medical gentlemen of this city who have paid Col. ANDERSON, as he is called, a visit.

Hours of exhibition from 10 to 12 in the morning, and from 3 to 5 in the evening. Admittance 50 cents. Children half price. m25

NOTICE—The one who has found or stolen, on Sunday evening, 26th inst., at the Orleans Theatre, a yellow leather POCKET BOOK, with the name of the proprietor inside, is requested to keep the money, consisting of about $130, in municipality and bank notes, and to send through the Post Office or otherwise, to his address, the papers which are of no use to any one but the owner. A liberal reward will be given. m28 3t

LOST, on the evening of Sunday the 26th inst., the following promissory notes:

1st. A note for $250, drawn by A. Morphy, to the order of Jos. Girodian, dated on the 21st March, 1843 at 60 days.

2d. A draft drawn by Jos. Saul, to the order of F. Hazeur, on H. & T. Cammack & Co., for $142, on the back of which there is a receipt for $51, paid on account.

3d. A sight check for $120, drawn on the 24 February, 1843, by F. Henry. Adolphe Henry, T. Elder & H. De Laroche, owners of the steamboat Teche.

The public is hereby cautioned against trading for these several notes of hand, as the payment has been stopped.

A liberal reward will be paid to whoever will bring them back to or will cause them to be placed in the hands of the subscriber through the Post Office or otherwise.

New Orleans, March 28th, 1843.
J. A. NAUTRÉ, Attorney.
m28—3t No. 19 Orleans st.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Probates of the Parish of New Orleans, Curator of the vacant succession of REBECCA GLOVER [illegible], requests that all persons having claims against said succession will present the same to him as soon as possible, at the office of the Register of Wills, or to the undersigned in person.
m28 3t GEO W CAMPBELL, M D Curator
Tropic please copy in French and English.

$25 REWARD will be given to whoever will conduct to his master, or will lodge in one of the parish jails, the negro named ISAAC, aged from 45 to 60 years, 5 feet high, an American, has [illegible] grey, face thin, front teeth wanting on the upper jaw, and has a somewhat crooked leg. He speaks but very little. He was seen last week in the Second Municipality [illegible]. Captains of steamboats and others are cautioned against harboring said negro on pain of prosecution to the utmost rigor of the law. P. REYNAUD,
m24 16 Bienville street.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana.

Notice is hereby given, that Peter S. Campbell, of New Orleans, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, [illegible]
March 27, 1843—By order of the Court.
JAMES R JENNINGS, Dep. Clerk of the United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana.

Notice is hereby given that John Berry, of New Orleans, [illegible] has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, [illegible]
March 27, 1843—By order of the court.
JAMES R. JENNINGS, Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas A. Spear, of New Orleans, [illegible] has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate; [illegible]
March 27, 1843—By order of the Court.
JAMES R JENNINGS, Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of Louisiana.—E. W. Call individually and as a member of the firms of Call & Sentman, and E. W. Call & Co.

Notice is hereby given, that Ebenezer W. Call, of New Orleans, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, [illegible]
By order of the Court. March 27, 1843.
JAMES R JENNINGS,
Dy. clerk U S District Court.

TO RENT, a commodious DWELLING, for a small, genteel Family, situated in Burgundy street, near Hospital street, and composed of four rooms, cabinet, kitchen and servant's room, with carriage entrance, paved yard, hydrant and cistern, as also a brick shed. The house has been lately thoroughly repaired.—To a good tenant, on lease, the rent will be put down to $16 per month.—Apply to
HUGO C GILDEMEESTER & Co,
m28 7 Bienville st

FOR SALE. 951 tooled flag stones, measuring about 500 yards. ALSO.
169 gutter stones, measuring about 250 yards. Apply to GEORGE ARNOLD HOLT, No. 9 Musson's Buildings, Royal st.

REGALIAS—21,000 regalias, brand, Residad, received per Alabama. No brown tobacco will be found in these segars, which are warranted.
Apply at No. 48 Camp st. m28 3t

PERSONS making their provisions for departure, will find at the undersigned every article they may require. Groceries, cordials of every sort, wines of every brand, alimentary preserves, sardines in oil, green peas, English salmon, Smyrna figs, &c. &c. &c.
The whole at extremely low and reduced prices.
VALLETON BROTHERS,
m28 22 St. Charles, under the Verandah.

[illegible] cargo of brig Clinton, now only expected and be delivered at Grand Gulf, Vicksburg, Natchez or any intermediate port. For Terms apply to
m28 S & J P WHITNEY & Co.

CANARY SEED.
100 [illegible] fresh Canary seed, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, price moderate.
m28 WM DINN, 11 Common st.

LOAF SUGAR, &c.—100 boxes loaf sugar, 100 boxes crushed sugar, 25 do pulverised do, of a favorite manufacture now landing ex ship Ohio, and for sale by
m28 WOOD & SIMMONS, 50 Magazine st.

ENGLISH COTTONADES—201 pieces just received and for sale low for cash, by
NORTH & BROTHERS, 13 Chartres st.

LINEN Musquitoe Netting—6 bales brown and white linen bars, just received, and for sale by
m28 PEET & MORTON, 17 Chartres st.

HAVANA SEGARS—50,000 Havana Segars, of different qualities, for sale by
m28 PRATS & HERNANDEZ, 27 Toulouse st.

AMERICAN and French Salted Meats, for sale by
VALLETON BROTHERS,
m28 22 St. Charles, under the Verandah.

COFFEE—100 bags Havana coffee landing ex steamship Alabama, for sale by
m28 A DURAND & Co, 7 Conti st.

GRASS CLOTH—5 bales India grass cloth, just received and for sale for cash, by
m28 PEET & MORTON, 17 Chartres.

HOLLAND GIN of the celebrated Orange brand, stored in Customhouse, and for sale by
SCHMIDT & Co, 60 Bienville st.

CODFISH—10 drums and 200 boxes new white codfish, landing, and for sale by
m28 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st.

BOSTON REFINED SUGAR—200 barrels and boxes loaves, powdered and crushed, for sale by
m28 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st.

TEAS—300 packages teas, Imperial, Gunpowder, [illegible] for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK,
40 Gravier st.

GOSHEN BUTTER—100 firkins prime, in store and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS,
50 Magazine st.

LARD—[illegible] bbls Lard, for sale by
C DOANE & co, 60 Poydras st.

CANDLES—100 boxes Sperm Candles, for sale by
C DOANE & co, 60 Poydras st.

ROPE—50 coils, on hand and for sale by
C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

CURRANTS—5 casks, on hand, and for sale by
C DOANE & Co. 60 Poydras st.

CORKS—5 bales bottle corks, for sale by
C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

TOBACCO—20 boxes, on hand and for sale by
C DOANE & co, 60 Poydras st.

WINES—20 cases pale and brown Sherry, for sale by
m28 C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

COFFEE—Havana Coffee, in a ore and for sale by
PRATS & HERNANDEZ, 27 Toulouse st.

GREEN HAVANA COFFEE, for sale by
J M LAPEYRE, 17 Conti st.

TOBACCO—40 bales superior Cuba leaf tobacco, for sale by J M LAPEYRE, 17 Conti st.

WINE—Madeira and Port wines, for sale by
m28 J M LAPEYRE, 17 Conti st.

BIRD SEED, for sale by J M LAPEYRE, 17 Conti st.

PAPER SEGARS in bbls and boxes, for sale by
J M LAPEYRE, 17 Conti st.

SALES THIS DAY.

BY F. H. PETITPAIN.

WILL be sold this day, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store No. 136 Chartres street.

An assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Calicoes, Pantaloon Stuff, Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting, Handkerchiefs, Drillings, Bedtick, Musquito Netting, &c.

Also—Second-hand Brogans, Shoes and a variety of Clothing. m28

BY J. A. BEARD—A. CHOPARD, Auctioneer.
TO PRINTERS—A VALUABLE PRESSMAN.

WILL be sold at auction, this day, Tuesday, 28th instant at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade.

The Slave SCOTT, aged about 26, a good Pressman, having been in the office of the Tribune—Mobile, for several years. He is also a superior Hostler, Carriage Driver, House Servant.

Sold under a full guarantee against the vices and maladies prescribed by law. And sold, on account of the Proprietor quitting the business.

Also—several other valuable Negroes; full descriptions and particulars at sale. m28

BY VINCENT & DE FERIET.
No. 150 Chartres street.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

WILL be sold on Tuesday next, 28th inst. at 10 o'clock an extensive variety of seasonable Dry Goods, such as Prints, Diapers, Irish Linens, Lawns, Hosiery, Cottonades &c. &c.

Catalogues and Samples ready on the morning of sale. m27

BY C A FERNANDEZ & Co.
Printing office at auction.

ON Tuesday next, 28th instant, at half past 4 o'clock, p. m. above their auction store, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, will be sold the printing office known as the "BONS SENS."

Terms at sale. m27

BY WM. H. ROBERTSON & Co, 57 Magazine st.
G W FURNESS, Auctioneer.
Package Sale of Dry Goods.
TUESDAY, 28th inst. at 10 o'clock. A M.

WILL be sold, a choice assortment of dry goods consisting in part of rich French prints; printed jaconets and muslins; hosiery; bleached and brown cottons; umbrellas; linen, lawns, drillings, drape d'ete, coronades; and a general assortment of staple and fancy French, British and American dry goods—Also—20 cases palm leaf hats.

Catalogues early the morning of sale. m25

FOR HAVANA.—The fine fast running steam packet ship ALABAMA, H. Windle, commander, will leave for the above port on Saturday the 1st April, at 8 o'clock, A. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply on board or to
m27 MERLE, SEYLLE & Co. 65 Old Levee.

Passengers are requested to procure passports from the Spanish Consul.

Passengers are notified that no male colored servant can be admitted into the island.

FOR MOBILE—Regular packet steamship TOMOCHICHI, Jno A Otwell, master.—This fine substantial steamer [illegible] here for Mobile, via the river, on [illegible] the 28th inst at 4 o'clock, p. m. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the captain on board at the foot of Conti street, or to
m24 W H ROBERTSON & Co, 57 Magazine st.

Steamer LOUISIANA for SAINT LOUIS.

This fine steamer, Captain A. W. Tufts, having most of her cargo engaged and going on board, will positively leave for the above port; taking freight for Vicksburg, Memphis, Randolph, Mills Point and Cairo on Tuesday the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board opposite Lafayette street, or to
m27 JOHN R. SHAW & Co, Agents.

TEAMBOAT MISSOURI, for ST. LOUIS—This elegant passenger Steamer is now expected to arrive and will have despatch. For freight or passage apply to
m23 C. DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

To sail This Evening.

FOR NEW YORK—Commercial Line. The elegant A 1 Packet Brig YEOMAN, Capt. Francis H Western, can take the bulk of 75 bbls under deck. For the freight of which apply to
m28 FOSDICK & BRO. 66 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK—To sail to-morrow evening 29th instant—Louisiana and New York Line—The fast sailing packet ship HUNTSVILLE, Captain J R Mumford, has all her cargo engaged and going on board and will sail as above. For passage only, having splendid furnished accommodations, apply on board opposite the Vegetable Market, or to
m28 HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 80 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK—Louisiana and New York Line—The fast sailing packet ship OCMULGEE, Captain Peit, is now landing and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board opposite the Vegetable Market or to HULLIN & WOODRUFF,
m28 80 Camp st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA. The A 1 Bark [illegible] having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch for the above port. For balance of freight or passage, apply to
m24 FOSDICK & BROTHERS, 66 Camp st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Regular Packet—The A 1 fast sailing barque RENOWN, Captain W. Watson, will have despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Mint, or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co,
m 3 73 Camp st.

FOR BALTIMORE—The A 1 brig [illegible], has one-half of her cargo engaged, and will have despatch for the above port. For balance of freight—apply to FOSDICK & BROTHER,
m28 66 Camp st.

FOR BALTIMORE—Schooner EXTRA, having the most of her cargo engaged, and going on board, will be despatched as above. For balance of freight or passage please apply to the captain on board, or to
JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 32 Camp st.

FOR BOSTON—Landing at Lafayette—The barque CREOLE, Capt. Howes, having most of her cargo engaged, will [illegible] For freight or passage apply to HARROD, DARLING & Co.

FOR HAVANA—The A No 1 regular packet brig EMPRESARIO, Capt. Collins, having part of her cargo engaged, will have [illegible] despatch. For balance of freight, passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, or to
m28 PRATS & HERNANDEZ, 27 Toulouse st.

FOR FREIGHT FOR BREMEN—The A 1 Bremen ship SCHILLER, Johanson, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged. For balance of freight apply to SCHMIDT & Co,
m28 60 Bienville street.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 very fast sailing ship CHEVALIER, Capt. Woodbury, will have immediate despatch. For freight of 500 bales cotton or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
m28 LEVI H GALE, 93 Common st.

To sail Thursday.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The superior and fast sailing ship SUSAN DREW, Captain Alex. Wheeler, master, will sail as above. For passage, having accommodations, apply to the master on board, or to T & S TOBY & BOGERT,
m28 70 Camp street.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Philadelphia and New Orleans Line.
The A 1 fast sailing barque FALMOUTH, Davis master, having nearly all her cargo engaged and going on board, will meet with quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, or to J H ASHBRIDGE, 37 Camp st.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments of produce to the address of Messrs. TENBROEK & BURTON, Philadelphia. J. H. A.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—The fast sailing schooner S. H. FIELDS, Captain Vangilder, having most of her cargo engaged and going on board, will be despatched as above. For balance of freight or passage, please apply to the master on board, or to
m28 JOHN A MERRITT & Co. 32 Camp st.

FOR BALTIMORE. The superior schooner [illegible], Captain Sproule, having most of her cargo engaged and going on board, will be despatched as above.—For balance of freight or passage, please apply to the master on board 1st Municipality, or to J A MERRITT & Co,
32 Camp street.

FOR VERA CRUZ—The brig ADA ELIZA, Captain G. L. Denton, will positively sail on Tuesday, 28th inst. For passage only apply to
m27 A CAPDEVIELLE & CUCULLU, 74 Old Levee.

FOR VERA CRUZ—The brig ARCHITECT, Captain Gray, will have immediate despatch. For passage only, apply to
m27 A CAPDEVIELLE & CUCULLU, 74 Old Levee.

FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 barque GALILEO, Captain Lombert, 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
m28 S & J P WHITNEY & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The fast sailing A 1 ship EBEN PREBLE, Capt. Hussey, having most of her cargo engaged, 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
m28 S & J P WHITNEY & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The superior A 1 ship RUSSELL GLOVER, Capt. Glover, has most of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch for the above port. For freight of 500 bales cotton or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to master on board, or to
m28 S & J P WHITNEY & Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—The fine, fast sailing bark ROBERT MORRIS, Capt. Desabo, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to LEVI H GALE,
m24 93 Common st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Hend's Line—The regular packet ship CHESTER, Van Dyke, master, is now ready to receive cargo and will meet with despatch. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board opposite the Mint, or to
m23 J D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st.

FOR BOSTON—The brig JOHN CROSBY, Capt. Wheeler, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to
m24 WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 52 Magazine st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 superior ship BOMBAY, captain Gay, has most of her cargo engaged, and will have despatch. For freight of 200 bales cotton or passage, having good accommodations, apply to master on board or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co,
m 4 73 Camp st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 ship ST. LAWRENCE, captain Chase, having most of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For freight of 200 bales cotton, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to master on board, or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co,
m23 73 Camp st.

FOR HAVRE—The very fine packet ship ARGO, C. Anthony, Jr. master, will have immediate despatch [illegible] for freight or passage, [illegible] apply to the captain on board, or to
m24 tw L. LOBIT, 91 Customhouse st.

The brig BELIZE, Capt. Downs, from Boston, will commence discharging this day, opposite the Triangle Buildings. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
m27 6t F M WELD & Co.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been duly commissioned a Public Auctioneer of this city, tenders in that capacity, his best services to the community.
New Orleans, March 16, 1843—m18. W. F. HYDE.

NOTICE—The subscriber has the honor to inform the public, that on account of the inclemency of the weather, he has postponed the closing of his store until the 10th April. Until then he will continue to sell at very low prices the remainder of his goods, consisting of black silk velvet, light cloth overcoats, black gros de naples, fancy colored, do, black satin scarfs, poult de soie, Chinese crape shawls 6-4 and 7-4, plain and open worked cotton hose, bobbins, silk hose for gentlemen, and children, gloves, percussion caps, and an assortment of jewelry. The whole being set forth with the prices in the paper.
J L DONNAMETTE, 40 Conti st.

The Subscribers having formed a co-partnership 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 132 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.

TO HIRE—A young mulatto 16 or 18 years of age, an excellent House Servant. Apply to
m27 R. BRUGIER, 6 St. Louis street.

INFORMATION WANTED OF LEOPOLD PINNER, who left Munster, Westphalia, in March, 1837. If this should meet his eye, he is requested to write to his father, H. Pinner, 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. Pinner, New York.

The Civilian & Gazette of Galveston, Texas, will please copy, and charge our office. m24 1m

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, this morning, a note on the Louisiana Bank for $600, in passing through Bienville and Levee streets to the Vegetable Market, and thence passing on the levee to Toulouse, Chartres and Royal streets to the Bank of Louisiana.

The finder of said note will do a generous action by leaving it at the office of the Courier, where the reward of $100 will be paid, and receive also the thanks of the loser.

The note was lost by an indigent father of a family, who depends entirely on him for support, and in case that the amount lost is not recovered, will cause them great distress. m24

SALES AT AUCTION

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ & Co.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m., at their Auction Store, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets—

An assortment of fine Pistols, [illegible] pocket, dueling and [illegible] pistols, &c. &c.

The above pistols are worthy the attention of amateurs.

BY R B SYKES.
Package Sale of Boots, Brogans and Dry Goods.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 29th instant, at 10 o'clock at his Sales Room, 51 Magazine street.

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

Also, 75 cases and bales dry goods and clothing.

50 cases hats, various qualities.

Catalogues will be ready early on the morning of the sale. m27

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 29th inst, at 11 o'clock, a. m.:

A cow pen, situated in Louisa street, between Goal, Children and Levee streets, having 30 milch cows, 3 horses, 3 milch carts, one wheelbarrow and a dray, and all the implements and utensils belonging to said cow pen.

Conditions, cash. m27

BY VINCENT & DE FERIET.
ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 29th March, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Public Square, opposite the St. Louis Church,—

A large assortment of ornamental and fruit trees, of every variety.

Terms—Cash. m27

BY J A BEARD—A CHOPARD, Auctioneer.
(Positive Sale.)
Valuable Family Residences, 2d Municipality.

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday, 1st April at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade

The following valuable property, [illegible] located for respectable families, and sold on a liberal credit, viz:

Four certain lots of ground, being numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 on a plan drawn by L. Surgi, deputy surveyor general, dated December 11th 1840. Said lots are in the square bounded by Common, St. Peter, St. Paul and Gravier streets.

Lot No. 1 measures 25 feet 11 inches [illegible] front on Common street, 137 feet 10 inches and 4 lines on one line, 134 feet 10 inches 5 lines on the line dividing it from lot No. 2.

Lot No 2, same front, by 133 feet 10 inches 5 lines on line dividing from lot 1, and 137 feet 10 inches 4 lines on the line dividing from lot 3.

Lot No 3, same front by 137 feet 10 inches and 4 lines between parallel lines.

Lot No 4, same dimensions. These lots have an alley in common, running from St Paul street, [illegible]

[illegible] lots are four dwellings, built by Jubell & Snow [illegible] the best materials, fire proof, having a [illegible] good brick kitchens, cisterns, hydrants, and [illegible] paved, now rented to good tenants.

ALSO.

Lot No. 5, in the same square, measuring 25 feet 2 inches front on St Paul street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 4 lines deep on one line, and 127 feet 6 inches on the other line, and having 21 feet 7 inches in the rear.

Terms—One tenth cash, the balance at 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 months credit, for approved end-orsed notes, and mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before L. T. Caire, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

All adjudications must be completed within ten days from date of sale, or the property will be resold after four days advertisement in two of the city papers.

Plans can be seen at the office of J A Beard, 45 Magazine street. m28

COFFEE HOUSE AT PRIVATE SALE AND AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Thursday, 30th inst., on the premises, unless disposed of at private sale, the establishment known as the Felicity Coffee House, situated corner of Gravel and Levee streets. m25

SHERIFF'S SALES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Jefferson, Parish Court—No. 919. Francois Perilliat vs. A. Phelps and R. Jones.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Parish Court of the Parish of Jefferson, I shall offer for sale at the New Exchange Hotel, corner of Jackson and Levee streets, City of Lafayette, on Saturday the 29th April next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following property, to wit:

One fourth of two squares of Ground, designated as numbers forty five and fifty five on the [illegible] plan of suburb Soulilay, drawn by Charles F. Zimpel, Deputy Surveyor, number forty five, composed of ten lots, numbered from one to ten inclusive, and bounded by Naiades, Ferrer, Religieuses and Plaquemines streets; number fifty [illegible] composed of ten lots, from one to ten inclusive, bounded by Prytanee, Religieuses, Lyon and Ferrer streets. Purchased by A. Phelps, at public sale made by J. J. [illegible] sheriff of the City Court of the City of Lafayette, [illegible] December, 1839, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, in the suit of Samuel B. Kopman vs. John Catterns and Emmanuel Benson, numbered 308.

Conditions of the sale cash.
MANUEL J. GARCIA, Sheriff.
March 27, 1843—m28 2t sat.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Jefferson, District Court—No. [illegible] vs. [illegible]—By virtue of [illegible] to me directed by the Honorable the First District Court of the State of Louisiana, I shall offer for sale at the New Exchange Hotel, corner of Jackson and Levee streets, City of Lafayette, on Wednesday, the [illegible] of April next, at one o'clock P. M., the following described property, to wit:—A certain square of ground situate in the Faubourg Lafayette, in the Parish of Jefferson, in this State, designated by the number 27 on the original plan of said faubourg, made by Joseph Pilié surveyor and deposited in the office of C. Pollock, Notary, in New Orleans; said square is composed of sixteen lots numbered [illegible], and measures [illegible] feet front on Jackson and [illegible] and two feet front on Philippe street, three hundred feet front on Plaquemines street, and measures [illegible] front on Jackson street and three hundred feet on Prytanee street.

Conditions of sale, cash.
MANUEL J GARCIA, Sheriff.

SALE BY THE REGISTER OF WILLS.
Succession of Nicholas Hoey.

SATURDAY, the 8th April, 1843, at [illegible] o'clock, P. M., in front of the Register of Wills Office, St. Ann street, between Conde and Royal streets, by virtue of an order to me directed by the Honorable [illegible] Judge of the Court of Probates for the parish of New Orleans, [illegible] of Louisiana, dated 24th March 1843, will be sold for cash, the property of the succession of the late Nicholas Hoey, deceased:—

Two horses, two drays, a barouche and harness, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash. W. F. C. DUPLESSIS,
m28 Register of Wills.

LOST—On the 12th of March, at the St. Mary's Market, a small [illegible] containing the following papers:—

A note of Jose Solis, ordered P. Jaureguy for $80 [illegible]

Ditto Gonzales ditto ditto [illegible]

Ditto Gastaguet ditto ditto [illegible]

Ditto Etienne Asturo ditto [illegible]

A due bill of Cacaud, Laporte & Co. [illegible]

The public is cautioned not to receive the above, the payment of which has been stopped. A reasonable reward will be given to whoever will bring the same to the Coffee house of Ramon, opposite St. Mary's meat market.
m27 2t

REMOVAL—The subscriber has removed from [illegible] to 16 Canal street, (Paulding's Row) where he has on hand [illegible] from the brig Chenor, and barques Clio and Richmond, [illegible], a great variety of new style spring prints, light and dark ginghams, cottonades, drills, denims, ticks, bleached and brown shirtings, Lowell Osnaburgs, &c. &c.
m28 6t DANIEL N. POPE, 16 Canal st.

NOTICE.—A. G. Coffman & Felix Connolly having this day associated themselves for the purpose of transacting an Auction and General Commission business, and having taken the store No. 16 Canal street, (Paulding's Row) and in that capacity they offer their services to their friends and the public, with the assurance that all business entrusted to their care, will receive prompt attention, and whose returns will be made [illegible]
A. G. COFFMAN.
m27 1t FELIX CONNOLLY.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

In conformity with section 10th of the Charter of this Company, the stockholders are hereby notified that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Monday, the 3d day of April next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. at the office of the Company, 21 Camp street.

On Saturday, the 1st April, a statement of the affairs of said Corporation will be ready for the inspection of Stockholders.
m28 tmt E L TRACY, Sec'y.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership existing between the subscribers under the firm of T. R. Hyde & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. R. Hyde is specially charged with the settlement of the concern, but either party will sign in liquidation of the firm in liquidation.

March 10, 1843—m18. T. R. HYDE.
W. W. HOSE.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of MAUNSEL WHITE & Co. is this day by mutual consent of the partners dissolved, on the first day of May, 1843, it has since and will hereafter be conducted under the same style by Maunsel White, Cuthbert Bullitt and Theodore Rion.

Signed, MAUNSEL WHITE.
CUTHBERT BULLITT.
THEODORE RION.
ROBERT SHAW.
(per his Attorney, THEODORE RION.)
New Orleans, March 11, 1843—1m.

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 this city [illegible] in the course of two or three weeks, [illegible] assortment of patterns of every article [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE [illegible] with pleasure [illegible] to his friends and the public, that he has been duly appointed Auctioneer for the City and Parish of New Orleans, and solicits a share of public patronage. He is fully prepared to make sales at public auction, of real estate, slaves, and all kinds of moveables, with promptness and despatch.
m23 tf FELIX CONNOLLY, Auctioneer.

THE undersigned has been appointed Commissioner of the State of Kentucky, for receiving acknowledgments 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, Common, [illegible] and Robin streets; also in Main street and at St. Mary's Market, the price of ice will, in accordance with the spirit of the times be reduced, so that the purchaser will get at 25 per cent. more ice for his money than last year, viz. 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 pica[illegible]
m21 1m J W WASHBURN.

ABSCONDED FROM LIZARDI'S PLANTATION—The negro man JACK, about 30 years old, six feet high, prominent nose, and big mouth laughs when spoken to. The above negro belongs to the Louisiana Sugar Refinery, and is probably in that neighborhood. A reward of $20 will be paid for his apprehension. A. GORDON WYLIE & Co,
m14 53 Bienville st.

RANAWAY since Monday 20th February, from the dwelling of Mlle Phrosine, [illegible] in Craps street, near Esplanade street, where she has left her two children.

The negro woman MARIE, belonging to the family of Madame J. Le Sabat [illegible] speaks both English and French, is of middling stature and has very large prominent eyes. Her sight has been so much injured by a cataract, that she is entirely destitute of vision in one eye, and sees very little with the other.

She was seen a few days ago in the Second Municipality. A reward will be given for her apprehension, or for information which may lead to her recovery, by
m23 E HERBAULT, 88 St Louis st.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY with her child, about one year of age, on the 21st instant, the negro woman JOSEPHINE, alias MIMI, belonging formerly to the late Antoine Bienvenu, Sr. The above reward will be given to whoever will lodge her in one of the jails of this city, or will bring her back to the undersigned.
m24 LOUIS SERE, 182 Hospital st.

TO RENT—A two story brick House situated in Burgundy street, between Customhouse and Bienville. Apply to R. BRUGIER.
m27 6 St. Louis st.

TO LET—A two story brick House situated in Esplanade street, near the corner of Grand Rt. [illegible] Two one story houses situated in [illegible] street, near Esplanade. Apply to R. BRUGIER.
m27 6 St. Louis st.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD—[illegible] boxes Extract of Logwood, just received per schr [illegible] and for sale by
m 7 tf SALVADOR FERNANDEZ, 100 Old Levee.

SEED—A large assortment of fresh garden seed, received from France, and for sale by Ballerre, corner Royal and St Anne streets. Also a very small quantity of Flemish pink seeds, of superior quality, and 50 varieties of flowers, easily cultivated. m21

LINEN—Irish linen, in whole and half [illegible] and German Platillas and Bretannias, [illegible] for sale by A GORDON WYLIE & Co,
m23 53 Bienville st.

HIDES—500 heavy Mexican hides, in store, and for sale by m20 R D BLOSSMAN, 60 Bienville st.

CANDLES—500 boxes sperm candles for sale by
m28 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st.

L'ABEILLE

JOURNAL [illegible]

[illegible]

PAR BULLITT, [illegible]
No. 31, Rue [illegible]

NOUVELLE-[illegible]
MARDI MATIN, [illegible]

POUR PRÉSIDENT [illegible]
HENRY [illegible]

[illegible]