[illegible] ... Jan 16	Liverpool ... Jan 16	[illegible] ... Feb 19	Havre ... Dec 21
[illegible] ... Feb 14	Mexico ... Feb 3	[illegible] ... Feb 2	Tampico ... Feb 4
[illegible]	Vera Cruz ... Feb 8	[illegible] ... Feb 21	[illegible] ... Feb 22
Havana ... Feb 20	Galveston ... Feb 23		

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.—SUGAR. The market presents an aspect of steadiness; every description of Sugar. Holders have retired from the market. Havana quebrado Sugar has been in demand, but the stiff rates required in a moment of the scarcity of lots, have been the cause of the withdrawal of buyers. For a small cargo of 900 boxes of inferior quality, which is destined for Hamburg, 19s has been paid, that Sugar having been insured at that place. For good quality 20s 6d have been offered, but the holders demand 21s. White and florette Sugars maintain their prices; but few transactions have taken place in those descriptions, inferior quality are in comparison cheaper—Brazilian Sugar is scarce. A small lot of white has been sold at 21s a 25s 6d for extreme qualities; 18s @ 19s are asked for Porto Rico Sugar.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

	FROM ENGLAND	FROM BOSTON
Acadia	Feb 4	March 1
Columbia	March 4	April 1
	FROM ENGLAND	FROM NEW YORK
G. Western	Feb 11	March 16

EXPORTS.

Charleston—Per brig Powhattan—25 hhds tobacco, 300 bbls molasses, 584 pcs bagging, 83 hhds bacon, &c.
New York—Per brig Canonicus—159 bls cotton, 1593 bbls provisions, 728 kegs and 74 bbls lard, 18 hhds sides.
New York—Per ship Louisville—265 bales cotton, 1434 bbls pork, 867 bbls and 1000 kegs lard, 129 hhds bacon, 35 do sugar, 146 bbls and 72 sacks wheat, 550 hides, 53 sacks pecans, 30 bales snakeroot.
Barbadoes—Per brig Standard—60 hhds tobacco, 150 bbls flour, 150 do pork, 60 sacks corn, 3 casks hams.
Liverpool—Per ship Leander—1695 bls cotton, 314 bbls and 14 half do lard.
New York—Per barque Eliza—1329 bbls flour, 144 do lard, 178 do whiskey, 567 bbls pork, 59 hhds bacon, 4 do tobacco, 7 bbls snakeroot, 17 do deerskins.
Boston—Per barque Nimrod—447 bales cotton, 909 bbls flour, 874 do pork, 141 bbls and 425 kegs lard, 134 bbls hams [illegible]
Boston—Per brig Lucy Ann—74 bales cotton, 351 hhds sugar, 493 kegs lard, 204 bbls [illegible] molasses, &c.
Balize Honduras—Per schr Olido—2186 sacks corn, 50 bbls beans, [illegible] flour.
Mobile—Per schr Lewellen—230 bbls flour, 48 do whiskey, [illegible] 130 sacks oats, 30 kegs lard, [illegible]
New York—Per brig [illegible]—344 bales cotton, [illegible]

IMPORTS.

Vera Cruz—Per schr Emblem—1311 bales [illegible] following consignments of specie to—

L. Dausac	$3784 00
J M Caballero	5355 00
R A Lefebvre	700 00
A M Mioton	656 50
Capdevielle & Cucullu	500 00
R D Blossman	289 50
Total	$16,251 50

Havana—Per brig T Street—490 bags coffee, 100,250 segars, [illegible]
[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible] H McKinnell & co; Lieut E C Jenkins; [illegible] S O Nelson & Bro, A H Payne; J J Smith, [illegible] Williams, Ferguson & Reid; Riddle, [illegible] Thompson & co.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Louisville, Hunt, New York, Hullen & Woolfolk
Ship Leander, British, Stewart, Liverpool, P Maxwell
Barque Eliza, Tassel, New York, Bridge & Bro
Barque Nimrod, Chadbourne, Boston, F M Weld & co
Brig Lucy Ann, Snow, Boston, Master
Brig [illegible], Branscom, New York
Brig Powhattan, Saunders, Charleston, S & J P Whitney & co
Brig Canonicus, Vaughan, New York, L H Gale
Brig Standard, [illegible], Barbadoes
Schr [illegible], Balize, Honduras, Hamilton & co
Schr [illegible], Alexander
Schr Leander, Rogers, Mobile, C D Lehman

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

SPOKEN.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS.

[illegible]

The ship T PICKERING from Boston, is now discharging [illegible]. Consignees [illegible] L H GALE, 93 Common st

REMOVAL.

The subscriber has removed his store to No 76 Tchoupitoulas street [illegible] CHARLES BYRNE.

Neither the captain nor consignees of the British ship ANN JEFFERYS will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. A L ADDISON & Co, Consignees

C[illegible] superior quality, for sale by FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st

GUNNY BAGS—[illegible] 2 and 3 bushel bags, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by O H MINSEGALS, 34 Old Levee.

S[illegible] in store and for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 53 Magazine st

ROPE—[illegible] on hand, for sale by C DOANE & Co, 69 Poydras st

LARD—in store and for sale by C DOANE & Co, 69 Poydras st

VELVET CORKS—[illegible] C DOANE & Co, 69 Poydras st

WINES—[illegible] C DOANE & Co, 69 Poydras st

ZANTE CURRANTS—[illegible] C DOANE & Co, 69 Poydras st

BUTTER—[illegible] kegs Western Butter for sale by C DOANE & Co, 69 Poydras st

BUCELLAS WINE in store and for sale by WM FRERN, 60 Customhouse st

EXCHANGE on Boston [illegible] for sale by J A MERRITT & Co, 33 Camp st

PEACH BRANDY—25 bbls very old, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 50 Magazine st

TEAS—[illegible] WOOD & SIMMONS, 50 Magazine st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
STATE PRINTERS.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

[illegible]

Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS.
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1843.

☞ The attention of speculators is called to the sale of valuable property, surrendered by Ducros and Murphy to their creditors, which takes place this day, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, by the United States Marshal.—(For particulars, see advertisement in our first page, under head "United States Marshal's Sales.")

The mail failed yesterday, beyond Charleston. We have no right to complain of this, as we had one regularly through, as late as due the day before, and ought to be satisfied for some time to come.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the brig *T. Street*, which arrived here yesterday, from Havana, we have papers from that city up to the 22d inst. An extra of the *Faro Industrial and Diario* of the 19th and 20 inst, contains intelligence from Europe five days later than that received (via New York) per packet *North American*.

This news was brought to Havana by the Royal mail steamship *Tay*, and the latest dates we find are up to the 16th January from London and the 12th from Paris. *From the London Morning Herald* 16th Jan'y—(From the special translation.)

"We have before us the Paris papers of the 12th inst. The ministerial party has gained as complete a victory as its friends could have desired. Mr. GUIZOT has given some explanation in regard to the foreign policy he intends to pursue—more especially as respects the right of search and the treaties of 1831 and 33. The minister is determined to prove himself a good patriot and sustain these treaties so long as they form a part of the laws of the country.

There has been a discussion in relation to some new mercantile arrangements, and Mr. GUIZOT has said that France is actually engaged in negotiating commercial treaties with England, Sardinia, the Germanic League, and the governments of Chili, Plata, and the Brazils.—According to a letter which appears in the Augsburg *Gazette*, Count BRESSON, French Ambassador to the Court of Prussia, has already received from Paris the plan of a commercial treaty between France and the Germanic League.

LOUIS PHILIPPE opened the Chambers in person on the 19th of January. The whole garrison of Paris and the National Guards lined the streets through which his majesty passed. Notwithstanding the fine weather, the number of spectators was not so numerous as upon former occasions. His majesty was dressed in the uniform of a colonel of the National Guards, and the moment he entered the Chamber, was received with burst of applause.

The speech of the King was in substance as follows: He congratulated the country upon the peace that existed between France and other nations. He deplored the late disturbances in Spain—adding that in all his relations with that monarchy, it had been his sole object to preserve legitimate interests and maintain a lasting peace with the Queen, ISABELLA II.

He alluded to the occupation of the Marquisas Islands as assuring to the marine in distant seas, the protective refuge so sensibly wanted for a long period.

He congratulated the country upon the national prosperity; and attributed the rapid accumulation of the public revenue to the prevalence of good order and peace.

He concluded by referring to the universal peace now existing throughout Christendom, and appealed to the Chambers to assist him in conducting the affairs of government.

Letters from Germany state that the Elector of Hesse has sold his estates of Baden to Mr. ROTHSCHILD, the Hebrew banker.

As an instance of the great impulse to commerce given by the opening of the China trade, we cite a large expedition of goods, valued at 2,000,000 francs, in the course of preparation at Geneva for that market.

The prospectus of a new commercial treaty with France has been presented by the English Cabinet, by which the duties on wines, brandies, and silks are very considerably reduced. This will afford to England an idea for demanding a reduction of the duty upon British goods consumed in France.

The French budget, which was presented by the Minister of Finance on the first day of the opening of the session, exhibits a prospective deficit for the years 1843 and "44" respectively, of 72 and 77 millions of francs.

News had been received at the Hague of the breaking out of serious disturbances in Batavia.

SUGAR.—Some very important modifications in the tariff on sugars, have been presented in the Chamber of Deputies. According to this tariff, no sugars, of foreign manufacture be allowed to enter the kingdom of France after the 1st of September, 1844. Manufacturers of beet sugar will be compelled to restore to the refineries, before the 1st of January, 1845, all sugars not refined, together with molasses, honey and other saccharine products remaining in their possession at that period. The manufacturers of beet sugar will be obliged to destroy their implements by the 1st September, 1844. From the 1st January, 1845, the articles 216, 217, 218, 221, 222, 223 and 224 of the law of the 18th April, 1816, respecting frauds on tobacco, will be made applicable to sugars, syrups, honey and beet sugar. The sum of 40 millions francs is proposed to be given as an indemnity to the manufacturers of beet sugar.

[The purpose of this measure, should it become a law, is, we presume, to benefit the sugar growing dependencies of France.]

SPAIN.—The Prince Regent, on the 6th January, promulgated a decree by which the Chamber of Deputies was dissolved. One-third of the members of the senate were to be renewed and a new Cortes was to be convoked, to assemble at Madrid on the 3d of April.

We regret that the Havana papers contain no news of a commercial character, nor did we expect it, as our staples are seldom noticed by those journals.

"The Editor of the Bee knows as well as any man in the country, that many leaders of the whig party advised that the policy of President Harrison in selecting men to office, should keep constantly in view that Henry Clay was to be the successor to the Presidential Chair.—That no appointments were to be made unless of persons in the ranks of his political friends. That this policy was faithfully carried out while the Cabinet appointed by Harrison was continued in office, and was under the direct and immediate influence of Clay, is known to the whole nation."—*Republican*.

To these several allegations we put in a general denial. We have no knowledge whatever of the matters spoken of and, as we are said to know as much about them as any body else, take it for granted they are not true. In adducing proof of the fact that the appointments under the HARRISON Cabinet, were bestowed upon CLAY whigs, the *Republican* instances those made in this city. We have little doubt that the few whigs appointed to office in this section of the Union were CLAY men, but the government organ has overlooked the important fact, that no other sort of whigs are to be found hereabouts.

To show how utterly fabulous the conclusions of the *Republican* are, the office of the Collector of the Custom-House in New York—the most important one in a political point of light in the gift of the executive,—was conferred upon Mr. CURTIS, a decided and violent opposer of Mr CLAY. To the scheming of this man and DANIEL WEBSTER, the nation is indebted for the honor (!) of having JOHN TYLER for the President: for through their machinations Mr. CLAY was ruled off the canvass by the Harrisburg Convention. There was not a friend of Mr. CLAY in or out of Congress, but would have remonstrated against his appointment.—How does this tally with the *Republican's* assertions? And at last how many whigs are there in the Custom-House in New Orleans compared with locofocos?—There was no sweep under the HARRISON Cabinet.—The Collector of this Port was appointed to fill a vacancy. We believe there was a removal to give the Surveyor a berth, who used to be a CLAY man too, or at least professed to be one.

But a truce for the present. When the tomahawking begins we will take a hand in the mêlée. A small potato tyranny is not to be endured with mute submission.

By what standard do the "subordinate officers," who are to be made six by eight potentates, intend to guage the conduct of the public agents to ascertain if they be "working against or embarrassing the administration?" What will constitute this crime? If a man attends to his business faithfully, without interfering with other peoples', or, brawling at public meetings, will this be treason against the government? or must he join the Tyler Club; commit overt acts of interference in elections; talk pompously of honest *John Tyler* and subscribe to party funds to prove that he is qualified for office, and devotes his time exclusively to it?

KENDALL'S Santa Fé Sketches are drawing to a close. Were they collected together in a single volume, they would furnish the best account of the scenery of Mexico, habits and the people and spirit of their government extant. They are written in a smooth perspicuous style, and impress the reader almost with a personal acquaintance with the incidents of his captivity, long journey through the country and associations with the inhabitants.

"*The Southern Sportsman.*"—We are glad to learn from our friends of the *Tropic* have so far completed their arrangements as to be able to issue the first number of the "*Sportsman*" on Monday next. We have no doubt of the success of the publication. The Editors engaged upon it (Messrs. THORPE and BRENHAM) are both gentlemen of capacity and excellent writers. A paper of this kind has been long needed in this section of the Union.

The Amphitheatre continues to do a thriving business, and what is better, deserves the patronage it has met with.

The performances at the ST. CHARLES Theatre are always above mediocrity. They never lack interest, and consequently the house is generally well filled.

NEW AMERICAN—MRS. SEFTON.—We have made a considerable hole in our manners" in having so long omitted to speak of this establishment since it fell under the management of Mrs. SEFTON. If the direction is left exclusively to her, if she is not embarrassed by the council of others, she will render the "American" a most fashionable and interesting resort. Mrs. S. has certainly as much of a perfection in America. Her experience, talents and tact will enable her to suit the public taste, and we would advise all concerned to place the management of the concern, in respect to the appointments of the stage, completely in her hands—without let or hindrance from any quarter.

THE METAIRIE COURSE.—The races over this track, which commence on the 13th inst., promise to be of a superior character. Under its present proprietors, the establishment has been put in complete order, and the accommodations for visitors are extensive and in excellent repair. There is little doubt of a meeting between *Miss Foote and Reel*. This race alone will be worth the subscription price of a whole year. Several stables have arrived already, and a number are expected daily. The week will be a brilliant one.

The weather has become quite raw and disagreeable.

FIRE.—The store of GEORGE FREDERIC, in Mobile was set on fire by an incendiary, on Monday night, and its contents much damaged.

JAMAICA.—By the brig *Fanny*, we have received Jamaica papers up to the 7th February. They contain no news of importance.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.—We understand that all the officers of the Third Municipality have resigned in consequence of the extreme depression of the notes of the Municipality in which they were paid.

To whom does the *Republican* allude, when it says a distinguished whig, and formerly member of Congress, is an applicant for office under the administration? We know not the man.

By a special resolution of the House of Representatives, the parties contesting the election of the City Delegation are allowed to appear by two of their members and argue their claims this day before the bar of the House.

ROBBERY.—We notice placards distributed through the city, last evening, offering a reward of $500 for the apprehension of one KELSEY, an Irishman, lately in the employ of BRANDER, WILLIAMS & Co., who is charged to have absconded with a large amount of money belonging to said firm.

The locofoco Legislature of Alabama have districted the State upon the basis of white population. Had a whig legislature done this we would have heard more abolition thunder from the locofoco press than would suffice to turn all the milk of human kindness in the south, into bonny clabber.

MISS CLARENDON.—We understand that a number of the admirers of this lady propose giving her a benefit. We hope they will succeed in their laudable designs and give the young lady an evidence of southern hospitality and kindness that will rest upon her memory for many a day.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The vote in the city of Charleston, for Congressmen resulted for

HOLMES 1,090
RHETT 244

Majority for HOLMES 846.

RHETT is the Calhoun candidate *par excellence*.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, in his remarks on "An act to facilitate the liquidation of the property banks," at the sitting of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 27th February last, is reported in yesterday's *Bee* to have said "the Committee had been led into error through the incorrect statements in the report of the Commissioners of the Citizens' Bank, by which the entire and immediate debt appeared to be but $600,000, while it was in reality believed to be $1,500,000."

In a communication in the *Courier* of this evening, the same gentleman corrects an error in the above report of his remarks, by stating that he did say "that the Committee had been misled by erroneous statements as to the cash liabilities of the Citizens' Bank by the report of the *Committee of the Stockholders of that Bank*, and that they have since been undeceived and the mistake corrected by the report of the Commissioners."

The undersigned would ask in what part of the report of the Committee of Investigation of 7th November last, the Committee of the House or its chairman, have found the amount of the active liabilities of the Bank, stated at $600,000. He would refer the honorable Committee to page 26 of the above cited report, reading as follows:

$412,000 of circulation.
369,000 " individual deposits.
95,000 due to local banks.
733,000 of interests on bonds.
21,000 remittances under protest.

$1,680,000, of post notes in February and August next, and divers balances due abroad, and to officers of the General Government, carry our debt from this time to the period above mentioned to $1,700,000.

And also to the statement B of the assets and liabilities of the Bank annexed to the aforesaid statement, showing the exact amount in detail.

Where the honorable Committee got their error from I do not know.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the contested Elections.

The Committee on Elections to whom was referred the matter of the contested election for the Parish of Orleans, have had the same under examination and deliberation, and now respectfully submit to the house the following Report:—

Your Committee have, with great care and attention, examined the mass of evidence taken in support of the grounds set forth in the Protest submitted to them, alledging that J. P. Benjamin, G. Musson, R. N. Ogden, A. Ledoux, S D McNeil, A. Delabasse, R. Hunt, J Culbertson, W. C. C. Claiborne, and G. K. Rodgers, have no right to sit as members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of this State, for the Parish of Orleans.

The three first grounds set forth in the schedules appended to the protest, are—

1st. That the names of certain persons mentioned in those schedules, "were not on the assessor's original list of voters."

2. That the names of certain persons mentioned in the aforesaid schedules, "were not on the inspector's list of voters."

3. That certain persons were not resident citizens entitled to vote in the particular wards designated in the said schedules."

The Committee are of opinion that in the absence, as in the present instance, of evidence shewing that the persons included in the three grounds just recited, are not resident citizens of Louisiana, not tax-payers, according to the constitution and laws of the said State, these grounds must be passed over as frivolous.

The right of suffrage is guaranteed to the citizen by the Constitution itself. It cannot be made to depend upon the action of an assessor, of an inspector, or of any other office-holder, liable to mistake or corruption. If it were otherwise, it is clear, our election would depend not upon the honest voices of men secured in their constitutional rights and interested in the general weal, but upon the venal will of those in power, often ready to sell themselves to those who would bid the highest price for their subserviency. And as to the mistake of voting in one ward instead of another,—in Ward No. 1 instead of, across a street, in Ward No. 2,—the Committee are of opinion that such a mistake, unaccompanied by fraud and unfair dealing, is unworthy the consideration of the house. The Committee declaring that there is no evidence of fraud before them in regard to the votes included in the three grounds commented on, repeat their opinion, that the said grounds are undeserving of legislative attention.

The fourth ground insisted on in the protest is "that the names of certain persons were reported as voting, but not checked off as voting, upon the inspector's list."

The remarks offered against the two first grounds already reviewed by the Committee are also applicable to this ground. Upon looking at the law upon the subject, it will be found that it is merely directory to the sheriff, who is responsible for neglect or misconduct under it. The Committee reiterate that the fault or guilt of any officer, or of many officers, cannot operate the disfranchisement of a citizen.

The fifth ground is, "that certain persons mentioned in the schedules appended to the protest, were either not liable for, or not assessed with, or did not pay a State tax within six months prior to the election, on their own taxable property or occupations."

No evidence has been offered showing that the persons excepted to upon this ground, were not owners of taxable property. With respect to the assessment, the Committee respectfully refer to the remarks already made by them. With regard to the payment of a State tax within six months prior to the election, the Committee are of opinion that the ground of the protestants is untenable, for the reasons heretofore assigned, upon the grounds of assessment and of checking off votes; and they submit that if it were admitted, it would lead to the most disorganizing and mischievous consequences. The ownership of the property, and not the payment of the tax, is the constitutional ground of the right of suffrage. The liability to pay a tax, is only an incident to ownership. The law creates a lien upon property for the payment of the tax, and appoints certain officers to collect the tax. The right of suffrage, as before observed, is independent of and cannot be affected by the conduct of such officers. It rests in common sense and justice, as well as constitutionally, upon the solid basis of ownership. Again; if the ground urged were admitted, what would practically be the result? It is well known that the State taxes are in most cases,—say in nineteen out of twenty,—collected in the fall of the year.—Hence if the payment of a State tax within six months prior to the election were absolutely necessary to constitute a right to vote, the people of the State of Louisiana who did not pay their taxes six months prior to the late election would at this moment be without chief magistrate, and without a representative in either branch of the Legislature of this State. To such consequences would the ground of the protestants inevitably lead.—And now, assuming that ownership is the true ground of the right of suffrage, the committee are of opinion that the existing laws of the State afford ample safeguard for the preservation of that right from abuse. He who has not been assessed, or who having been assessed, has not paid his tax within six months prior to the election, being challenged, must swear to his constitutional right. If he swear falsely, party vigilance, or personal malice, particularly in times of political excitement, will detect his guilt and ensure his punishment. In a republican State like ours, where virtue is the basis of the government, where presumption is in favor of character, and where guilt is not apt to escape detection and conviction, the punishment provided for the fraudulent voter is amply sufficient under the guards of the constitution and laws for the maintenance of the purity of the elective franchise.

The charge that the election held in the 1st Ward of the Second Municipality is null and must be stricken from the returns, upon the ground that J. U. Lavillebeuvre (one of the Inspectors for that Ward) was not a resident of the said Ward at the time he was appointed—that charge is subject to the same objections as the preceding. On this point the evidence shews that Lavillebeuvre at the time of his appointment had his store in the 1st Ward but resided in another. The error of the Parish Judge, or of the Inspector, cannot, where no fraud has been practiced, deprive the citizens of that Ward of their right of suffrage. It further appears that the appointment of Inspectors was published in the public newspapers fifteen days previous to the election, and no exception to the capacity of any Inspector having been made till after the result of the election was known, your committee are of opinion that this objection comes too late to merit attention.

The remaining grounds in the schedules look only to matters of small irregularity which do not appear to have had any influence on the character or result of the election.

The next ground or matter of charge which the Committee will notice, relates to certain votes upon taxes paid for cab licences by persons not owning cabs. The committee are of opinion that such votes are illegal and fraudulent. But upon a strict examination of the evidence adduced before your Committee, it appears that only about 25 of such illegal votes were given, and only about 20 of these were given for the members returned—a number too inconsiderable, when deducted from the majority obtained by the sitting member with received the smallest number of votes to affect his election.—Your committee are, therefore, of opinion that the grounds and objections set forth in the protest have not been sustained by law and evidence, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That J. P. Benjamin, G. Musson, R. N. Ogden, A. Ledoux, S. D. McNeil, A. Delabasse, R. Hunt, J. Culbertson, W. C. C. Claiborne, and G. K. Rodgers, were, each of them, at the July election for the year 1842, duly elected members of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, from the Parish of Orleans.

A. BOUDOUSQUIE,
Chairman, Special Committee on Contested Elections.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

Wednesday, March 1, 1843.

The Secretary reported to the House of Representatives, for their concurrence, the act amendatory of the act incorporating the Church of St. Xavier, of Rapides, and for other purposes.

Mr. HOA, with leave presented an act to amend the act relative to the sale of fire wood.

Mr. LEDOUX moved that the act for the relief of Mr. Walsh, of the Parish of Pointe Coupée, with the accompanying papers, be referred to the Committee on Claims.—Referred.

Mr. Bossier, on behalf of the Committee to whom was referred the petition of citizens of Natchitoches, praying for a cession of a certain portion of that parish to be added to the Parish of Rapides, reported adversely to said petition.

The CHAIR submitted a letter of invitation to the members of the Senate, to attend a discourse on the Progress of Society, to be delivered by Alexander Dimitry, Esq.

On motion of Mr. HOA, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and at a late hour they adjourned.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1843.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

The roll being called, 29 members answered to their names. After some time a quorum was present.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Mr. Foley and Mr. Briant.

Mr. Orr presented a memorial of the citizens of Avoyelles in relation to the navigation of Bayou de Glaise. Referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Orr, Brewer and Guilbeau.

Mr. Newport presented a petition respecting the privilege of a ferry over the Mississippi, which was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Newport, Clark and Robertson.

Mr. Bordelon presented a petition from the inhabitants of St. Landry, remonstrating against the formation of a new parish. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. O'Brien offered a resolution empowering the persons contesting the seats of the Orleans delegation, to be allowed to be heard at the bar of the House in person or by counsel, on Thursday next.

Mr. Philips had formed no opinion respecting this election, but the constitution of the United States guarantied to every man to be heard by counsel or in person, and this House was acting judicially in the matter of the contested election. He had no apprehension that the House would be subjected to continuous insult by the counsel. He hoped the resolution would be passed.

Mr. Brashear said the House had already clearly expressed its opinion. The resolution was offered with a view that strangers might be called in to prove that the House had acted wrongly in adopting the report of the committee.

Mr. Boudousquié asked the Speaker if the resolution was in order, having already once been rejected.

Mr. Ratliff was a member of the Committee on Elections and was responsible for the truth of facts in the report. But he should like that members who were not satisfied, should hear the contesting parties by counsel. No man should be condemned without a hearing. So far as he was concerned, he had devoted great time and labor to the investigation, and had formed his conclusions dispassionately. He was willing, however, that those who were not contented, should be permitted to urge their claims.

Mr. Philips said he had been misunderstood. He knew nothing of the report; but when the strong political friends made a unanimous report in favor of the whig sitting members, it was good *prima facie* evidence of its truth. But he took the constitutional ground that the parties had or might be heard, and he was determined not to vote in the dark.

Mr. Boudousquie had raised the question of order because he wished the rule of the House enforced. A bill or resolution rejected at one session cannot be introduced against the same session. He thought the whole proceeding novel and unparliamentary. A man arraigned for crime before a court of justice can be heard by counsel: but we are governed here by parliamentary usage. He had stated that he was willing the report should be recommitted with instructions to hear the contesting parties. The committee in their investigation, had proceeded with great labor in thoroughly examining the voluminous testimony before them. The papers were in the possession of the several members of the committee and diligently perused by all of them. After this close investigation, the committee had unanimously come to the same conclusion. No application to be heard had been made to him or to any of his colleagues, that he knew of, by the contesting parties. He would never consent to hearing counsel before this House.

The Speaker decided that the resolution presented on the 9th inst. had not been finally disposed of, and that therefore no question of order could now be raised.

Mr. Wadsworth then moved to take up the original resolution. Mr. Philips called for the yeas and nays, which stood—yeas 24, nays 8. Mr. Wadsworth moved to amend the resolution by fixing it for Thursday next. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Brashear opposed the resolution as an exceedingly injudicious precedent. It was simply authorizing persons to come before the House and try to convince the members that their confidential committee had acted wrongly.

Mr. Philips did not wish the House to swallow the report of the committee without investigation. A wise man said that the greatest wisdom was only the knowledge of our own ignorance. His friend appeared to think otherwise. In the case of Mr. Preston, counsel was unnecessary, because he was an eminent barrister, capable of pleading his own cause.

Mr. Boudousquie opposed the resolution with regret. But it was forming a precedent wholly novel and unjustifiable. The position assumed by the member from Assumption was inapplicable to a parliamentary body. The report had been based on a laborious investigation, and had been unanimously concurred in by the committee. He would never consent to admit strangers within the precincts of the bar; and if they were admitted, he for one would not open his lips in reply. He came to defend his constituents' interests against his colleagues, not against strangers who had nothing to do with this house. He repeated once more his statement that no application to be heard by counsel had been made to him or to any of the committee. The city of New Orleans had just confirmed the report of the committee in the recent election, and as a whig and a member of that Committee, he was proud of the result.

Mr. Clark said the house was not bound to agree to the report of the committee, but every member could examine the evidence and satisfy himself, and not be swayed by the arguments of opposing counsel. The minority of the committee had furnished him the best proofs of the correctness of the report. How are we to control counsel if admitted—they are not amenable to our rules. The contesting parties were represented by their friends on this floor who could defend them.

Mr. Philips moved to strike out the words "by counsel" from the resolution, so as to admit the contesting parties themselves on the floor.

Mr. Winchester was opposed to the resolution. At this late day when the house had much important business before it, he was unwilling to take up its time by this investigation. He refuted the constitutional opinion assumed by Mr. Philips, and showed that the contesting parties were charged with no offence. The house could not admit the contesting parties to the seats of the Orleans delegation under any circumstances. It could only confirm or vacate their seats. Mr. Winchester continued this argument at some length, and urged that the admission of counsel was declaring to the house that it was not competent to perform its constitutional functions.

Mr. Winchester moved to lay the resolution on the table. On this question the yeas and nays stood—Yeas, 12—Nays, 22. The Orleans delegation refusing to vote, with the exception of Mr. Culbertson, who voted against laying the resolution on the table.

Mr. Philips offered a proviso, that only two of the contesting parties be allowed to speak, and that they be limited to one hour each.

Mr. Winchester moved to amend the resolution so as to permit all persons having claims on the State to be heard at the bar by themselves or counsel.

Mr. Philips opposed the proviso with much warmth, as illiberal and unfair.

The discussion was further continued by Mr. Ratliff, who argued in favor of hearing the contending parties, and against abridging the time allotted to the gentlemen. The discussion was interrupted by the orders of the day.

Order of the Day.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill relative to the Property Banks.

Mr. Benjamin moved the adoption of two amendments to the first Section, and altering the phraseology.—The amendments were adopted.

Mr. Brashear said he was in favor of some law on the subject, but he dreaded the consequences of passing the 1st section of the bill in its present form. In his opinion, though he was no lawyer, the stockholders of the property banks must be considered as endorsers on the bonds through the banks; and the State must first show that she has paid the debt before she can come upon the stockholders. The bonds are a debt resting on the State with the stockholders as her endorsers.—As he understood the law, if you release one member of a company, you release all. If this were the case, when an individual gets an acquittal in virtue of the first section of the bill, the plea can be put in by the balance of the stockholders that they are entitled to the same.—There was high judicial authority for this opinion. If it were true, the section should be so modified as to require the assent of all concerned in the bank to the release of the stockholders. A suit involving this very principle was now before our courts.

Mr. Benjamin explained that this principle only applied to solidary contracts, where each person was bound for the entire contract; but where each was bound for a share only as the stockholders in a corporation, the case was different. In the Citizens' Bank, for instance, the stockholders were only bound, each for the amount of his shares. This was so clear a case, that every member of the bar entertained the same opinion. The situation of the stockholders of the Citizens' Bank, was the same as those of every other corporation, except that instead of paying up money, they mortgaged property for their stock.

Mr. Brashear asked if the stockholders were not represented *in solido* in a bank? If the bank must not be looked upon as their joint agent, acting for the whole?

Mr. Selby expressed himself dissatisfied with the bill. Its object, it seemed to him, was to convert the bonds from their original purpose. In the first place, the bonds had been negotiated to raise money which was put in the bank, and paper issued upon it—the money remaining to pay the issues. If the bonds were given in payment of themselves, it would be diverting them from the original contract. The bill, as it stood, seemed to operate in favor of those stockholers who had the means to buy up the bonds, while those who had not, were totally unrelieved. There was likewise a bait held out. It is said that the responsibility of the State is released. This he denied, unless it could be shown that the property mortgaged for the redemption of the bonds, was not sufficient. This could not be shown.

It had been urged that the bill would increase the responsibilities of the State. For his part, he thought its effect would neither be to increase nor diminish those responsibilities. So long as payment of bonds was made for stock loans, the mortgages were released, and this would not certainly augment the responsibilities of the State. On the other hand, all the property was of equal value, so that the State would be left in precisely the same situation as before. One consequence, however, was inevitable, that those having the best property would be the first to release their mortgages, and thus the State would be the loser, having nothing but the weakest security left. He was in favor of complying with the original contract. Let the original property mortgaged be discussed. If the bargain had been a hard one, it was no fault of those who contracted it. If a man paid $1000 for a bond for that amount, and paid the bond to the bank, why could he not as well pay the $1000 in specie? Because by this act, the bonds depreciate in value, and the stockholder would pay for his stock at a cheaper rate. This was something very like repudiation, which, if we were aiming at, it would be better to do openly and fearlessly.

He did not consider the stockholders bound *in solido* in the legal sense of the term, but he thought them jointly and individually bound. All the property mortgaged was a common pledge to secure the payment of the bonds. Then the bill looked like infringing a contract. Every portion of property released, makes the fund less for the payment of the bonds. If this principle were admitted, there was no telling where it would end.

Mr. Newport said a word or two in defence of the bill. To take up the stock by means of State Bonds was to release the State from that extent and no more.

Mr. Hunt observed that the subject had been originally referred to the Committee on Banks. He, as chairman, had given it much reflection, and was preparing his views, when the question was taken from that committee, and referred to a special committee.—He agreed with many parts of the report now before the House, and differed from others; but he concurred heartily in the provisions of the first section. The opponents of the section had proceeded on the notion of the solidarity of the stockholders. This notion was pushed to the extreme point, from the manner in which the original bonds were framed. [Here Mr. Hunt read the act.] The charter of the Citizens' Bank was passed in 1835, and the bonds were issued simply by the corporation. Notwithstanding the pledges offered, and the unavailing efforts of agents during three years, no negotiation whatever could be obtained. At length the Legislature passed the unwise and impolitic act of pledging the faith of the State, and in order that foreign capitalists might rely on the honor of Louisiana, the phraseology of the bonds was changed. The faith of the great and growing State of Louisiana was plighted for the payment of these bonds, and the foreign capitalists no longer hesitated. They did not think of the miserable mortgages—they looked to the great State whose honor was pledged for their redemption. True, mortgages had been given to the State and the bondholders for their security, and it had also been stipulated that at any moment the bonds might be received in payment. He wished members to discard from their minds the idea of solidarity. It was bound and pledged as for $50,000 of stock. He pledged $100,000 worth of property. He goes to the Citizens' Bank and pledges it for $50,000 of stock, and on paying that amount, he is released from his mortgage.

It had been said that the money was distributed *pro rata* among all the stockholders. There was no force in this argument. When the State received the bonds from the Bank, she received the mortgages as security when money was paid in, it went to the credit of the individuals. There was no difference between receiving the original bonds and taking up those bonds with money. The State was bound in this whole matter, and the mortgages were to be discussed, before the bonds. There was nothing but the amount of the loan. The thing of the State going backward into the mortgages was not to be tolerated. Let us discuss this question on its merits, said the gentleman from Carroll. But these mortgages were put in the market, where the requisite property came from? The banks then made all the purchasers. The whole state would be obliged to become the purchasers; for these mortgages are held in *mortmain* by those corporations, and the most odious and intolerable administration it would be! Their ruin and prostration would inevitably result.

The argument that the liabilities of the State would be increased, was untenable. If the State owes a million, and five hundred thousand be paid up, does this payment increase its responsibilities? Such reasoning was illegal and futile. It was urged that the remaining bonds would be injured by the bill. The bonds were not so. The interest of the bond holder was identical with the State. He must look to the State for payment. If it was the interest of the State to allow these bonds to be received in payment, the bill was clearly proper and just. He had said thus much, because he was unwilling to give a silent vote. He opposed the infamous doctrine of repudiation, and would set his face against it on all occasions; but he saw nothing savoring of such principles in the bill before the House.

The first section was adopted.

On the second section a long debate sprung up, which had not concluded when the House adjourned.

Mr. Benjamin defended the section on the ground that the right of tendering these bonds were not restricted, they would fall in value, and the individuals holding the notes of the banks would lose 25 to 30 per cent at a blow. At present these notes being in demand for the payment of debts, their value was maintained. An unrestricted tender would force bonds, circulation and deposits to the same level, and be highly unjust and injurious to the people of the State who held the notes of these banks to very large amounts.

Mr. Ratliff could not see why stockholders were entitled to advantages over other debtors. They had borrowed the bills of the banks, and had given them circulation at their par value, and now they were in the hands of others. The section, as it stood, sought to exercise a discrimination and confer an advantage upon the stockholder over every other borrower. He thought it should be so amended as to permit all the debtors of the banks to pay in those bonds, or to permit none. The stockholder was liable for every cent of the stock; but not so when he contracts a stock loan, and get these bills and passes them into circulation. He was open to conviction on the subject, but at present he was clearly of opinion that the section as it stood was unjust.

Mr. Benjamin replied with much warmth that the opinions of the gentleman were tantamount to open and shameless repudiation, and if they prevailed, he would move to lay the whole subject on the table. The object of the proviso was to secure the rights of the foreign stockholder, and to secure the payment of the interest which would otherwise accumulate yearly and form fresh capital, until it became a hopeless and insupportable debt. The bonds issued by the State in favor of the Citizens' Bank, did not mature for eight years. If the proviso restricting the tender of bonds were stricken out, when the instalments on the capital come round, not a dollar would be paid except in bonds. When these instalments became due, if made payable in specie, or in State *pro tanto*. In any other event, where was the money to come from to pay the interest on the bonds held abroad. Such legislation as that proposed, would cut us off from all possible resource. It would depreciate the bonds to 3, 4, 5 or 6 cents on the dollar—it would be attributed to us, and justly so—it would be practical repudiation, and he defied gentlemen to gainsay him.

Mr. Ratliff, after a few words of reply, withdrew his motion, and assented to an amendment proposed by Mr. Brewer, the effect of which was to provide that the capital stock (and not the interest) might be paid in bonds.

Mr. Benjamin declared that the amendment would have but little effect in relieving the stockholders, as they were only compelled to pay 2 per cent of the stock per annum; yet if this per centage were made payable in specie, together with the interest, it would aid materially in providing a fund to meet the interest on the bonds held abroad. He moved to lay all the amendments on the table.

The yeas and nays being called for, stood—yeas, 20; nays, 15. So the amendments were laid on the table.

Mr. Brewer offered an amendment by which any debtor to the banks would be enabled to cancel his obligation by the payment of these bonds, and supported his proposition at some length and with much fervor. He argued that the bill, as it stood, was insufficient—that it provided but an inadequate remedy for the evil—that if we wished to benefit the State, the provisions of the bill must be extended so as to embrace the objects contemplated by his amendment. He declared that the members were too magnanimous for the times; that their propositions were very beautiful in theory, but would prove nugatory in practice. The obligations of the State for the next ten years were so many and so onerous, that its entire resources would not avail to meet them. Increased taxation, he believed to be perfectly useless.—It was a desperate resort at best, and the people would not submit to it. He contended that the mere two per cent of the stock, payable every year, would be of little use, and unless the provision were given to every debtor, no benefit would accrue from it. He remarked, that if those who held the circulation and deposits were required by the law, such injury would be counterbalanced by the great and general good which its passage would effect.

He dwelt upon the condition of the State, and showed that her immense debt was a serious impediment and a blighting mildew upon her progress and prosperity;—capitalists would not invest their means in the State when she was thus oppressed with debt, and they overburthened with taxation. Thus the developement of the natural resources of the State, in which, after all, its wealth consisted, was retarded and impeded. The interest of Louisiana were of paramount consideration. The provisions of the bill, with his amendment, would do some good, without it, none whatever. He spoke of the unsafe character of the stock of the Citizens Bank, and pointed out the absurdity of a charter which made stock repose on a mortgage of slaves, which stock was payable in fifty years. After speaking for some time, and with animation, Mr. Brewer complained of indisposition, and moved an adjournment. The motion prevailed, whereupon the House adjourned.

Statement of the BANKS in New Orleans, on the 25th February, 1843, being the last Saturday of the month. Published in conformity with an Act approved the 5th February, 1842.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANKS.

	CASH LIABILITIES: Circulation	Deposits	Foreign and Local Bank Balances	Other Cash Liabilities	TOTAL	CASH ASSETS: SPECIE	Loans on Deposits payable at maturity	Foreign and Local Bank Balances	Other Cash Assets	TOTAL
Specie Paying Banks.										
Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal and Banking Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie Paying Banks.										
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Post notes and Coupons of State Bonds.

DEAD WEIGHT.

	Capital of the Banks	Real Estate	Protested Notes	LOANS ON CAPITAL: On Stock	Long Loans, Mortgages, Pledges, &c.	Other Discounts on Capital	Other Liabilities at 90 days	Protested: Paper	Assets	Liabilities other than Circulation	Capital paid in	TOTAL: Dead Weight	Assets
Specie Paying Banks.													
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Association	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Office of the Board of Currency, New Orleans, 1st March, 1843.
CHS. LESEPS, Secretary.
Attest: G. MUSSON, President.
The Committee of the Board has examined this statement, the present Managers of the Bank considering the Bank in liquidation.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK.
New Orleans, 27th February, 1843.

THE following named gentlemen were appointed Directors of this Bank on the 24 instant, by the State, viz: J. B. B. Vignie, Felix Grima, J. Reynaud.

And on the 25th instant, the following were elected by stockholders, viz: E. Bruglere, Felix Labatut, Wm. F. Hepp, Jonathan Montgomery, F. Jordy, Louis Pilie.

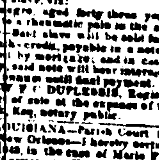
And at a meeting held that day, J. B. B. Vignie, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION—The firm of LOTT & PECK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will use the name of the firm only in liquidation.
PETER LOTT, Jr.
WALTER A PECK.
New Orleans, March 1st, 1843.

NOTICE—The business heretofore carried on by LOTT & PECK will be continued at the old stand, No 25 Canal street, by WALTER A PECK.

LOUISIANA LEGION.



THE Commanders of Companies, appertaining to the Legion, are hereby notified that the distribution of the sums allowed to said companies by the State and the First Municipality for the year 1842 will take place on Saturday next, 4th instant, at the Louisiana State Bank, commencing at 12 M. and terminating at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Quarter Master of the Louisiana Legion.
G A MONTMAIN.
New Orleans, 1st March, 1843.

SALE BY THE REGISTER OF WILLS.
Succession of Wm F. Jones.

MONDAY, the 3d April, 1843, at one o'clock, P. M. at the City Exchange, fronting on St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, by virtue of and in obedience to an order rendered by the honorable court of Probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, dated 28th February, 1843, will be sold for account of the succession of the late Wm F. Jones, deceased, the following described slave, viz:

CHARLES, negro, aged forty three years, cook and waiter, subject to a rheumatic pain in the shoulder.

Terms of sale—Said slave will be sold for what he will bring at six months credit, payable in a note satisfactorily endorsed, secured by mortgage; and in case of non-payment at maturity, to bear eight per cent interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum until final payment.

W P C DUPLESSIS, Register of Wills.

N. B. The act of sale at the expense of the purchaser, before C. Pollock, Esq. notary public.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans.—I hereby certify, that in the suit of Thomas Larrigue vs. Her Husband, judgment was rendered in this Court in this suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:—No 18,208.—Marie Pauline Sallés, wife of Thomas Larrigue, vs. Her Husband.

DECREE.

On motion of Philip Marsoudet, attorney for the plaintiff and the evidence adduced in support of the request: It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that a separation of property be pronounced between the parties, plaintiff and defendant; that the plaintiff, Marie Pauline Sallés, be declared to be the sole and legal owner of the following slaves to wit: Marie with her child, Marie Noël and her issue; and further that she recover from her husband Thomas Larrigue, the sum of four thousand dollars, with all the privileges and mortgages granted by law to married women for the recovery of their dotal property: It is further ordered, that defendant pay costs.

New Orleans, February 18th, 1843.
(Signed) CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 28th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and in the sixty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

LOUIS R. COURTIN, Dy. Clerk.

☞ Bulletin please copy.

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

Notice is hereby given, that Francis P. Bock, bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof the first day of June, 1843, at this court, at nine o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

March 1st, 1843—By order of the court.
JAMES R JENNINGS,
Dy. Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

In Bankruptcy.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana.

Notice is hereby given, that N A. Clark, of New Orleans, has filed in this court a petition to be declared a bankrupt, upon which an order has been duly entered appointing the 31st day of March, 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.

March 1st 1843—By order of the Court.
JAMES R JENNINGS,
Deputy Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

In Bankruptcy.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana.—John Smoker, individually and as a member of the firms of J. & L. Smoker and of Slater & Smoker, to be discharged from all his debts, and for a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that John Smoker, a bankrupt has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered, appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the 31 day of March next, 1843, at nine o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

Dec. 8th, 1842—By Order of the court.
ED LAUVE, Dep Clerk of the United States District Court.

FOR SALE BY GEORGE HARRISON, No. 67, Tchoupitoulas street:—
917 firkins of strictly prime Goshen butter;
48 kegs western do;
700 boxes M R raisins, Kreisler brand;
100 boxes Morgan's No. soap;
150 boxes Virginia and Kentucky tobacco;
34 bbls refined whale oil;
14 bbls fall strained do;
30 half pipes New York A M brandy;
40 bbls double anchor brandy;
20 bbls old French brandy;
1 puncheon Irish whiskey, 4th proof;
40 bbls of Beveridge & Co. celebrated Newburgh ale;
1 bale No. 1 salmon;
12 half pipes cognac brandy in customhouse, entitled to debenture;
96 packages Imperial, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Pouchong tea;
3 pipes Holland gin;
1000 sacks coarse and fine Liverpool salt;
7 cases of table salt.

SUNDRIES—For sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st,
600 barrels clear mess and M O pork;
100 " and half bbls mess and prime beef;
1000 " and kegs lard;
100 " superfine flour;
150 " fine do;
150 boxes clear pork;
4 barrels Bourbon whiskey, (6 years old);
400 bales Kentucky hemp;
100 Woods & Halls' ploughs;
300 pieces bagging, (Maysville manufactory Co.)
100 coils rope;
100 reels superior packing yarn;
100 bales twine.

DOMESTICS—100 bales Lawrence 37 inch brown sheetings;
14 cases 4-4 bleached sheetings;
10 bales white flannel.
Also,
20 bales brown Russia sheetings. In store and for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

THE subscribers have received per ship Sea Lion crystal-glasses, blown and cut with flat sides, and various bottles, manufactured for the use of Coffee Houses, for sale by CASTAING & LOMBARD, 23 Conti st.

SPERM OIL AND CANDLES—30 casks winter strained and bleached sperm oil, warranted to stand cold weather, and New Bedford assorted sperm candles, Howlands, Leonard's, Grinnell's & Rawes' brands, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets.

SALES THIS DAY.

BY VINCENT & DE FERIET.
[illegible] No. 118 [illegible] street.

WILL be sold on Thursday [illegible] an extensive [illegible] Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, such as: French [illegible] and domestic [illegible], French [illegible] linen sheeting, cotton hosiery, diapers, ginghams, prints, Irish linens, red and brown cottons, lawns, drop d'eté, handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.
Large sale of Groceries at Auction.

THURSDAY next, March 2d, and the following days, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at No 16, on Phillippa street, between Conde and Old Levee street, to close a copartnership, the contents of a grocery store, consisting in part as follows, viz: brandy, first quality, in casks and boxes, white and red wines in casks and cases, white wine vinegar in barrels, Muscatel wine in cases, fleur d'orange in cases, pickles, &c in cans, empty demijohns, cognac brandy in half pipes, Holland gin, Madeira wine, nails, short cigars, and a large and general assortment of groceries, liquors, and a large and general assortment of groceries too numerous to mention.

Terms at sale.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—Steamer LOUISIANA, Capt A W Tufts, for St. Louis, Mills Point, Randolph, Memphis and Vicksburg.

This fine steamer having the most of her cargo engaged and going on board will leave for the above port on Saturday the 4th instant at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations apply on board opposite Lafayette street, or to

JOHN R SHAW & co, Agents, 24 Poydras st

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FOR OPELOUSAS.
STEAMBOAT FAME, G W Heygood, master, will leave for the above and all intermediate landings, on Thursday, 2d March, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR ST. MARTINSVILLE, Attakapas, and all intermediate landings—The very fine, fast running steamboat PATRICK HENRY, D G Berry, master, will leave for the above places, on Thursday next, 2d March, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to P J FAVE & Co, 13 Bienville st.

FOR VERMILLIONVILLE.—The regular packet, light draught, and fast running steamboat MARQUETTE, D A Turpin, master, will leave as above, and will leave for the above port and intermediate landings shortly. For freight or passage apply to FOLLAIN, BELLOCQ & DEGELOS, 20 St. Louis st

Splendid Passenger Steamer ALEX'R SCOTT, Capt J C Swon, for ST LOUIS, on Tuesday, the 14th March, at 4 o'clock P. M.

This new and fast running passenger steamer, Capt J C Swon, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on her next trip as above. State rooms may now be secured on application to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras st.

Splendid passenger steamer J. M. WHITE for St Louis. This new, elegant and fast running passenger steamer, Capt J M Converse, is daily expected to arrive, and having the most part of her cargo engaged, will have despatch for the above and intermediate ports. For remainder of freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board or to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras st

☞ State rooms may now be secured on application to the agents.

WANTED—A vessel to load for New York; [illegible] freight and despatch given. Apply to FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st

WANTED A SCHOONER, to load for Mobile. Apply to FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st

FOR ALEXANDER, D C—The new A 1 brig RIDOUT, Capt. Cook, will be despatched as above. For passage only, apply to JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 33 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK—To-Morrow night—Commercial line of packets—The elegant A 1 packet brig GANNELETT, capt. Hawsburg, having her cargo engaged, will sail as above. For passage only apply to FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st

REGULAR PACKET—For Havana—The A No 1 coppered and copper fastened and fast sailing brig T STREET, J E McConnell, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will positively leave for the above place on Sunday the 5th inst. For balance of freight or passage having separate state rooms apply to the captain on board first tier of St. Peter st, or to F REYNAUD, 16 Bienville st

FOR HAVRE.
The A 1 fast sailing superior packet ship FAIRFIELD, Wilson, master will meet with immediate despatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board. For freight of 400 bales cotton or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to L H GALE, 91 Common st

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER—The first class barque HELEN MAR, Capt Thompson, 270 tons burthen, carries 950 bales cotton and is in order for any voyage. Apply to S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 brig MARS HILL, McGilvery, master, having half cargo engaged, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage please apply to J A MERRITT & Co, 33 Camp st

FOR BOSTON.
(New Orleans and Boston Line of Packets.)
The A 1 brig RIDOUT, Cook, master, is now ready to receive freight and will be despatched as above. For freight or passage please apply to the master on board opposite the Ship Landing, or to J A MERRITT & Co, 33 Camp st.

FOR BOSTON—The fast sailing ship UNICORN, capt Brood, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to BOSCROBS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

FOR ROTTERDAM—The A 1 and fast sailing barque AVERON, Capt. Joran, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will receive immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to L H GALE, 91 Common st

FOR ABERDEEN—The A 1 new barque TARQUIN, capt. Hoomer, will sail in a few days. For passage having fine accommodations, apply to the master on board, or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st

FOR HAVRE—The A 1 fast sailing ship DUCALION, capt. Allen, has most of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. For freight of 200 bales cotton or passage having fine accommodations, apply to S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st

FOR ST VALERY (France)—The fast sailing brig DANUBE, Capt Clark, has all her cargo engaged and will receive despatch. For passage apply to master on board or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st

BARQUE ROBERT MORRIS FOR SALE
The fast sailing and substantial barque ROBERT MORRIS, 341 tons per register, but carries a large cargo; an every respect complete and ready to take in cargo for any voyage. Apply to F de LIZARDI & Co, 42 Bienville st

FOR GALVESTON & MATAGORDA, Texas—(To sail positively on Thursday next.) The new and fast steam packet SAM HOUSTON, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail positively as above, for balance of freight or passage having splendid accommodations, for terms apply to ALEX. GOW, 20 Bienville st

DEMIJOHNS—[illegible] gallon demijohns for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 50 Magazine st

FOR MATAMOROS—The schooner WILLIAM BRYAN, Capt. Moss, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to CAPDEVIELLE & CUCULLU, 74 New Levee.

FOR CHARLESTON OR SAVANNAH—A brig of 150 tons, low deck will take a freight for either of the above ports at a reduced price immediately. HARROD, DARLING & Co, 40 Common st

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
Managers—LUDLOW & SMITH.

Second appearance of MRS. MARY STUART.
MISS MARY ANN LEE and MR. J. M. FIELD will appear.

THURSDAY, March 2d,
Mrs Inchbald's Comedy of
WIVES AS THEY WERE, AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE!
Sir Wm. Dorrillon.......................Mr. Meads.
Pas Espagnole by Miss MARY ANN LEE
To conclude with
THE DEAD SHOT.

☞ The Ballet Opera of LA BAYADERE, or the MAID OF CASHMERE, has been in preparation for several weeks, and will shortly be produced with entirely new scenery by Stockwell.

CONTI STREET BALL-ROOM.
GRAND DRESS AND MASKED
BALL.
N. B. Balls will take place every Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.

WASHINGTON BALL ROOM.
GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALLS.
Every Night, Sundays excepted.
Admittance.............................$1 50
S DUBORD, Manager.

PICKLES, CATSUPS, &c.—150 boxes assorted pickles, gerkins, catsups, pepper sauce, mustard, pickled lobsters, preserves, brandy fruits, table salt, &c. for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets.

RIO COFFEE AND TEAS—Prime Rio coffee; 40 cases Imperial and Gunpowder caddie tea; 200 packages Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Souchong & Pouchong teas, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets.

FAMILY HAMS—20 casks and 20 bbls W & R Payne's superior family hams, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st

CODFISH AND MACKEREL—20 cases very white cod fish, and 10 bbls and half bbls Nos. 1 and 2 mackerel for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets.

GOSHEN BUTTER, &c—40 firkins Goshen butter; 50 box cheese, 20 boxes lemon syrup, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner of Magazine and Lafayette sts.

GROUND SPICES, &c—Ground pepper, pimento, cloves, cinnamon, pepper in casks, nutmegs, citron, currants, soda biscuit, &c, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—50 boxes Richmond manufactured tobacco, for sale low to close consignments by TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

SALT—2000 sacks coarse and fine Liverpool salt, landing this day, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

SOAP—400 boxes Nos 1 and 2 soap, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets.

SHOULDERS—20 casks superior bacon shoulders, landing from steamer Herald, and for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st

LARD—300 kegs and 25 bbls prime leaf lard in store and for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 53 Magazine street.

RUSSET BROGANS—50 cases New Jersey oaktan Russet brogans, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st

WOOL HATS—21 cases black and drab wool hats, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st

PALM LEAF HATS—30 cases fine and low priced palm leaf hats, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st

WRAPPING PAPER—307 reams single and double wrapping paper for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st

HATS—100 cases plain black and drab Russia, silk and brush hats, fashionable and broad brims, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st

THOMASTON LIME—[illegible] casks fresh Thomaston lime, in prime order, landing and for sale by G BEDFORD, 47 Common st

BOSTON REFINED SUGAR—[illegible] barrels and boxes, loaves, powdered and crushed, for sale by BOSCROBS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

SEGARS—20,000 Havana segars, choice brands for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 53 Magazine st

SPERM CANDLES—[illegible] boxes sperm candles in store and for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 53 Magazine st

NAILS—1100 Kegs Boston nails, assorted, landing, in store and for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 53 Magazine st;

SUGAR—30 bbls prime sugar in store and for sale by J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY S GUINAULT.
Office 54 Toulouse street, opposite the Citizens Bank.

WILL be sold on Friday the 3d of March 1843, at 10 o'clock, A M at the auction room, an assortment of dry goods, consisting of prints, cotton [illegible] table cloth, hosiery and other articles. 10 boxes assorted boots and shoes. 10 boxes of boys' and men's kip brogans, a fresh and superior article, just landed.

BY A FERNANDEZ.

TUESDAY next, 7th inst at 10 o'clock a. m. at No 67 St Peter street, between Royal and Chartres street, will be sold the contents of a grocery store, consisting of red and white wines, liquors, soap, candles, coffee, sugar, oil in baskets, sperm oil in bbls. &c. &c. &c.

BY BACH & WARFIELD.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 4th March at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange—Two valuable lots of ground in Faubourg Bouligny in square No 1 of said faubourg, fronting Levee street and Course Napoleon; together with a house consisting of four rooms and a gallery, also kitchen, well, privy, cistern and fruit trees. The whole being well fenced in. The house is new and the window glasses are complete.

Conditions. One half cash, and the balance at 6 and 12 months credit in notes endorsed and bearing mortgage. Act of sale before Jos. Cuvillier, notary, at the expense of the purchaser. The plan may be seen at the Exchange.

BY S GUINAULT & CO.
Office in Toulouse street, opposite the Citizens' Bank.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 4th March, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the City Exchange, St Louis street—The mulatto woman Adele, about 23 years of age, with her daughter Coralie, aged 9 years. Adele is a very good cook, washer, ironer, house servant, a trustworthy subject. Coralie, her daughter, is very intelligent, a good child. Sold fully guaranteed and recommended in every respect.

Conditions—cash.
Said slaves are sold purely for want of money.

BY S GUINAULT & Co.

Office in Toulouse street, opposite the Citizens' Bank.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 4th March, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the City Exchange, St Louis st—Arsene, a griff Creole, about 35 years old, a washer and ironer, something of a cook, hair dresser and house servant, with her two children, Victor 6 years old, very intelligent, and another child 6 months old. Arsene is guaranteed in every respect.

Conditions—One-half cash, and the balance at 6 months, in approved endorsed notes bearing mortgage.

BY WM. M. ROBERTSON & Co., 57 Magazine street.
A. L. FERNET, Auctioneer.
Package sale of Dry Goods.

WILL be sold on Friday, March 3d, 1843, at 10 o'clock, a general and seasonable assortment of dry goods such as prints, printed jaconets, checked muslins, lawns, Britannias, crap d'eté, 6-4 French prints, pongee hdkfs, sewing silk, spool cotton, Park Mills shirtings, brown cotton, musquito netting, damask table cloth, &c.

Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

BY VINCENT & DE FERIET, Auctioneers.

Sale of Orleans Cotton-Press Stock, without reserve.

ON Wednesday, 8th March, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the City Exchange, St Louis street, to the highest bidder—

Sixty Shares of Stock in the Orleans Cotton-Press Company, on which the whole amount has been paid in, say $200 per share.

Twenty Shares of Stock of the Consolidated Association of Planters. The above will be put up in lots of five or more shares to suit purchasers.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

J T Osborne vs R T Lamney.

PARISH COURT—No 13,187—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon the Parish Court in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, will be sold in this city, on Monday the 13th March, 1843, at 10 o'clock A. M.

10 mules, 6 horses, 11 drays, 2 carts, and 1 buggy.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms—cash.
Y. ALLAIN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—Parish Court—No. 561—Wall & Norwood vs. George Jacobs. By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Parish Court of the Parish of Jefferson, I shall offer for sale at the New Exchange Hotel, city of Lafayette, on Thursday the 16th of March next, 1843 at one o'clock, P. M. the following described property, to wit:

Two squares of ground situated in the town of Hurts ville in this Parish, and designated on a plan made by B. Buisson on the 17th of March, 1837, and deposited in the office of Barnett, notary public of New Orleans, as Nos thirteen and fourteen, of the following dimensions, to wit: Square No thirteen containing twenty two lots and measuring three hundred feet front on Nashville street, the same front on Eleonore street, two hundred and sixty feet front on each of Tchoupitoulas and Jersey streets, and said square Number fourteen containing twenty three lots and measure, two hundred and ten feet six inches on Jersey street, three hundred and twenty-two feet front on Eleonore street, and three hundred and thirty-two feet on Tchoupitoulas, the whole as per act passed before A. Chiapella, Notary Public of New Orleans, representing Barnett, Notary Public, dated 8th of October eighteen hundred and forty-one.

Conditions of the Sale.

This being the second and last crying the above property will be adjudicated to the highest and last bidder, the purchaser giving therefor his bond with approved solvent security, payable at one year bearing five per cent interest and special mortgage until paid.

MANUEL J GARCIA, Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—District Court—No 21,346—The Merchants Insurance Company of New Orleans vs George Jonte—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon the First Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana, I shall offer at public sale in the New Exchange Hotel, corner of Jackson and Levee streets, city of Lafayette, on Saturday, the first of April next, at one o'clock P. M. the following mortgaged property to wit:

Three certain lots of ground situate in the suburb Livaudais in the parish of Jefferson, in the square No thirty, comprised within Washington, Chippewa, Fourth and Jersey streets, and designated by the Nos seventeen, eighteen and nineteen, on a plan of the same and others drawn by W. Thornton, surveyor and dated on the 19th day of April last, and deposited in the office of H. B. Cenas, notary public of New Orleans, for reference, and said lot Number seventeen measuring twenty two feet front on Chippewa street, by one hundred and six feet nine inches four lines in depth on the line which divides it from lot No sixteen, twenty two feet in the rear, one hundred and eleven feet two inches and three lines and two tenths in depth on the line which divides it from lot No eighteen. The said lot Number eighteen measuring twenty two feet front on the said Chippewa street by one hundred and eleven feet two inches and three lines and two tenths in depth on the line which divides it from lot No seventeen, the said lot No nineteen, measuring twenty two feet front on the said Chippewa street by one hundred and fifteen feet eight inches and six tenths in depth on the line which divides it from lot No twenty, the whole measured by the American measure, together with all the improvements thereon and advantages thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Conditions of the sale cash.

MANUEL J GARCIA, Sheriff.

Philip McIntire vs. the Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick.

PARISH COURT—No 13,211—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon the Parish Court in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Tuesday, the 14th March, 1843, at noon:

The church pews of said Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick, say twenty pews, more or less. Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash.
Y. ALLAIN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Henry Keeling vs Mrs Eliza Pearson.

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa to me directed by the Hon. Theo N Morgan, associate judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 8th April, 1843, at noon, in the rotunda of the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets:

The undivided interest of the defendant in the community of property belonging to defendant and her late husband, situated in the faubourg Washington, consisting of 18 lots of ground in square No 62, designated by the Nos 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of square No 62, on a plan deposited in the office of H. Pedesclaux, notary, and the other six in square No 54, bounded by Marigny, Mandeville, Pramper and St Avide sts, designated by Nos 4, 6, 7, 6 and 9, on a plan drawn by L Surgi, annexed to an act passed before C Pollock, notary, on the 17th August, 1836, also two lots in faubourg Washington, being Nos 14 and 15 in square No 10, lot No 14 has 44 feet front on Good Children street, by 106 feet 1 inch and 4 lines deep, and lot No 15 has 46 feet front on Love street, by 106 feet 1 inch and 4 lines deep.

Also the following slaves, viz: LUCY, aged about 21 years, and BETSEY ANN, aged about 9 years.

Seized in the above case.
Terms—Cash.
C CLAIBORNE, City Sheriff.

LOST between the Gentilly road and Canal street, a green colored Cashmere shawl. A liberal reward will be given to whoever will restore it to Mr Dastic, in Victory street, between Mandeville and Marigny.

A FRENCH LADY who has received a finished education and whose execution and knowledge of music are rare and remarkable, wishes a situation in a family as instructress to a few children, or as a teacher of the piano in a public institution. She is willing to accept employment in the city, country or some other State. Apply at the office of the Bee.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE—A partnership in commendam has been established in this city under the style of A. GORDON, WYLIE & Co. Alexander Gordon, Alexander Henry Wylie and Juan Ygnacio de Egana are the acting partners of said firm, and Manuel Julian de Lizardi the partner in commendam.

A. GORDON,
A. H. WYLIE,
J. Y. DE EGANA,
MANUEL J. DE LIZARDI,
(per his Attorney, F. Grima.)

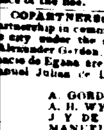
New Orleans, 1st March, 1843.

NOTICE—The partnership existing in this city under the firm of FRANCISCO DE LIZARDI & Co. being dissolved from and after this date, said firm will hereafter be used in liquidation only. All unclosed business of the said firm will be attended to and liquidated by Messrs. A. Gordon, Wylie & Co.

F. DE LIZARDI & Co.
New Orleans, 1st March, 1843.

HERRINGS—[illegible] boxes superior herrings, assorted, landing and for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co, 40 Common st

FOR SALE IN THE PARISH OF ST JAMES.



A pleasant and desirable residence situated between the College and Convent, consisting of a good DWELLING HOUSE erected within three years past, a KITCHEN, GARDEN, and a tract of GROUND of about 25 superficial arpents on which the buildings are erected. The tract of ground has one arpent front on the River Mississippi, and extends back about 25 in depth. The whole may be purchased for what the improvements on it cost, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser. For particulars enquire of Mr A Le Bourgeois, residing near the premises, or of

Dr H E WARING, 9 Camp st, New Orleans.
New Orleans, Feb 27th, 1843.

CITY BANK,
New Orleans, 28th February, 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Bank, that the annual election for twelve Directors, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday the 6th March next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

R J PALFREY, Cashier.

FANCY STRAW HATS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from Paris a new and splendid assortment of fancy straw hats (entirely new style), artificial flowers; fancy spring ribbons, Nos. 9, 12 and 16; together with other desirable goods, suitable for the trade, for sale low by A BENSMAN, 29 Chartres st.

TO RENT OR LEASE, for three years, a handsome country residence situated on the Bayou road, about a mile from the centre of the city, on a lot of ground fronting 134 feet on Bayou St. John by three arpents in depth, on which there are a fine house, kitchen, servants' rooms, stables, fowl houses, &c. Apply to L. GARNIER, 164 Royal st.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 96 Bourbon street, between Customhouse and Chartres 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 affords spacious, airy class-rooms, a fine yard for recreation, and renders the institution every thing that parents can desire, as to the health and comfort of their children.

Madame GRANET takes this occasion to inform parents that Mr. BAUCANT has been placed in the establishment a class of Singing and Music, by mutual instruction. By this method which is quite a new one—it will guarantee with pupils years instruction, that the pupils will be able to read music at sight with facility. The class is held three times a week.

Terms—Three dollars per month.

☞ Young ladies are admitted to the establishment exclusively.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, Plaster of Paris, fire Bricks, &c. &c.—A constant supply of the above, of prime quality, always on hand and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by G BEDFORD, 47 Common st

PORT WINE—In whole, half and quarter pipes old and superior for sale low by CANTIN, PARAN & Co, 15 St Louis st.

L'ABEILLE
JOURNAL OFFICIEL [illegible]
PAR BULLITT [illegible]
No. 81, [illegible]
NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS
JEUDI MATIN [illegible]
Pour Président [illegible]
HENRY [illegible]

[illegible]