Commercial.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW

The temporary and unavoidable absence of our Commercial Editor, compels us to omit our usual Review of the Market. Upon his arrival, which is daily expected, the Produce and Staple Tables will be brought up.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM BOSTON
Caledonia..... Jan 4	Feb 4
Acadia..... Feb 1	Feb 4
FROM HAVRE.	FROM NEW YORK.
Ville de Lyon..... Feb 11	March 16

EXPORTS

Liverpool—Per ship Martha Washington 1027 bales cotton.

New York—Per barque Falmouth 134 bales cotton, 20 hhds tobacco, 200 bbls flour, 600 do pork, 96 do and 122 kegs lard, 7 bbls beef, 12 do tallow, 45 do do tallow, 250 boxes candles, 2 bbls butter, 1 do do tallow, 24 bales furs and skins.

Savannah—Per schr Wm Henry, 30 bbls molasses, 10 casks and 30 bbls bacon, 22 bbls flour, 151 sacks rice, 100 packages corn, 30 bbls whiskey, 300 kegs pork, 20 bbls and 2 casks beeswax, 1 do tallow, 2 do furs and a quantity of feathers.

Per barque Trad Perry 903 bales cotton.

Baltimore—Per brig Massachusetts 232 hhds sugar, 50 bbls and tierces molasses.

New York—Per brig Historian 370 hhds sugar, 45 do molasses.

Boston—New York—Per ship Boston 96 bales cotton, 45 hhds tobacco, 50 bbls pork, 670 do flour, 50 do and 56 hhds bacon or shoulders, 50 do lard, 500 do and 1000 kegs lard, 36 hhds tallow, 96 do sugar, 35 bbls castor oil, 201 do corn, 61 tierces flaxseed.

Mobile—Per ship Johannes—921 bales cotton and 30 bbls flour.

Galveston—Per ship Augusta 1661 bales cotton and 2015 pigs lead.

Baltimore—Per barque Sophronia 208 hhds sugar, 10 do and 10 tierces do, 25 casks pork and 75 do bacon.

Matanzas—Per brig Matanzas 1000 bbls flour, 1 do do corn, 1 bead 500 box tumblers, 10 hhds tobacco.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

By steamer Baton Rouge—Madame Fonclare, Mrs Hick & Son, Mrs Hall, Mrs Wright, Mrs Elgar, E Flower, John Marion, C Jenkins, J W Garner.

By steamer Concordia—D L Campbell and family, Messrs Summers, Wilson, Fontain, Jackson, Wheeler, Bailey.

By steamer Natchez—Messrs Williams, Mc Kinney, Mc Farlane, Thompson, Rowan, Loughlin, Williams, Mallon, Scudder, Pinchback, Dr H Cook, Shoemaker, Mendenhall, Stewart.

By steamer President—Charles Sims and lady, Wyatt Slater, Dalton, Clifford, W E Gallery, J Young, Gibbs, Mrs Worrell, Mrs Gibson, Mrs Bowman, Mrs Mitchell, Lady, Kirkpatrick, Bowman, Gibson, Lebeau, Small, Campbell, Enos and Ambrose, Smoker.

By the packet ship TENNESSEE, Wier master, from Red River—Messrs Hunter & Co, 1 package; Hy Sparrow, 1 do; Mrs Hunter, 1 do; Messrs Hunter & Bro, 1 do; Mrs Bryan, 1 do; Lee & Co, 1 do.

HARROD, DARLING & Co.

14 40 Common st

CARD.—The elegant steamboat OCEANA, Miller master, will leave on Saturday, the 15th inst, at 10 o'clock, A M, for Rock Island passengers will be on board.

14 C DOANE & Co, Agents

For NEW LIVERPOOL, Captain Agry, having LIVER POOL packet No 1 for Liverpool, Barquette NEW ENGLAND, Captain Foster, for Hamburg. These vessels will clear this day. Shippers are requested to make them up with all manner of dispatch, as they intend to leave both on the 20th inst.

14 M & J P WHITNEY & Co, 71 Camp st

Neither the master nor the captain of the ship RICHMOND will be responsible for any debt contracted by the crew.

14 CH DUFOUR, 111

Neither the master nor the captain of the British barque ADAMS will be responsible for any debts to be contracted by the crew.

14 WM PEIRCE

For WEST WOOD.

THE subscriber having a large and extensive assortment of the best oak, ash and pine wood, will deliver it at 2 cords per cart, on any part of the river, and for accommodation of the public, keeps a constant supply of charcoal, tarred, which he will sell at equal moderate terms.

E J WHITE.

12 2P Office Shell road side of the Basin

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 Post Office, box No 35 310

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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBY 4, 1843.

"The Inaugural Address of Gov. MOUTON has furnished us almost with a manuel of freedom."—HERALD.

We do not quote the above extract with a view to cavil with the ardor of the *Herald's* admiration for Governor MOUTON, or the doctrines of his inaugural;—but the sentence seemed aptly illustrative of a most unwholesome habit, into which the people and politicians have fallen, of appealing to the commentaries of the leaders of the party for constitutional law, instead of to the constitution itself, the original bond of liberty in the Constitution of the United States, and the decisions that have been laid upon it by the only tribunal appointed by its own provisions to interpret and expound it. These ought to be regarded as the only foundation upon which the Government can rest with safety, and the only source whence drafts of wisdom may be taken, pure and unpolluted by the agitation of selfishness or ambition.

In the course of political discussion, how frequently does it happen that arguments for and against the constitutionality of given laws are carried on with warmth for a length of time, without the Constitution itself being once appealed to. The creed formed by certain controversialists are substituted for the gospel as given to us by the founders of the Government, and errors are engrafted upon error, and opinions deduced from false interpretation, until at length the great charter of our liberties is utterly lost sight of.

We have been once to have listened to a debate in the United States Senate, upon a constitutional point, which excited, at the moment, an intense feeling—it was no less than the question whether a Bank established in the District of Columbia, could locate branches in another State with the consent of such State—which was conducted with great earnestness by a Senator from Virginia, and his colleague. In the course of this debate, one of the disputants let fall, accidentally, the remark that "the bad never read the Constitution." A good deal of surprise was manifested at the declaration, when the honorable gentleman explained. He had, of course, read the Constitution, piece-meal and from time to time, but had never taken up the instrument and read it as a whole. The truth is, the gentleman had appealed to the writings of Mr. GILES, Mr. LEIGH, Judge ROANOKE and many others, for the belief that he called the *Virginia doctrine*, and when passed by a simple quotation from the Constitution itself, was betrayed into saying that he knew nothing about it—evidently meaning he cared nothing about it.

With his class of politicians, when a constitutional point is mooted, the inquiry is not what is the real meaning of the constitution, but what is the *Virginia doctrine!* With other classes the inquiry is what is the *Carolina doctrine*, or the *Missouri doctrine*, or any other doctrine than that of the constitution. Thus subdividing the interpreters of that instrument into so many factions as there have been framers of creeds—the creeds absorbing the consideration that is due to the charter upon which they professed to have been founded.

In forming an opinion upon a disputed point of constitutional law, a *Virginia doctrine* man will be as sure of a *Missouri doctrine* man as a *Carolina doctrine* man will be of a *Northern man with Southern principles*. And all of them will go astray of the true doctrine as they do of each other, for they commence argument from wrong premises—they deduce their conclusions from the sectional constructions that have been given to the constitution, and not beginning wrong they end wrong. Every step made in this mode of construction is an advance in error, and if a right conclusion come to upon any point, it is owing to bad reasoning from worse premises. We begin to fear sometimes that in the progress of sectional propagandism every sub-division of belief will have a name, and the constitution itself will have none.

Our neighbors of the *Herald*, in giving publicity to the resolutions of the Democratic Meeting, which was held at the Arcade, to congratulate the good people of the United States upon the inauguration of Governor MOUTON, made amends for having upon a former occasion, omitted an important resolution, by this time publishing one more than was passed by that august assemblage. We perceive, in yesterday's edition the error is corrected, and the *fifth* resolution so published, we are told was rejected by the Committee, and that its insertion was a mistake. Let us see what this resolution was, that was so offensive as to incur the condemnation of the sages delegated to report to the meeting what they had assembled for. Here it is:—

Resolved, 5th, That we are opposed to the banking system in every form and shape—that the very word bank has become odious and offensive in the mouths of all honest men, as the embodiment of all the dishonesty, fraud, corruption and profligacy of modern times—a system which so unhappily prevails throughout the land.

Here is food for reflection. The idea embraced in the rejected resolution is the very one that has been for several years the foundation stone upon which the architects of ruin have been constructing their schemes of mischief. Who was it repudiated at the celebration of the inauguration? or, to follow up a conceit of the *Herald*, on the first occasion after getting "to Mount Pisgah" (Pisgah, for supposition is using and taking a liberty with the "glorious old Bible!" What is in the wind now? If the hocus-focus are not opposed to banking in all forms, what form are they partial to? A United States Bank is repudiated as an "obsolete idea" in the sixth resolution, they cannot be in favor of that. Perhaps they intend returning to their first love—the state bond system. Who knows? Governor MOUTON advocated that system when a member of the legislature, and was one of the foremost in the debate of the Consolidated Bank. He was at the beginning of the bond issuing policy.

And how happens it, that the word *Bank* is no longer "offensive in the nostrils of all honest men?" All along, the locos have been holding their noses at the banks were mentioned, as though the word had a bad smell to it, as well as a hideous meaning. What good Apollonicary has sprinkled civet upon it, that it does not offend the nostrils now? Or does the atmosphere of "Mount Pisgah" make things smell sweet, that otherwhere have a fish like odor?

We shall see what we shall see.

The *Herald*, in remarking upon the "inaugural address" yesterday says: "Ours is indeed an age of progress, and at no time has so many exploded fallacies vanished before the light of discussion." Very true, the last part. At no time have there been so many fallacies adopted by Government, as distinguished the twelve years administrations of JACKSON and VAN BUREN.—These have exploded, if not before the light of discussion, at least from their want of practical soundness. As to the progress of the age, we believe that all the progress made by the locos is upon the crab system of locomotion—they advance backwards.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—In reference to the charges that were made yesterday, in the *Republicans*, against the Clerk of this Court, for charging exhorbitant fees in cases of bankruptcy, we are convinced from our own observation that the tariff of fees were established by Judge MCKINLEY at the late session of the Circuit Court. That Judge MCK. brought with him the rules of the Supreme Court, some of which were adopted and others not. The allegation made that the clerk required security in $100 from applicants for the benefit of the bankrupt law is without foundation.—The terms of the bond are, that the fees absolutely accruing in the progress of the cause shall be paid—which in no case, we are informed, have exceeded fifty dollars. The tariff of fees established by the District Judge (MCCALEB) were revised by the Circuit Judge (MCKINLEY) and were regulated in conformity with those issued in the First Judicial District Court of Louisiana—which we will take occasion hereafter to publish.

The sum of 30 dollars, which is charged by the correspondent of the *Republican*, as required in advance, is always returned to the bankrupt if he surrenders any assetts, as privileged costs. In very many cases not a dollar is paid, and at this time we are assured that several thousand dollars of fees are actually due—a large portion of which it will be impossible to collect, as most of the securities have gone into bankruptcy.

This gross attack upon the clerk of the Court, whose responsibilities are very great, is totally unwarrantable, as the correspondent must have easily satisfied himself of the truth of the facts. The fee bill is hung up for public inspection, and any one is at liberty to examine it at his leisure—the charges taxed were considered by Judge MCKINLEY too low for the duties of the clerk in this District—but he regulated them conformably with the State practice.

We reprobate this wanton manner of attacking public officers; more especially those who have no control over the matters touching which they have been assailed. Neither the District Judge nor the Clerk is responsible for the fee bill, were it exhobitant as alleged. But of this anon.

FIRE AT THE LAKE.—About two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a wooden building on the block on the east side of the Pontchartrain Rail Road, which extending rapidly to the adjacent houses, soon destroyed the entire block, consisting of some ten or twelve buildings, mostly small ones. The steam locomotive belonging to the Company was despatched to town, and soon returned with the Creole Engine No. 9; but in consequence of the low stage of the water in the Lake, the suction hose of No. 9 was rendered useless. We learn from the *Courier* that the buildings were partly owned by Mr. Larroix, Eugene Decou, and others, and were used as a bakery, grocery stores and dwellings. The loss will fall heavily on the occupants.

☞ Our thanks are due to Mr. GYLES, of the steamer *Baton Rouge*, for late Vicksburg, Natchez and Concordia papers.

☞ We are indebted to Messrs. [illegible] Co., (sole agents for the work,) for the first number of "Sargent's New Monthly Magazine of Literature, Fashion and the Fine Arts. It is beyond a doubt the most beautiful periodical published in this country. The number before us is printed on very fine paper, in a large, clear and handsome type, and is embellished with four splendid engravings. The picture of the "Blue Ridge" is alone worth the annual price of subscription. This magazine is edited by EPES SARGENT, Esq.—a sufficient guarantee of its literary merits. Each number will contain an original piece of music, by some approved master.

THE NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE continues to attract crowded houses nightly by the excellence of the performances that are to be seen there. We know of no more agreeable place to pass an evening at.

NEW ST. CHARLES.—DAN MARBLE takes a benefit this evening, when will be presented a new piece, entitled "Yankee Land," with other entertainments of an amusing and interesting character. MARBLE is a capable representative of Yankee character and deserves the encouragement of the lovers of fun, and the admirers of histrionic excellence.

NEW AMERICAN.—Three children of OTTO MOTTY are engaged at this establishment, whose dancing is the admiration of the public. They are really worth seeing.

SUGAR.—Messrs. Green & McDougald, No. 97 Common street, have shown us a sample of Dr. BRASHEAR's sugar crops grown at Berwick's bay, Attakapas. It is a beautiful specimin, the grain being dry, light colored and remarkably lively.

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

FRIDAY, February 3, 1843.

The CHAIR submitted an invitation from the Washington Battallion, to attend their review on Sunday next.

Mr. HOA gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the Militia Law.

Mr. ROMAN called up the bill creating the office of Notary Public for the Parish of St. Martin; which, with an additional section, establishing an additional Notary Public, offered by Mr. WALKER, for the Parish of Rapides, was passed, with an amendment limiting the period to 60 days for the returns to be made by said Notaries Public.

Mr. BARROW offered a resolution, respectfully asking the House of Representatives to return the Report of the Board of Currency, sent to them a few days ago, in accordance with their request; the Senate being desirous to have that document for information.

Mr. S. stated that he had offered a resolution for the printing of that Report, but finding the opposition to that measure so great, he had withdrawn it, declaring his intention to examine the Report for his own information. That document was before the House of Representatives, and, hence, he had offered this resolution.

Mr. CHAMBERS said he could see no earthly motive to oppose the passage of this resolution. But, being under the impression, as he had been, from the first, that it was the duty of the Board of Currency to have made a report to the Legislature, and with their Report, it would have been much better that that Board should have been subjected to a compliance with that duty. He was an advocate for the publication of the Report, (Mr. Sparrow,) to get hold of that Report. He wished to see how far the political and brilliant anticipations of the friends of that creation had been realized, and what was the sober reality. But he still thought, that the Board of Currency—that law exacting body—should have been held to a compliance with one of the obligations imposed upon them by law; he should not, however, oppose this resolution, inasmuch as it was one of the means of placing that Report before this body.

The resolution was taken up and passed, and communicated to the House of Representatives.

The following bills were also reported to that body, as concurred in by the Senate:

Act creating a new parish, to be called the Parish of Bossier, and to be taken from the Parish of Kirk.

Mr. LACOSTE asked the Senate to take into consideration the resolution for the election of State Treasurer.

Mr. DOWNS was still of opinion that this election should be deferred until replies were made by the Treasurer to the interrogatories propounded to him. He had, within the last few days, had a conversation with that officer, and was informed that the returns were only placed in his possession two days ago, and that the answers would be furnished at the earliest moment possible. He (Mr. D.) declared any feeling of hostility to the present Treasurer, but he was desirous of having the matter investigated previous to proceeding and ready to go into the election so soon as these replies were made, and as he deemed them essential, and that they would not take the office for a considerable period, he was undisposed to act upon that resolution at present.

Mr. LACOSTE replied, that it was very desirable that this election should be had, both in regard to the authorized period of the session, as well as with a view to relieve members from further annoyance in reference to conflicting pretentions. He would suggest that the Secretary of the Senate request the Treasurer to send his answers to the interrogatories, if it be possible that a prompt reply can be had.

Mr. WALKER said, that he was glad to learn from the Senator from Washita, (Mr. Downs) that the replies from the Treasurer, might be expected before long. He had heard within the last few days, and in fact it was the special duty of him to take an interest in it, that it impossible for that officer to make them during the present session. Under that information, he had intended to have called up the resolution for the election of State Treasurer himself; but the Senator from Plaquemines (Mr. Lacoste.) But if those replies could possibly be had within a reasonable period, he thought them very essential, and as he (Mr. W.) did not desire, than Downs they were received. The Legislature would be enabled, thereby, to act more understandingly upon the matter.

Mr. ALWAY proposed that the Senate proceed to elect from the Treasurer, at what time those answers can be made, and report the information to the Senate; which suggestion was adopted.

Mr. HOA gave notice, that he would introduce a bill relative to the Citizen's Bank.

Mr. DOWNS on behalf of the Committee on Judicial Declarations, to whom was referred the Memorial of Isaac Gerrenger in relative to the Seminary lands, made a report, accompanied by a bill relative to certain prescription claims. Which was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. HOA asked the Senate to take up the bill from the House of Representatives relative to roads and bridges, for the purpose of making the same the special order of the day for Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the act relative to Public Services, reported by the Judiciary Committee, the object of which bill is as explained by that Senator, was passed.

Mr. ROMAN presented a petition for and the passage of a repeal of the act of incorporation of the town of Washington, which petitions were, on his motion, referred to a special committee, and the President appointed thereon Messrs. Downs, Roman and Walker.

The same honorable Senator also presented a memorial relative to the Clerk of the District Court at Washington. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DAYMSON said, that among the bills brought from the House of Representatives this morning, there was one of very great and commanding importance, which interested the people at large. He alluded to the bill for distributing the State. He was not well awarded of its provisions, as he had not yet examined it; but inasmuch as it had been passed by the House, he thought it was highly desirable that it should be a full attendance of the members of that body in deciding upon it, and he would propose that it make the special order of the day for some particular day.

Mr. DOWNS remarked that it would be recollected that, at an early period of the session, a resolution had passed the Senate relative to the subject in question, committee of the Legislature, but in which the House of Representatives did not concur. The question involved, was, after all, a matter of reimbursement to the Parishes; and a committee were better adapted to make them. He would suggest that the committee consist of four members, according to the four districts laid down in the bill, so that the local feelings and interests of each section might be represented.

The proposition was adopted, and the Chair appointed the following Senators on the Committee:

First District—Mr. Hoa; Second District—Mr. Wegeman, Third District—Mr. Davidson; Fourth District—Mr. Downs, Mr. Hynes, Chairman of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Carter, the several bills passed during the morning were reported to the House of Representatives.

On motion, the Senate went into executive business, and the doors being opened, they adjourned over to Monday next.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 3, 1843.

The house met agreeably to adjournment. The roll being called, 63 members answered to their names.

On motion the clerk was directed to carry the various messages to the Senate.

Mr. TAYLOR desired to record his vote on the passage of the District Bill, as he had been absent at the time the same was taken. After a little slight discussion as to whether the member could consistently with the rules, be allowed to vote, the Speaker decided that the motion was not in order, as the result might be changed if every member were allowed to vote at this time, were allowed to vote 24 hours after a question had been decided.

Petitions, Memorials and Resolutions.

Mr. PARKIN presented a petition from the President, Directors and Stockholders of the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road Company, proposing to surrender the property of the Company to the State, on consideration of the release of the Stockholders from their liabilities on the State Bonds.—The petition was laid on the table, and sent to the hall of the house.

Mr. Phelps laid before the house the petition of the members of the Bar, practising in the western district, recommending Mr. Hemenway to the place of holding an additional term of the Supreme Court.—Laid on the table, subject to the call of the house.

Mr. Taylor presented a petition from John Maloney and others, which was referred to the Committee on claims.

Mr. Burton presented a petition from sundry citizens of Caddo, praying for relief.—Referred to the Committee on claims.

Mr. Nicholls presented a joint resolution, requesting the Governor to deliver the proper credentials to Alexander Mouton, Senator elect to the Congress of the United States.—The rules being dispensed with, the resolution was read to 3rd and adopted.

Mr. Winchester called up his resolution appropriating Tuesday's and Friday's for the consideration of bills reported by the several standing committees. Mr. Winchester said it had been a standing rule of the House for the last four years, and was absolutely necessary to enable the members to get through public business.—The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Ratliff said that the resolution requiring the Committee on Contingent Expenses to provide offices for the Governor &c., which had been presented to the House, ought properly to be a joint resolution. He therefore moved to take it up, and amend it accordingly. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Winchester suggested that the better and shorter course would be to report a substitute before the House, and offer as a substitute a joint resolution.—This was accepted by Mr. Ratliff, and Mr. Philips introduced a joint resolution to the effect above mentioned, which was adopted, with an amendment by Mr. Winchester, delegating the duty of providing offices for the Governor &c., to a joint committee. The committee on the part of the House consisted of Messrs.

Mr. Voorhies, from the Enrolling Committee, reported having submitted several bills and resolutions to the Governor for his signature.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. Musson, from the Committee on Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Lafayette and Jefferson, reported a bill for the creation of the office of Inspector of Staves. The report was laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Ratliff, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of certain land officers praying

NOTICE.—The undersigned, shipper and receiver at FONTANIA Landing, East Feliciana, having engaged a the steamer Brilliant to do all the business at that place, is desirous that the merchants of Bayou Sara should make their shipments of goods by the Brilliant, unless ordered otherwise.

Fontania, Jan. 7 1843. 11 tf C McCASTLE.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ST. CHARLES THEATRE

Managers LUDLOW & SMITH

BENEFIT OF MR. D. MARBLE,

and his last appearance prior to his departure for Mobile

SATURDAY, February 4th,

The new drama of

YANKEE LAND.

Lot Sup Sage..... Mr. Dan Marble

The farce of the

TWO GREGORIES.

The Two Gregories, Messrs. D. Marble and W Chapman

Fanchette, Miss C. Chapman

The first act of

THE FOREST ROSE

Jonathan Ploughboy, Mr. D Marble

COMIC MEDLY SONG—By Mr. NEWTON

To conclude with the last act of

BLACK EYED SUSAN.

William, Mr. D. Marble

Susan, Mrs. Farren

☞ On Monday, The CARPENTER OF ROUEN, and THE BOATSWAIN.

☞ The FIRST COMPANY OF NATIVE ARMS are Wpl attend the Theatre in uniform on this occasion

DRAMATIC READINGS.

MISS CLARENDON has the honor to announce that she will give a Second Course of Dramatic Readings and Recitations, at the St. Charles Exchange Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, February 4th, 1843.

The Readings and Recitations will consist of selections from the most eminent authors of American and English poets.

Readings commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, $1—to be obtained at the St Louis and St Charles Exchange Hotels 13

GRAND CONCERT.

TO TAKE PLACE AT

ST PATRICK'S CHURCH,

MONDAY, FEBY. 13th for the benefit of the

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM OF LOUISIANA

ROSSINI'S CELEBRATED STABAT MATER, to be performed by the musical corps of the Asylum, assisted with an orchestra of the most celebrated musicians of the city, under the direction of Mr A Varley.

The whole to be divided into Parts, as follows:—1st Part—Recit. duo, Bennett, cello; G Brodie, flute; A Hebert, flute; B Levy, Camp street, Canary, duo, A Hoist, Royal street, Jacobs, clarionet; Zanoni, duo.

January 31st, 1843.

CONTI STREET BALL ROOM.

GRAND DRESS AND MASKED

BALL.

On Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week.

Price of Admittance—Gentlemen..... $1 00

The orchestra in number and talent, is unrivalled in this city and will perform on each of the above days, a choice collection of the most admired dances.

SUPPER TABLE.

R DUBOURG, Manager.

Mr. RAMEL, formerly and lately from Paris, has the honor to inform the amateurs that he has arrived at the corner of Bourbon and Conti streets, where he will receive visitors between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, and on Sundays and Thursdays from 2 to 4 o'clock, P M.

Terms—For one lesson, $2; for a course of 12 lessons, $20.

Mr. RAMEL, in order to give a proof of his method, will undertake to teach in a few lessons, any person totally ignorant of music, to play a waltz, polka or quadrille, on the piano