# TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]


# NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

[illegible]

Truth is omnipotent and Public Justice certain.


FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

# HENRY CLAY.


NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANY 20, 1843.


GEORGIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. The result of the recent special election in Georgia to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Habersham, has been the triumph of the whig candidate, CRAWFORD, by an overwhelming vote.

There never has occurred so swift a rebuke as this election administered to the members of the legislature who voted for the resolutions instructing the Hon JOHN MCPHERSON BERRIEN to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States. Scarcely was the ink dry with which those resolutions were penned, before the people themselves gave the seal of approbation to the course of their distinguished senator, and came forth to uphold him with broad shoulders and brawny arms from the shafts of his assailants. How contemptible do the resolutions of the legislature appear beside the sovereign fiat of the people, and what a commentary upon demagogism do the two acts furnish. The legislature of Georgia, which contains an accidental locofoco majority, immediately upon meeting, adopted a series of resolutions designed to evict a distinguished statesman from his seat in the Senate of the United States. These resolutions profess to embody the popular will, and the members assume to themselves the prerogative of commanding the obedience of all officers, federal and local, which derive their appointment through the state legislature: they set up their will as the will of the people, and availing themselves of a temporary ascendency, the locofocos stretched forth their hands to grasp every post of honor or profit, whether vacant or otherwise, in the name of their constituents. Whilst this farce is going on in the legislature, the people are called upon to speak for themselves; and they do speak, and in a voice that would cover the actors in it with shame and confusion, had they other than lip service to render to the principles of democracy.

We have in this instance a palpable illustration of the absurdity of the doctrine, that attributes to each election the quality of establishing as law every opinion which a successful candidate may entertain. Here are simultaneous acts of the people and their representatives. The people decide one way and their representatives another. Whose authority should prevail? The Locofocos in the Legislature declare that Mr. Berrien misrepresents Georgia; the people at the same moment, elect to congress a man holding identical opinions with Mr. Berrien. Could there be a more apt illustration of the folly of the everlasting ding dong about instructions? Whenever a locofoco majority is returned to a State Legislature, if there should happen to be a whig in the U. S. Senate from the State, instructions are immediately got up to force him to resign. Accident, local considerations, family influences or causes which have as little connection with general politics as they have with the eclipses of the sun may have controlled the elections—it is all the same, the resolutions are sent, as fulminating a decree of the people. How absurd all this, and how transparent do the recent events in Georgia make this absurdity.

That a legislature has a right to embody its principles in the shape of a resolution and transmit it to the Senators in Congress from the State, no one denies; and in matters of local interest, or upon questions of recent origin or doubtful policy, such expression of the views of the legislature must command the most serious consideration, but to degrade this right into a party trick, to use it as a piece of party machinery is at once derogatory to the Legislature and the Senate and subversive of the spirit of our constitution. To no cause more than to this abuse of a power, which should always be exercised for the public good for purposes of general instruction, as ancillary to the representation of the State in the U. S. Senate, may be attributed the sad falling away in the dignity, the courtesy, the talent and the usefulness of that august body, which the last few years have witnessed.

LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The bill for taking the sense of the people of the state on the expediency of calling a convention to amend the constitution came up yesterday in the House immediately after the reading of the journal. A bill from the Senate to the same effect was substituted and adopted with little opposition. The bill in its present form provides that at the next congressional election, the convention question shall be presented before the people.

Mr. Brashear, from a special committee, reported a substitute for the bill to define the powers of the corporation of Orleans. It prohibits the councils of the three municipalities from levying wharfage taxes and provides penalties for all infractions of the ordinances. The bill was made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Boudousquie gave notice of an act to facilitate the liquidation of the Exchange and Banking Company, and to incorporate the subscribers to the St. Charles Exchange Hotel.

Mr. Musson introduced a bill defining the boundaries of the second and third municipalities.

The order of the day was the act to divide the state into four congressional districts. After an animated discussion upon the propriety of laying the bill aside, and appointing a joint committee to investigate the subject, the bill was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

The remainder of the sitting was devoted to objects of minor interest.

EDITOR. Mr. JAMES FITZGERALD called on us yesterday, to say that he did not occupy the tenement on Girod, between St. John and St. Peter streets, in which the fire broke out, evening before last.—He further states that the house had not been occupied since the 15th inst. Mr. FITZGERALD, never lived in any house in that street. The tenement was doubtless set on fire by an incendiary.

CONCERT OF THE SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY. The Sacred Music Society give their sixth concert this evening at Mr. Clapp's Church. The selections are very choice and beautiful, comprising some of the finest conceptions of the great masters.

Two persons, a man named BROWN, and a girl named CAROLINE GOFRITZ, were suffocated to death at a fire in New York on the 7th inst. The house in which they boarded was discovered to be on fire at 4 o'clock a. m. After getting out of it, BROWN returned to save some of his property, and CAROLINE to get her wedding dress—her marriage being to take place that day. They were smothered by the smoke.

We are indebted to the Hon. G. M. CONRAD for public documents of importance.

MASSACHUSETTS. The lower House of the Legislature had not been organized at the last dates.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

*Washington, Jan 9, 1843.*

In the Senate to-day numerous petitions were presented for and against the repeal of the bankrupt act. Several reports from the standing committees were made and concurred in. Some bills on their third reading were taken up and passed. Among them, that for allowing settlers on the separated territory of Arkansas and Louisiana, thrown into Texas by the Commissioners' boundary line, to remain within the United States with their property.

The bill for the occupation and settlement of the Territory of Oregon, which had been read a third time, came upon its passage. Mr. Calhoun, who had moved its postponement last week, now said he had examined the subject, and compared the provisions of the bill with the treaty established with Great Britain in 1818 for ten years, relative to the territory, and renewed in 1827 till either party gave notice of one year to discontinue it. He found that the grant, or promise of a grant of lands to settlers would be an infraction of the treaty. He therefore wished the bill to be committed to either the Judiciary Committee, or Committee on Foreign Relations, for further investigation. On this proposition a debate arose which occupied the entire day. It was kept up by Messrs. Linn, Choate, Calhoun, McRoberts, Henderson, Bayard, and others, till half past three o'clock, when, without any question being taken, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a long and interesting report from the Committee of Ways and Means, was read, in relation to so much of the President's message referred to it, as recommends an Exchequer,* accompanied by a resolution condemning the project. On motion to print 10,000 copies of the report, and to make it and the resolution the special order for this day two weeks, a long and animated debate, in which Messrs. Fillmore, Cushing, Wise, Ingersoll, Perkins, T. F. Marshall, and others, participated. Mr. T. F. Marshall was peculiarly eloquent on the occasion, and likened this administration to a parenthesis, which in the history of the country might be omitted without injury to the sense. His course to-day sets at rest the rumor that he was about to join the Corporal's Guard. At nearly 4 o'clock, the House, without taking any question on the subject, adjourned.

*The President's scheme of an Exchequer.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.—The Charleston Courier of the 13th contains later advices from Europe, derived through the Paris correspondent of that journal, and a file of Galignani's Messenger, received per ship Iowa, which arrived in New York, from Havre on the 8th inst. The commercial intelligence brought by this vessel will be found under its proper head. We find only a few stray items of general intelligence, to lay before our readers.

In Havre the prospect of a large cotton crop in America had produced an unfavorable effect upon the market.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

*Chinese Trade, Foreign and Domestic.*—If the manufacturers and trade of England were in a healthy condition, the prospect of extended commerce with China, would be a source of unmingled congratulation. A body of experienced merchants, incited by the prospect of increased gain, not goaded by embarrassments, would feel their way, and extend their dealings boldly, yet with due caution. But at this moment we have manufacturers, whose ware houses are and have been long crammed with more goods than they know how to dispose of, and others who suffer loss by working their mills at a loss than by allowing their machinery to rust in inaction. One consequence of this state of things has been, in the American trade, that year after year, goods have been sent, not to order, but upon speculation; which, after being hawked about, unable to find a customer, are brought to the hammer to pay ware house expenses, if a high enough price can be got. China will open a new field for these unsaleable commodities: herds of sharkish adventurers, who hear that China is a large country, with numerous inhabitants, but are totally ignorant of what the Chinese want or can give in return, will obtain any credit from the plethoric warehouses of Leeds and Manchester, will inundate the five open ports of China with goods unfitted for the market, and for which that country has nothing to exchange. There will be a temporary briskness in English trade, and a crash. A circumstance that ought to render all who have anything to lose, cautious how they speculate on the opening of the Chinese trade is, that limited though the foreign trade of China is, the country does not at present supply commodities to balance the imports of Canton alone.

On the anticipated trade with China, the Leeds Mercury (a well-informed commercial paper) remarks:

"All the best informed merchants and manufacturers agree in the opinion that *ultimately* the opening of the new ports in China will be a most important advantage to the English trade; but they are not less clearly of opinion that there is a great danger of the trade being overdone in the first instance, and of much money being lost by rash speculations."—*Spectator.*

PARIS, Dec. 7.

The Sud of the Marseilles of the 3d instant, in announcing the arrival in that port of the Mercurio packet, from Barcelona, which she left on the 1st inst., at 3 in the morning, states that the whole of the 30th ult. was passed in negotiations between the new Junta and the Regent, who was at Sarria. The Junta is said to have demanded that Zurbano, Van Halen, and the political chief, should be removed, the garrison be changed, and the National Guards remained armed and retain their present organization, and the population be exempted from the military conscription. It was not supposed that Espartero would accede to any of these terms, or indeed listen to any proposition short of unconditional submission. The Semaphore, of Marseilles, in a postscript, states, that every thing was settled at Barcelona, the Junta having accepted the conditions proposed by Espartero, one of which was the disarming of a large portion of the National Guards.

*Stock Exchange, Dec 6, half-past four.*—A good deal of business was transacted to-day, in French Securities. For cash, Fives have advanced 25c; Threes 5c., New Belgian ½; Spanish ¼; Neapolitan 40c.; Belgian Threes no quotation; Roman and Hayti are unvaried. For the end of the month, Fives have advanced 15c; Threes 10c.

Their Majesties and the Royal Family are expected this day, from St. Cloud, at the Tuileries, to take up their abode for the winter.

PARIS, Dec. 6.

There is much variety in the original columns of yesterday's journals, but many of the subjects are old. Some of the papers comment upon the last accounts from China. They do not anticipate now, as they did when the first news of the peace arrived, a disavowal of the Emperor of the acts of his plenipotentiaries, but predict that at no distant period, when the Emperor shall, they say, have been able to organize resistance, there will be a renewal of hostilities, and the English will be disappointed in their expectation of deriving great political and commercial advantages from the war against China.

[FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.]

*New-York, January 8, 1843.*

The Iowa, from Havre, has just arrived. She brings Paris dates to the 7th ult., which is a few days later than we had before received. There is no news of consequence whatever. Espartero had arrived in front of the insurgent town of Barcelona. One account says he was still negotiating with the insurgents when another that they had submitted.

The Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Captain McKenzie is still sitting. Its proceedings are watched with the greatest interest; and many begin to doubt the necessity of the execution of young Spencer and his alleged confederates. Landsmen are, however, scarcely competent to judge on the subject. The commander of the Somers was in a most critical position. A small vessel of not more than 230 tons, with 100 men on board, and no place to confine his prisoner below deck, indeed it appears by the evidence that the hammock of Wales, who was the means of discovering the mutiny, was slung within an arms distance of that of Small, one of the mutineers.

No event has occurred here for a long time which has excited so much sensation as the defalcation of Nicholls, the secretary of the Life & Trust Company. The confidence of the public in that company surpassed that placed in any similar company in the United States. All the funds of the Court of Chancery, amounting to more than a million of dollars, were placed in its custody, and it had besides a very large amount of private deposits, on which it paid a low interest. The *prestige* it possessed is now all gone, and what is worse it has created a feeling of despondency in Wall street, which bad as things were before, has made them a great deal worse. The amount of the defalcation cannot yet be known, but it will probably be on his accounts with the company and trustees not less than half a million of dollars.

Whilst I am writing, the Rochester arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 6th inst. She brings information of the late China and Indian news. The Liverpool cotton market on the 5th December, was rather quiet, not more than 4,000 bags having been sold. The buyer, it is added, has a greater choice of cotton, but there is no change in prices of any description. The Isaac Allerton from your port reached Liverpool on the 5th ult., and the James H. Shepherd, Redman, on the 4th. The following vessels sailed from Liverpool for your port on the 3d Dec. Araments, Rogers; Montrose, Davies; Henry Bliss, Smith; England, Johnston; Pandora, Bisson.

Our cotton market has been pretty active during the last four days, and the sales amount to nearly 5,000 bales; prices, however, have been tending downwards for some time, and have reached the point they started from on the arrival of the Britannia within ¼ of a cent per lb, and that is maintained only on the finer descriptions.

Flour is extremely dull, in fact there is so little doing that prices are nearly nominal; the last sales of New Orleans were at $4,75, but that price could not now be obtained; $4,62½ is about the market price. Corn is scarce and wanted; 5,000 bus New Orleans sold on arrival at 55 ct. measure. 100 tierces clover seed, 6 ct. Sugars are dull of sale, and nearly all of the recent arrivals have been stored, about 800 hhds. have been sold in lots at 4¼ a 5¼; the market closed firm on Saturday at 5 a 5¼ ct. Molasses is in fair demand; 600 brls. sold yesterday at 19 ct, which is the ruling rate. 100 brls New Orleans whiskey, in poor order, brought 20½ cts. There has been nothing done in ashes since the commencement of the new year, and prices are nominal.

Exchanges are dull—New Orleans at ½c. discount; Mobile, 12½ a 15; Montgomery, do; Nashville, 2 a 3; St. Louis, 1½ a 2; Cincinnati, 1 a 1½.

A moderate business is doing in Sterling at 105½ a 105¾, and in francs at 5.15.

FROM MATANZAS.—A friend has favored us with the following extract of a commercial letter, received at Wilmington, N. C., by the brig *Echo*:

MATANZAS, Jan. 1.—Sugars, in consequence of the last favorable advices from Europe, have been nearly all bought up. There remain out about 6000 boxes here and at Havana in first hands; 8000 boxes in second hands are being shipped to Europe. None to the States. The small stocks in Europe, the shortness of our crop, variously estimated at from 450 to 250,000 boxes, and the general favor in which the article now is on the continent, makes us hope for better prices this coming year. There will be no stock of consequence till 1st February, and then all the fine sugars will be required for Spain. Coffee, 6½ a 7; Molasses, 1½. Last sale Rice, 10½. Exchange on London, 11 a 11½; New York and Boston 2½ a 3 per cent. prem.—*Charleston Courier of 13th inst.*

We publish the subjoined memorial of the surviving volunteers who assisted in the defence of New Orleans, with great pleasure. The claims upon the National Government are of a character to obtain immediate consideration, and we trust the present session of Congress will not be allowed to pass before ample justice is awarded to the surviving patriots of that memorable period.

*To the honorable the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States in Congress assembled: The Memorial of the Surviving Volunteers and Militia, who assisted in the Defence of New Orleans in 1814 and 1815,*

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH

That a number of the citizens of Louisiana, who bore arms during the last war, have associated themselves together with a view of assisting many of their old companions, who now find themselves in impoverished circumstances, but the number of the latter is ascertained to be so large as to preclude all hope of affording sufficient relief and succor by subscription.

Eighteen hundred men took up arms for the defence of New Orleans, twenty-eight years ago. Few are now in the enjoyment of wealth, or even competency. Witnessing their distress, we have searched for the best mode of assisting them; and now, we trust your honorable body will approve the opinion we have formed, that the men who aided in defending the country are, in this their hour of need, entitled to a share in the liberality of the General Government.

We will frankly acknowledge that this our main hope is founded upon precedents set by the National Legislature in years past. Not only have millions of dollars been voted to the Militia of the Revolutionary war, whether they had or had not met the enemy, but occasionally large sums have been taken from the National purse, and bestowed upon residents of foreign countries.

The defenders of New Orleans had witnessed this with undisturbed equanimity, until the proximity of embarrassments of the times, and the pressure of want on no inconsiderable number of their comrades, ... the wives and orphans of those comrades awakened ... that the latter had been neglected, and that another debt of gratitude remained to be paid to those, or the legal representatives of those who had mainly contributed to the safety of Louisiana in 1814 and 1815.

Necessity now compelling them to break this silence of eight and twenty years, they trust that your honorable body will bear with them, while they take a retrospective glance at the events of 1814 and 1815.

On the 23d December, 1814, the British fleet appeared off our coast. At that time, there were about 1000 regular troops stationed in Louisiana, to defend the forts on the river and lakes. None of the volunteers and militia from the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi, had then made their appearance. At this crisis, when our soil was about to be invaded by the finest army that ever crossed the Atlantic—and the safety of the Union, as some thought, and that of the South west, as all acknowledge, depended on the patriotism and courage of the citizen soldiers of New Orleans, how did they behave? With what countenance did they prepare to meet the responsibility of such a crisis. We will tell you not in words out of our own mouths, but in those uttered by Andrew Jackson, James Madison, James Monroe, and the Congress of the day. On the 18th of December, 1814, General Jackson thus addressed the militia on the Place d'Armes:

"Long strangers to the perils of war, you (said Jackson to the volunteers) have embodied yourselves to face them with the cool countenance of veterans—and with motives of distinction that might operate on weak minds, you have forgotten the difference of language and the prejudices of national pride, and united with a cordiality that does honor to your understandings as well as to your patriotism."

Turning to the unitorm companies, General Jackson said:

"Your numbers have increased with the increase of danger, and your ardor has augmented since it was known that your post would be one of peril and honor. With such defences our country has nothing to fear."

On the 27th of January, 1815, Gen. Jackson wrote as follows, to N. Girod, Mayor of the city of New Orleans:

"Deeply impressed since my arrival with the unanimity and patriotic zeal displayed by the citizens over whom you so worthily preside, I should be inexcusable if any other occasion than that of providing for their defence had prevented my public acknowledgment of their merits. I pray you now, sir, to communicate to the inhabitants of your respectable city, the exalted sense I entertain of their patriotism, love of order, and attachment to the principles of our excellent Constitution. The courage they have shown in a period of no common danger, and the fortitude with which they have rejected all the apprehensions which the vicinity of the enemy was calculated to inspire, are not more to be admired than their humane attention to the sick and wounded."

The following is from James Monroe, secretary of war, at the period when hostilities ceased:

"To our newly adopted fellow citizens of Louisiana, you will give assurance of his (the President's) great sensibility to the decided and honorable proof which they have given of their attachment and devotion to the Union, and of their manly support of the rights of their country."

The following resolutions were about the same time unanimously adopted by Congress:—

"*Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress entertain a high sense of the patriotism, fidelity, zeal and courage with which the people of Louisiana promptly and unanimously stepped forth, under circumstances of eminent danger from a powerful invading army, in defence of all the individual, social and political rights held dear by man. Congress declare and proclaim, that the brave Louisianians deserve well of the whole people of the United States."

"*Resolved*, That Congress entertain a high sense of the generosity, benevolence and humanity displayed by the people of New Orleans in voluntarily offering the best accommodations in their power, and giving the kindest attention to the wounded, not only of our own army, but also to the wounded prisoners of a vanquished foe."

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby given to Major General Andrew Jackson, and through him, to the officers and soldiers of the regular army, of the militia, and of the volunteers under his command..."

As far as reward may be paid with words we are not prepared to deny that the foregoing resolutions are most satisfactory, but things have come to such a pass with a majority of those in whose behalf we are addressing you, that more substantial proofs of our country's gratitude are wanted, and we hope will not be withheld.

In short we pray that the present Congress may grant to us the same favors that were accorded to the regular soldiers of the late war, to wit: in to a bounty in money to reduce them ... the army. Nor do we think we ask too much in soliciting a whole section of the public lands in this state, after twenty eight years have passed over our unrequited services. Moreover, we ask no more from your honorable body than what every inhabitant of good repute freely obtained from the Government when Spain held Louisiana, a title to a portion of the vacant land. By granting our request, it is not imagined that you will ... the national resources, as the lands given to the veterans of 1814 and '15 will probably be brought into immediate cultivation, and thus add to the value of ... lands undisposed of.

New Orleans yearly increases in wealth ... but it cannot escape the discernment ... that thousands now resort ... have been nurtured in other principles than ... which governed the founder of the republic ... have the jealous regards of our rivals in ... ceased to view with fear and astonishment the progress that now animates the once neglected ... of the two greatest nations in the Old World.

May we not urge upon the administration ... national affairs the policy of proving that republics are not always ungrateful—and that, at no time will an American Congress turn a deaf ear to those who have had hand and part in filling the measure of their country's glory.

Under these impressions we trust that your honorable body will pass an act granting one section ... public lands in Louisiana, to every citizen soldier ... late army, or the widow and orphans of every ... soldier who bore arms in the defence of Louisiana in the years 1814 and 1815.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | Jan. 8 | London | Dec. 4 |
| Boston | Jan. 7 | Liverpool | Dec. 6 |
| Philadelphia | Jan. 9 | Paris | Dec. 7 |
| Washington | Jan. 9 | Havre | Dec. 8 |
| Baltimore | Jan. 9 | Mexico | Dec. 31 |
| Charleston | Jan. 13 | Tampico | [illegible] |
| Cincinnati | Jan. 15 | Vera Cruz | [illegible] |
| Louisville | Jan. 11 | Houston | [illegible] |
| Havana | Jan. 11 | Galveston | [illegible] |

# Commercial.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JAN 7. [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, DEC. 5. Two o'clock. The arrivals by the Overland Mail from India have had a favorable influence on the funds. Consols for Money have been done at 93 with the div.; ditto for Account ex div. 93¾; Reduced Threes 94⅞; Reduced 3½ 100; New 3½ 101; Long Annuities 12 9-16; Bank Stock 171¾ 172; Exchequer Bills 43 prem. There has been no quotation for India Stock. To-day, there has not been much stir in Foreign Stocks. Spanish are quoted better.

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE, DEC 6. Half past Four. A good deal of business was transacted to-day in French Securities. For cash Fives have advanced 25c; Threes 5c; New Belgian ½; Spanish ¼; Neapolitan 40c; Belgian Threes no quotation; Roman and Hayti are unvaried. For the end of the month Fives have advanced 15c; Threes 10c.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, DEC. 8, 1842.

[illegible]

HAVRE, DEC. 8. [illegible]

HAVRE, DEC. 8. [illegible]

JOHN A. MERRITT & Co, 44 Camp st., offer for sale— [illegible]

[illegible] Swedes iron ... of the best quality, and assorted sizes, for sale by GEO E CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras, corner Magazine st.

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

Steamer West Wind left St. Louis on the 11th inst. ... [illegible]

SPOKEN.

Brig Ruby reports that on the 29th Dec. off Jamaica, ... spoke brig Sea, Allen, from Norfolk, bound to Jamaica.

COASTWISE PORTS.

[illegible]

FOREIGN PORTS.

(By our Private Correspondent.)

[illegible]

PASSENGERS.

[illegible]

# AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, January 20th

the Play of

THE WIFE.

Written by J S Knowles.

[illegible]

Miss MARY ANN LEE

Will appear in the Spanish Dance

EL JALEO DE XERES.

After which the Farce of a

LOVER BY PROXY.

[illegible]

To conclude with the

PAS DE DANSEUR, By Miss MARY ANN LEE.

SIXTH CONCERT

of the

NEW ORLEANS SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY

To be given on Friday Evening, January 20th, 1843 At the Rev Theodore Clapp's Church.

PROGRAMME.

[illegible]

OPPOSITE THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Formerly the Museum, No. 26 St. Charles street (Second Municipality)

[illegible]

CHEMICAL TABLEAUX OF DAGUERRE

Imported from Paris to the United States by Messrs. Mallet and Lomet.

[illegible]

CONTI STREET BALL ROOM

GRAND DRESS AND MASKED

# BALL.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON BALL ROOM.

[illegible]

# U. S. Marshal Sales.

[illegible]

# SALES THIS DAY.

[illegible]

The Passenger Steamer J. M. WHITE for ... [illegible]

JOHN R. SHAW & Co., Agents.

FOR NEW IBERIA (Attakapas) and all intermediate Landings.

[illegible] BELLE OF ATTAKAPAS [illegible]

S M DARBY, Jr. [illegible]

Steamer CHAMPLAIN for ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

C. DOANE & Co. 69 Poydras st.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

[illegible]

GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

FOR BALTIMORE.—[illegible]

L. H. GALE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—[illegible]

S & J P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp st.

FOR LIVERPOOL. [illegible]

S & J P WHITNEY & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—[illegible]

HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

LEVI H GALE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—[illegible]

S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

WANTED.

[illegible]

FOSDICK & BROTHER, 60 Camp st.

WANTED.

[illegible]

T & S TOBY & ROGERT, 70 Camp st.

WANTED—[illegible]

FOSDICK & BROTHER, 60 Camp street.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR NEW YORK [illegible]

FOR NEW YORK.—[illegible]

FOR NEW YORK.—[illegible]

FOR BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

FOR BOSTON.—[illegible]

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—[illegible]

FOR HAVRE.

[illegible]

FOR BALTIMORE, New Orleans and Baltimore [illegible]

FOR NEW YORK.

[illegible]

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A 1 and fast sailing ship HARGRAVE, captain Bailey, will ... For freight of 400 bales cotton or passage ... apply to

LEVI H. GALE.

FOR LIVERPOOL. The A 1 and fast sailing ship ... Thompson, will receive ... For freight of 300 bales cotton ... apply to

LEVI H GALE, 93 Common street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fine A 1 fast sailing coppered and copper fastened ship HARVEST, capt. Wm Britton ... For terms apply to the captain on board, or to

A S CLEMENTS, 44 Common st.

SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS

No. 26 Poydras street, New Orleans.

CHRISTIAN SHULTZ, Maysville, Ky.

DAVID HADDEN, New Orleans.

JOSEPH LEACH, New Orleans.

NOTICE. The public is informed that two notes, signed by the subscriber the 1st November 1842, ... each, one payable at 2 months, and the other at 4 months ... will not be paid when due ... the consideration for which they had been given, not having been effected. BINET.

A Young Frenchwoman aged 22 years, with a child 4 months old, wishes a situation as a wet nurse. Apply at No 109 Dauphin street, to Madame Huet.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.

NOTICE.—Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged talent, who are desirous of engaging for the remainder of the season will please make their application immediately to

WM. BOLAFORD, Sole Manager and Lessee.

To Rent. The Saloons of the Theatre ...

FOR SALE, GROCERY STORE, having a very good custom, and situated in one of the best quarters of the city. Apply by letter to the Bee Office ...

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Company, New Orleans, Jan 17th, 1843.

THIS establishment will compress cotton at fifty cents per bale without delay, as heretofore.

By order of the Board.

D E GREEN, Secretary.

DOCTOR E. FOURNEL, who has specially devoted himself to affections of the eyes and ears, having returned to this city where he purposes to reside but for a few months, informs the public that cataract and all diseases of the eye, deafness and all diseases of the ear, are cured without an operation by his mode of treatment, and expeditiously.

Consultations every day from 11 to 2 o'clock, at No 44 Royal street. [illegible]

THE undersigned have this day (Jan. 16, 1843) dissolved the partnership existing between them ... and Robert Richardson, Phillipson & Co ... have appointed Mr. Richards Richardson to operate the liquidation of the same.

(Signed) L. MILLAUDON, ROB. RICHARDSON, R. RICHARDSON, J. H. PHILIPSON.

NEW ORLEANS GAS LIGHT AND BANKING COMPANY.

January 19th, 1843.

NOTICE. The reward of $1000, offered by this institution for the apprehension of James S. Marks, late Cashier of the Office at Napoleonville, is hereby revoked.

I W HOUSTON, Cashier.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—100 hhds sugar, 5000 galls molasses on plantation, for sale by

T & S TOBY & ROGERT, 70 Camp st.

HIDES.—1500 Mexican salted hides, and dry flint ... for sale by

R C BLOSSMAN, 65 Bienville st.

COPPER, TIN PLATES AND BLOCK TIN.—An assortment for sale by

A L ADDISON & Co, 69 Tchoupitoulas st.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—100 pieces and coils of superior Kentucky manufacture, for sale by

A L ADDISON & Co, 69 Tchoupitoulas st.

SPERM OIL—20 casks very superior, landing and for sale by

GEO E CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras, corner Magazine st.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—300 pieces, 300 coils ... for sale by

SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

FLOUR.—100 bbls superior Lawrenceburg brand, for sale by

SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

PORK—100 bbls mess, 100 bbls M O, and 50 bbls prime, for sale by

SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

WHISKEY.—100 bbls old Bourbon whiskey, for sale by

SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

# SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

BY SAGINAULT.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 21st January 1843, at 10 o'clock A. M. ... on the public square ... the Cathedral.

A fine collection of fruit and ornamental trees, ... plants of every kind ...

BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction, ... at the St Louis Exchange. [illegible]

BY A. FERNANDEZ.

[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALES.

COMMERCIAL COURT.—No. ... R. Heath vs ... [illegible]

COMMERCIAL COURT [illegible]

L. A. DUCROS. [illegible]

CAPT. A. GARRENT [illegible]

C. LAURENT & CASIMIR DE LISLE.

DUPERRON & E DELCAMBRE

DOCTORS DENTISTS

No 280 Bourbon St N Orleans

[illegible] BARG[illegible] ... Gentlemen ...

NOTICE.—[illegible]

PETER CONREY, Jr. ... ROBERT COPLAND, ... JOHN CALHOUN, ... New Orleans, 14th January 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the District Court ... Mechanics' ... persons interested will show cause ... why the authority asked for should not be granted.

PETER CONREY, Jr. ... ROBERT COPLAND, ... JOHN CALHOUN, ... New Orleans, Jan 14, 1843.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COAL AND WOOD.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public that he has just received a large assortment of Pittsburg coal which he will dispose of at wholesale and retail at very reduced prices. Apply to

A. MACHESSEAUX, St. Claude st. and old Basin.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale and adjudication of the pews of St. Louis Church will take place on Monday, 23d instant, at noon, in the Church of St. Louis, by P. E. Tricou, auctioneer.

The purchasers of said pews will have possession of them up to 31st December 1843. ... on the 1st February next.

Terms cash.

If fifteen days after ... payment is not made, said adjudication will be null ... empowered to re-sell them.

New Orleans, January 14th 1843.

JOSEPH GUILLOT, Treasurer.

NOTICE. The undersigned, shipper and receiver at Fontania Landing, has been ... having engaged the steamer Brilliant to do all the business of that place, ... New Orleans should make their shipments of goods by the Brilliant unless ordered otherwise.

Fontania, Jan 17 1843. ... McCASTLE.

THE subscriber informs the public in general, that not having been enabled to terminate the sale of his stock at auction, he will continue it at private sale, at wholesale and retail, at very moderate prices.

BENJ. LACOSTE, 162 Royal st., between Conti and St Louis st.

DUCKS. [illegible]

WOOD & SIMMONS, 10 Magazine st.

MADEIRA WINE.—The undersigned has received from England the following wines, warranted genuine and of excellent quality: [illegible]

P. PERRET, 49 Tchoupitoulas st.

# L'ABEILLE

[illegible]

HENRY CLAY.

LEGISLATURE [illegible]

[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALES

[illegible]

INTÉRIEUR.

[illegible]

LATEST.

[illegible]