The New-Orleans Bee.

No 71 VOL VI.—NEW SERIES | NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1844 | VOL XVIII.—WHOLE NO 1505

STEAM PACKETS.

New Orleans and Saint Louis Packet J. M. WHITE, FOR SAINT LOUIS.—This new, elegant and fast running steamer, Capt J. M. Convers, will be in port on Sunday next, and will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Saturday the 30th inst. For freight or passage having superior accommodation, apply to J R SHAW & Co. Agents 70 Poydras

UNITED STATES MAIL.—SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET For the Coast, Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Waterloo and Bayou Sara. The splendid Double Engine steamer (Evans' Safety Guard) BRILLIANT, Capt. Hart, will leave New Orleans every Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and Bayou Sara every Monday and Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M. and alternately next morning. On the Wednesday trip, will go to Pointe Coupée and Tunica, as usual. The rate of Passage is the same as charged by all the Packets running the Coast. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to W M R AVERY, 46 Gravier st. The attention of the public is called to this boat. The hull, engines and furniture are entirely new, has Evans' Patent Safety Valves to prevent explosion of boilers, also, a Fire Engine and Hose, an Iron Hurricane Deck to prevent fire, and steers with Iron Chains; and is provided with a Life Boat that will carry 70 to 80 persons. Neither money or time has been spared to give safety, speed, comfort and splendor; and the proprietors have no hesitation in offering her to the public as the best boat ever in the trade.

NOTICE. REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS, BALIZE and intermediate ports. The new steamer FAME, Jourdain Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will recommence her regular trips as formerly. The Fame will sail from New Orleans every Wednesday at 9 o'clock a. m., and from Balize every Friday, at 7 a. m., and arrive at New-Orleans on Saturday. Captain Jourdain requests passengers and merchants sending freight, to have their goods on board in time, as the boat will positively leave at the hour fixed. Captain Jourdain hopes that merchants and planters will favor him with a continuance of their patronage. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to JACQUES LAROSE Agent, 71 Old Levee. o18

P S Captain Jourdain Martin, having sold one half of steamer Fame, to Mr Jacques Larose, informs the public that they will spare no exertions to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boat will resume its regular trips as formerly.

FOR ST LOUIS. The splendid fast running passenger steamer ALEXANDER SCOTT, Captain John C Swon, will leave on her next trip for the above and all intermediate ports, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage having accommodations unsurpassed by any boat afloat, apply to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents.

FOR ATTAKAPAS. The well known steamer LEVI WELCH, Goodrich, master, is now refitting, and being newly painted, will be ready to recommence her trips in the above trade on Tuesday next, the 26 h inst. The L Welch will continue to run in the Attakapas trade during the season, via way of Plaquemine, as long as the water will permit, afterwards by way of the Atchafalaya. Taking freight and passengers for all points on the Teche. For further particulars apply on board foot of Conti street or to JOHN HALL, 1 Front Levee.

ISAAC BRIDGE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Iron Safes, and Stevens' Patent Balances, 76 Magazine street.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods. ALSO DEALERS IN DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AND ALL KINDS OF NEGRO WOLLENS AND COTTONS, For Plantations. H De Goer, Paris. J. Rifflard, New Orleans. New Orleans, No. 30 Chartres street.

SAMUEL TOBY, Commission Merchant, New York.

NAILS—[illegible] for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier.

TEAS—2,000 pkgs. various kinds, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier.

RICE—50 casks Carolina, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier.

RAISINS, FIGS & CURRANTS—For sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier.

GUNNY BAGS—[illegible] bales, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier.

CLARET WINE—10 casks very old, for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

SWISS ABSYNTHE—[illegible] for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

SILK HATS—[illegible] cases of Paris fashion for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

MALAGA RAISINS—1300 boxes for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

ALUM & EPSOM SALTS. 150 barrels for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

DRUGGISTS GLASSWARE—[illegible] boxes for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

SOAP—[illegible] boxes for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

MERINO—10 pieces French Merino for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE.

SOAP—1000 bxs various brands for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier.

SALERATUS—25 casks, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier.

HOLLAND GIN—[illegible] pipes, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier.

BACON—[illegible] casks Hams, Sides, and Shoulders, for sale by SAML BROADWELL & Co. 104 Tchoupitoulas.

TALLOW—A few barrels of good quality, for sale by SAML BROADWELL & Co. 104 Tchoupitoulas.

TOBACCO—[illegible] boxes low priced lump, for sale by SAML BROADWELL & Co. 104 Tchoupitoulas.

SWISS ABSYNTHE—[illegible] boxes, for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

BAR LEAD—[illegible] kegs for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

GLASS TUMBLERS—1000 dozen, for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

SALARATUS—[illegible] kegs and bbls. for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

PORTER & WINE—1000 galls very old, for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

JOWLES—1 cask smoked jowles, for sale by SAML BROADWELL & Co. 104 Tchoupitoulas.

HAVANA COFFEE, in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

MARSEILLES CLARET WINE for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee.

HOLLAND GIN, for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee.

COGNAC BRANDY, for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee.

MADEIRA WINE. A choice article, for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee.

HOCK WINES, for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee.

BEEF—[illegible] bbls mess, prime and [illegible] beef of inspection and for sale by GEO & ROBT BUCHANAN & Co., 82 Tchoupitoulas st.

TALLOW—17 bbls tallow in store and for sale by GEO & ROBT BUCHANAN & Co. 82 Tchoupitoulas.

SPERM OIL—[illegible] galls winter, fall & spring bleached, in bbls, tierces & casks, for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

SPERM CANDLES—New Bedford & other brands in large and small boxes, for sale by FIELD & Co., 30 Old Levee.

LISTADOS—[illegible] pieces Listados assorted numbers, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres street.

NAILS—[illegible] kegs Philadelphia nails in store and for sale by T TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp street.

MACKEREL AND CODFISH—[illegible] bbls and half bbls No 1, 2 and 3; 20 drums fish, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier.

BOSTON REFINED SUGAR—[illegible] boxes and bbls loaf for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier.

SPERM CANDLES—500 boxes New Bedford and Nantucket, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier.

PORK—[illegible] bbls mess and 22 bbls clear, now landing and for sale by WORSLEY & FOREMAN, 74 Tchoupitoulas st.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEE—[illegible] bags Rio Coffee, put up in double linen bags, and Old Java do, for sale by J W STANTON & Co. cor Magazine & Lafayette.

PORK—120 bbls Mess pork; 10 bbls prime pork and 15 bbls rumps, for sale by GEO & ROBT BUCHANAN & Co, 82 Tchoupitoulas st.

DOMESTIC [illegible]—[illegible] width Drillings, very suitable for cutting summer clothing, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres.

GOSHEN BUTTER & CHEESE—10 firkins prime Goshen Butter and Pine Apple Cheese in fine order for sale by J. W STANTON & Co. cor Magazine and Lafayette.

SPERM OIL & CANDLES.—Bleached Winter and Fall strained Sperm Oil, and warranted pure, and New Bedford assorted Sperm Candles, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, cor Magazine & Lafayette.

EPSOM SALTS, ALUM, WHITING, &c. 35 casks Epsom salts; 25 do alum; 37 bbls whiting; 20 do roll brimstone, &c. For sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, Druggists, 20 Common.

SALARATUS AND LEMON SYRUP, &c.—6 casks saleratus, 40 boxes Underwood's lemon syrup, 150 do starch. For sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, Druggists, 20 Common.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—[illegible] cases comprising a complete assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, for sale by R G HOBBS, 13 Customhouse.

MESS PORK—31 bbls mess pork landing from steamboat Champlain, and for sale by GEO & ROBT BUCHANAN & Co, 82 Tchoupitoulas st.

WINE—60 boxes Hock Wine, 10 boxes Kirch; [illegible] cases clay Pipes; 60 kegs Boston Nails, 6, 10 and 24d, in store, for sale by F. TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee.

HATS—20 cases palm leaf; 100 do silk, fur, cassimere and wool, do, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine.

SWEET CHOCOLATE—4 cases sweet Spanish chocolate, very fresh, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine.

CLOTHING—30 cases clothing, consisting of Derry pants, Derry frocks, twilled stripe shirts, &c. for sale by WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee.

FAMILY FLOUR—The undersigned have always on hand the very best kind of flour for family use. NEVILLE & Co, 158 Tchoupitoulas.

ABSYNTH & CORDIALS—165 boxes Swiss Absynth; 20 boxes assorted cordials, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres.

MADDER, INDIGO AND COPPERAS—5 casks Madeira; 6 cerons indigo, 4 cases do; 25 bbls copperas; for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, 20 Common.

BACON, BEEF AND TONGUES—20 casks superior bacon, 5 do beef and 1 do tongues, in store and for sale by J A MERRITT & Co, 53 Camp.

LEATHER—[illegible] for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 35 Poydras.

GUNNY BAGS—of ship London, cargo, direct importation, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 83 Gravier.

SUGAR—500 hhds prime quality on plantation, 7 miles above the city, for sale by A GORDON, WYLIE & Co, 51 Bienville.

NEGRO CLOTHS—[illegible] New Haven [illegible], for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 83 Gravier st.

BLACK PAINTS, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:
HENRY CLAY.

FOR MAYOR,
WM. FRERET.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1844.

The mail failed beyond Columbus, Ga., yesterday.

THE MAYORALTY.

We have this morning placed the name of WILLIAM FRERET at the head of our columns, as candidate for Mayor. If great industry, sagacity and integrity in the discharge of public functions could, in these days of party excitement, secure the popular support, Mr. FRERET would be elected by acclamation. His friends can appeal to the past for a sure recommendation. He has displayed a firmness and zeal in the administration of the Mayoralty, and evinced executive qualities of an order that command the approbation of the voters of New Orleans. Every part of the city has received the same attention—no section has been neglected. He has exhibited a promptness in maintaining peace and order worthy of all praise; a watchfulness over the security of the inhabitants that entitles him to the confidence of his fellow citizens; executive abilities that eminently qualify him for the Chief Magistracy of this metropolis. We exhort our friends to bestir themselves in season and improve the time to the greatest advantage. With proper industry they can elect him.

At a numerous meeting of the voters of the Second Municipality, who are in favor of the present administration of the affairs of that section of the city, held at Banks' Arcade on Saturday last, the following ticket was adopted with great unanimity.

For Recorder—Joshua Baldwin.

General Council.

Wm. H. Avery,	Wm. F. Hepp,
James Saul,	Wm. Christy
Aldermen.—Ward 1.	
Jas. H. Caldwell,	James P. Freret,
Wm. Flower.	
Ward 2.	
Samuel J. Peters,	Henry Lockett,
Allen Hill,	Dr. Snowden
Ward 3.	
James Ross,	A. P. Simpson,
Henry Lathrop,	Adolphe Layet.
Ward 4.	
A. G. Wilson.	

We observed a card in the *Picayune* yesterday, in which Mr. WILSON declines the nomination, apparently because the meeting was Whig. We apprehend that the Whigs of that part of the city will not insist upon Mr. Wilson's nomination.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature will probably adjourn to-day—we say probably—for the House has passed a resolution postponing the adjournment until next Monday, and as the Senate may concur, there is a chance of the prolongation of the session another week. From what we have understood, however, it is not probable that the Senate will agree to the resolution.

If the adjournment, *sine die*, takes place to day, there is yet time enough for the Legislature, by a magnanimous and generous effort, to shed a halo of glory around its closing hour that will make it an epoch in the history of the State, to which honor can look with rapture, and which patriotism may contemplate with pride.—The bill to pay the "debt proper" of the State has already been passed—that was a noble beginning, to which the bill to secure the payment of the debt and interest assumed in behalf of the Property Banks, would form a brilliant sequel. That there are fair majorities in both branches of the Legislature to pass the law, we have reason to believe;—and yet, the inexorable rules of legislation, place it in the power of a meagre minority to obstruct the progress of this great measure. We would barter our dearest hopes for one hour's gift of the persuasion that could induce the Legislature to pass this law.—A law merely to apply the assets of the insolvent banks to the purposes for which they were mortgaged. A measure so reasonable, so just, could scarcely fail to pass, were there no other reason for its adoption than the naked right of the matter. But when the reputation of a whole people is involved; when the fame and character of a sovereign State are concerned in the issue, it would be treasonable to doubt the readiness of the Legislature to meet the question frankly and at once. We would implore the minority to allow the majority, who are in favor of the bill, to pass it. For what will be the result of delay? Injustice to the public creditor, and reproach upon the plighted faith of the Commonwealth and an augmentation of her liabilities.

Does not experience show that every postponement of measures to meet public engagements, only tends to increase the public indebtedness, by the accumulation of interest, and to that extent the difficulty of final settlement. And when it is understood that the people must be taxed to pay the deficiencies in the assets of the insolvent banks, what excuse is there to pursue a temporizing and imbecile policy? The Treasurer and Finance Committee have reported a sufficient amount of assets to save the State harmless, if managed with prudence and despatch, while if allowed to waste away under an insufficient and feeble administration, the State itself will be mulct to an enormous sum. Upon such an event repudiation or heavy taxation will be the only alternatives. Which of these dilemmas would members desire to precipitate the people upon? What a fearful responsibility is here before us! Cover the whole people with taxation, or stigmatise them with repudiation. For what? For the benefit of those who have mortgaged their property for value received? To enable them to avoid payment of their debts! Even this excuse will not serve—as poor a one as it would be to mitigate the wrong threatened to the innocent and most numerous portion of society. For, be it borne in mind, the free and enlightened inhabitants of this State will never consent to be disgraced for any such object, nor will they hold them blameless who connive at the stigma. Delays will only exasperate the public mind, and ensure a more stringent and sweeping line of action hereafter. The Legislature can not keep the agitation of this matter out of the hustings. A firm policy, moderated by wisdom, will promote the good of all parties, allay excitement and be a source of rejoicing to those who have the honor of the country at heart. Never had any body of men an opportunity of doing so much good, in so short a space of time. Will they not do it? It will be a peace offering, and the odor thereof will fill the air with fragrance.

The packet ship *Siddons* arrived at New York on the 14th inst. with dates from Liverpool to the 11th ult.

The news is interesting. The State Trials in Ireland were not yet ended. On the 9th the Chief Justice charged the Jury and *directly against O'Connell and the traversers*.

The sales of Cotton continued large at former prices. The Manchester spinners had held their boasted meeting to take into consideration the rapid advance of cotton, and resolutions were offered to work short time and likewise that such manufactures who held large stocks of Cotton should sell at the present prices to those who had none of the raw material, so as to prevent the latter going into the Liverpool market, and paying higher prices. The meeting adjourned after appointing a Committee to mature a plan of action, and report to another assembly to be held in a few days.

The Dublin mail had arrived, and the commercial advices were of a satisfactory character.

IRELAND.

Our accounts from Dublin are to the evening of the 9th ult. On the 6th, 7th and 8th Court of the Queen's Bench on the State Trials was occupied in closing the defence, and in the opening of the Solicitor General.—Nothing of any consequence occured. On Friday the 9th, twenty third day of the trials.

The Solicitor General continued his address this morning at ten o'clock, and concluded about two. The Chief Justice then proceeded to charge the jury. As far as his lordship has gone up to post hour, his address is most favorable to the traversers. He has characterised the opinions broached as to the Queen's prerogative as seditious, and has altogether agreed in the definition of the law of conspiracy, as laid down by the Crown. It was probable the charge would not conclude that night.

FRANCE.

Toulon and Marseilles advices speak of terrific gales in the Mediterranean. Immense quantities of snow had fallen throughout France.

SPAIN.

General Shelly, Political Chief of Barcelona, has been appointed Governor at Madrid.

According to the Imparcial of Barcelona, Prim received his passport for Madrid on the 28th. He has been made Governor of the penal colony of Ceuta, in Africa.

Accounts from Madrid to the 2d instant, report another insurrectionary movement at Alicant, Valencia and Saalender. Sixty persons, including some of note, had been arrested in the capital.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 10th of December. Nothing new had, however, transpired from the frontier; but from all parts of the colony the reports respecting the state of the crops were in an unusual degree favorable. A notice had been issued by the governor for 100 free laborers, to be employed on the projected road near the Cape Flats, at two shillings per day wages, with duty rations of 1 1-4lb. of beef or mutton, 1 1-2lb. of wheaten bread, 2 oz. of rice, and 1-2 do salt. Altogether the year about to close is considered to be the most prosperous ever enjoyed by the colony since it came under British rule.

INDIA.

By the Indian mail of the 1st January, letters and papers have been received to that date from Bombay.

British India is tranquil, and likely to continue so.—The great clamor against Lord Ellenborough had subsided and his lordship was growing very popular.

CHINA.

The intelligence from China comes down to the 1st of December. Little had occurred worthy of [illegible]

[illegible] sequent to the fires which consumed the factories on to 25th October.

The market at Canton had become rather more favorable. The British Consuls had arrived at Amoy and Shanghae, where trade was dull, as the arrangements were then completed. The Chinese authorities at Ningpo declined granting permission for the importation of goods there until the Consul arrived and the duties were settled. They are said to have been alarmed by an imperial chop, which they had received from Pekin, ordering that no business should be carried on unless the Consul was there. At Chusan the British system of government, without squeezing the inhabitants, had conciliated their attachment, and they appeared to regret the approaching departure of the British troops.

Some Americans, as [illegible] courting a cause of quarrel with the Chinese, had ventured upon excursions into the interior; this practice had procured from the British Plenipotentiary a declaration to the Chinese Commissioner that he should by no means countenance such proceeding and that unless should be given to the consuls to have all such foreigners arrested and sent to Hong-Kong. The death of Major Eldred Pottinger, which occurred at Hong-Kong, was greatly deplored. Colonel Knowles, of the Artillery, and assistant surgeons Graham and Dill, have also fallen victims to the prevalent malady. Rumor spoke of some difference between Sir H. Pottinger and the British Admiral and General. Sir Henry Pottinger is said to be anxious to get home, and Colonel Outram has been talked of as his intended successor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Managers' Benefit to which we alluded on Saturday, takes place this evening, Mr. Macready, who has volunteered his services, appears in his favorite character of *Werner*. As it is positively the last night of the season, and the only opportunity the distinguished tragedian will ever have of appearing before a New Orleans audience, the house will doubtless be crowded from pit to dome.

NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.—The thrilling drama of *Jack Sheppard*, and the beautiful spectacle of *Thalaba* are announced for this evening.

METARIE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

FOURTH DAY—Saturday, March 23, 1844.—Jockey Club purse $1,000, Four mile heats.

Lin Cock's b. f. *Ann Hays*, by imp. Leviathan, dam by Pacific—3 y. o.	1	1
W. J. Minor's ch. f. *Norma*, by Longwaist, out of imp. Novelty—4y. o.	2	2
Heinsolm & Green's c. *Consol, Jr*, by imp. Consol, out of and imp. Filho da Puta mare,	3	3

TIME.	1st Heat.	2d Heat.
First mile	1:55	1:57
Second "	1:52	1:54
Third "	1:53	1:52
Fourth "	1:56½	1:58

Previous to starting Consol, Jr. was the favorite at the odds of three to two.

In the first heat Ann Hays led for three miles and a half when the colt passed her and led into the quarter stretch. The fillies again rallied and gave him the go by in coming down the stretch and passed the stand a length in advance.

In the second heat Ann Hays took the lead and kept it throughout.

LAST DAY—SUNDAY, March 24, 1844.—Proprietor's Purse $250—Mile Heats—Best three in five.

A. L. Bingaman enters ch. f. *Sunbeam*, own sister to John R. Grymes, 4 yrs.	3	3	1	1	1
D. F. Kenner enters ch. m. *Adaella*, own sister to Peytona, 5 years.	1	1	4	2	3
F. Duplantier enters ch. f. *Narine*, by imp. Jordan, out of Louisianne, 3 years.	2	2	3	3	2
Lin Cock enters b. c. *Hardcord Sinner*, by imp. dam by bluster, 4 yrs.	4	4	2	4	4

Time—1:47; 1:48; 1:46½; 1:47; 1:47.

SECOND RACE—Match, $500 aside—half forfeit—mile heats:

S. T. Taylor's ch. c. *Gen. De Bays*, by Leviathan, dam by Voltaire, 3 yrs	0	1 1
B. Davidson's b. f. *Garter*, by imp. Glencoe, dam by Trumpeter, 4 yrs.	0	2 2

Time—1:49; 1:52; 1:55.

THE LATE MURDER.—The examination of the slave Alfred, charged with having murdered Captain Auguste Moulin, will take place this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

ARRESTED.—The officers of the First Municipality Police, on Saturday, arrested a man named Jean Auguste Morgue, charged with having robbed Mr. Jean Fitte, about two months since, of $90 in money. He will be examined this morning before Recorder Genois.

A SCALY OPERATION.—Joseph Freeman was sentenced yesterday morning by Recorder Genois to thirty days confinement in the Workhouse, for having stolen a box of codfish from a grocery store on the Levee.

IN QUOD.—St. Jago Hernandez and Andre Estaloys, two old offenders, were arrested yesterday by the officers of the First Municipality, charged with being dangerous and suspicious characters. Recorder Genois will investigate their characters this morning.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—George Kimball alias Findley was brought before Recorder Baldwin yesterday morning, charged with having been found in the boarding-house of Mr. Ainsworth, about 3 o'clock the previous morning, under suspicious circumstances. When first discovered, he was on the stairs, without any shoes upon his feet, when he immediately fled and ran a considerable distance before he was taken into custody. A pair of shoes were found at the foot of the stairs which exactly fit him, and had doubtless been left there by him while he was searching through the house for plunder. As one of the boarders had missed a small amount of silver coin from the pockets of his clothing, which was hanging near his bed, and the same description of coin being found upon Kimball, the Recorder sent him to the Parish Jail to wait his trial before the Criminal Court.

BLOODY AFFRAY.—On Saturday afternoon the officers of the Second Municipality Police were called to the house of a woman named Jones, on Girod street, between Magazine and Camp streets, to quell a disturbance. Upon entering the yard they found a man lying on the ground, who had been cut in several places, and almost insensible, holding in his hand a large clasp knife, the blade of which was bloody. They immediately arrested two men named Bernard Waldron and Patrick Conalogue, on suspicion of being implicated in the affray, and took them to the High Constable's office, when they returned to the house where the affray had taken place, and found that the wounded man had been removed. They could find no clue to where he had been conveyed to. Another man is said to have been severely cut in the leg, but no one on the premises could or would tell of his whereabouts.

The case will be investigated this morning by Recorder Baldwin.

CRIMINAL COURT.—His Honor Judge Canonge, on Saturday last, sentenced George Williams, alias John Hall, alias Bill Jones, found guilty of burglary (robbing the jewelry store of Mr Tarpis, in Royal street), to six years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

The following persons were arraigned for trial:—Andre Laspie, for robbery, pleaded not guilty. John M'Allister and Seider, for assault and battery, pleaded Guilty. John Seider, arraigned for the same charge, pleaded, Not guilty.

DISCHARGED.—The persons arrested on the charge of rioting on the Levee, and preventing the stevedores from working on the ship "Constantine," were examined on Saturday before Recorder Baldwin, and discharged from custody, the only witness present not being able to identify any of the accused.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.—We understand that a serious rencontre took place in Mobile on Saturday last about 11 o'clock in the morning, between Capt. Alexander Lumsden, late of the Texas army, and Mr. Senac employed as a Clerk in the Post-office in that place, in which the former was mortally wounded. The cause of the difficulty is said to have originated in some remarks made by Mr. Senac relative to some of Mr Lumsden's friends, which, coming to the ears of the latter, he, upon meeting Mr. S. in front of the Post-office demanded of him whether he had made the remarks alluded to, and upon being answered in the affirmative, immediately pulled the nose of Mr. S. and kicked him. Mr. L. left for the opposite side of the street, when Mr. S. ran into the Post-office, and having procured a six barrel revolving pistol, fired at Mr. L. as he was crossing the street, who immediately turned, and drawing a sword from his cane, rushed toward Mr. S. who again fired and wounded him in the chest. Several by-standers, amongst whom was the Mayor, interfered to arrest the affray. Mr. L. fell to the ground, mortally wounded. Mr. S. escaped unhurt. The Mayor was wounded in the hand in attempting to take the sword cane from the hands of Mr. L.

MURDER.—An Irishman named William Hicky was murdered in a house at the back of Sherburne's plantation, a few miles below this town, on Wednesday last, by another Irishman named John McWilliams. The deed was perpetrated with a dirk knife, with which the blood-thirsty villain inflicted no less than nine wounds upon the breast and left side of his victim, nearly every one of which would, of itself, have proved mortal.—McWilliams is in jail.—*Planter's (Iberville) Gazette.*

The St. Martinville Creole of the 16th says:—"A singular duel took place between two free colored men of Grand Bois, in this parish—one was armed with an axe and the other with an adze; it seemed that "the green eyed monster" was the cause of the bloody affray. They are both dangerously wounded—the hero of the adze being lost, and has been held to bail for $1,000 by A. De Blanc, Esq."

We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat [illegible]

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

DOTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 14th, 1844.

Gentlemen,—It was expected that Mr. Archer would have spoken yesterday upon the Oregon question, but was deterred from doing so by a severe attack of neuralgia. Though in his place to-day and desirous to proceed, the Senate courteously laid over the subject till to-morrow. Courtesy, you see, therefore, is not banished entirely from the Capitol, though it is kicked out of the Southern wing.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Navy in reply to inquiry made by the Senate in January, in regard to alleged abuses practised by U. S. ships of war on the Coast of Africa.

Mr. Haywood gave notice of his intention to introduce bills into the Senate to reduce the salary of the President from and after the 4th day of March next, the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court, of the Heads of Department, heads of bureaus, clerks &c. &c. including all U. S. officers in every State and Territory. He did *not*, however, give notice that he should introduce a bill to reduce his own pay and mileage.

Mr Bayley offered a resolution to establish a committee on Territories.

Mr. Berrien, from the Indiana Committee, reported a bill amendatory of that portion of the sub Treasury act remaining in force.

Some discussion took place between Mr. Haywood of N. C. on the one side, and Messrs. Barrow & Johnson on the other, called forth by an indirect attack by the former upon the important bill to settle land titles, &c. in Louisiana and some other States. Mr. Haywood failed in his object.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and confirmed John Y. Mason as Secretary of the Navy, Jas. S. Green, District Attorney, for New Jersey. They rejected Mr. Rantoul, nominated as collector of the port at Boston, together with sundry post masters and others, chiefly in New England.

In the House—Mr. Caleb B. Smith of Indiana, occupied the morning hour in reply to Mr. Rathbun of New York, and Mr. Kennedy of Indiana, upon the Rhode Island question. Mr. Smith came to Washington preceded by a reputation for abilities and oratorical powers of no common order. His speech yesterday fully sustained this reputation. Mr. S. said he did not subscribe to the doctrine of *vox populi, vox Dei*. He did not believe the voice of the people was at all times the voice of God. He did not believe in the doctrine that the people have a right to do whatever they please, and that whatever they do is *right* would lead to wild and lawless anarchy. It had been said that the Dorrites were only exercising that right which the God of Nature gave them. Their *natural* rights had been spoken of; he enquired what those "natural rights" were, and where they were to be limited? to what class of persons? to whites? do you exclude blacks from these "natural rights?" by no means; then, according to the doctrine of the advocates of the Dorr insurrection, the negroes of Virginia, South Carolina, and other southern states, have a right to assemble and alter the constitutions of the states in which they reside.

He wished to know why the people of Rhode Island were to be confined to any geographical limits? do any geographical lines confine "natural rights" why may not the people of a portion of New Hampshire join with them in forming a constitution? If the people have a *natural* right to form a constitution whenever they please, what prevents the people of the whole United States from abolishing their State Government, and forming a great central, consolidated government?—[He might have asked too, why not declare that they would be bound by any other law than the law of nature, or indeed any law at all?] Suppose, said Mr. S., that the people of the District of Columbia, should determine that they would not be governed by Congress—[They have good reason, certainly, for desiring a better and more parental governing power,] and should determine to have a legislature, governor, &c., of their own! Which have been claimed for them, they would have the right to do this.

Mr. S. illustrated this subject by reference to the events of the French revolution. The masses who swept every thing before them in Paris, and caused the streets to run with the blood of their fellow beings, claimed a *natural* right to commit their enormities.—Robespierre, Danton, Marat, and other Jacobins preached the same doctrines about "*natural rights*" that we have heard in this Hall. From the wild fancy of those who preached this doctrine, France was glad to take refuge under the iron rule of a military chieftain. Mr. S. said the Mormons entertained a doctrine somewhat congenial with this: they resolved that the earth and the fulness thereof, belonged to the Saints, and they resolved that *they were the Saints, ergo*, the earth belonged to them.

Mr. S. spoke of the member from N. H. (Mr. Burke) having brought this subject into the House; he thought he might find ample employment in reforming the Constitution of his own State. She was considered *democratic*, according to the strictest notions of the *sect*. He then went into an examination of the Constitution of N. H., which requires a *large property* qualification to be either a *representative, senator*, or governor of that State.

He then showed Mr. Van Buren's opinions upon the right of suffrage, as impressed upon the records of the country, and spread upon the journals of the convention of New York. Mr. S. read several extracts from the journal of the convention, giving Mr. Van Buren's votes and opinions, as there given and preserved, showing that he was then opposed to the "natural right," of every man to vote, and in favor of negroes voting who possessed property to the amount of $250. These quotations from the constitution of *democratic* New Hampshire, and from the journals of the New York convention, told upon the House with signal effect, and made the ultra locos hang their heads. They were the more effective inasmuch as there was no answer to them; there they stand, and there they must stand upon the *records*.

A considerable portion, nearly the whole of the day, after the expiration of the morning hour, was spent in considering the bill making appropriation for the support of the West Point Military Academy, upon which Mr. Garrett Davis, of Ky., Mr. M'Clelland of Michigan, and Mr. Holmes of S. C., spoke in favor of the academy, and Mr. Hale of N. H., and Mr Weller of Ohio, in opposition. Mr Hale and Mr Weller went the ultra democratic doctrine upon this subject strong.

Mr Holmes advocated the academy with great emphasis and energy. He said that there was no danger of aristocracy in this country—that the laws distributing estates to all the heirs alike, prevent the accumulation of great estates, or rather the preservation of them in the same family for any length of time. The danger, he declared to be from the other extreme, from a disposition to pull down every thing venerable and useful because all cannot enjoy it though all have the same chance. He thought it extraordinary that in the present posture of our affairs, when there was a danger that soon we might become involved in a war with England and Mexico, that gentlemen should desire to destroy the only institution we had in which the military sciences could be learned. Upon the subject of Texas he spoke very decidedly; he was for annexation, war or no war.

Mr Garrett Davis had in his remarks referred to what was understood to be the intention of the administration, namely, to enter into a treaty of annexation with Texas, and to lay such a treaty before the Senate at the present session of Congress. No one could tell, he said, what might be the upshot of the whole matter: we might be led into a war with England and Mexico, and it would be fully under these circumstances to abolish our military academy.

I have been aware for some days, I may say weeks past, of the intention of Mr Tyler to bring about the annexation of Texas to the United States if he could; or rather of bringing up the question, with the hope, I have not the least doubt, of injuring both Mr Clay and Mr. Van Buren by it, and gaining strength upon it for himself at the South. I have not before mentioned it, thinking with many of our friends here that the least said for the present, was the best, as possibly Mr Tyler might not be able to bring about a treaty; but it has gone so far, and Mr T. is so firmly determined to throw a fire brand into the two parties by this movement, that it is not worth while attempting to keep silence upon it, or suppress excitement. HAWKEYE.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

FRIDAY, March 15 1844.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Slidell moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill investing the Parish Judge of the Parish of Orleans with the exclusive power of appointing the Judges to hold municipal elections.

The bill being taken up on its second reading, it was amended on the further motion of Mr. Slidell, by striking out the words "judges of election," and substituting therefor "Inspectors of Election."

Mr. Sparrow said that there was no evidence before the Senate which exhibited to his satisfaction that the people of the City desired the proposed change; he had heard no complaints of inconvenience or abuse growing out of the actual system; on the contrary the citizens whom he had met, and who were not previously advised of the proceeding as they stated to him, expressed unwillingness to concur in the change. For himself he saw no good reason to supersede the Municipal Councils in a duty that had been confided to them from time immemorial, and in the discharge of which, it was not assumed, as far as his knowledge went, they had violated the trust. In the country a similar duty had generally been assigned to the Police Juries, which bodies, he assimilated to the Municipal Councils of the City. In a few of the Parishes only, were the Parish Judges empowered to act in the matter. Unless he could be convinced that the people of the City generally favored this proposition, he would be under the necessity, in the absence of an expression of opinion on their part, to vote against it.

Mr. Slidell said it was a source of some surprise to him that any possible objection could be urged against the mode proposed in the bill before the Senate. What was the principle involved? To place the power of appointing these Inspectors in the hands of one who was the least likely to be influenced by any considerations of personal interest. The Parish Judge had been designated because the appointment of Inspectors of Elections for members of the Legislature and other State officers, was already committed to that functionary. In the discharge of that duty the Parish Judge had, it was believed, invariably acted with the greatest impartiality and had given in his appointments general satisfaction. It was a knowledge of that fact, that had induced him (Mr. Slidell) to introduce this bill. It was the practice of that officer to invite an expression of opinion of the Executive Committees of the two parties and to accede to their wishes in the appointments made. In these selections he was guided by the respectability and intelligence of the persons whose names were submitted to his approval, and none others were appointed but those who possessed the proper qualifications. This course, amid the great excitement that has prevailed between the two parties in their struggles for ascendancy for several years past, has been productive generally of the most harmonious results, and each citizen has approached the ballot box with the assurance of the respectability and intelligence of the Inspectors, and freed from any apprehension of disorder, oppression or tumult in the exercise of the important privilege of suffrage.

Mr. Slidell said, that he did not wish to be understood as implying that the Municipal Councils had ever been guilty of making improper appointments, or that, hereafter they would make such appointments; and when he called upon to point out any particular instance, would be unable to do so. What he had urged was upon the abstract principle, and had no reference to their disposition to make other than suitable appointments. But it was reasonable to suppose that the public would be better satisfied, if the Parish Judge was entrusted with the duty, than if it was retained in the hands of gentlemen who frequently were candidates for election to the same places, to control the elections for which they themselves appointed the Inspectors. However disinterestedly they might act, suspicion as to their motives would attach, and discontent and excitement be the result. Whereas, if the Parish Judge appoints the Inspectors, all cause for dissatisfaction would be removed.—That officer occupied a position removed far from party strife, as he held his office for life, and it appeared, since he was charged with appointing Inspectors for State elections, so peculiarly fitting that he should also appoint these other Inspectors. At any rate, if his appointments were [illegible] they would [illegible] general satisfaction and [illegible]

Mr Slidell declared, that he viewed this subject entirely upon principle. He admitted that there was considerable excitement existing, in the community at the present time, and as a good citizen and an honest member of this body, he conceived it to be his imperative duty to remove all causes for present excitement and future disturbances. He considered the measure proposed, tranquilizing and peaceful, and as eminently essential both to protect the public repose as to guard the ballot box from the suspicion of all undue influences.

To place the subject in a striking view before the Senate, he (Mr Slidell) would ask this question—What would be thought if he were to introduce a bill giving him the power to appoint Inspectors at the next Senatorial Election for the Parish of Orleans, if it were understood that he designed becoming a candidate for re-election? Such a proposition would not be entertained for one moment; it would be considered very unreasonable, and yet the identical principle in reference to the Municipal Government of the city, was involved in the bill before the Senate.

Mr Sparrow reponded to the remarks of the Senator from New Orleans, and contended that there was no evidence before the Senate as yet, that the people of New Orleans desired this change. This bill was accompanied by no memorial complaining of any grievance or alledging any abuse growing out of the existing system: and it did not appear that public sentiment had been consulted upon the subject. The Senator from New Orleans had frankly admitted that the Municipal Councils had heretofore faithfully discharged the trust confided to them, and that Senator does not allege that complaints have to his knowledge been preferred on account of any want of impartiality on the part of the several councils. We should not attempt to forestall public opinion. If the citizens of New Orleans desired this change, is it not reasonable to suppose they would have made known to us their wishes? Not having done so, he felt constrained if the vote were taken without affording some delay for public opinion to declare itself, to vote against the bill.

Messrs. Davidson, Walker, Downs and Morse supported the passage of the bill.

Mr Sparrow said, that with the view of testing the sense of the Senate, and as the reasons that had been urged for a change of the existing law in New Orleans, was applicable to country parishes, he would move to amend the bill by making it general, authorizing Parish Judges throughout the State to appoint the inspectors for local elections; he declared it, nevertheless, to be his intention to vote as well against the amendment as against the bill.

Mr. Downs said, he considered the question a simple one. It involved the principle whether the candidates who might be members of the Council, should have the right of appointing the inspectors in their own election. It was in the matter of surprise to him that such a practice had so long been tolerated, but inasmuch as it has at length aroused public reprehension, let us terminate it at once.

As for the amendment of the Senator from Concordia, it was not based on similar grounds, and whatever evils may exist in our election laws generally, the present was not an appropriate moment to touch the system. The Convention would shortly meet, and then something less liable to exception might be undertaken. He doubted not, however, that the Senator from Concordia would be well pleased to operate the change proposed in the amendment, as nine out of ten of the Parish Judges throughout the State belonged to the same political party as that Senator. The actual system in New Orleans was so repugnant to reason and justice that no possible argument could suffice for retaining it any longer.

Mr. Walker participated in the opinions expressed by the Senator from Washita and declared that the fact that the Senator from New Orleans had presented the bill, with what he had heard, convinced him that this measure was expedient and proper. In reference to the amendment offered by the Senator from Concordia without pressing other objections, he would merely observe, that as far as his district was concerned, he was not advised that his constituents desired any change, and therefore he did not feel himself authorized to sustain any.

The question was taken upon Mr. Sparrow's amendment and decided in the negative by ayes and nays—4 ayes—11 nays. The question was then taken upon the passage of the bill, and it was carried—ayes 12, nays 4.

FRIDAY, March 22, 1844.

Mr. Marshall, in behalf of a special committee to whom the subject was referred, reported adversely to the bill appointing Commissioners to settle the boundary between the Parishes of West Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee.

Mr. Ledoux then moved that the bill be laid indefinitely on the table, and went into some remarks showing that the proposition was neither just nor proper; and that the Parish of Pointe Coupee had already exhibited great liberality in her concessions of boundary towards the Parish of West Baton Rouge.

Mr. Labauve sustained the bill, and argued that it could work no detriment to the Parish of Pointe Coupee since she was allowed an equal number of Commissioners, and the question was to be decided by them. As it was, great inconvenience arose among the inhabitants in the vicinity of the true boundary whether they were in one Parish or another. It was less a question of territory than a question of public expediency.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to regulate the inspection of Tobacco.

The first section was taken up and amended by limiting the number of inspectors to eight or ten; and on motion, its further consideration was suspended.

The Senate then proceeded to consider that provision of the bill relative to the stripping of Tobacco, and repacking it in new casks or hogsheads in case the first hogshead or cask was found to be constructed fraudulently.

Mr. Davidson objected to this provision, and at the same time took occasion to signalize other portions of the bill which he considered extremely onerous on the producer.

Mr. Sparrow replied to Mr. Davidson in support of the provisions, and argued that it would tend greatly to prevent frauds, and to raise the credit of our market.

Mr. Slidell stated the views which had been expressed in committee by men of experience in the Tobacco trade for and against this provision, and read the laws of Tobacco inspection in New York, which required this examination. The practice he stated, was the same also in the States of Maryland and Virginia for stripping the Tobacco; and he was of opinion that it could be accomplished here it would be desirable.

Mr Sparrow then moved to recommit the bill to the same committee, with instructions to report by to-morrow.—He thought this would be the means of accomplishing unanimity of opinion, and prevent discussion.

Mr. Downs opposed the motion. The session was nearly at its close, and he thought the bill could be as well determined upon in the Senate as in committee.

Messrs. Slidell and Walker took a similar view of the subject and were in favor of immediate action upon the bill.

The question to recommit was lost, and Mr Downs then proposed a substitute for the provision before the Senate.

Mr. Sparrow moved to amend the substitute by striking out twenty cents additional over and above forty cents—contending that the Inspector was not entitled to this for his compensation and that it would swell his salary to an inordinate amount. He calculated that the receipts of Tobacco would be about 80,000 hhds the ensuing year.

Messrs. Downs, Davidson, Slidell and Walker opposed the amendment. They argued that the senator from Concordia was mistaken in his calculation. The receipts of tobacco would not exceed 30,000 hhds.

Mr. Morse was in favor of a reduction of ten cents, making the gross compensation 50 cents in place of 60.

The amendment of Mr. Sparrow was lost.

Mr. Sparrow then proposed a further amendment that all over $3,500 received by each inspector should be paid into the Treasury of the State, under the same conditions as were prescribed in the bill to increase the revenues of the State.

Mr. Downs opposed this amendment. Tobacco and other inspectors, notaries &c. had been exempted from the provisions of the bill to which the senator from Concordia referred. The emoluments of a tobacco inspector depended upon his industry, the share of public confidence that was reposed in him, and upon other extraneous advantages; and it would not be fair to destroy all reward for individual exertions. Besides the amendment would be inoperative. The inspector, after working half the year to make his own salary, would be careless or indifferent to work the balance for the State.

Mr. Walker did not believe the amendment would have any beneficial effect for the State. He thought, however, the inspectors would be well satisfied if the State would undertake to secure them the $3,500 over and above their expenses. He would vote for the amendment, although he was apprehensive that it would place precious little money in the Treasury.

The question was taken upon the amendment, and Mr Sparrow called for the yeas and nays.

His amendment was lost—5 ayes, 8 nays.

The section was then further amended, on motion of Mr. Slidell, and adopted as amended.

The bill restricted solely to the inspection of tobacco, classifying it as "merchantable, or unmerchantable," with some few sections connected therewith, and providing for the appointment of two inspectors in the city of Lafayette was passed, and the remaining sections as they came from the House, licensing warehouses, &c. &c. were rejected.

Mr. Morse, on behalf of Judge Elliott, presented a waiver on the part of Judge E., of the delay accorded to him, and presented his answer, (a general denial of all the charges.)

On motion of Mr. Downs, it was ordered that a copy of Judge Elliott's answer be served on the managers appointed by the House to conduct the impeachment.

On motion, a special committee of three was appointed by the president to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the Senate as a court of impeachment.—Messrs Sparrow, Ledoux and Labauve.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the Senate took up the bill from the House regulating the succession of community property, and concurred unanimously in the same.

Whereupon, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 23, 1844.

On motion, the Senate took up the bill authorizing the Parish Judge of the Parish of East Baton Rouge, to appoint a Clerk of the Court of Probates, returned by the House, with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the Senate unanimously rejected said amendment.

On motion of Mr Davidson, the Senate took up the bill from the House, to make a cut off at Raccourci Bend.

Mr Marshall did not think it necessary to repeal the objections he had urged against this bill when it was before the Senate on a former occasion. He was under the impression that as a means of ameliorating the navigation of Red River, it would not accomplish the purpose designed, and in this opinion, he was sustained by some of the most experienced and scientific engineers of the country. It was both the duty and interest of the General Government to do something effectual for the facility of military as well as commercial purposes; and doubtless their attention would not long be diverted from so important an object of such paramount importance. As there appeared an evident disposition to pass this bill, and viewing it in no other light than a work of mere internal improvement, he would not insist upon his objections, provided an amendment was introduced that the obstruction in Bayou Pierre were first removed. He thought that there was of the very great importance of clearing out this Bayou and making it navigable, and contended that it was not fair, after having waited for so long a time for the completion of other works of improvement, that now that its turn had arrived, that it should be anticipated by another work of less importance.

At the solicitation of several Senators, Mr Marshall consented to withdraw his amendment, with the understanding that the work on Bayou Pierre should first be accomplished before the work at Raccourci Bend be undertaken.

The bill then underwent its final reading and passed.

Mr Ledoux, with leave, introduced an act for the relief of such persons as may suffer loss of property in Pointe Coupee, by the proposed cut off at Raccourci Bend.

And, on the further motion of Mr L, the rules were dispensed with and said bill passed.

On motion of Mr Armant, the Senate took up the bill allowing compensation to the managers of the Citizens' Bank.

Mr Davidson moved to amend the bill by substituting $1000 in place of $1200 for each manager, which amendment was carried.

Mr Bernard opposed the passage of the bill.

Mr Armant sustained it.

The question being taken on its adoption, it was decided by ayes and nays in the affirmative.

Mr Bernard then requested a reconsideration of the vote, and it being reconsidered, he moved to amend the section by including the managers of the Consolidated Bank. It was but right, said Mr B, that since the measure was resolved upon, that it should apply to both institutions.

The amendment was carried.

Mr Bernard declared it to be his intention to vote against the bill as amended.

Mr La Bauve spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. Davidson declared that his only reason for voting for the bill was because he had understood that the Managers would not serve without some compensation, and it was desirable to get competent persons.

Mr Bernard called for the yeas and nays—7 yeas,—6 nays.

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

The Senate resolved itself into a Court of impeachment for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps for the trial of B. C. Elliott, Judge of the City Court of Lafayette.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate were now ready to receive the Managers of the House, for the purpose of taking preliminary action for the impeachment of Judge Elliott.

A few moments afterwards, Messrs. Hunt, Robertson, Benjamin, Wadsworth, and Phelps, appeared and took seats within the Bar of the Senate; and on motion of Mr. Downs, the accused and his counsel also took their seats within the Bar.

On motion, the oath was administered to the several Senators present as members of the Court of Impeachment.

The articles of Impeachment and the answer of Judge Elliott were then read, and Mr. Hunt, on behalf of his colleagues, informed the Court that the Managers would prove the accusations at such time and place as the Senate may designate.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, it was ordered that suitable accommodations be provided for Reporters of City [illegible]

At the instance of Mr. Downs, Mr. Hunt on behalf of the Managers, and Mr Soulé on behalf of the Counsel for the accused, waiving all pleas as to any irregularity in the Senate's sitting as a Court of Impeachment after the adjournment of the Legislature.

On motion, the Court of Impeachment thereupon adjourned to next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

The Senate resumed its legislative duties.

Mr. Sparrow, on behalf of the Committee appointed for the purpose, informed the Senate that the St. Louis Ball Room had been tendered to the Senate to hold the Court of Impeachment.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the Senate took up the bill from the House providing for the payment of the debt proper of the State, and concurred in the same.

The Senate then proceeded to take up all the business before it, and having disposed of the same with the exception of some four or five bills, at an advanced hour they adjourned.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 22, 1844.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called 37 members answered to their names.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. B. J. Thibodeaux, on account of sickness.

Mr. Winchester offered a resolution rescinding the joint resolution fixing the adjournment of the Legislature for the 25 h inst. It was absolutely necessary to postpone the day, otherwise many important bills could not be acted upon—among others, that vitally important measure, the Finance bill. The resolution fixes the 1st day of April for the adjournment. The resolution was read once, but the House refused to suffer it to go to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Boudousquie, the minute Clerk was directed to act as chief Clerk, while the latter was carrying the messages to the Senate.

Mr. Murson presented a petition from the Clerk of the Criminal Court, claiming an increased compensation. The petition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Hunt offered a petition from various steamboat engineers and persons connected with steamboat navigation praying an act of incorporation. The rules being suspended, Mr. Hunt introduced an act to incorporate the Louisiana Association of steamboat Engineers.

Mr. Winchester, from the Finance Committee, observed that the great labor necessary in preparing a bill had not left the Committee time to submit a report. Early in the session the Finance committee had made an application to the various banks, to ascertain if they would accept a transfer of the State stock, in payment of an equal amount of bonds. To this application the Bank of Louisiana had made no reply, and the Committee were consequently compelled to set to work and offer a report upon a different basis from that which might otherwise have been adopted. Meanwhile the banks had reflected on the propositions made them, and the Bank of Louisiana had made answer to the Governor accepting the terms proposed. The whole subject assumed therefore a different aspect, and when the bill came before the House, the very valuable suggestion of the member from Rapides, (Mr. Brewer,) growing out of the offers made by the Banks, impose upon the Committee the duty of having the bill referred back to them. This became the more necessary, as the opposition which had been manifested to the original scheme had induced the Committee to believe that the bill might not find favor in the Senate. These considerations led to the abandonment of part of the scheme, and the Committee accordingly drafted a different plan for the final liquidation and extinguishment of the debt proper of the state.

Mr Winchester remarked that he had prepared a tabular statement, which would exhibit very distinctly the basis of the bill which he was about to present. This statement commences by showing the amount of liabilities of the State towards the Louisiana Bank for the State Bonds—this is proposed to be extinguished by a transfer of $12,000 shares of stock. The note of the State to the same institution for $250,000 will be liquidated by an equal amount, to be drawn from the Sinking Fund in that Bank. The amount of state Bonds due to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank is $150,000. This will be extinguished by a transfer of stock under the operation of the bill. The note of the State in favor of the Canal Bank for $60,000, will be liquidated in the same manner. The debt of $60,000 to the Louisiana State Bank, it is proposed to extinguish by transferring an equal amount from $60,000 of stock owned by the state in that institution, and which the Bank offers to take at par, provided the state will relinquish the right to appoint directors and permit the Bank to withdraw her only branch at St. Martinsville.

The arrears of interest due by the State amounts to a little over $142,000. In addition to this there is a bond to the Consolidated Bank of $72,000, and one in favor of the Union Bank for $96,000. These it is proposed to extinguish by applying thereto the proceeds of a judgment against the Carrollton Bank, and by the sale of a certain number of shares in the Louisiana Bank. In the manner just pointed out, remarked Mr. Winchester, over $1,000,000 of the debt proper of the State will be liquidated. This will leave a balance of $2,000,000 due at various periods between 1847 to 1872. Against this debt the State can place the following assets, $366,000 of stock in the Louisiana Bank, and lots and property to the amount of about $90,000, making altogether $764,000.

Mr. Winchester went on to show that the liquidation of the bonds falling due, by sawing to the State the amount of interest now annually disbursed, would increase the surplus revenue of the State to $192,000, and will enable the state to discharge the entire debt at an early period. The bill has been based on these calculations, and he prescribed it with a confident expectation that it would encounter no opposition. The bill was a substitute for the one originally before the house.

Mr. O'Bryan called for the printing of the bill.

Mr. Hunt said the bill was exceedingly simple, though long, and he hoped the gentleman would withdraw the motion. The bill had been unanimously reported by the Finance Committee.

Mr O'Bryan withdrew the motion, and the bill was ordered to be taken up at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Fluker thought that the bill relative to the voluntary liquidation of the Union Bank should be first taken up.

Mr. McRae from a select committee appointed to ascertain the amount of fines and fees in the Parish of Livingston, submitted a report.

Mr. Boudousquie from a select committee on the Charity Hospital, submitted an elaborate report on the subject. It draws a feeling and melancholy picture of the destitute condition of this institution, and shows that there is danger of its doors being closed, unless the Legislature come to its aid. The report is accompanied by two bills—one for the relief of the Charity Hospital, appropriating $15,000 to that establishment, and another amending the act to provide a fund for the support of the Hospital.

Mr. Ratliff from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to provide for the collection of Taxes in Avoyelles in the years 1841 and 1842.

Mr. Wadsworth asked leave to introduce a resolution authorizing the Senators and Representatives of Orleans to appoint Inspectors of Elections for July—leave was refused.

Mr Brashear from a Special Committee, reported a bill defining the boundary line of St Martin's, St Mary and Ascension.

Mr. Rogers gave notice of an act to repeal an act defining the jurisdiction of the Parish Judge of the Parish of Plaquemines.

On motion of Mr. Winchester, the House took up the bill relative to the revenue of the State, and amended the sixth section so as to except the Parish of Orleans from its operation. The bill was then passed.

Order of the Day.

The House took up the bill from the Finance Committee this morning.

Mr. Brewer hoped no opposition would be raised to the bill. It was so satisfactory and conclusive in its details that it could scarcely meet with opposition. It had gone through a thorough examination, and obtained the unanimous approbation of the Committee. The State owed some $4,000,000—a considerable portion of which fell due the year. The object was to apply the assets of the State to its extinguishment. This could be done in 5 years, and long before the maturity of the whole debt. The surplus revenue of the State would be the great power in effecting this.

In the first place, the debt to the Bank of Louisiana consisting of two series of bonds, of $600,000 each, one half due in July, and the other in 1849, is proposed to be extinguished by a transfer of stock. Another debt of $128,000 to the same bank, will be liquidated by the same amount drawn from the Sinking Fund. Our cash assets in that bank will still be $360,000. Independent of this, we have property in this city, and an interest in railroad companies, all of which will realize $180,000, and make our assets $1,290,000.

Besides this, there are the arrears of interest amounting to $143,000; a bond to the Consolidated Association for $72,000, and one of the Union Bank of $96,000. We have other bonds maturing several years hence, and the bill proposes to meet them by her available assets of stock &c.—This stock yields but 6 per cent, and even if it yielded more, we should not hold it, as the stock of these institutions fluctuates in value, and might seriously depreciate. It is better than to extinguish with it a debt which draws from us $10,000 a year interest, and thus add that sum to the surplus revenue of the State.

The immediate application of these assets will extinguish $2,[illegible]. This would leave $844,000 of stock in the Louisiana Bank, and $180,000 of property, amounting to $764,000 of assets. If we extinguish this amount of bonds, it will add to our income. The 6 per cent interest we now pay. In 1849 the State will have to pay a bond of $180,000 held by the Consolidated Association; but it has been shown that we shall have an annual surplus of $191,000 and thus we can easily pay that debt. There may be some slight variation in this estimate, but nothing material. By going on in this manner, in a few years the State will not owe a dollar of her debt proper.

It may be urged that the debt of the property banks should not be paid; but he thought it a measure of wisdom in the Bank of Louisiana, for instance, we transfer stock at par, and thus extinguish a heavy amount of debt; and the same may be said of the other banks. The transferring of stock necessarily extinguishes double the amount of the liabilities of the bank.

Mr. Brewer concluded by declaring his belief that this plan of the Finance Committee was the best, most feasible and wisest that could be developed. Its adoption would free Louisiana from her embarrassments, enable her to see her way clearly, and place her in a position to maintain at once her integrity and her independence.—Many members were prejudiced against a new series of bonds, it looked like increasing the obligations of the State, though it was not the case. But the present plan was altogether unobjectionable.

Mr. Musson concurred with Mr. Brewer. This was the most comprehensive and feasible method of liberating the State from debt. He offered an amendment providing that the Legislature should appoint two competent managers, to act with the Treasurer, as a Board of Commissioners for the liquidation of the State debts. The amendment was not seconded, and the first section was adopted.

Mr. Taylor asked if any provision had been made for the payment of our dishonored bonds abroad.

Mr. Winchester observed that the Committee had not thought proper to mingle up the two subjects. The bill applied to the debt proper of the State. Another bill was before the House relating to the subject of which the gentleman had spoken.

Mr. Brewer said the bonds issued to the property banks were not, in the opinion of the Commissioners, to be regarded at this time. Those banks must first exhaust their assets before the State steps forward to their relief.

Mr. Taylor thought some provision ought to be made for the payment of the interest on the foreign debt of the State. We were equally bound for these liabilities; and the payment of the interest would at once place our credit on a stable foundation.

Mr. Benjamin said that in his own conscience he could see no difference between the direct and indirect debt of the State, but no such measure could be carried, and to attempt it would only defeat every thing. It was better to pay a portion of the debt than to pay none. No bill could pass having for its object the immediate payment of the foreign bondholders. There was no injustice in the course pursued by the House. The security offered by the property banks to the foreign holders was abundantly ample; there could not be a shadow of a doubt as to the validity of this security. He felt satisfied that in a single twelvemonth the tone of public opinion would be so changed as to enable the Legislature to adopt fitting and energetic measures for the liquidation of all her debts.

Mr. Taylor expressed his pleasure at this explanation.—But the reasons alleged were so much the stronger for some action by the State. If the State was certain to be held harmless, why not provide for the interest on those foreign bonds. He could not conceive how such a proposition could be opposed. Why anticipate debt—not due for 10 or 15 years, instead of advancing to the property banks the interest due, and letting them refund the amount as soon as practicable. He hoped some gentleman more familiar with the subject would sustain this view.

Mr. Wadsworth had no idea of paying out a dollar from the Treasury, until the property mortgaged to the banks was put out under the hammer. The State had given her name to these persons without any object of aggrandizement. Let these men give up their property. The bondholders had a remedy. Our courts were open to them.—They could foreclose their mortgages and sell the property. After this was exhausted, it was time enough for the State to come forward.

Mr. Hunt said the committee had not neglected the duties assigned to it. There was a marked distinction between the debt proper of the State, and the debt due in favor of the property banks. The debt proper of the State was the direct incurred for her credit and positive benefit; the other was a debt contracted for the benefit of individual stockholders. In the one case, the State had derived a direct benefit—in the other, she had received nothing but the collateral benefit derived from the introduction of foreign capital into Louisiana. Will we who have incurred no debt, be forced to pay the interest on the latter debt until. With regard to this, the State had taken good care to show herself harmless. The assets of the property banks would more than pay the debt. There was a separate bill before the House, providing that the stockholders should pay a sufficient amount to meet the interest. It [illegible]

the citizens for this purpose, when the stockholders had already mortgaged a sufficient amount to pay both principal and interest? While, therefore, he agreed with Mr. Taylor in the honorable sentiments he had expressed, he considered we were bound to see this debt paid equitably and justly. The alteration of the law of the last session allowing bonds not due to be received in payment of debts to the property banks, and other measures to be decided upon hereafter would accomplish every thing desired.—This, however, was not the question before the House, and the remarks of his colleagues had rendered further comments on the bill before the House superfluous.

The several sections of the bill were adopted to the 5th. This section being under consideration, Mr. O'Bryan offered an amendment to strike out the $72,000 due the Consolidated Association.

After some desultory discussion, Mr. Selby opposed the bill because it was long, intricate, and not to be comprehended at a mere hasty glance. He was not willing to have the matter thrust down his throat in this way. There was much talk of banks and money, and it was his duty to look into it. He had applied to the bill, and had been sent to [illegible] translators. Could it be possible that the Legislature would let these things pass without thorough scrutiny. Gentlemen might laugh, but it ought to be no laughing matter to the tax payers of the State. This was too serious a matter to go loose. Let us not vote blind. Were we here to vote away the money of the State in this manner without examination.

Mr. Hunt explained that the amendment proposed by Mr O'Bryan was to strike out the provision for the payment of $72,000 to the Consolidated Association, and go out to the Union Bank, on the ground that the Consolidated Association might not be able to pay, and it would be wise to retain the money in our own hands. The error of the argument was this—that the assets of the Consolidated Association had been taken possession of by the State, and that on paying the $72,000, we paid it into our own hands, and it would be immediately applied to the payment of the debts of the bank. The amendment would interfere directly with the object of the bill. With respect to the Union Bank, she was not in liquidation. Her assets considerably exceed her liabilities—she not being under protest, it would be certainly unjust to refuse payment of the amount due her.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr Brewer moved the previous question, and there was a second.

The fifth section was adopted.

Mr. Claiborne moved a proviso to the sixth section, that the property of the Mexican Gulf Rail Road Company be sold to them, on condition that the purchasers keep the road in operation on the terms granted by its charter.

Mr. Phelps said, these private companies had been the leeches that had sucked all the blood out of the State. He was not in favor of giving such privileges to the company, or if we gave it, let it be donated at once.

Mr. Wadsworth said, the Mexican Gulf Rail Road was the only improvement which had ever answered any good purpose. All that was asked was that the road should be continued, not that it should be given away to the company. There was no doubt that purchasers would be found on the proposed terms. The stock was the only one at all available. If the road were carried to Lake Borgne, it would do away with the Pontchartrain Rail Road. All out malls would come by it—all the lake trade would take that course. In addition to this, during the summer, it would be a common resort, for the advantages of the sea breeze and salt water. When these advantages were understood, competition would be excited, and the road rendered still more valuable.

Mr. Claiborne said, the road belonged to a portion of the State that had never claimed an appropriation from the State. The bonds issued in favor of the Nashville Rail Road amounted to $400,000—and the State loses $461,000 by the enterprise. The loss on the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road was $173,000. With respect to the Gulf Rail Road, the State cannot lose more than $60,000. The value of the property might be $60,000, and even if given away, it would be but a small favor compared with those lavished on other portions of the State.

Mr. Phelps said, the arguments had convinced him he was correct. The provision requiring the purchaser to keep up the road, he complained of. It was saying that it should be sold to the stockholders. Now he was for either striking out the provision, or giving the property at once to the company. He was not for dodging round the question. The company would buy the property for a mere nothing, because nobody could compete with them on the terms proposed.

Mr. Wadsworth contended that there was nothing in the provision to prevent any one from bidding on the property.

The proviso was amended so that the Rail Road could not be sold for less than $15,000.

Mr. Fluker said these restrictions would act improperly and unjustly, and he would vote against them.

Mr. Selby objected to the proviso on the ground that corporations were generally better off than individuals, and could afford to buy the property. He was opposed to legislating for the rich.

Mr. Benjamin explained to Mr. Selby where and what the Mexican Gulf Rail Road was. The question was this—it was estimated that the materials of the road would bring $20,000, and it was urged, that instead of destroying on [illegible] improvement which has effected so much good, (which was the case), to people who will carry it on. For the risk of receiving $5,000 less, the State will leave to the Parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard a road that has already proved of great advantage to them.

The proviso was adopted. Yeas 34—Nays 9.

Mr. Perkins offered a proviso requiring the purchasers of the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road to be bound to keep it in order for ten years.

On motion, the former proviso was reconsidered, and the one presented by Mr. Perkins was incorporated in the other.

The House adjourned till 4 o'clock.

Dr. Fontan, a French chemist has invented an article now for sale at 32 Magazine street which removes superfluous hair in about two minutes from the face, neck or arms, and in one minute removes the deepest freckles, leaving the skin smooth, soft and white. It is called the Chinese Hair Eradicator.

The original and genuine Extract of Sarsaparilla, prepared by Messrs. Comstock & Rumsey, 32 Magazine street, is warranted as good as any ever made, and for just half the price usually charged, viz: 50 cents per bottle, $5 per dozen. It cannot be surpassed in purifying the blood without purging. Have this or none.

DIED,

On the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Pierre Gau[illegible], a native of Bordeaux, aged 61 years, and for the last 40 years a resident of Louisiana. His remains were yesterday accompanied to the tomb by a large and respectable number of friends and acquaintances.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	March 11	London	Feb. 10
New-York	March 17	Liverpool	Feb. 11
Philadelphia	March 16	Paris	Feb. 8
Washington	March 15	Havre	Feb. 7
Baltimore	March 15	Mexico	Feb. 28
Charleston	March 16	Tampico	Feb. 20
Cincinnati	March 14	Vera Cruz	March 2
Louisville	March 15	Houston	March 16
Havana	March 11	Galveston	March 16

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY NIGHT, March 23, 1844.

About 4,500 bales of Cotton were disposed of to-day, at former prices. The Foreign news has had no effect on the market.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Tennessee and N. Ala.*	
Trash and inferior	6 @ 6½	Trash and inferior	6 @ 6½
Ordinary	7 @ 7¼	Ordinary	6½ @ 7
Middling	7½ @ 7½	Middling	7½ @ 7¾
Good Middling	8 @ 8½	Good Middling	8½ @ 8½
Middling Fair	8½ @ 8¾	Middling Fair	8½ @ [illegible]
Fair	8½ @ 9	Fair	[illegible]
Good fair	9½ @ 9½	Good fair	[illegible]
Good and fine	10 @ 10½	Good and fine	[illegible]

There is more Foreign Exchange offering, and the rates are giving way. We quote London, 6½ @ 6 ¾ cent. premium—Paris, 5 46 @ 5 45.—Northern bills are scarce; New-York, 60 ds., 2½ @ 2½ ¾ cent. discount.—Checks, 1½ @ 1 ¾ cent discount.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET—Feb. 9, 1844.

We have no alteration to notice in the price of any description of Cotton this week; of 56480 bags sold, the trade have taken 51,440 bags; the market has been quieter during the last two days. 16,400 American, 6,800 Surat, 800 Pernam, 150 bahia, and 860 Egyptian have been taken on speculation.

The prices declared by the Committee of Brokers this week for fair Cotton are—Bowed 6d, Orleans 6½d, Mobile 6½d.

STATE OF TRADE.—MANCHESTER, Feb. 9, 1844.

We are precisely in the same position in our cloth market as for the last two or three weeks, and without the least prospect of any change, at least for the present. The advance on cotton has nearly paralyzed both spinners and manufacturers, as well as buyers—only the most trifling and urgent orders are executed, nor will be till speculation on the staple ceases, and prices in consequence become steady.

The Committee appointed to collect funds in aid of the orphans of the late D. H. Twogood, are requested to attend the adjourned meeting this evening, 25th inst, at 5 o'clock, at the counting room of John Stroud, Esq., 36 Custom House street. m25 NEWTON RICHARDS, Sec'y.

FOR SHIP ENGLAND, Captain Johnston, for Liverpool, will clear this day, shippers are requested to hand in their bills of lading and make their exports at Custom House before twelve o'clock. S & J P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp st

NOTICE.—The ship FRANCE, Capt J H Marshall will clear for Liverpool on Monday the 25th inst. Shippers are requested to make their exports at the Customhouse as early as possible. LEVI H GALE, 93 Common.

NOTICE.—The ship COLUMBIANA, Captain Barker, will clear for Havre on Monday the 25th inst. Shippers are requested to make their exports at the Customhouse as early as possible. LEVI H GALE, 93 Common.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 2d March, 1844. A Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 15th April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of deliberating upon such act or acts, as may be adopted by the Legislature in reference to the Bank, and upon the affairs of the institution generally. By order of the Board. FREDERICK FREY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, 22d March, 1844. AN Election for thirteen Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 19 Gravier street, on Monday the first day of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Stockholders are requested to meet at the same time and place, on Saturday the 30th inst. By order of the Board. m25 1st HENRY O AMES, Secretary.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court.—Report of the Board of Commissioners in the Bankruptcy, of THOMAS BANKS—No. 203. The Court having ordered the proceedings on the Estate of the bankrupt Thomas Banks to the Board of Commissioners to make a report thereon, contrary to the order of distribution of the moneys among the creditors, who have proved their debts prior to said reference, and having made their report in conformity to the order of Court: It is now ordered that the hearing of the said Report of the said Estate as above entitled, be had on THURSDAY, 18th day of April, 1844, at 10 o'clock A. M. where all the creditors who have proved their debts, the bankrupt and all persons interested, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the said report should not be approved and homologated by the Court, and the funds distributed in conformity thereto; all objections and oppositions to the said report to be filed in writing on or before the day of hearing. By order of Court. R N JENNINGS, m25 3t Clerk of the U S District Court.

SUMMER CLOTHING. LOISON & SILVESTRE have just received by the last ships from Havre, a large assortment of ready made summer Clothing from Paris, such as Merino frockcoats and paletots; Merino sack coats and dress coats; Merino pantaloons; single milled cassimere colored and black pants; Linen drill pants, plaid and striped, latest fashion; white buff and fancy col'd Marseilles vests; Silk, satin, and fancy vests; Linen drilling sack coats, do. do. dress & frock coats; brown Holland linen blouses, boys' & youths' assorted summer coats & pants; Plaid & fancy light silk spring cravats; Linen & cotton and linen bosom shirts; Linen & twilled cotton drawers; Linen and Lisle gloves; black & col'd silk gloves; Corah and Bandana silk hdkfs; white & brown linen socks; do do cotton do, Silk, Merino and cotton undershirts and drawers; Silk, Gum Elastic & knit cotton suspenders, &c. for sale at low prices for cash by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st.

BUDDECKE, WOODS & CO., 62 Tchoupitoulas street, offer for sale—[illegible]

[illegible] Clothing [illegible] SAM'L BROADWELL & Co 104 Tchoupitoulas

SALES THIS DAY.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ & SAUCIER corner of Chartres and St Louis.

THIS DAY, Monday, 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, an assortment of Dry Goods, consisting in cambric linen hdkfs, linen and cotton drills, white, colored & printed muslin, linen and linen bosome shirts, hosiery, do madras and cotton table cloths; Irish linen in full and half pieces; prints, silk ware, and many more articles too numerous to be mentioned.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON. J A Bonneval, Auctioneer. Elegant Furniture, &c. &c. WILL be sold at auction on Wednesday, 27th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Fouche street, on account of departure, the entire household furniture—elegant extensive centre, card and pier tables; marble top sideboards, bureaus; toilet and washstands, sofas, lounges, settees, and Mahogany chairs; Brussels carpets, rugs; elegant bedsteads armoires &c. China and glass dinner and tea setts; mirrors, chimney ornaments, mantle clocks, kitchen utensils, &c. The furniture can be inspected one day previous to the sale.

By L A GARIDEL. ON Tuesday, 2d April, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street. No. 1. A lot of ground situated in the parish of Jefferson, and making part of the Plantation heretofore belonging to the late Valcour Lebreton, designated as lot No. 6, on a plan drawn by A. D'Hemecourt, dated 1st Nov. 1836, and deposited in the office of Amédée Ducatel, notary public, said lot being divided into two fractions by a public road of 30 feet wide, extending from the river to the entire depth of the land, reserved for the common use of all the lands fronting thereon.

The first fraction, measuring 360 feet front on said common road, by 364 feet 3 inches in depth: on the line adjoining to lot No. 7, 382 feet 5 inches in depth on the other lateral line adjoining to lot No. 6, and 378 feet 5 inches on the rear line running in an oblique direction.

The second fraction, measuring 360 feet front on said common road by 165 feet 6 inches in depth, on the one adjoining to lot No. 5, 142 feet 1 inch in depth on the line adjoining lot No. 7, and 360 feet on the rear line. The whole French measure.

2. A lot of ground depending of said plantation of Valcour Lebreton, designated as lot No A, on a plan made by A D'Hemecourt, dated 9th May, 1835, and deposited in the office of the same notary public, having French measure, according to said plan, one arpent in front on the river Mississippi, 40 arpents in depth, and 183 feet 7 inches width in the rear line.

Terms—1-10 cash, the balance at one, two & three years credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and mortgage until final payment; if not paid at maturity, to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. This clause however not authorising the buyers to put any delay in the payment of their notes. Acts of sale before C. Pollock, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON. J A BONNEVAL, Auctioneer. Positive Sale of Second Municipality Building Lots. WILL BE SOLD at auction on Saturday, 6th April next, at Banks' Arcade, the following desirable Real Estate—to wit: 1st—18 lots of ground situated in the square bounded by Dryades, Clio, Calliope and Hercules streets, from 1 to 18 inclusive, as per plan drawn by L H Pilie, surveyor, exhibited at the office of the auctioneer—measuring each 20 feet, 6 inches and 4 lines by a depth of 127 feet, 10 inches, 5 lines between parallel lines. Terms—One sixth cash; balance at 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 months. Credit for approved endorsed notes and mortgage until final payment.

2d—Three lots of ground in the square bounded by Calliope, Bacchus, Dryades streets and Triton Walk. No 1 measures 34 feet, 8 inches, 6 lines front on Dryades; 90 feet, 3 inches, 1 line in the rear by a depth of 130 feet, 9 inches and 4 lines on one line and 127 feet 10 inches, 5 lines on the dividing line of No 2. No 2 and 3 measure each 26 feet front on Dryades street by a depth of 127 feet, 10 inches, 5 lines between parallel lines.

Terms of sale.—One-fourth cash; balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, for approved endorsed notes and mortgage until final payment. Notes not paid at maturity to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. Acts of sale before Octave d'Armas, not. pub., at the expense of the purchasers. Sales to be completed within ten days from day of adjudication or the property will be re-sold for account and risk of the purchaser after forty-eight hours publication in two of the city papers.

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON. J A BONNEVAL, Auctioneer. Credit Sale of Honey Dew Tobacco. Per brig J A Lancaster. WILL be sold at auction on Tuesday, 26th instant at 10½ o'clock at the Auction Mart, Camp street, 100 half boxes Virginia Honey Dew Tobacco. 120 do do 12 to the lb. 50 half boxes Cavendish. Terms—All sums up to $400, cash; $400 and under $800, 4 months credit; $800 and upwards, 6 months credit, for approved endorsed notes allowed 10 per cent per annum for cash.

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON. J A BONNEVAL, Auctioneer. Cash Sale of Valuable Building Lots, 2d Municipality. WILL be sold at auction on Thursday, 28th inst, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade. Two valuable and desirable building lots located in the best part of the Municipality No. 2, viz: 1st. A certain lot of ground in the square bounded by Lafayette Square, St. Marys, Camp and Girod streets, measuring 25 feet front on Lafayette Square by 91 feet front and depth on St. Mary street, forming the corner of St Mary street and Lafayette Square, most desirably located for a private dwelling. 2d. Lot No. 3 in the square bounded by Magazine and St Joseph, adjoining the three fine dwellings occupied by Miss Gomes and other, measuring 34 feet 6 inches front on Magazine street, by 110 feet deep and front on St. Joseph street, with all the improvements thereon. Acts of sale before J B Marks, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Important sale by consent of parties. New Canal Basin Lots. BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON. J A BONNEVAL, Auctioneer. WILL be sold at auction on Tuesday 16th of April, at 12 o'clock at Banks' Arcade, without reserve. First—29 lots of ground in the square bounded by the New Basin, St Paul and Cedar streets. Second—16 lots of ground in square bounded by the New Basin Cedar and Pine streets, of various dimensions, with all the improvements thereon subject to the several leases more fully described at sale. The whole more fully set forth by plans by Molhausen, which will be exhibited two weeks previous to the sale. Terms—One third cash, the balance one and two years credit for notes without endorsers, bearing mortgage until final payment if not paid at maturity to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. Acts of sale to be completed within ten days from date of adjudication or the property will be re-sold for account and at the risk of the purchaser, after 48 hours notice in two of the city journals. Acts of sale before Jules Mossy, not. pub. at the expense of purchasers.

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON. J A BONNEVAL, Auctioneer. Positive Cash Sale—By consent of parties. WILL be sold at auction on Saturday, 20th April, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, without reserve. A certain lot of ground measuring 40 feet 10 inches front on the east line of Tivoli street, between Canal and Jackson streets, having a depth between parallel lines of 125 feet 5 inches 5-8; together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a well built (back brick-front portico) dwelling, divided into 2 tenements with kitchen and other out buildings in the rear. Terms, cash. Act of sale before W. Y. Lewis, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS. THE price of fresh flour being this day $4 50 per barrel (in specie) according to the Tariff, the loaf will be 20 ounces of bread for ten cents, during the ensuing week commencing on Monday, 25th March, 1844. The loaves of second quality, or three for 10 cents, must weigh 24 per cent more, say 40 ounces. New Orleans, 23d March, 1844. m23 (Signed) WM. FRERET, Mayor.

OFFICE WESTERN MARINE & FIRE INS. CO., New Orleans, December 27, 1843. IT having been determined to conduct the business of this Company on the Mutual Insurance Principle, to commence on the first day of next month, (January 1st, 1844). All persons holding open policies, are respectfully requested to make returns of all the property which has been at risk, prior to that day, and those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. d27 L MATTHEWS, President.

NEW ORLEANS AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD Co., New Orleans, 19th January, 1844. IN conformity with a resolution, adopted at a meeting of the stockholders of the institution, held on the 4d inst, public notice is hereby given, that the whole of the real estate of this company, other than that absolutely required for the use of the railroad, will be exposed at public sale, on Monday, the 29th day of April ensuing, payable in stock of the company at par. The plans and specifications in detail are in progress of being made out, that they may be lithographed and each stockholder furnished with a copy thereof, prior to the day of sale. By order of the Board, ADOLPHE LAYET, j10 Secretary.

MR. NUMA LACOSTE, successor of Benjamin Lacoste, No 163 Royal street, has the honor to inform the public, that during his late sojourn in France, he entered into arrangements with the first houses in Bordeaux, Marseilles and Paris, so as to secure hereafter a constant and direct supply of the following articles:—White and red wine, in casks, half casks and boxes, in bottles and half bottles; Swiss Absynth; Anger's tongue; Kirsch; Curaçao; Dantzick Brandy; Maraschino; cherries and preserves; dried prunes in tin boxes; glass jars and jars; sardines in oil; soap in oil; green peas in butter; Mustard; Lyon Sausages; Orange Flower water; Cologne water; long and bell long Corks. He has just received per ship Vaillant, Captain Giraud a complete assortment of articles, selected by him all of the first quality, which he offers for sale at the most moderate price.

TALAMON BROTHERS, 62 Conti street, offer for sale now landing on ship Edmund Perkins, from Havre 2 millions percussion caps, F. L. in boxes of 100, 300 gross thimbles; 50 do powder puffs; 300 do pearl buttons; 100 do Brighton hooks and eyes; 200 dozen brass combs; 70 do buffalo do; 40 do shell do; 27 pieces bandanne linen foulards; 100 dozen fil d'Ecosse gloves; 200 do knitted cotton suspenders; 60 do silk suspenders.

LINEN GOODS—Linen checks, linen sheeting, Irish linen, platillas, Brittanias, crass, linen diapers, napkins, table cloths, &c. &c. for sale by NORTH & BROS, cor Magazine & Common.

LAW BOOKS. A Fresh supply of the following Law Books, just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & Co, Law Booksellers and Stationers, cor of Camp and Gravier sts. Kinne's Law Compendium, in 5 vols. Tayler's Law Glossary, 2 edition, revised and corrected, 1843. Land Laws and Official Opinions of the Attorney General, 2 vols. 1838. Story's Commentaries on the Constitution abridged, in 1 vol. Stephen's Nisi Prius, complete in 3 vols. Chandler's American Criminal Trials. Wharton's Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases.

FOR SALE On account of Departure—An excellent upright Piano by James Pleyel & co. selected at Paris at the manufactory, by an amateur.—This instrument is very superior, and will be sold very cheap for cash, in consequence of the speedy departure for France of the owner. Apply immediately to LONKILRE & Co. cor Royal & Customhouse.

SUNDRIES, for sale by FOSDICK & BRO. 74 Camp street:—100 barrels pearl; 200 boxes tea, Hyson, old Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong and Pouchong; 100 bar Pepper A. Seignette, old pearl Brandy; 100 boxes, 1, 2 Cocoa, 60 one pore Newark cider, 10 do cream Ale, 10 1-2 Quarts Bogy; 30 Gases; 20 bar snuff; 6 bbl bxs do; 50 100 boxes sperm candles; 20 bars snuff; wooden clocks; 10 bbls copal varnish; 10 pipes Madeira; 20 do 40 baskets Champagne; 10 cases pints, assorted Swan gin; 30 do verdigris do; 300 reams letter paper; Amer. Goodwin & Sauce; 4 cases shoes, assorted, ladies and gentlemen's; 10 kegs paints; 1 box saddles; 2 casks slip blacks.

STEVENS' PATENT BALANCES.—A complete assortment of these articles, adapted to the weighing of every description of property or merchandise, from 1 to 3000 lbs in store and for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine st.

CLOTHING—100 cases seasonable clothing, consisting of fine cotton, super calico, striped and scarlet flannel shirts, kersey and satinet sounds; Angola flannel under shirts and drawers, Derry frocks, &c. In store and for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine st.

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