LATEST DATES.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

MOBILE, FEB 14—TUESDAY EVENING.

COTTON—The market to day has presented a [illegible] ... sales being estimated at 2700 to 3,000 bales. We [illegible] ordinary at [illegible]; middling, 6; middling fair, 6 [illegible]; fair, 7 [illegible] cents. The market continues extremely unsettled, some holders demanding higher rates, whilst others sell readily at quotations, and in some instances lower figures have been accepted. Orders to a considerable extent are understood to be in hand unfilled, being restricted to lower prices than sellers are disposed to accept.

[illegible]

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SAILS AND DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY SULLIVT, MAGNE & CO.

STATE PRINTERS.

At No. 31 C[illegible] street.

[illegible]

Truth is omnipotent, and public justice certain.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR MAYOR,

WM. FRERET.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 17, 1843.

WHIG MEETING.

A general meeting of the Whigs of the Three Municipalities will be held in the Rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange on Saturday evening next, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.

THE CLAY BALL.

The CLAY BALL, on Thursday night, was the most brilliant affair of the kind that has ever taken place in this city. The spacious ball room of the St. Louis Exchange was filled with the beauty and the chivalry of the South. The room was decorated with the emblems of our nationality. The Star Spangled Banner waved in graceful dalliance over fair faces and brave hearts—proud of the loveliness that stirred its folds with the breath of Angels.

Mr. CLAY entered the ball room at 11 o'clock, and was received with demonstrations of the most gratifying regard. The orchestra, which was composed of the best musicians of the city, played an appropriate national air as he was conducted through the room by the committee, and every incident of his reception was of a character to impress the mind with the most delightful emotions.

At 12 o'clock, the ladies, who could get seats, sat down to a most magnificent supper. The dining room was too small to afford accommodation even for the fair sex. The area between the tables was crowded with gentlemen. Three tables were set the entire length of the hall. A more brilliant spectacle could not be imagined than was here presented. The magnificent preparations for the table were lost sight of.—Bright eyes dimmed the lustre of the sconces that shed an intense light upon the hall, and the graceful forms [illegible] there enchanted the senses with emotions [illegible] to rapture, left no space in the imagination for thoughts that were not divine.

The CHAIRMAN of the Committee proposed the health of Mr. CLAY. It was drank with eclat. The gentlemen [illegible] and the ladies looked applause. Mr. CLAY acknowledged the compliment in a few remarks, [illegible] to the occasion; and regretting that the opportunity was not of a character to admit of his addressing the company longer, concluded by offering "The ladies of New Orleans, lovely, accomplished and patriotic," as a poor requital for the distinguished attention and consideration bestowed upon him by our fair country women.

The ball was in every respect a magnificent affair, and terminated the courtesies shown Mr. CLAY here in a manner corresponding with the splendid reception given him upon his arrival in the city.

MR. CLAY'S DEPARTURE.—This great statesman—for the last two months our cherished resident—where he has won golden opinions from the entire population, left us yesterday at one o'clock, on board the steamboat *Diamond*. For several hours prior to his departure, the landing and levee were lined with spectators, anxious to shake him by the hand and wish him health and happiness. On his appearance, he was enthusiastically greeted, and as the boat pushed off from the landing, a long and loud shout rose from a thousand voices, and not a man, whether whig or democrat, watched the receding outline of the bark that was freighted with its priceless burthen, without wishing prosperity, joy and increased honor and happiness to good, gallant, high-minded, noble HARRY OF THE WEST.

THE SOMERS CASE.—*Court Martial on Commander McKenzie.*—We have the proceedings up to the close of Saturday's sitting. On the 4th inst. on the reopening of the court at one o'clock, the Judge Advocate read the following application of Messrs. Butler and O'Connor, asking permission to act as counsel on behalf of the relatives of Spencer:

The undersigned beg leave to state to the Court Martial assembled for the trial of Commander Alex. Slidell McKenzie, that they have been employed by the relatives of Acting Midshipman Philip Spencer, one of the persons for the murder of whom Commander McKenzie is upon trial, to attend the trial and to take part therein, as we understand, if permitted by the court.

The undersigned, therefore, most respectfully request that they be permitted such counsel to be present at the trial, to examine and cross examine the witnesses who may be proposed, by propounding such questions as may be approved by the court, and to offer from time to time such suggestions in relation to the proceedings, and to present our comments on the testimony when one shall have been concluded, subject to the approval of the court, as they may deem necessary.

The undersigned respectfully submit that the court [illegible] in its discretion, to grant the application [illegible] and that the nature of the investigation to be had, and the interest they naturally and justly feel therein, by those for whom they appear, render it proper that the same be granted by the court.

B. F. BUTLER,
CHAS. O'CONNER.

The decision of the court was as follows:

The court, after mature deliberation, are of opinion that the above paper be put on record, and decide that the application contained in it be not granted.

A similar application from Mr. Scales to act as counsel for Cromwell, was likewise negatived by the court.

TOBACCO.—The contract of the French Regie for tobacco of the growth of the United States, for the year 1843, has been taken by the house of Brown, Shipley & Co., of Liverpool. The following is the amount contracted for:

Of Virginia, 2,400,000 kilogrammes or 3,900 hhds 9 10 at 19.50 per 100 kilogrammes; and 1 10 at f139.
Of Kentucky, 3,500,000 kilogrammes or 5,750 hhds 9 10 at 17.95 per 100 kilogrammes; and 1 10 at f125.
Of Maryland 2,200,000 kilogrammes or 5,000 hhds 9 10 at [illegible] per 100 kilogrammes; and 1 10 at f144.

SHIPPING.—The Boston Transcript of the 4th inst. says:—"There are but four ships remaining uncleared at this port. And such is the scarcity of seamen, that shipowners are compelled to send to the Cape to procure hands to man the vessels."

The country papers state that the late cold weather had seriously injured the fruit trees, then in bloom, and other tender plants.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Nashville*, for late Nashville papers.

We are under obligation to the honorable John Moore and J. A. Pearce, for public documents.

We are indebted to the Clerk of the steamer *Ambassador*, for late river papers.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

THURSDAY, 16th February 1843.

Mr. LABAUVE asked for and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from St. James (Mr. Armant) called away on urgent business.

Mr. Morse enquired of the Secretary whether the Treasurer had signified any time for returning answers to the interrogatories propounded to him by the Legislature? If answers could not be made without much further delay, it would be better not to postpone the election of the Treasurer, and he (the Senator) should propose acting upon the resolution that had come up from the House of Representatives, the consideration of which had been deferred.

The Secretary replied that last Monday he was informed that those answers would be made on Monday, after next, the Treasurer assuring him that they would be expedited in the shortest possible period.

Mr. BERNARD said that the Treasurer had stated in his presence, that the answers would be returned on Monday next.

The subject was therefore postponed.

The concurrence of the Senate was required to the following bills from the House of Representatives, which underwent their first reading.

Act incorporating the Association of Louisiana Veterans.

Act authorising the administrators of the Charity Hospital to dispose of a certain slave.

Act creating the parish of Tensas.

On motion of Mr. BERNARD, the act for the relief of H. W. Fowler, was made the order of the day for tomorrow (to-day) at 12 o'clock.

Act amendatory of the laws for the manumission of slaves.

Mr. MORSE advocated the passage of this bill, contending that it was highly essential and expedient.

Mr. DUPRE argued against the passage of the bill.

Mr. MORSE replied to the objections stated by that Senator.

Mr. DOWNS opposed the bill. He thought the present legislation was sufficiently severe, and that it was all that wisdom and forethought suggested.

Mr. MORSE resisted the arguments that were urged adverse to the measure, which he considered called for by the best interests of the state, and vitally important, and in the presentation and advocacy of which, he had but responded to the wishes of his constituents. Whatever fate attended the bill, he had done his duty.

Mr. BERNARD moved to lay the bill indefinitely on the table.

And, the ayes and nays being called for by Mr. Morse, it resulted that the motion of Mr. Bernard was carried —ayes [illegible]—nays 2.

Mr. BERNARD asked the Senate to take up the resolution from the House of Representatives, appointing a Joint Committee to investigate and report upon certain charges that have recently been made against the management of the Penitentiary.

The resolution being taken up:

Mr. DAVIDSON moved to fill the blank by one member of the Senate—adopted.

Mr. BERNARD stated that on the occasion of the late visit of the Joint Committee of the Legislature to that institution, not a word was heard about these charges; and the committee been apprized of them, they would have conceived it to be their duty to have set on foot the proper investigation. It was only after their return, that these charges had been preferred, and they had been brought before the House of Representatives. It was proper and just that a full, fair and impartial investigation should be had, and that all the facts of the case should be exhibited and disclosed, in order that there should be no possible suspicion of personal bias, or of the slightest local feeling or prejudice; he would further suggest that the appointment on behalf of the Senate, should be of a member from another section of the state.

Mr. MORSE said, that with due reference to the feelings of delicacy of the Senator from Baton Rouge (Mr. Bernard) he thought that no Senator would be as well adapted to this duty as that gentleman. An acquaintance with the parties, and the degree of credibility that should be attached to the evidence given, in case it should conflict, would be most essential; and in this important particular that Senator had a decided advantage, which, from his well known independence and sense of justice, not the slightest doubt could exist but that he would make a fair and impartial investigation.

Mr. DAVIDSON said, that he fully appreciated the motives which governed the Senator from Baton Rouge (Mr. Bernard) in this matter, and which induced him to make the proposition relative to the selection of the committee. What were the facts of the case? Why that a joint committee had been appointed to visit the penitentiary to report upon the condition thereof; and as was usual, the President of the Senate had appointed the Senator from Baton Rouge chairman of that committee on behalf of this body. That committee had repaired to Baton Rouge to make the investigations with which they were entrusted, and to inquire into any abuse that were charged to exist. Not a single one of the charges now preferred were brought to their notice, but no sooner had they returned and made their report than these accusations were brought immediately before the other House, and a special committee was requested to investigate them. It was due to the parties implicated, as well as to those who had made these charges, that a full investigation should be instituted, and if the former were really culpable, they should be dismissed, and if they were not blameable that fact could not be promulgated too early. The discussion in the other body on this subject had gone abroad, and it was desirable that the facts should be disclosed so that there should be no misapprehension.—He (Mr. Davidson) perfectly concurred in the suggestion made by the Senator from Baton Rouge (Mr. Bernard) and thought it desirable that the committee should be so composed that no possible locality could attach to their investigations, nor the slightest doubt exist as to their entire impartiality.

Mr. BERNARD would remark, in addition to what he had stated, that the composition of the committee on the part of the House of Representatives—Messrs. Brashear and Wilson—evidenced that the Speaker of that body was actuated by a similar motive to that which influenced him (the Senator) in the suggestion he had offered. He should deem it a favor if the President of the Senate, in making the appointment, would make a like selection. It was proper that there should be no suspicion of partiality or prejudice, or any other motive, that could cast the slightest doubt upon the labors of this committee; and hence he denied that the member on behalf of the Senate, should be equally as free from such suspicion as were the gentlemen appointed on behalf of the House of Representatives.

The President appointed Mr. SPARROW on said committee.

Mr. HOA, in pursuance of previous notice, introduced an act relative to the Citizens' Bank, which, on his motion was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. DAVIDSON the Senate took up the bill authorising the Secretary of State to furnish certain law books for the use of the Court in the parish of Washington.

Mr. DAVIDSON explained that the court house in the parish of Washington had been destroyed by fire, together with many valuable documents and all the law books and statutes of the State. It was next to impossible to try any cases, and there were several important ones before the Parish Court. Legal business was, there, at a perfect stand. These books were indispensable, and as their loss had been occasioned by an unfortunate calamity, it was to be hoped and expected that the Senate would not refuse their sanction.

Mr. Downs wished the gentleman from Livingston (Mr. Davidson) to let this resolution lay over for to-day. He wished to make some inquiries.

Mr. DAVIDSON regretted much, that he could not comply with the wishes of the Senator from Ouachita (Mr. Downs.) It was very essential that this resolution should not be retarded in its passage. It had remained three days in the House of Representatives after it had passed that body, and had only come up here this morning. No reasonable objection could, be believed, be made to it.

Mr. Downs said, that, if the resolution was taken up, he should consider it to be his duty, in a spirit of equal justice, to offer an amendment that all the other parishes not supplied with these books, should be furnished with them as well as the parish of Washington and the two other parishes, named in the bill. Had the bill been restricted to the parish of Washington, on account of the disaster which had befallen it in the destruction of its courthouse, he might not have made any objection, but [illegible] as two other parishes had been included, he could not see how it could be reconciled with justice not to embrace all the others in its beneficence. Besides, he had serious doubts whether all the books called for in the resolution were in the possession of the Secretary of State, and if they were not, they would have to be purchased.

Mr. DAVIDSON replied to the remarks of the Senator from Ouachita (Mr. Downs), and contended that the resolution should be passed. He had no objection to vote for the proposition of that Senator, if introduced in a separate bill, but he could not consent that this resolution should be retarded by this amendment, which was here out of place. If the bill had originated in this body, he should have resisted the amendment which had already been engrafted upon it. But inasmuch as the resolution came in the shape it did, he hoped it would not be delayed by the proposed amendment, and that the gentleman who offered it, in view of the urgency of the case, would withdraw it.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Downs, Davidson and Hoa, when, on motion of Mr. Bernard, the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BOSSIER asked the Senate to take up the bill requesting the Treasurer to pay the amount of School Funds accruing to the Parish of Caddo.

It being under consideration:

Mr. MORSE asked the Senator from Natchitoches (Mr. Bossier) to explain the grounds which recommended the passage of this bill.

Mr. BOSSIER argued in favor of the bill, which he contended was indispensable to the purposes of education; that the amount was small, the parish one of recent existence, whose resources were as yet limited, and that it was an act of necessary justice.

Mr. MORSE replied, that the Parish of St. Martin was [illegible] the same situation in reference to that fund, as the parish of Caddo. He did not believe the passage of this resolution would enable the Treasurer to meet those demands, and as one was as just and as equitable as the other, he would have to insist upon amending the bill, by including the parish of St. Martin.

Mr. BOSSIER made a earnest appeal in favor of the bill, and requested the Senator from Attakapas (Mr. Morse) not to defeat it by insisting on his amendment, as he was convinced it would have that effect, and he did not admire that mode of defeating a measure.

Mr. BERNARD stated that his parish was in precisely a similar predicament with those named, and as he believed, with all the other parishes of the state. The money was as much due to one as to another. He should propose that the resolution embrace them all.

Messrs. Hoa and Downs both opposed the bill. They could see no grounds for preference in favor of any particular parish.

Mr. Hoa moved to lay the bill indefinitely on the table, and the ayes and nays being called for by Mr. Bossier—ayes 9—nays 2.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the bill relative to appeals in certain cases, was made the order of the day for to-morrow—(to-day.)

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

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 16, 1843.

The house met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called, but 30 members answered to their names. After some time a quorum was present.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Parmer.

Mr. Wadsworth presented a memorial, protesting against the action of the house in the contested election of the members from Orleans.—The memorial was laid on the table, subject to the call of the house.

On a motion to reconsider, it was apparent that no quorum was present. Whereupon a call of the house being made, 32 members answered to their names. The motion to reconsider was then put and carried, and the memorial was read.

Pending the reading, Mr. Boudousquie objected to its continuance as discourteous to the house, and cited a paragraph from the document in support of his position. It was a question of privilege, and the memorial clearly violated the courtesy due the house.

Mr. Wadsworth said, he had not read the memorial, and had received it and presented it, without intending the slightest disrespect.

Mr. Boudousquie moved to lay the memorial on the table indefinitely.

Mr. Baybes did not think the memorialists would wantonly assail the committee with disrespectful language. They had objected to the word "frivolous," which had appeared in the report, and to which expression he had himself objected. But there were grave allegations in the memorial which required examination, and he was not in favor of summarily rejecting it. He commented at some length on the memorial, and shewed the grounds on which the committee had acted in their report. He was willing that the whole subject should be investigated; and,

The memorial was laid on the table, by a vote of 16 to 15.

Mr. Stille presented a memorial respecting the Thompsonian practice of medicine, which was referred to a special committee.

Mr. Hunt presented a memorial, recommending an alteration in the law relating to the inspection of tobacco.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.

The same member presented a memorial from Mr. Sheldon, relating to a ferry, which was referred to the same committee.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President of the Gas Bank, furnishing a statement of its affairs.

Also a communication from the Governor transmitting certain resolutions from Maine, recommending the refunding of Gen. Jackson's fine. Referred to the special committee on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Hunt, the bank bill was taken up and made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

The rules being dispensed with, the House took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill relative to publishing advertisements in the Parish of Orleans. The amendment strikes out the provision requiring the advertisements to be inserted in French and English, and provides that after the contract be formed, the paper publishing the advertisement, shall be printed in both languages. The House concurred.

The House took up the bill to change the names of Joseph Joel Wilkinson Nichols and Catharine Rebella Nichols, and adopted the same.

On motion of Mr. Ogden, the rules were dispensed with, and the bill relative to free persons of color, was taken up on its second reading. The object is to exempt certain free persons of color from the law compelling them to leave, upon the observance of certain conditions. The bill was read a second and third time and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Brewer the House took up the bill to amend article 645 of the Code of Practice. It exempts hay, fodder, &c. from seizure in certain cases.—The bill was adopted, and read a third time and passed.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Brashear, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill authorizing the State Engineer to cut a road from Thibodeauxville to a point on the Mississippi, near Gov. A. B. Roman's plantation.

Order of the Day.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to define the powers of the corporation of New Orleans.

Mr. Musson would make a few observations. He doubted not the members from the country did not wish to injure the city, but the inevitable tendency of the bill was to injure both city and country. He begged leave to state a few facts for the consideration of the members. The whole amount of the State taxes was $320,[illegible] 49. Of this sum, the country contributed $20[illegible],054 43, and the city $117,245 9[illegible]. Of the amount of taxes paid by the country, but $122,[illegible] had been received, and $89,196 66 was still due. It was seen in the first place, that the city paid one third of the entire revenue of the State. True, the amount expended on the city was a little over $61,000, of which, $40,000 had been spent for criminal prosecutions—leaving an excess of revenue over expenditure contributed by the city to the State, of nearly $60,000. He thought under these circumstances that the repeal of the wharfage due, demanded with so much pertinacity, came with an ill grace from the country members. The necessity, expediency, constitutionality, and justice of the tax, had been so clearly demonstrated, as to require no further argument. It would be unjust and injurious in the extreme to the city to deprive her of the revenue derived from this source, instead of the city putting its hands into the country's pockets, it was just the reverse.

Mr. Brashear rose simply for the purpose of correcting a misconstruction of a remark he had made in the opening of the discussion. He had been charged with asserting that the city derived the sum of $[illegible],000 weekly from the wharfage tax. This was an error—he had stated that the entire weekly resources of the city amounted to that sum.

Mr. Selby would make a few remarks, in which he would study to be brief. He had tried hard to suspend his judgment in the matter at issue, and had listened attentively to the arguments of the gentlemen in favor of the tax. They had convinced him that it was unconstitutional and wrong. One thing was certain: That nothing had been left undone by the Orleans delegation and the officers of the Second Municipality, to defeat the bill before the House. Pamphlets had been printed containing statements of the advantages of the tax, but they were all *ex parte* from beginning to end.—There was reason in this. Great anxiety and interest were felt in retaining the tax. It was no doubt a very good thing for the city, and it was natural they should wish to keep it. One thing he would say—the Committee appointed by the House did not lay before it that information which members had a right to expect. He had expected to know officially what had become of the immense amount of money expended by the municipalities—but in what manner he was ignorant. The report stated the income from the tax to be $300,000—this was too little. A commission merchant had informed him that the annual amount would exceed $500,000, and nobody knows what becomes of half that amount. The report gave no more information than we knew before. It left it as precisely in the same state of obscurity in which it found us. One gentleman who had spoken on the subject, had entreated us not to ruin us, our constituents—he had followed the course pursued out of the House, viz: prayers and entreaties, telling us the city would be ruined and impoverished, &c. He would tell that gentleman, that as far as his constituents were concerned, they would not be satisfied with such an explanation. He could appreciate the feelings of the gentleman in question, as he had been in some measure the originator of the tax, and every one knew the parental affection we are apt to indulge for our own offspring.—But he (Mr. Selby) assumed the capacity of judging of the right or wrong of the matter.

He would not undertake to review all the authorities cited by the member from Orleans. But he had looked into several of them, and had formed different conclusions from the cases animadverted upon. The basis of the argument was to prove that wharfage was not a tax. If this were wrong, the whole argument would fall to the ground. The gentleman had said that congress alone had a right to levy taxes, and that this was no tax, because congress had not passed it. This was true, but if the gentleman had looked deeper into the matter, he would have found that from this very reason the tax was both unconstitutional and illegal. If congress alone have power to levy taxes, corporations certainly have not, and he defied the ingenuity and eloquence of the gentleman to convert the argument to any other than this conclusion. But the gentleman had said that this was no tax, and to prove it had read many books. He remembered the manner in which they were read, he read quite honestly for a while and then looking up triumphantly added the word "wharfage." Now if he were allowed to add what he pleased to what the books laid down, he could prove any thing constitutional.

In construing the signification of tax and wharfage, gentlemen consulted their dictionaries, and many learned men, and yet they came wide of the mark. One rule of law he would mention; that a word must be taken in the meaning intended by the law maker. Did the persons who framed the constitution and the laws examine books to discover the meaning of wharfage and tax? No! They took the popular meaning, which proves it a tax, and let gentlemen discuss it as they may, a tax it was and a tax it would remain. He might cite authorities in his turn, but would refrain. He wished it to be borne in mind, however, that in reading cases from books, we must depend more on the points decided, than on the reasoning of the case. The principal case relied on was a suit on a bond—a case not involving wharfage—and those it was with most of those cited, none of them bearing directly on the matter at issue. Gentlemen had likened the tax to the toll paid for the transportation of goods by the Pontchartrain rail road, but there was no analogy. In this case the toll is paid for the maintenance of the road, but the tax levied by the city goes in the treasury, and is not applied to the wharves, but to the benefit of the corporation.

One gentleman had made an eloquent picture of the sweeping of the great Mississippi, and had spoken of the destruction of twenty acres of the town of Plaquemine by its irresistible flood. Well, why had not the people of Plaquemine as good a right to ask us to pay for the repairs of their levee, as those of New Orleans for the repairs of theirs. The cases were similar, and the principle precisely the same. The same gentleman depicted—that was the word—a certain law of Congress, and before obeying, he had wished the earth to open and swallow him up. He would'nt go quite so far, for he had a mortal enmity to being smothered; but he would say, that just as that gentleman was indignant at the law of Congress, so were the planters indignant and excited at the law of the Second Municipality of New Orleans. They considered it tenfold more oppressive and tyrannical than the law referred to by the gentleman.—He would ask what voice the people of the country had in laying the tax? with what show of right and justice did the city exult on the country to pay its debts? They say they are needy. So is the country. Now suppose the country should propose to tax the city 12½ cents on every bale of cotton—would not the city complain?—Then why should the country be silent? It was not the fault of the country if the city could not pay its debts.—One thing he had often thought of: That when a moneyed corporation got something they had no right to, they always wished for more. Money illegally acquired went fast. When the municipalities first issued notes, it was a violation of their charter, but it was reasoned away; soon after they issued more and more. Of course these issues depreciated, and now that they cannot redeem their illegally created circulation, they wish still further to transgress the law, by taxing us to raise the means of their redemption. The more money they received the deeper they grew in debt. Here Mr. Selby paused, pleading a bad cold as the reason for suspending his remarks.

Mr. Ratliff said the bill was one of vital importance, and he was glad that the debate had not been limited, as it enabled every one to listen to all the arguments on both sides, and weigh them with due calmness and deliberation. In view of the important consequences of the measure discussed—involving as it did, the constitutionality of the exercise of the sovereign power of a State, and great pecuniary interests—it behooved members to listen attentively and act deliberately. He differed in the outset from the member who considered that the interests of both city and country were identical on the contrary. He regarded them as directly adverse, and desired to protect the country from a most unjust assumption of power by the city. He did not wish to infringe upon the legal attributes of the city, but he would show that the power of collecting wharfage taxes had never been conceded to the city, and could not constitutionally have been granted. He would establish the fact satisfactorily to every candid mind, that wharfage duties were clearly unconstitutional. He would not assail the motives of gentlemen on either side. He was confident they were pure and unimpeachable. He would gladly have wished that the array of eloquence, zeal and talent the House had witnessed, had been on his side. But armed as he was, with equity, truth and justice, he had no fear of the result. He asked emphatically, if in all the vast array of ability which had been brought to bear on the other side of the question, a single decision of the Supreme Court had been produced establishing the constitutionality of imposts levied by a State, much less by a corporation? He would show that its unconstitutionality had been sustained by the highest authority in the land, and had been so decided by the Supreme Court. Mr. Ratliff first read the 9th section, 5th article, of the Constitution, forbidding taxes on exports from any State, and the 10th section prohibiting the States from laying impost duties except for purposes of inspection. He then read and commented upon a very elaborate decision by Judge Story, in the case of Brown vs. Maryland. The State of Maryland had passed a law requiring importers of goods to pay a license of $50 for the privilege of selling their wares.—The case was carried to the Supreme Court, which decided the license to be a tax, and therefore unconstitutional. He argued that the decision covered the whole ground—that if such taxes by a State were unconstitutional, they were doubly so in a corporation. He declared that upon this case, and upon an opinion of Judge Story's in a suit in which the State of New York was a party, he was willing to rest the constitutional question. He contended, that in conformity with the principles laid down in these cases, the wharfage was to all intents and purposes a tax, and let ingenuity and sophistry invest it with whatever name might be devised, it was still a tax.

Mr. Ratliff further urged, with great earnestness, that the power had never been conceded to the corporation, admitting even that it existed in the State. He defied any man to point out the clause in the charter containing such a grant of power. How, then, could it be exercised? No! the power had been assumed, and necessity was its plea. He repeated that the city wished to thrust its hands into the pockets of the country, and rifle those who had no part in contracting the debt which the city was so anxious to pay. Was there any justice in this? If they wished to be just, why did they not come to us, and say—"We have expended all our money in wharves, and improvements in the landing. See, here are our books and vouchers. Yet we are behind hand, and in debt, and we beg you to devise ways and means to extricate us from our difficulties." But there was nothing of this kind presented. The people of New-Orleans had erected a splendid and magnificent city, and would for ought he knew, build wharves of marble, if they were allowed to compel the country to pay. It mattered not whether the country starved, so that the city got the money. Mr. Ratliff continued sometime longer in a strain of vehement feeling, to animadvert on the injustice of forcing the planters to provide for the debts of the city.

There was one thing certain. The city charter contained a provision by which it was at all times subject to alteration and amendment. He considered the time had come to control the municipalities—to show them, they were not above the law, and were amenable to the power that gave them corporate existence.

A great deal more might be said but he felt satisfied that the argument could be narrowed down to the points he had examined. All the authorities cited by his adversaries had been intended to blind and mystify the House. Let the members read the decisions he had referred to, and they could not fail to be convinced of the justice of his position. The act of South Carolina, upon which so much stress had been laid, had been passed with a view to sustain the extravagant charges of individuals who owned the wharves. The wharfage dues of Boston had never yet been decided constitutional.—No appeal had been taken. After some further remarks Mr. Ratliff concluded by a strong appeal to the country members to stand by their interests and the cause of justice and truth. He said the gentlemen from Orleans had alluded with enthusiasm to the people of glorious old Massachusetts, who had thrown a cargo of tea overboard rather than submit to be unjustly taxed one penny per pound. Even so he entreated the members to seize on this wharfage tax and hurl it in the river, not for the tax of 12 cents on cotton, but because they were taxed without their own consent.

The House adjourned till to-day at 10 o'clock.

DIED—On Monday morning, 13th February, at 4 o'clock, aged [illegible] years, MARIE ANTOINETTE IDMA LAPLANTE, wife of Louis Adolphe Engelsheim, in consequence of labor pains, in which she suffered the most terrible agony. A model of every virtue, a good daughter, spouse and mother. She now prays at the throne of God for her husband, her children and her sister.

BY AUTHORITY.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

SHERIFFS:

A. C. BICKHAM, for the Parish of Washington.
ABRAHAM [illegible], for the Parish of St. Tammany.
ZEPHIRIN BROUSSARD, for the Parish of St. Martin.
WM. L. BREED, for the Parish of Livingston.

DISTRICT ATTORNIES:

NICHOLAS BAYLIES, for the Eighth Judicial District.
A. D. M. HARALSON, for West Feliciana.
M. C. DUNN, for the Tenth Judicial District.

New Orleans, February 15th, 1843.

The Board of Directors of the Consolidated Bank, who have not yet recovered from the emotions which they experienced by the unfortunate and tragical death of the late venerable President of that institution, deem it to be their duty unanimously to declare from the respect which they owe to his memory, their approbation of the Board, the tribute due to human weakness, he was always the purest and most honorable motives. Extract from the minutes of to-day, published by order of the Board of Directors.

G. MILTENBERGER, Cashier.

New Orleans, 16th February, 1843.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.

Sitting of Monday, 13th February, 1843.

RESOLVED, That the Mayor be, and he is authorised to cause to be published according to law, in three of the newspapers published in this city, that an election of Mayor of this city of New Orleans, shall be held on the 20th of February, instant:

Resolved, That said election shall be held at the following places, and under the inspection of the persons hereinafter named:

For the First Ward at the Conti street Hotel, (formerly Richardson's,) in Conti street, between Levee and Chartres—Alexander Philips and John Davis, inspectors; W Miner, clerk.

For the Second Ward, at the City Coffee House, at the corner of Chartres and St Peter streets—P. Avegno and Pierre Aliard, inspectors, Victor Lebarat, clerk.

For the Third Ward, at David's Coffee House, in Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon—M Meraud and F D Henry, inspectors; Victor Joumartin, clerk.

For the Fourth Ward, at the Coffee House at the corner of Royal and St Philip streets—Edmond Sonlat and E [illegible] Tricou, inspectors; Wm Andry, clerk.

For the Fifth Ward, at E A Michel's Coffee House, at the corner of Orleans and Tremé streets—L. Bourgeois and E A Michel, inspectors; Joseph Bron, clerk.

Be it further resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to fill up any vacancy caused by the refusal of any of the inspectors and clerks.

[Signed] AD BLONDEAU, President pro tem.

Approved, 14th February, 1843.
[Signed] PAUL BERTUS, Recorder Municipality No 1, Acting Mayor.
A true copy, THEARD, Jr, Secretary.

Agreeably to the foregoing resolutions notice is hereby given that the election for Mayor of the city of New Orleans, which is to take place on Monday the 20th February instant, will be held at the places and under the superintendence of the persons designated in the aforesaid resolutions.

New Orleans, 14th February, 1843.
PAUL BERTUS,
f 17 Recorder Municipality No 1, Acting Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. THREE.

Sitting of Wednesday, February 15th, 1843.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the General Council ordering an election of Mayor for the city of New Orleans, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon Denis Prieur.

The Council of Municipality No. 3 gives notice that said election will take place on Monday, the 20th February instant, at the places and manner as follows:

1st Ward—At the coffee-house corner of Elysean Fields and Levee streets, under the inspection of Messrs. Theodore Odyal and Germain Plessy, inspectors, and E. H [illegible], clerk.

2d Ward—At the coffee house of Mrs. Caldwell, corner of Elysean Fields and Victory streets, under the inspection of Messrs. A. Rousseau, P. Guesnard, inspectors, and V Le Blanc, clerk.

3d Ward—At the coffee-house of Mr. Jenkins Free Port Hotel, near the Lower Cotton Press, under the inspection of Messrs. J B F Uiquel and Wm Saltzmann, inspectors, and Desormes Vesus, clerk.

4th Ward—At Mr James Buse's house, on the Bayou road, under the inspection of F Coquet, and James Buse, inspectors and A Fortin, clerk.

The Commissary-General is ordered to furnish to the different wards the boxes, papers, list of voters, &c. necessary to carry on said election; and he is further ordered, before said election shall take place, to ascertain if the above named persons do accept of their nominations, and in case that the said persons should refuse to serve, in order to carry on said election, said Commissary-General is also hereby ordered to give due notice to the Mayor pro tem, and at the same time to give him the names of those who should agree to act in lieu of those who would not serve.

[Signed] A' VIAVANT, Recorder.

Approved 16th February, 1843.
Signed PAUL BERTUS, Recorder Municipality No. 1, Mayor pro tem.
A true copy THEARD, Jr.

In compliance with the preceding resolution, notice is hereby given that an election for Mayor of the city will take place on Monday the 20th inst. in the 3d Municipality, at the above mentioned places, under the superintendence of the persons therein mentioned.

PAUL BERTUS, Recorder Municipality No. 1, Mayor pro tem.

February 16

The Bee and Bulletin will please copy.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 20 Bourbon street, between Customhouse and Canal streets.

MADAME GRANET finding it necessary to enlarge her establishment, has hired, and now occupies the adjoining house, in addition to her own. This arrangement will afford spacious, airy class rooms, a fine yard for recreation, and renders the institution every thing that can be desired, as to the health and comfort of their children.

[illegible]

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

[illegible]

For references see Prospectus of this date, and a notice of the Institute [illegible] signed by Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky. Hon. R. H. [illegible]INN, of New Orleans. Gen. LESLIE COMBS, Kentucky. BEN. SMITH, Port Gibson.

TO LET—A house and dependencies at the corner of St Ann and Burgundy streets [illegible] Apply on the premises, or to A DELPIT, 16 St Louis st.

TO LET. A house and dependencies, forming the corner of St Ferdinand and [illegible] streets, suburb Washington, together with [illegible] property. The whole will be let together or separately. For terms, apply on the premises, or to A DELPIT, 16 St Louis st.

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana.—Charles M Smith, of District, to be declared a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given, that Charles M Smith has filed in this court his petition to be declared a bankrupt, [illegible] order has been duly entered, appointing [illegible] at ten o'clock a m, for the hearing of said petition. All persons interested may then appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

February 16, 1843—By order of the Court
JAMES R. JENNINGS, Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court.

FRENCH BLANKETS, 3 points; [illegible] East India bagging; [illegible] assorted numbers, rifle balls and [illegible]; French locks, assorted numbers; Window glass, 33 boxes of all sizes; French demijohns of 5 gallons; French sulphate of quinine; Guatemala indigo; Post paper—1 case containing 62 reams; White wine vinegar; Virginia tobacco in boxes and half boxes; Fine and superfine corks. In store and for sale by J ALBERT, 21 St. Louis st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—37 boxes of boots, shoes and brogans, comprising a splendid assortment just received in store from barque Alabama, and for sale by J H FELT, 12 Magazine st.

SPERM OIL AND CANDLES—1,000 gallons winter strained sperm oil; 50 boxes sperm candles; 100 boxes Jackson's tallow do; 100 boxes Sterine candles, in store, and for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

CODFISH AND MACKEREL—10 drums codfish, 1-8, 1-4, and 1-2 bbls No 1 mackerel, 100 bbls No 1 salmon, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

GOSHEN BUTTER AND CHEESE—20 kegs superior Goshen butter; 100 boxes Goshen cheese, landing from ship Orleans for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

FLOUR—240 bbls superfine and 300 do fine flour in store and for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

BEEF—70 half bbls mess and prime beef, at inspection, and for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

ROPE AND TWINE—Kentucky and Manilla rope, for sale by GEO GREEN & Bro, 82 Gravier st.

WINES—Champagne, Muscat and Malaga wines, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—Received per ship Viola. Also 34 cases received per barque Alabama, for sale by R G HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st.

NAILS—100 kegs Boston nails, assorted, landing in store and for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 73 Magazine st.

WRAPPING PAPER—1500 reams wrapping paper, assorted sizes, for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 83 Magazine st.

NAILS—1000 kegs Boston Swedes iron nails, superior, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

TEAS—50 chests Pouchong tea, 34 6 and 13 lb boxes Imperial do, 50 half chests Young Hyson, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART.

RUSSIA SHEETINGS—35 bales brown Russia sheetings, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

GUNNY BAGS—20,000 two and three bushel gunny bags, in store and landing from ship Viola, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

EXCHANGE on Philadelphia—A vessel, [illegible] for $500, for sale by J H ASHBRIDGE & Co, 17 Camp st.

NAILS—7.0 kegs Swedes iron nails; 200 do American do, for sale by GEORGE E. CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras street.

SPERM CANDLES—Best New Bedford brand, in store and for sale by GEORGE E. CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras street.

RIO COFFEE, of very good quality, now landing ex Atalante, and in store, for sale by WM PREIN, 60 Customhouse st.

HERRINGS—501 bxs superior herrings, assorted, landing and for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co. 49 Common st.

SEGARS—5000 superior Havana segars, landing and for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Common st.

COFFEE—60 bags prime green Havana coffee, landing from steamship Alabama, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 45 Old Levee.

NAILS—148 kegs nails and spikes, various sizes, landing from barque Tarquin, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 45 Old Levee.

COFFEE—424 bags prime green Havana coffee, landing from barque Louisa, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 45 Old Levee.

HAVANA COFFEE—440 bags green coffee, landing from barque Louisa, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

BUTTER—126 firkins strictly prime OrangeCounty dairies, in store and for sale by G HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHEESE—100 boxes Goshen cheese, landing this day from ships John Minturn and Orleans, for sale by G HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

OIL—50 bbls refined whale oil, landing from ships Cincinnati and Orleans, for sale by G HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

COFFEE—97 bags Havana coffee, landing from steamship Alabama, for sale by A DURAND, 7 Conti street.

GOSHEN BUTTER—37 firkins prime Goshen butter, landing from ship Cincinnati, and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st.

CLARET WINE—100 casks claret wine, in store and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st.

NAILS—Swedes iron nails, numbers assorted, landing from schr Caroline and for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

DUCKS—Russia, English and American ducks, for sails awnings and tarpawlings, constantly on hand and for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

LEECHES—2300 fresh large Leeches, just received per steamer Alabama, from Havana. Enquire at No. 56 Common street.

BRANDY CHERRIES—SAUSAGES—75 boxes brandy cherries, 5 boxes sausages, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St. Louis st.

SEXTANT—A superior second-hand Sextant, for sale by JOHN A MERRITT & co, 81 Camp st.

PORK—500 bbls mess, M. O. and rump, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

LARD—500 kegs in store and for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

FLAX SEED—In store for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, for sale by L H GALE, 88 Common st.

BLANKETS—3 point Grannier blankets, for sale by GEO GREEN & Bro, 82 Gravier st.

RIO COFFEE—6,000 bags of various qualities for sale by G GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Managers—LUDLOW & SMITH.

BENEFIT OF MR. HACKETT.

FRIDAY, February 17th,

Will be presented Shakspeare's comedy of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, Or—Falstaff Outwitted.

After which, the Misses Chapman will sing the Duett "LIGHTLY MAY THE BOAT ROW."

To conclude with the characteristic afterpiece of MONS. MALLET, The French Exile.

Mons Mallet ...... Mr. Hackett.

Mr. SINCLAIR, the vocalist, is engaged for six nights and will shortly appear.

Miss Mary Ann Lee and Mr. J. M. Field are re-engaged.

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.

BALL OF THE FATHERS OF FAMILIES.

AT a meeting of the subscribers of the above ball, held in the office of said ball room, on Thursday, the following gentlemen were appointed commissioners:—

*Manuel Cruzat, Gil ert Leonard,
Geo. Y. Bright, J. H. Morrison,
*Felix Percy, M. Orivet,
Geo. W. Squires, A. Broud,
*John R. Shaw, W. L. Robinson.

The names preceded by an asterisk are those of the committee of invitation.

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.

MASKED BALL OF SHROVE TUESDAY.

THE subscribers to the Masked Ball, which will be given at the St. Louis Ball Room on Monday 27th February, are requested to meet on Sunday next, 19th February at noon, at the office of the said ball room.

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.

BENEFIT OF MR. DEVOTI.

CONCERT AND LAST CHILDREN'S BALL, Followed by A GRAND DRESS BALL.

THERE, two subscription balls will take place on Thursday, 23d inst. The Childrens' Ball will begin at 6 o'clock and terminate at 9 by the Cachucha, which will be executed by several young ladies of Louisiana. Immediately after the concert will commence, by a young lady 4 or 5 years of age, who will sing "Kate Kearney," accompanied on the piano by a lady of this city. The other young ladies, from 6 to 8 years of age, will execute a brilliant waltz on the piano, the "Swiss Boy" and other popular airs. Mr. Devoti trusts he will obtain the services of a distinguished artist on the occasion. The bill of the day will announce his name and the particulars of the concert.

The grand ball will commence at 10 o'clock precisely. The ladies are respectfully invited by the committee, and they will please to send for their tickets which will be delivered by the managers at the office of the ball room.

The subscription list is opened at the same office.

Managers.

C. P. Young, Emile Perrilliat,
F. P. Harris, Charles Bienvenu,
C. F. Carpentier, Jules Toledano,
Henry Tete.

FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION OF THE 4th MARCH.

THE Marshal's representing the respective Fire Companies, are requested to attend an adjourned meeting at the Hall of Mississippi Fire Company No 2 on Friday next at 6½ o'clock.

THOMAS LAGAN, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court. The State of Louisiana, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas Rezin D. Shepherd having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the District Court of the first district, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the clerk of this court in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the [illegible] day of February, A D. 1843, for a monition or advertisement in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled: "An act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales," approved the tenth day of March, 1834.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the First Judicial District Court, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time, or manner of sale or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the Court aforesaid on the 7th day of February, A. D. 18[illegible] by virtue of a decree of this court, rendered on the 2d day of December, A D. 1842, in a suit entitled Rezin D. Shepherd vs. James B. Dodge—No [illegible] of the docket of this court, at which sale the said Rezin D. Shepherd became the purchaser of the following described property, for the price hereinafter stated to wit:—The first described property for the sum of forty-five thousand dollars, ($45,000), and the second described property for the sum of twelve thousand [illegible] dollars, ($12,400), making an aggregate of fifty seven thousand four hundred dollars, ($57,400), payable on the terms and conditions hereinafter described.

Description of property as given in the judicial conveyance, viz:

[illegible]

Witness the honorable A. M. Buchanan, Judge of the Court aforesaid, this 14th February, A. D. 1843.

P LEBLANC, Deputy clerk.

AMERICAN SOLID HEAD PINS—The subscribers are agents for the celebrated Home manufactory of pins. Merchants can be supplied with them at the manufactory prices. These pins are far superior to ordinary imported. The points are fine as the points of needles, and the heads being solid, there is no possibility of their coming off. The wire of which they are made is very stiff and elastic, they received the highest premium (a gold medal) at the fair of the American Institute of the city of New York in 1842.

FELT & MORTON, Agents.

DRY GOODS—The subscribers have just received per ship Cincinnati, Orleans and sch. Mary, 200 packages of seasonable dry goods, which they offer for sale for cash at extremely low prices.

FELT & MORTON, 17 Chartres st.

SMYRNA FIGS, &c.—200 drums fresh pulled Smyrna figs, received per brig Canton; and 80 bbls canary seeds, for sale by J A MERRITT & Co, 50 Camp st.

SHOULDERS, HAMS AND SIDES—14 casks shoulders, 14 do hams, 4 do sides at inspection and for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 10 Tchoupitoulas st.

PORK—140 barrels new mess and prime at inspection, and for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 60 Tchoupitoulas st.

FLOUR—[illegible] barrels flour landing from steamboat Caledonia, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & co, 45 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—A complete assortment of choice brands in store for sale by J M CABELLERO, 34 Old Levee.

TIN PLATES—100 boxes Pontpool brands, landing per ship Cincinnati, from New-York, for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee.

MERRIMACK PRINTS—10 cases Merrimack and Cocheco prints fast colors, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st.

WOOL HATS—10 cases drab and black wool hats for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st.

GROCER'S PAPER—50 reams suitable for making paper bags, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st.

PIG'S FEET—10 bbls pickled pigs feet, landing from steamer Wm French, and for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Common st.

MACKEREL—100 barrels South caught No. 3 Mackerel, just received and for sale by JOHN A. MERRITT & Co, 58 Camp st.

WINTER OIL—40 casks, in store and for sale by GEO. E. CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st.

PRIME LARD—500 kegs in store for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 60 Tchoupitoulas st.

WINES—Madeira, Port and Rhenish, for sale by J M LAPEYRE, 17 Conti st.

MILLET—18 bbls millet in store and for sale by J M LAPEYRE, 17 Conti st.

COFFEE—[illegible] bags fine green coffee in store and for sale by J M LAPEYRE, 17 Conti st.

RAISINS—400 boxes raisins in store and for sale by J M LAPEYRE, 17 Conti st.

TOBACCO—30 bales leaf tobacco, from St Yago de Cuba for sale by J M LAPEYRE, 17 Conti st.

SEGARS—100,000 Havana segars for sale by J M LAPEYRE, 17 Conti st.

SEGARS—150,000 Havana segars, of all descriptions, for sale by A DURAND, 7 Camp st.

BURGUNDY WINE—100 boxes Burgundy wine, for sale by A DURAND, 7 Conti st.

FLOUR—100 bbls superfine, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st.

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON—Sight bills for sale by J A MERRITT & Co, 53 Camp st.

BUTTER—15 kegs Western Butter, for sale by C. DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

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

HAVANA SUGAR—White and brown for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

ALMONDS—50 boxes Shelled Almonds, for sale by C. DOANE, 60 Poydras st.

TEA—20 half chests Young Hyson Tea, for sale by C. DOANE, 60 Poydras st.

WINES—30 casks old Brown Sherry, for sale by C. DOANE, 60 Poydras st.

TOBACCO—50 boxes Missouri, for sale by C. DOANE, 60 Poydras st.

ROPE—50 coils Bale Rope, on hand, for sale by C. DOANE, 60 Poydras st.

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Common st.

MANILLA CORDAGE—300 coils, assorted sizes, for sale by G E CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st.

BROOMS—40 doz corn brooms in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

DRIED BEEF—20 bbls just landed and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st.

HAVANA COFFEE—Prime green for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

LARD—100 kegs prime in store, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

DEMIJOHNS—1300 five gallon demijohns for sale by A DURAND, 7 Conti street.

TREASURY NOTES, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & co, 45 Old Levee.

SWEET OIL—In baskets and boxes, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St. Louis st.

CUBA TOBACCO—112 bales in store for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee.

SEGARS—[illegible],000 Havana segars landing from sch Hero for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

INDIGO—Best Carraccas in store for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

EXCHANGE ON PHILADELPHIA—At sight, for sale by J H ASHBRIDGE, 17 Camp st.

SALES THIS DAY.

BY M BARNETT, Sr.

WILL be sold this day, at 10 o'clock, at his store No 112 Chartres st, 10 pcs muslin settings, bleached and [illegible] 9 cases cotton umbrellas, 1 do [illegible] prints; D mask table cloths and napkins, [illegible]; 1 case straw hats, &c. At 12 o'clock—[illegible] and furniture.

BY A. FERNANDEZ

THIS day, Friday 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, P. M., will be sold on the Levee, opposite the head of the Bienville street, and landing from brig [illegible], from Bordeaux, 50 bbls white wine; Haut Sauterne. Terms, cash.

FOR HAVANA—The fine fast running steam packet ship ALABAMA, captain H. Windle, will leave for the above port, on Saturday the 18th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 45 Old Levee. Passengers are requested to procure passports from the Spanish Consul.

PASSENGER STEAMER ALEX SCOTT FOR ST. LOUIS. Thursday 23d inst., at 11 o'clock.—This splendid fast running steamer, capt. A. C. Swon, will be ready to receive freight on Tuesday morning next, and will positively leave for the above and intermediate ports on Thursday the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations apply to JNO R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras st.

REGULAR PACKET—Between New Orleans, Lafourche and all intermediate landings. The new steamboat CARRIER, capt A Choate, will during the high water season, run between New Orleans and Field's Mills, Lafourche, and will stop at all the intermediate landings. The greatest possible care will be paid to the freight placed on board the boat. The Carrier will run every five days. For freight or passage apply to HENRY TETE, No 11 Front Levy, Or to the Captain on board.

FOR ATTAKAPAS, and all intermediate Landings—The beautiful Steamer PATRICK HENRY; will commence her regular trips on Tuesday next, and will continue on this day during the season. The capacities of this boat is so well known for the trade that no farther commendation is necessary. The owners respectfully solicit a share of patronage. Apply on board, or to Messrs P J PATYA & Co.

N B The Patrick Henry is lying for the present trip foot of Poydras street.

STEAMBOAT MISSOURI.

For sale on reasonable terms, the new and splendid steamer MISSOURI, now running as a packet between New Orleans and Vicksburg. Apply to WILLIAM FOULKE, CHARLES DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

WEEKLY LAFOURCHE PACKET. SPLENDID STEAMER BELLE AIR, Capt. Alexander M Streck—Having purchased the steamer BELLE AIR, expressly for this trade, will run as a weekly packet throughout the season. Leaving New Orleans every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock And returning to the City, will leave Donaldsonville every Sunday morning. The Belle Air being entirely new and having superior accommodations for passengers, a portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. For freight or passage, apply on board.

FOR BOSTON—The A 1 and fast sailing barque BOHEMIA, capt Nason, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to L H GALE, 88 Common st.

FOR BOSTON—New Orleans and Boston Line of Packets—The well known packet CAMEA, [illegible] Jarvis, master, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 53 Camp st.

FOR VERA CRUZ—To sail on Tuesday, 21st inst.—The brig ALMEDA, capt George W. Ashby, will positively sail as above. For balance of freight or passage apply to S CAPDEVIELLE & CUCULLU; 64 Old Levee.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The new A 1 barque JOHN CARVER, capt P. Pendleton, has most of her cargo engaged and will meet with despatch. For freight of 200 bales cotton or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 and fast sailing ship REGULUS, capt Thompson, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight of 300 bales cotton or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to L H GALE, 88 Common st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The A 1 and fast sailing ship MASSACHUSETTS, Capt Wilson, will receive immediate despatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to L H GALE, 88 Common st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 and fast sailing ship GENESEE, Capt Robt Jack, will meet with immediate despatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight of 300 bales cotton, or passage, apply to L H GALE, 88 Common st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The new A 1 ship JAMES EDOUARD, capt. Webster, has most of her cargo engaged, and will receive despatch. For freight of [illegible] bales of cotton or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The superior A 1 ship ADRIAN, capt. F. M. Davis, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with despatch.—For freight of 300 bales of cotton or passage having good accommodations, apply to the master on board, or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The well known A 1 ship SHAKESPEARE, Capt. A. Minor, has the most of her cargo engaged, and will take quick despatch.—For freight of [illegible] bales cotton or passage having fine accommodations, apply to S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The well known A 1 ship AVALANCHE, capt. Murray, having most of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For freight of 200 bales cotton or passage having good accommodations, apply to the master on board, or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

WANTED TO CHARTER—A vessel of about 200 tons burthen to load for a foreign port. Apply to J H ASHBRIDGE & Co, 17 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK.

The brig WATCHMAN, capt Clark, having all her cargo engaged will have des. such. For passage apply to FOSDICK & BRO, 60 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK—An A 1 BARQUE, is now loading for the above port and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, Apply to J A MERRITT & Co, 53 Camp st.

FOR MARSEILLES—The fine fast sailing barque OAK, capt Rowe, has most of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the master on board or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

FOR MARSEILLES—The superior barque WYSKEAG, capt Spaulding, has most of her cargo engaged and will have despatch. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the master on board or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

FOR BOSTON—The new brig NIGER, Fitz, Master, having the greater part of her cargo on board. For freight or passage, apply to HARROD & DARLING, 49 Common st.

FOR NEW YORK—The fine new HERALD, Soule, master, having nearly all cargo on board—For freight of 300 bbls or passage apply to HARROD, DARLING & Co. 49 Common st.

Mayor's Office, New Orleans February 16th, 1843.

IN conformity to law and to the resolutions passed by the General Council of the city of New Orleans, notice is hereby given to the electors of the three municipalities of the city of New Orleans, that an election of Mayor of the city of New Orleans shall take place on Monday the 20th instant, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M. at such places and under the inspection of such persons as may be hereafter designated by the Mayor and Municipal Councils.

PAUL BERTUS, Recorder of Municipality No. One, Acting Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, 13th February, 1843.

PROPOSALS, for rebuilding the wooden buildings, situated in Milneburg, destroyed by fire on the 3d inst., will be received at this office until Saturday the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office.

E L TRACY, Secretary.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 14th Feb, 1843.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of this institution held on the 6th inst, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Ch. A. Jacobs, John Rodell,
H. R. Denis, T. Gibbes Morgan,
J. M. Lovelich, Alfred Penn.

And the following gentlemen being appointed Directors on the part of the State, viz:

C. Adams, Jr., Wm. M. Goodrich,
S. Gardere, W. R. Barrow,
Jas. A. Frerot, G. W. Johnson.

The Board of Directors met yesterday, the 13th instant, when C. Adams, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. FRED FREY, Cashier.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just opened, No. 106 Royal street, between Conti and St. Louis streets, a dry goods assortment of Bordeaux wines, the qualities of which are sufficiently well known in the market. They trust they may rely on the patronage of their friends. F & T LACOSTE.

THE subscriber, who is employed by Mr. Duval, a dealer in leather, at the slaughter house, near Bayou St. John, requests those to whom he may be indebted to apply to him immediately, and those who are indebted to him to settle their accounts, inasmuch as he leaves his place at the end of this month.

JEAN BERTRAND PICHELOUP.

NOTICE—All persons having claims against the succession of Michael Murphy, deceased, will present the same duly authenticated, to the undersigned; and all those indebted to said succession, will make payment to me only.

JOHN DUNN, Administrator of said Succession, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Louisa sts, Second Municipality.

CHAS NICAUD & Co's BAKERY, No. 40, Condé street, superintended by E. BOUNY, has constantly a large supply of the best ship, navy and pilot bread; also French cut and butter crackers, which will be sold at the most reduced market price.

New Orleans, February 9th, 1843.

Succession of Regis Segond.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the above succession, that they may make themselves known, and present an account of their respective claims, and the titles by which they are established to the undersigned curator of the aforesaid succession.

P SAUVE, Curator.

MARINE INSURANCE.—THE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

Zebede Cook, Jr., President.—A. Peil, Vice President.—J P Collins, Secretary. With a capital of over 250,000 dollars all invested in bonds and mortgages in that city.

THE system adopted by this company, divides all the profits of the year, pro rata, among those insuring with it, in no case does the insured involve any further sum, than the premium paid, and receives, in all cases, at the close of the year, without any regard to the amount of loss, paid him, a scrip, entitling him to an equal per centage of all the profits that may have accrued; which scrip is transferable at pleasure, but not redeemable until the expiration of the charter; an annual interest, however, is paid on the same in money.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company, is now empowered to make insurance on all marine risks—on specie, merchandise and freights. By sea in sums not exceeding 25,000 dollars. River navigation not exceeding 10,000 dollars.

THOMAS A ADAMS No 40 Common street.

Refer to Wm G Hewes, Esq., S & J P Whitney, Harrod, Darling & Co, Wood & Simmons, Whitney & Bromham.

JN. LORRICHE—Corner of Royal and Customhouse streets—offers for sale, now landing and in store the following articles at very reduced prices, for cash:

150 Casks red Bordeaux wine, various brands;
1000 Boxes " first qualities;
250 Baskets Champagne, 12 bottles, and 50 half do the;
250 Baskets Bordeaux, superior and extra fine Anisette;
400 Boxes preserved green peas;
300 " pure Perrigord truffles;
1350 " Sardines, in oil;
10 half hhds old Cognac Brandy;
15 Barrels 24 proof Cognac Brandy;
15 " Bordeaux Vin de Grave;
15 " White wine vinegar;
35 Boxes Brandy Cherries;
10 Baskets superfine sweet oil;
15 " Angers Guignolet;
9 Boxes truffled and game pies;
100,000 Superfine segars, &c., &c.

ALE—50 bbls of J. Beveridge & Co's celebrated Newburgh cream ale, landing this day from ship Cincinnati, and for sale by G HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

BLUE DRILL & RUSSIA SHEETINGS—10 cases blue drill, suitable for Mexico, landing and a few bales Russia sheetings entitled to debenture, for sale by C POLLIN, 36 Camp st.

SALT—1000 bags Turks' Island salt, in store and for sale by GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY A. FERNANDEZ.

Valuable property in the Second Municipality.

WILL be sold at auction, Saturday, 18th inst, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange St Louis street, the following described real estate situated in the Second Municipality in the square bounded by St Mary, Felicity, Magazine and Constance sts, measuring 31 feet 7 inches and 7 lines front, 23 feet in the rear by 130 feet 6 inches and 7 lines depth on one line and 120 feet 8 inches and 5 lines on the other, on which are good dwelling, nearly new [illegible] rooms, 2 cabinets, kitchen, cistern &c and now rented at $[illegible] per month—the whole as per plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One half cash, the balance at 6 months' credit. Act of sale before Wm Y Lewis, Esq, notary public. The property can be seen on applying to Mr. McWilliams on the premises.

BY S GUINAULT & Co.
Opposite the Citizens' Bank.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 18th February, 1843, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the public square, opposite the Cathedral—

A large and splendid assortment of Fruit and Orange Trees, Roses, Jessamines and other Plants. Sale without reserve.

Lots in Fauburg Marigny.
BY S. GUINAULT & CO.

WILL be sold without reserve on Saturday, 18th February, 1843, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the City Exchange St Louis street,

A lot of ground situated in new faubourg Marigny designated by Nos 1, 2 and 3 of square No 22, forming the corner of St John the Baptist and Union streets, and Nos 4 and 5 of square No 27, fronting Bagatelle streets between Good and St John the Baptist. The whole according to a plan now exhibited at the Exchange.

Conditions—One third cash and the balance at 6 and [illegible] months, in notes endorsed and bearing mortgage.

BY A. D. DOMONCOURT.

WILL be sold on Saturday next, 18th February, 1843, at 12 o'clock, precisely, at the St. Louis Exchange,

A lot of ground situated in faubourg Tremé, in the square comprised between Tremé, Bayou, Marais and [illegible] streets, measuring 32 feet 3 inches 4 lines fronting on Bayou street, by 127 feet 10 inches 5 lines in depth, together with a house bricked between posts, consisting of 2 [illegible] apartments, 2 large cabinets, gallery, kitchen in the yard, &c.

Conditions—One-fifth cash, and the balance at 6, [illegible] and 36 months credit, in approved endorsed notes and bearing mortgage until final payment. The purchaser may pay the one-fifth cash in Citizens' Bank notes, and as much of the remainder in the same up to the sum of $ [illegible] including the primary cash payment.

Syndic Sale.
BY HEWLETT & GENAS.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 4th March next, 12 o'clock, at the Arcade Exchange, under the direction of Wm M Goodrich, syndic of the Creditors of C H Henshaw, Henshaw & Rogers, and in pursuance of an order from the honorable the Parish Court, in and for the Parish and city of New Orleans, bearing date December [illegible], 1842.

The hereinafter described property, surrendered by C H Henshaw to his creditors, and to the Creditors of Henshaw & Rogers.

Two squares of ground, situated in the suburb Jackson, in the rear of the city, designated as squares No 71 and 72.

Square No 72 is bounded by Canal, Morat, Alexander, Customhouse streets, divided into nine lots, numbered from 1 to 9 inclusive, dimensions as per plan.

Square No 71 is bounded by Canal, Customhouse, Bienville and Bernadotte streets, divided into 14 lots, numbered from 1 to 14 inclusive, dimensions as per plan, which will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Terms—One fifth cash, the balance in a credit of 6, 12 and 24 months, for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndic, with special mortgage until final payment.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Joseph Bagereau vs Pierre Dupeux.

DISTRICT COURT—No 22,[illegible]—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon District Court of the First Judicial District for the State of Louisiana will be offered at public sale at the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on Wednesday, 22d March, 1843, at 12 o'clock M.

Four lots of ground situated in suburb Washington, designated by the Nos 10, 11, 12 and 13, of square No [illegible], on a plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, surveyor, the 9th February, 1834, deposited in the office of Felix de Armas, notary public, by act of the 21st March 1836. Said four lots adjoining each other and measure in American measure, viz: Lots Nos 10 and 11, each 25 feet 11 inches and 6 lines front on Port street, by 130 feet 3 inches and 6 lines in depth, between parallel lines. Lots Nos 12 and 13 measure each 25 feet 11 inches front on Port street, by 128 [illegible] inches and 6 lines in depth, between parallel lines. Said lot No 4 is comprised within Enghein, Port, Casacalvo and Greatmen streets. Together with all the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Seized in the above suit.

Those lots and buildings are subject to a mortgage in favor of the Consolidated Bank to secure 12 shares of the stock of said bank, which shares shall be sold together with the said above described property.

Terms—The purchaser shall assume the payment of $2,500 with interest at the rate of 6½ per cent per annum from 1st June last, and due to the Consolidated Bank balance of the purchase money cash.

A SIDNEY LEWIS, Sheriff of the District Court.

Maurice Vallée vs Manuel Moreno, f. m. c.

DISTRICT COURT—No 22,218—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, will be offered at public sale at the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on Thursday, 23d March, 1843, at 12 o'clock M, the following described property, viz:

A lot of ground situated in the suburb Marigny, corner of Craps and History streets, measuring French measure, forty-six feet front on Craps street, twenty feet in depth on History street, together with the buildings thereon.

Another lot of ground situated in faubourg Tremé designated by the No three, measure, fifty-one [illegible] having, in French measure, thirty feet front on [illegible] street, between St. Philip and Dumaine streets, [illegible] feet in depth, together with the buildings thereon. Seized in the above suit.

A SIDNEY LEWIS, Sheriff District Court.

U. S. Marshal Sales.

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana—C C W[illegible], assignee of the estate of Mark Walton, bankrupt. By virtue of an order of sale issued from the honorable the District Court of the United States, for the District of Louisiana, and under the direction of the assignee of the estate of Mark Walton, I will expose at public sale, on Wednesday, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock, M., at the St. Louis Exchange, St. Louis street, New Orleans, the following property surrendered by said bankrupt to his creditors, viz:

1st. The unexpired term of a lease of an improved lot situated in the city of New York, [illegible] feet 6 inches on Henry street, [illegible] subject to a ground rent of $210 per annum. The said lease being the same granted by the executors of [illegible] to Linus Stoddard, in New York, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1826, and to end on the 1st day of May, 1857. The said lease, in addition to said ground rent, subject to a mortgage granted by Mark Walton in favor of N Thorpe, of date the 11th September, 18[illegible] and the amount payable two years after date, for $4[illegible] The interest, ground rent and taxes unpaid, on which will be due up to the 11th March, 1843, are estimated at [illegible]

Amount to that date estimated at $1[illegible]

And also Cripps & Co, of New York, recovered a judgment in said city against M Walton & Co. for the sum of about $1,[illegible]

Mark Walton is a member of said firm, but as said property belongs to him individually, the assignee contends that the said judgment for a partnership debt does not bind his individual assets, and does not affect said property. Said assignee, further states that no judgment was rendered in New York on the above debt that said Mark Walton filed his petition in bankruptcy in New Orleans, and not admitting that said judgment binds said property, thinks it his duty to report the existence of the same, and to have it announced when the same shall be sold.

Terms—The purchaser to take the property subject to the mortgages above stated according to their legal effect—the balance cash.

2d. A lot of ground with the fire-proof brick store, four stories high, erected thereon, (being No. 26 New Levee street,) situated in Municipality No. Two, in the square bounded by Poydras, Tchoupitoulas, Gravier and New Levee streets, together with two hundred shares of the stock of the Union Bank of Louisiana, secured on the property. Said lot having a front of about 23 feet 10 inches on New Levee street, by a depth on one side of 91 feet, where it narrows to a width of about 5 feet 10 inches, and runs with that width to a depth of 120 feet, with the privilege of an alley about 11 feet wide, opening to Poydras street.

Terms—The property and stock are subject to a mortgage and pledge to the Union Bank for a stock loan of $9,800, due on the 1st August last, with interest from that date, and right of renewal according to the provisions of the charter of the bank.

The purchaser to assume this debt, and for the excess of the price one-tenth cash; the balance in notes at one and two years, satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage upon the property sold and interest from date at the rate of six per centum per annum until paid.

3d. A lot of ground, No 267 Magazine street, Municipality No Two, with the large three story brick dwelling and out houses erected thereon, all new, in fine order, said lot measuring 25 feet front on the West side of Magazine street, between St Joseph and Delord streets, by a depth of 110 feet between parallel lines, and bounded in the rear by an alley of about 12 feet wide, of which the lot has the privilege, communicating with St Joseph street.

4th. Three lots of ground in faubourg Lacourse of Municipality No Two, forming together the North-west corner of Tchoupitoulas and Orange streets, viz: Lot 1 having a front of 21 feet 4 inches on Tchoupitoulas street, by a depth of 127 feet 10 inches 4 lines and same front on Orange street. No 2 adjoins No 1, has a front on Tchoupitoulas street of 22 feet 7 inches 4 lines, there being a small angle in the front line, by a depth between parallel lines on the side adjoining No 1 of 127 feet 10 inches 4 lines and on the other side of about 123 feet, and No 3 adjoining No 2 has a front on Tchoupitoulas street of 22 feet, by a depth between parallel lines on one side of about 122 feet and on the other side of 117 feet 8 inches and 5 lines.

5th. A lot of ground in faubourg Lacourse, of Municipality No. Two, on the northwest side of Edward street, between Camp and Magazine streets, measuring 26 feet 4 inches front on Edward street, by 127 feet 10 inches 5 lines deep between parallel lines—designated on plan as No. 1.

6th. A lot of ground adjoining the last described, fronting on the same street and having the same dimensions—designated on plan as No. 2.

7th. A lot of ground on the west side of Circus street, between Gravier and Common streets, measuring 30 feet front on Circus street, by 120 feet deep between parallel lines.

8th. The undivided half interest in three lots of ground in faubourg Delord, of Municipality No. Two, designated by the Nos. one, two and three; No. one measures 22 feet 8 inches and 9 lines front on New Levee street, between Suzette and Benjamin streets, by 100 feet deep between parallel lines; No. two adjoins No. one, fronts on the same street, and has the same dimensions, and No. three has a front of 20 feet on Suzette street, by a depth of 160 feet 1 inch and 6 lines between parallel lines, and joins the rear line of Nos. 1 and 2.

9th. Six lots of ground in the city of Lafayette, parish of Jefferson, lying together between the Mississippi river, Jackson street and Levee street or the public road, viz: No. 1 having a front of 21 feet on Levee street, by a depth and front on Jackson street of about 85 feet, and a front on the river of 21 feet; No. 2 having a front on Levee street and on the river of 21 feet 4 inches, and a depth of about 85 feet. No. 3 adjoins No. 2, and has the same dimensions; No. 4 adjoins No. 3, and has the same dimensions; No. 5 adjoins No. 4, and has the same dimensions; and No. 6 adjoins No. 5, and has a front on Levee street and the river of about 21 feet 6 inches and 5 lines, with the same depth with the preceding;—it is intended to have these six lots measured, and the dimensions will be more accurately announced at the time of sale.

Terms—One-tenth cash, the balance at one and two years credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing mortgage upon the property sold, and interest from date at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid.

Plans of the property in New Orleans and Lafayette to be exhibited at the sale.

Acts of sale to be passed before H. B. Cenas, Esqr., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

A. S. ROBERTSON, U. S. Marshal.

IN BANKRUPTCY—In the District Court of the United States, Eastern District of Louisiana—N—, [illegible] Strachan, assignee of the estate of Richard Murphy, bankrupt.

By virtue of an order of court, issued from the honorable the District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, I will expose at public sale, on Monday the 27th February, at Banks' Arcade, Magazine street, between Natchez and Gravier streets, at 12 o'clock, M:

The negro slave Anderson, aged about 31 years, a general house servant.

Terms cash.

Acts of sale at the expense of the purchaser, before Lucien Hermann, Esq., notary public.

A SIDNEY ROBERTSON, U. S. Marshal.