TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SAILING OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

FROM ENGLAND.	FROM BOSTON.
March 4	April 1

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship [illegible]—1801 bls cotton, 13 bbls [illegible] hds tobacco, 7 do copper [illegible] 3 bls wool, 51 do [illegible]

Havre—Per ship Archias—1550 bls cotton.

Liverpool—Per ship Ann [illegible]—2066 bales cotton.

Liverpool—Per barque [illegible]—1837 bls cotton, 110 bbls [illegible] sacks [illegible] pecans.

Antwerp—Per barque [illegible]—309 hhds tobacco, 974 staves.

New York—Per ship Spring—171 bls cotton, 60 hhds tobacco, 65 bbls pork, 23 do [illegible], 120 do flour, 352 molasses.

Mobile—Per schr [illegible]—300 pcs bagging, 213 cls rope, 15 bbls pork, 17 sks [illegible].

Norfolk—Per schr [illegible] hhds sugar, 75 do bacon, 2 do tobacco, 90 bbls pork, 100 [illegible].

[illegible]—Per [illegible]—330 bbls flour.

Mobile—Per schr [illegible]—[illegible] molasses, 70 do whiskey, 21 hhds sugar, &c.

Matamoras—Per schr Doric—[illegible] bbls flour, 30 do lard, &c.

Philadelphia—Per schr Vineter—232 hhds sugar, 15 puncheons rum.

New York—Per schr Reindeer—164 hhds molasses.

Savannah—Per schr Shawnee—[illegible] casks hams and bacon, [illegible]

Mobile—Per sloop Orange Branch—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

Havre—Per ship [illegible]—[illegible] pkgs mdze, A. Marchal.

Boston—Per brig Commerce—[illegible] mdze.

Franklin (Attakapas)—Per schr Henry Clay—150 bbls sugar, to order.

Philadelphia—Per barque Renown—[illegible] mdze, and the following sums in specie, to

Kelly & Conyngham	$40,000
Brig Story	50,000
Total	$90,000

Vera Cruz and Tampico—Per U. S. schr Dolphin. The following specie, to

F. D. [illegible]	$10,000
[illegible] & Co. [illegible]	9,486
J. Alcott	1,800
Claren & [illegible]	1,[illegible]
Total	$21,08[illegible]

Boston—Per barque Kutusoff—[illegible] mdze.

Pernington—Per [illegible] Sarah Bladen—241 bales cotton, to Anderson & Burnet, 24 do Gardiner, Norcom & co. [illegible] Thompson, &c.

Pernington—Per sloop [illegible]—[illegible] cotton, to Anderson & Burnet, 21 J Lafitte & co., Elizabeth Thompson & co., 41 Brander Williams & co., 2 Griswold & Pratt.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Commerce—Price & Fosdick, C. Deane, J. R. Shaw & co., Harrod, Darling & co., Ford & co., Beebe & co., W. Shaw, Norcross & Fosdick, Rice & Hathaway, B. L. Mann, R. O. Hobbs, Stark, Day, Stoddard & co., Wilson, Wright & co., Rayne & Mann.

Per barque Rainbow—Wiggin & Davenport, Conroy & Co., Norris, Brothers & Co., Harrod & Darling, [illegible] Worthington, F. M. Weld & Co., [illegible] & Bro., Richards & Montgomery, Chas Deane & co., Brooks & Sturges, J. B. Martin & co., J. Sawyer, A. Kearney & Co., Norcross and Fosdick, A. F. Dunbar & Co., Brown & Cushing, H. L. Stone & Co., E. B. Kimball, Jas. Dunlap, Jas. Bartlett, Franklin & Henderson, W. Doane & co., R. O. Hobbs, J. H. Fell, M. Shaw.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]—Per steamer Gen. Harrison—21 bales cotton, [illegible] hhds sugar, [illegible] Laverest & Squires, 35 hhds sugar, Brander, Williams & co., 35 P. I. Pavey & co., 100 do J. Stewart, J. A. Lugarns & Bro., 11 bales cotton, A. Rivardi; 3 [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

BELOW BOUND UP.

Ship Russell, [illegible], from Liverpool, Feb 6

Ship Ebep [illegible], from Liverpool, Jan 24

Ship St Lawrence, Chase, from Liverpool, Jan 21

Ship Delmamatia

Barque Richmond, Atkins, from Boston, Feb 26

Barque Henry Newell, Martin, from Boston, Feb 26

Barque Hebron, Hood, from Boston, Feb 26

Brig [illegible], Dawes, from Boston

[illegible]

Schr Swallow, Shannon, from Apalachicola.

And several other square rigged vessels in the offing and in the river bound up under canvass.

MEMORANDA.

U. S. schr of war Dolphin, Light, commander, from Vera Cruz, Mar. 3 and Tampico March [illegible], at the Balize.

SPOKEN.

By barque Renown, [illegible], Feb [illegible], ship Ohio, Hatch, from Pansacola, bound to New Orleans.

FOREIGN PORTS.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS.

[illegible]

CITIZENS' BANK NOTES for sale by
m21 J MAGER, St Louis st

SEGARS—[illegible] superior Havana, in store and for sale by
HARROD, DARLING & CO. 49 Common st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance $15
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY $10

"Truth is omnipotent and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1843.

THE MAIL failed yesterday beyond Charleston. We suppose that as the news by the *Great Western* has at length arrived, the mail contractors will allow it full time to digest, before overloading quidnuncs with the contents of another mail.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—It cannot be possible that the whigs of the Second Municipality intend to be gulled into fretting away their power by the proceedings of the locofoco movement on Wednesday night, that do not rise in dignity to the character of a well devised humbug. We cannot permit ourselves for a moment to imagine that the whig tower of that section of the city, that has withstood the battering ram of locofocoism, time out of mind, is now to be taken by stratagem. The thin cloak of reform wherewith the enemy is endeavoring to smuggle himself into the castle of our strength, is too flimsy to conceal the purposes of the masquraders from the most incautious of observers.—Had this meeting been got up upon *mardi gras*, it might have passed off as one of those comicalities that are designed only to amuse the gaping public; but in postponing the exhibition to a day of serious business, it lacks even the custom of the season to give it the only credit it can aspire to—that of a well intentioned, though vapid joke.

We might marvel much if the spokesmen of the Tyler club could produce any impression upon either whigs or locos, but for the evident interest the latter have in gaining gibbets, for the nonce, with the faction that claims the distribution of federal spoils; and we cannot doubt that those whigs who were led to countenance the movement under the impression that a collateral issue was to be made the basis of the municipal canvass, will abandon the conspiracy, when it is palpable that the *ruse* was resorted to to make them take up arms against their former comrades.

We would ask the people of the Second Municipality, but more especially the whigs, if they attended that meeting for the purpose of sustaining a ticket nominated by Mr. R. M. CARTER, whose claims to dictatorship, so far as we are cognizant of them, rest solely upon his being the best talker the *Tyler* club, in this city can boast. Mr. CARTER is scarcely the man a whig people ought to call upon to get up a meeting for them, or to form a ticket for their approval and support.

The ticket presented by the meeting contains the names of whigs whom we would be glad to support, and whose election would redound to the credit of the municipality, but cannot the whig party manage their own business? Are they reduced to the necessity of applying to the TYLER folks for a guardian? Are there not whigs enough in the municipality competent to manage the affairs of the corporation? Must the candidates for office undergo a new christening and become baptised at the Tyler font afresh, with Mr. CARTER for God father?

Who ever heard of such a proceeding in a locofoco city? Why should these *reform* movements be confined to whig districts? and what is it that makes whigs only susceptible to such fantacies? One would think that the party deemed it a luxury to be fooled, to expose themselves to such artifices.

The whigs of the Second Municipality ought to run a clean ticket—neither borrowing from nor lending aid to their adversaries. They ought to present an unbroken front to the enemy, whether attacked by stratagem or openly. It would be a lovely spectacle to be sure to see a Tyler parade in honor of a victory in the Second Municipality. It would be something new under the sun—a premonitory symptom of Millerism. The theme is too absurd for further speculation. The whigs are not to be frightened from their "propriety" by comets or predictions, nor will they be lead astray by humbuggery of any sort.

Dr. LARDNER's last lecture on Comets and the fixed Stars, transcended in interest, power and eloquence to any of his previous discourses. His observations on the comets—these erratic interlopers in the regions of space which obey the rigid principles of gravitation alone, and disregard the regularity and order which distinguish the planets, were replete with attraction. They evinced the great spirit of careful enquiry, the same quickness and sagacity of perception, the same luminous conception of the resources of inductive reasoning, and the same frank and candid acknowledgment of the limited sphere of human attainments on this difficult branch of astronomical research, which have marked his entire course. During the investigation the possibilities of the collision of one earth with a planet; the problem whether the deluge had been occasioned by such impact; the nature and material composition of comets; their number, position, magnitude and velocity, were made special subjects of enquiry and commented on with equal ingenuity and lucidness.

In the second part of Dr. LARDNER's lecture, on the stellar system, he was more than instructive—filled with the inspiration of the stupendous theme, he became eloquent, poetical and sublime. He dilated with great variety of sentiment, and richness of diction on the myriads of twinkling orbs that nightly decorate the celestial arch; he demonstrated that numerous as they appeared to the naked eye, there were yet uncounted millions in the vast abyss of space which the telescope enabled the astronomer to penetrate, and that far beyond those limits to human vision, even when aided by the abundant resources of art, millions on millions of suns each the centre of circumvolving worlds, had been created by the hand of the ALMIGHTY. He pointed out the immeasurable distance at which even the nearest star was placed, by proving that its light, though travelling with the astonishing velocity of 200,000 miles in a second, would require ten years to reach the earth, and that the telescope in the hands of Sir WILLIAM HERSCHEL, had enabled him to discover new series of stars two hundred times more distant in the uttermost realms of space than this. He showed by observation and analogy, that the stellar system was a congregated mass of suns, each destined doubtless by the wisdom and beneficence of the Creator, to furnish warmth and radiance to other planets, peopled, we question not, with organized and intelligent beings capable of appreciating his power and adoring his goodness. Throughout the explanation of these sublime testimonials of omnipotent might and majesty, the lecturer rose in some measure to the greatness of his subject, and coupled the discoveries of "star eyed science" with many affecting and eloquent episodes of poetic and pious feeling. The announcement of a second course, which followed immediately the close of this magnificent discourse, was received by a crowded auditory with every evidence of the highest gratification.

The Hon. GEO. A. WAGGAMAN expired yesterday at a quarter past one o'clock. This result was anticipated soon after his duel, and for the last three days was quite certain, as mortification had begun its work of death.—From a post mortem examination of the body it was discovered that the femoral artery had been completely severed, as declared by his attending surgeon when he received the wound.

The deceased was made aware of his approaching dissolution several days ago. He met his destiny with composure and firmness, and breathed his last surrounded by his wife, children and a number of friends.

His funeral will take place to day at half past 11 o'clock, from the Senate Chamber at the State House.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the U. S. shooner *Dolphin*, from Vera Cruz, we have received intelligence from Mexico several days later than our last advices. In consequence of the death of our correspondent, from one of those fevers incidental to the climate, we are obliged to rely on verbal information.

The *Dolphin* brought $22,000 in specie. She left Vera Cruz on the 3d instant, and touched at Tampico on the 9th. While at the latter place, a paper was put on board communicating the intelligence that the Texan prisoners who were captured at Mier, and who had succeeded in effecting their escape, had been retaken to the number of 111.

Mexico was free from internal disturbances. SANTA ANA had left his farm of Mango de Clavo, in order to be present at the adoption of the new constitution.

It is stated, we know not with how much accuracy, that the President of Mexico has sent agents to Houston, to treat for peace between Mexico and Texas.

From all accounts, the Mexicans are preparing additional forces for the seige of Campeachy. Seven hundred troops sailed from Vera Cruz to re-inforce the army at Campeachy. The Mexicans were preparing for a vigorous and well concerted assault.

We cut the following from the Mobile *Herald* of Wednesday, and hope it may not prove too good to be true:—

GOOD NEWS.—Captain Siders, of the schooner Elizabeth Ann from Pensacola, informs us that a vessel in a leaky condition, arrived at that port, bound for New-Orleans from Campeachy, loaded with specie, &c. One of her passengers came over in the Elizabeth Ann, having in possession $35,000 for Commodore Moore of the Texian Navy, from the Yucatan Government. This news we hail with joy, and hope in a few days to hear that the gallant Commodore, with his noble vessel, will soon be ploughing the waters of the Gulf to meet his country's foes.

ANOTHER COTTON PICKERY BURNT IN MOBILE.—On Wednesday morning another Cotton Pickery, in Mobile, was destroyed by fire, and strange to say, it was in the occupancy of Dr. Berghaus, being the fourth of these establishments destroyed within a few months, while in possession of the same individual. It was undoubtedly the work of design. Some forty or fifty bales of cotton were destroyed.

NEW WORKS.—We are indebted to Messrs. LEA & BLANCHARD, publishers, through Messrs. NORMAN, STEEL & CO., Camp street, for copies of the cheap editions of "Barnaby Rudge," and Cooper's novel "Home as Found."

☞ The Hon. WALTER FORWARD has resumed the practice of the law in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Hon. ALEXANDER BARROW arrived in our city yesterday, and took lodgings at the St. Charles Hotel.

Hon. ALEXANDER BARROW arrived at his residence in West Felicians a few days ago.

☞ The country papers are complaining of the injury done to fruits and vegetation by the late extraordinary cold weather.

After a full hearing of the abduction case, the Recorder of New York has bound over Mr. C. F. Miller, the abductor, to answer the charge.

The Governor and Council of Rhode Island have ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered against each of the indictments now pending at Newport, against individuals for treason.

MADNESS OF MILLERISM.—Mr. Shortbridge, formerly a merchant of good standing in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, fully believing in Miller's absurdities, lately provided himself with ascension robes, climbed a tall tree and started on his flight. Instead of going towards heaven, he tumbled to the ground and broke his neck.

MR. AUDUBON, the celebrated ornithologist, has undertaken in conjunction with his two accomplished sons, to compose a volume on the viviparous quadrupeds of North America, upon a plan and scale almost as magnificent as his great work on the birds of the same region. The *Courier and Enquirer* says the new work is already tolerably forward in its progress, and some splendid specimens now before us, enable to say to the people of the United States, that a treat is in preparation for them such as none other than AUDUBON could have prepared.

From the Madisonian of Thursday, March 9, 1843.

☞ Hon. J. C. SPENCER has resigned his commission as Secretary of War, and accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury. He enters upon the duties of his office this day.

JAMES MADISON PORTER, of Pensylvania, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the War Department, and will enter upon the duties of the Secretaryship of War without delay.

JOHN PORTER, nephew of the Governor of Pennsylvania, is on trial in Philadelphia for the larceny of money and goods to the amount of about $1000 from his employers, the Messrs. Warnock. The crime appears to be fully proved upon the young reprobate, a good deal of the property being found upon one Mary Sheets, a female residing in a house of ill-fame. Mr. Warnock, one of the witnesses, informed the jury upon his examination, that he had been offered $1000, to keep the matter from the public, "as the young man might possibly obtain a situation in the Sheriff's Office!" The correspondent of the Tribune says, "a pardon I presume is already prepared." These *Porters* really seem to be a very interesting family.—*N. Y. Courier.*

NORFOLK, MARCH 14.

Further Disastrous Effects of the late Earthquake.—Captain Gill, of the brig Sarah Jane, arrived at this port on Sunday last, from St. Johns, P. R., informs us that information had reached that place previous to his departure, that not a single house was left standing in Antigua, except one that had been used for the purpose of bathing—and that Basse Terre (Guad.), Nevis, St. Pierre and Port Royal (Mart.), were nearly all destroyed.*

The shock was felt at St. Johns, P. R., but was not attended with any disaster.

Capt. Gill also understood that nearly 4,000 bodies had been dug from the ruins of Point a Pitre (Guad.), and were lightered off and thrown overboard.

Vessels had arrived at St. Thomas from the windward islands, importing supplies for such of the inhabitants who escaped destruction—they were without provisions of any kind.

The United States brig Bainbridge, Lieutenant Com. Johnson, from New-York, via St. Jago de Cuba, arrived at St. Johns about the 15th or 16th ult., officers and crew all well. Lieut. Johnson informed Capt. Gill that he distinctly felt the shock—the noise resembling the rolling of shot fore and aft the deck.—*Beacon.*

* Fort Royal did not suffer, as direct advices prove.—EDITOR.

MR. CLAY.—The address of the Whig Convention of Virginia to the people of that state, abounds in passages of rare elegance and power. The following extract in relation to Mr. CLAY is replete with historical truths, presented in the most striking language. The address is supposed to have been written by that sterling whig, BENJ. WATKINS LEIGH; a man of whom any nation might well be proud. It is the error of the age that abilities like his are permitted to languish in retirement whilst the changeling and the intriguer occupy stations which they neither merit nor adorn.

It becomes us to indicate our preference as to the candidate of the Whig Party for the next Presidency. Instructed by our Constituents, as well as in accordance with our own feelings, we proclaim that

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky,

Is the object of that preference, over all other men—declaring, however, that in making this avowal, we deem it due to our brother Whigs, in other States, who may prefer any other individual, if any such there be, that we are willing to submit his claims to the consideration and decision of a National Convention. We deem it unnecessary to sustain the nomination of this distinguished Statesman and Patriot, by an enumeration of his public services, or by an attempt to vindicate his character from the aspersions of his enemies. These services are inscribed upon every page of his country's History—that character has passed through the fiery ordeal of numerous party contests, without a spot or blemish resting upon it. His bitterest enemies admit his superiority to all selfish considerations; and they who most loudly condemn his opinions confess the independence with which they are avowed, and the ability with which they are maintained. A native of Virginia, while he has always been loyal to the Union, he has never been an alien to the land of his birth. He has no military exploits of which to boast; but although he was never summoned to the field, his wise counsels gave energy to the arm that wielded the sword, and his eloquent voice, like that of Demosthenes, when he aroused the Athenians against the Macedonian invader often enkindled the drooping courage of his countrymen, when imbecility and cowardice and treachery had struck our flag, and shrouded the nation in gloom.—Equal to any emergency, he has twice, by his wise moderation, thrown himself between infuriated parties, and rescued the Union from impending dissolution.—In 1819, when the question of the annexation of Missouri to the Confederacy agitated the Halls of Congress, and, in 1832, when the State of South Carolina and the Federal Government were arrayed against each other, and when the friends of our free institutions trembled for their safety. At each of these critical eras in the history of our Government, Henry Clay proved himself equal to the emergencies that arose, when feebler minds, or less patriotic spirits would have sunk despairingly under the trial, or rashly defied its consequences. At that proud period of his brilliant career, he illustrated the beautiful sentiment, that

"*Peace* hath its victories as well as *War*;"

And laid his countrymen under obligations, the force of which, even party malignity cannot wholly destroy, and which the highest honor in their gift cannot more than repay.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

Friday, March 17, 1843.

Mr. SPARROW called up the bill granting leave of absence to Judge Taliafero of the Parish of Catahoula.

Mr. S. explained the circumstances which required the temporary absence of that gentleman from the State; and stated that no inconvenience would result, inasmuch as the bill provided the substitution of one of the justices of the peace until his return.

The bill was passed.

Mr. LABAUVE called up the bill exempting certain persons from paying ferriage. Passed.

On motion, the Senate took up the bill relative to the Barrataria Canal and passed the same.

Mr. THIBODEAUX, with leave, presented an act to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John in the town of Thibodeauxville. Passed, with an amendment offered by Mr. Hoa, against the authority of said corporation, to take donations *mortis causa*.

The following bill was taken up and passed. Act increasing the powers of police juries.

On motion of Mr. HOA, the Senate took up the bill to reduce the expenses of the State, returned from the House of Representatives, with amendment, and at the same time the bill providing for judicial expenses in the city of New Orleans.

The Senate refused to recede from their amendment establishing the basis of responsibility of officers in settling with the State on the amount accruing, in place of the actual receipts, the question being decided by ayes and nays—4 ayes, 9 nays.

The Senate receded from the amendment limiting to two years the tenure of offices not prescribed by the constitution or by law.

Mr. DOWNS stated that he acceded to the proposition, not because his opinion had changed in the slightest degree, but because there was no necessary connexion between the bill and that principle; and he did not wish to risk the passage of the measure by what was extraneous, and could be introduced in a separate form.—He intimated his intention to revive the principle by itself on apposite occasion.

The Senate receded from their amendment to the 10th section.

They refused to concur in the amendment reducing the salary of the Adjutant General of the State.

Mr. BOSSIER moved to concur in the amendment of the House, fixing the salaries of the State Attorneys at $200 per annum; and recapitulated his former arguments in favor of that reduction.

Messrs. Carter, Davidson and Hoa opposed this reduction as being too great.

The Senate insisted on their amendment, and rejected that of the House by the following vote—ayes, 8; nays, 8.

The several other amendments and dispositions of the bill, were then taken up and disposed of.

Mr. Davidson moved the reconsideration of the concurrence of the Senate to the reduction of the salary of the presiding Judge of the City Court to $2,500.

Mr. Downs opposed this motion. The present claimed to be a session of retrenchment and reform, and he was unwilling there should be any exception. He thought $2,500 sufficient.

Messrs. Davidson, Hoa and Morse argued in favor of retaining the present salary to that officer. It was, urged Mr. Hoa, no expense to the State Treasury, as he believed, and it was paid by the parish from the fund derived by the tax upon suits instituted in that court.

Mr. Downs observed, that with that restriction in the bill, he had no objection. If the parish paid it, he was satisfied.

Mr. Hoa said he could not speak positively on that point. He only spoke from his impressions.

Mr. Bernard opposed the reconsideration for any purpose of augmentation.

The motion to reconsider was lost. Ayes, 6; nays, 7.

The bill providing for the expenses of the judiciary in the city of New Orleans, was then passed.

On motion, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bank bill.

Messrs. HOA and DOWNS presented several additional sections, from the Senate bill, which were adopted.

A discussion thereupon ensued, upon a proposition of Mr. Hoa to grant to the stockholders the privilege of appointing one half of the managers of the property banks, the other half being appointed by the State.

Mr. HOA defended and sustained his proposition with great force and energy.

Mr. DAVIDSON contended against such a principle.—He thought it better to give the appointment either to the State entirely, or to the stockholders. He instanced it as the origin of some of the evils that existed, and which were consequent upon a divided direction; creating a want of concert of action and unity of purpose; and a disposition to charge the errors of management upon either portion of the direction. He referred in his remarks to the Board of Currency, from whom so much had been expected, who were presumed to be the *ne plus ultra* of financial acumen, and whose perceptions were supposed to be as acute as the fabled Argus. Yet that body had been deceived, and when they had asserted, (trusting, doubtless, to the representations of the parties immediately interested) that all was well, all was not well, inasmuch as one of the banks bursted in the very teeth of their declaration. If such a body as that could be deceived by a Board of Directors, it would be very easy for the Directors to deceive the stockholders, most of whom took their opinions in such matters upon trust, and could easily be imposed upon by misrepresentation of the exact condition of the institution—and thus prevent reform and perpetuate abuses, until, by its own rottenness, it fell to pieces. It would be better to have all the directors chosen by the same power, and responsible to the same power.

Mr. Downs contended in favor of placing the appointing power in the hands of the Executive. The State was involved in the administration of these institutions, and they ought to be administered by State officers.—He also adduced several other reasons for such a policy, based, as he urged, on the best interests of the State and of the stockholders.

Mr. Hoa replied to all the objections urged, and went into an analysis of the arguments of the Senators from Ouachita and Livingston. He was in favor of placing the choice entirely in the hands of the stockholders, but apprehending that it would not be acceded to, he had made this proposition, which he thought, in consideration of the great interest that the stockholders had at stake, ought to be adopted.

The amendment was lost.

The section allowing compensation to the Presidents of the Boards of Managers was taken up.

On the motion to fill the blank, Mr. Davidson called on the Senator from New Orleans, to determine what he thought a reasonable compensation for that office.

Mr. Hoa stated that, taking into consideration the difficulty of the office, and the great and constant assiduity which it required, he considered $4,000 not too much.

The blank was filled by $4,000 and adopted.

Some further amendments were made, and on motion of Mr. Davidson, the bill underwent its final reading and passed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Saturday, March 18th, 1843.

At half past 10 o'clock, A. M. the PRESIDENT took his seat; eight members of the Senate present.

Mr. BOSSIER moved for a call of the House, and there being no quorum,

A motion was made to adjourn.

Mr. BOSSIER opposed the motion. He believed that in a few minutes the required number would be present in the chamber, and proposed that the Sergeant-at-Arms in the meanwhile, should proceed to summon the members that might be about the building.

The motion for adjournment after a few moments delay, was renewed again, and the yeas and nays were called for. Yeas 5; nays 2.

Whereupon, the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, March 23, 1843.

Mr. LACOSTE called up the bill for the relief of Charles Dauilet, Sheriff of the Parish of Plaquemines. Passed.

Mr. MORSE requested the Senate to take up the bill relative to the city court of Lafayette. The Senator from the Parish of Jefferson, had expressed to him a desire that it should be passed;

The bill was taken up, amended and passed.

On motion, the Senate concurred in the amendments to the bill reviving the insolvent laws of the State.

The bill for the relief of James H. Wells, late Sheriff of Rapides was taken up;

Mr. SPARROW stated, that the first intimation he had of the existence of this bill, was his hearing it read from the Secretary's desk. It brought to his recollection the circumstances of the case, which were of a nature to exonerate Mr. Wells, and to entitle him to the indulgence of the Legislature. That gentleman had transmitted to or placed the fund necessary to settle his accounts with the treasury in a commercial house in the city of New Orleans, the principal of which, Mr. Yorke, had disappeared, leaving him no account whatever of the money, and without the available means of discharging his liability. Owing to this unfortunate occurrence, Mr. W. had been placed in an embarrassing position. The facts, however, were such that nothing improper could be presumed. He had suffered through the fault of another a pecuniary loss, which was in itself sufficiently severe. It was his design to make the amount good to the State, and he really was entitled to the delay granted, upon its being secured in the ample manner, provided by the bill. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Hoa, the following bills were taken up and passed.

An Act to incorporate an Orphan Asylum in the city of New Orleans, under the management of Sisters of Charity.

An Act relative to taking the depositions of witnesses by commission.

The melancholy intelligence being received of the death of the Hon. GEORGE A. WAGGAMAN,

Mr. Hoa rose, and said that a sad and painful duty devolved upon him. It was one which inspired him with such poignant feelings of sorrow, that he could not give expression to the emotions he felt. We had lost an estimable and amiable colleague, who had endeared himself to us all, not less by his urbanity than by the kindness and singleness of his heart. His conciliatory disposition, his habitual courtesy, and his perfect acquaintance of the usages here had distinguished him in a most eminent degree. He had enlivened the dullest questions of public concernment, by his humor and by his wit, and had strewn flowers upon the thorniest paths of legislation. In the most serious and abstract questions, he brought a fund of no ordinary endowment.—In every public employment, and he had filled some of the highest in the State, he was animated by the same ardent desire to be of benefit to his country. He was emphatically an old and faithful servant, and had rendered the State conspicuous services. It was my happiness, observed Mr. Hoa, to have known him for many years, and our relations were always of the most gratifying kind. As a member of both branches of the Legislature from the city of New Orleans, as a member of the U. S. Senate, and subsequently in supporting the interests of an opposing party, Mr. Waggaman had commanded the applause of his fellow citizens for his services, and their esteem and friendship for the many excellent and shining qualities which he possessed. His loss was a public calamity, and by none would it be felt more acutely and sensibly than by his immediate colleagues, who had frequent opportunities of appreciating his great talents and exalted worth.

Mr. Hoa concluded his well deserved tribute to the memory of the deceased by offering the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, that they have learned with deep regret, the death of their colleague, the Hon. GEORGE A. WAGGAMAN, late Senator of the Parish of Jefferson.

That the State of Louisiana by the untimely death of the late George A. Waggaman, has lost one of her oldest and most honorable citizens, who in the numerous distinguished places which he has held, as member of both branches of the Legislature, District Judge, Secretary of State, and Senator in the Congress of the U. S., has always honored the high station he has been called upon to fill and was ever mindful of her best interests.

That as a mark of respect for his memory and services, the members of the Legislature will attend his funeral, and wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

That a committee of two members of the Senate and members of the House of Representatives be appointed to make the necessary arrangements to carry these resolutions into effect.

Mr. MORSE, in seconding the resolutions of his friend from New Orleans, bore testimony to the great loss that was experienced by the State in the death of one of her most estimable citizens. It had not been his good fortune to serve but for a limited time with the deceased in the Senate; but that period had been sufficiently long to confirm the high opinion he had ever entertained of his distinguished talents and private virtues. Mr. Waggaman had been the intimate friend of his father for nearly thirty years, and had been associated with his family. A nobler or more honorable man never existed. His personal qualities had endeared him to all who knew him. He had served under three administrations as Secretary of State, he had been a member of the Judiciary, a member of both branches of the Legislature, and in the Senate of the United States; in every station, with advantage to the people, and with honor and credit to himself, preserving a dignity and an urbanity that made him universally respected and admired. He was in a word a true gentleman, *sans peur et sans reproche*.

The resolutions being adopted,

On motion of Mr. Hoa, as a further testimonial, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, March 21, 1843.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called thirty-eight members answered to their names.

The Bank Bill was the special order of the day to be taken up immediately after the reading of the journal, but Mr. Hunt having yielded the floor,

Mr. Wadsworth called up the Revenue Bill.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution informing the Senate that the preamble to the bill relative to the wharfage tax had been stricken out by the House, and that the Clerk had omitted to inform the Senate, and requested the further action of the Senate on the subject. Adopted.

The revenue bill was then taken up.

Mr. Wadsworth moved to insist upon the amendments made to the amendments of the Senate. He did this in order to save time, and obtain a committee of conference. Objection being made, the motion was withdrawn, and the amendments were taken up separately.

The first amendment of the Senate was the reinstation of the clause compelling the clerks to account for all fees due, whether collected or not. The House insisted on the rejection of this clause.

The Senate had insisted on the amendment to the third section, embracing a similar object to that contained in the first. The House insisted on the rejection of this amendment.

The Senate rejected the amendment providing for the salaries of the District Attorneys of East and West Feliciana and East Baton Rouge. Mr. Winchester moved that the House should recede from its amendment. Mr. Selby called for the yeas and nays, which stood—yeas, 17; nays, 15. So the motion was lost.

The amendment of the House to the section fixing the salary of the Adjutant General of the State at $1500 had been rejected by the Senate. The House insisted on its amendment.

The amendment of the House fixing the salary of the Presiding Judge of the City Court had been rejected by the Senate. The House persisted in its amendment.

The amendment of the House reducing the salary of the Probate Judge of the parish of Orleans to $3,500, had been rejected by the Senate. The House persisted in its amendment.

The amendment of the House reducing the salary of the Auditors on Auction Sales, had been rejected by the Senate. The House persisted in its amendment.

The amendment of the House reducing the salary of the Physician of the Parish Jail to $[illegible], had been rejected by the Senate. The House insisted on its amendment.

The amendments of the House fixing the salary of the District Judges at $2,500, and other amendments, were concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. Wadsworth moved a committee of conference of three members on the part of the House. The motion prevailed, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Wadsworth, Winchester and Boudousquie, on the committee.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bank bill came up as the order of the day.

Mr. Brewer moved to lay it on the table subject to the call of the House. The motion was lost.

Mr. Hunt continued his argument from Friday last. He observed that he now entered upon the matter with the utmost coolness and deliberation. The bill amended but did not repeal the bank laws of the last session. His colleague had said the bank bill was favorable to the banks, and if acted on in a spirit of fairness, would have been highly advantageous. He joined issue with his colleague on this proposition, and to exhibit the objections against it, he considered it in various aspects.—The first objection was, that notwithstanding the different situations of the different banks, the bill presented one solitary rule or system for them all. If all the banks travelled in the same path, being at different distances from the goal, many would stray from the path.—The bill had been framed especially for the property banks; and yet had proved most ruinous to them. The first section established certain rules for the preparation of the banks for resumption, by a separation of the dead weight from the movements of the banks. The distinction was well founded, but when banks long in existence had been doing business on other principles, it was injurious and improper.

The phraseology of the bill, too, was borrowed from foreign languages and customs, and made up of new and uncouth terms. But he opposed that less than he did the impolicy of insisting on the observance of that and the succeeding sections at this particular time. Mr. Hunt commented on the section prescribing the mode of converting the assets of the banks into dead weight, and contended that it was at once an injury to the bank and the debtor. Suppose, said he, a planter has borrowed $10,000 from a bank—his crop fails to realize—he goes to the bank and asks for another year, and claims to be put in the dead weight. It is the interest of the bank to do so, but the law prohibits it—the property of the individual must be sacrificed, and the interests of the bank injuriously affected. If a director agrees to grant the respite he is made responsible for the debt. As a general rule he did not question the propriety of the regulation, but an inflexible adherence to it would work injustice. Mr. Hunt illustrated this position by several examples.

The circulation of a bank was generally safely based on one-third in specie and two-thirds in paper, but it was utterly impossible in the nature of things to lay down any rule that would prevent speculations in currency. They depended on the fluctuations of trade—on the supply and demand. Ten thousand bales of cotton in a market of $100,000 would be worth $10 per bale; but twelve thousand bales in the same market would of course command a smaller price, and this fluctuation would occur even with a purely metallic currency. In New Orleans—a great commercial mart—these fluctuations must be necessarily frequent and great. In those countries where a paper circulation exists, the fluctuation is of course greater, but no harsh, unbending rule could prevent fluctuations. To sustain this opinion, Mr. Hunt read several authorities.

There were some cases in which a bank must have more than one-third in specie. This he illustrated by a reference to our own banks, in which dollar for dollar must now be kept, in consequence of the extraordinary alarm and want of confidence pervading the public mind. The rule was a wise one, but should not be inflexible.

The next rule prescribing the closing of the account of any one who could not meet his note at maturity was a harsh, tyrannical one. No matter what circumstances and casualties might prevent the payment of a note, the rule was inflexible. These were the three principal objections to the bill of the last session. Not a day occurred in which it was not absolutely necessary that these rules should be suspended. This was equally to the interest of the planter, the civilian and the bank itself.

The fourth rule merely followed out the third and the 6th he not objected to. The bill next fixed a day for resumption and its provisions were aided most extraordinary. The object of the law was to make the banks prepare for resumption. This could only be done by enabling them to collect their debts. The third section declares that with this view, it is made the duty of the Board of Directors to renew notes on certain conditions. 1st. The payment of ten per cent with interest and the balance at twelve months, renewable on pay, ment of fifteen per cent every year, thus giving debtors seven years for the payment of their obligations. The next section provides that residents of New Orleans shall obtain an indulgence of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, and thus the payment is postponed for two years to enable the banks to secure their debts. The country was allowed seven years. Was this not a mockery of legislation to prescribe such rules for the purpose of securing specie payments? Was this beneficial to the banks? But the Legislature was led from one error into another. The section in question enabled the Board of Directors, to consider the whole of the debts due them as so much dead weight. While dead weight was paper not due within ninety days, the section prescribed that paper due within that time should be considered dead weight. Was there any thing more inconsistent?

The fifth section relieved the banks from the obligation of settling their balances in specie, conferring in this respect a discretionary power on the Board of Currency. This section had led to the untimely resumption last summer. When the banks found they were compelled to resume in November, their duty was to call in debts, and curtail discounts. Some of the banks did so, but others actually increased their discounts, and flooded the city with their paper. When the weekly balances came round they offered their portfolio to the creditor banks. At length the latter became alarmed, they feared these notes might not be good, and refused to take them, consenting as they did in many cases of the very paper rejected by the creditor banks. At this very time the celebrated meeting of the bank Presidents took place. The object was to propose a plan of settling the weekly balances, not to advise resumption. He was the more anxious to explain this subject, because calumny had been busy with the character and conduct of a gentleman now in his grave, and he wished to vindicate him for the charge of having proposed resumption. It had taken place on the express advice of the Board of Currency. To prove this he read copious extracts from the minutes of the Board. On the 14th May, 1842, another meeting of the bank Presidents took place, and this proposition was then made. It was an unavoidable necessity caused by the provision of the same law itself; but there was no evidence to prove that the banks proposed resumption, or refused to carry it out in good faith.

The statement of the affairs of the Citizens' Bank made by the Board of Currency, a few days after resumption, was exceedingly unfavorable, and recommended a meeting of the stockholders to decide upon placing the bank in liquidation. Let the House look up at this conduct. Eleven days after declaring there was a deficiency in the cash assets of the bank to the amount of $2,000,000, the Board of Currency proposed that the banks should suspend again, and that the paper of the banks should be received indiscriminately by each other. Without impugning the motives of the Board of Currency, he did impeach their conduct, and pronounced it impolitic and injurious to the banks. To compel the solvent banks to take the worthless paper of the insolvent banks was monstrous.

Mr. Hunt continued his comments on the conduct of the Board of Currency. He examined into the history of the meeting between the Board of Currency, the Governor, Secretary of the Treasury, and Attorney General, at which the Governor declared he had no fear that any one bank would be unable to redeem its currency; and this, said he, occurred *after* the proposition of the Board to place the Citizens' Bank in liquidation. The proposition that the banks should receive each other's notes in payment, was truly a suitable method of saving the solvent from the insolvent banks. Suppose that had been the case, every specie-paying bank would have been plunged into deep and hopeless bankruptcy, and the misery and embarrassments of the times would have augmented in a fearful ratio.

In a letter addressed to Governor Roman, the Board of Currency had declared that, with two or three exceptions, the banks could not resume in December. This vindication of the Board of Currency he had not been told. From the beginning of May down to this time the Board had made every possible attempt to connect the solvent and insolvent banks together. The continuance of specie payment was actually in spite of the action of the Board and not through their exertions.

His colleague had contended that the Board of Currency was amply sufficient to detect bank frauds, and he referred to the case of Millaudon & Philippon.—He denied this, and reviewed the testimony in the case to prove that the fraud had been detected, and held before the public by the Managers of the Citizens' Bank. [Mr. Hunt having stated that the amount of $200,000, involved in this transaction, would be a total loss, Mr. Collerton rose and observed it was an error. Thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars had been paid, and suit had been instituted against Mr. Millaudon for the remainder. As Mr. M. was one of the wealthiest men residing in the city, there was little doubt of the ultimate recovery of the full amount.] There was no evidence to show that the Board of Currency knew of this transaction, or had exposed it to the public. With regard to the case of Mr. Perrault, he thought that if the Board of Currency could not detect the defalcation, it was incapable of discovering a fraud which had existed for three years. He referred to the report of the Citizens' Bank, to prove that in December last the transaction was actually going on and was known to the Bank of Orleans. In fact, not a solitary object for which the Board had been created had been accomplished.

In regard to the recent proceedings against the Union Bank, his colleague seemed to suppose that the Board of Currency had not gone far enough. He would protect the Board from this assault; they had done their duty, and more than their duty, and were altogether too taken to supposing they could have sent the bank officers to the Criminal Court of Baton Rouge.—He called on the House to listen to a correspondence he would read, in order to prove the arrogant and haughty conduct of the Board of Currency.

Mr. Musson objected, but withdrew his objection after some slight discussion.

Mr. Hunt then went on to read the correspondence between the Board and the Bank officers, and argued that the conduct of the Board was a vexatious interference with the private management of the bank. A compliance with the requisition of the Board would have placed in their possession a statement of the indebtedness of every debtor to the bank, without exhibiting his means of payment.

He repeated that the Board of Currency was inefficient, mischievous and productive of no good whatever. His colleague had thought the mention of the salary of the Board of Currency indelicate. He really thought this Legislature had something to do in the matter. Sir Anthony Absolute, when asked by his son the name of the lady whom he is to marry, replied "What the devil is that to you;" and as his colleague, when the Legislature alludes to the salary of the Board of Currency asks "what the devil the salary of that body is to the Legislature?"

He would now examine the provisions of the bill before the House. The first section provided a forfeiture of the charter of any bank suspending specie payment. This was the very best security that could be furnished against suspension. Banks dealt in discount and deposit. This was a matter with which the State had nothing to do, but as soon as an institution became a bank of issue, the State should interfere, to protect the community. This first provision, when coupled with other salutary restrictions, and with the required monthly publication of the condition of the banks, would fulfil the object contemplated. Practical men had attempted various plans of regulating the banks.—In England efforts had been made to establish a sort of Board of Currency, but in vain. It had been decided that to compel the banks to pay specie, was the best and safest mode of regulation. This was proved by a host of authorities, some of which Mr. Hunt cited, and commented upon them as of irresistible weight. The suspension of specie payments in 1837 was followed by Legislative clemency. This was a solitary and extraordinary case, and the precedent was sustained by public sentiment. The banks gradually resumed, and those which did not were put into liquidation. The law he proposed would make it the bounden duty of the Attorney General to shut up a bank the moment it suspended. This was the most effectual guard against mismanagement.

Mr. Hunt continued the examination of his bill, and argued that it imposed heavy penalties for false statements by the officers of the banks—such as incarceration and the penitentiary. These were securities sufficient in his mind, to protect the citizens. He trusted the bill would pass. We had had quite enough of the miserable, tottering and rickety Board of Currency, which had proved itself utterly incapable of effecting the slightest benefit.

On motion, the House adjourned.

Thursday, March 23, 1843.

The House met agreeably to adjournment. The roll being called, thirty-four members answered to their names.

Mr. Ogden said he had been requested by the committee on the part of the House charged with the melancholy duty of superintending the arrangements for the funeral of their deceased friend, to state that the funeral cortege would leave his late residence in Canal street, at 11 o'clock, and that a procession of the members of the Legislature would form at the State House at five minutes before 11, and proceed thence to the dwelling of the deceased.

On motion of Mr. Ogden, the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate of these arrangements.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, the House took up the act for the relief of Jean Baptiste ———, and referred the same to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Roberson, Guilbeau and Broussard.

The House took a recess until ten minutes before 11.

The House having re-assembled, on motion of Mr. Ogden, the House adjourned till to morrow at ten o'clock.

☞ We are requested to state that subscription lists for the relief of the Guadeloupe Sufferers, will be found at the St. Louis Exchange, the St. Charles Exchange, Hewlett's Exchange, or the Arcade, and at the Reading room of the Merchants' Exchange.

GARDEN and Plantation Implements, viz:—Rakes, hoes, axes, forks, spades trace, ox and log chains, corn mills and cut and pit saws, iron wedges, hammers, sledges, horse shoe nails, &c., in store and for sale by
m24 W A RYAN, No 40 Chartres st

BRONTE WINE—1 pipe and 12 quarter casks Wood-house's celebrated brand wine, of the first quality, for sale by
m24 A L ADDISON & Co., 90 Tchoupitoulas st.

BY AUTHORITY.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,
By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate

For the Parish of Tensas.

Jas. W. Montgomery, Parish Judge
Sam'l W. Walker, Sheriff
Benj. Oakes,
Jas. O. Gordon,
Ro. C. Dougan,
W. Winfield,
Jesse L. Ward,
Fountain Miller,
Dennis McCall, } Justices of the Peace.

New Orleans, March 23d, 1843.

No. 84.

AN ACT

An act to amend an act entitled: An act to incorporate the Faculty of the Medical College of Louisiana, and the Medical College of Orleans.

Section 1st. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened;* That from and after the passage of this act, the Faculty of the Medical College of Louisiana, shall discharge the duties of attending physicians and of surgeons, of the Charity Hospital, of New Orleans, for the term of ten years, without compensation; Provided, that such surgeons or physicians shall be approved by the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital, and that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to exclude any other members of the medical profession from the free access to the Hospital which they now enjoy, for the examination of cases occurring therein, and for all purposes of professional study.

Sec. 2d. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the medical and surgical attendance, rendered by the members of the Faculty of the Medical College of Louisiana, shall be in all respects equal and similar to that now required, and that they shall submit to all the rules and regulations now existing, under the superintendance of the administration, for the medical and surgical attendance of said Hospital.

Sec. 3d. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the Faculty shall receive as students of the Medical College of Louisiana, without fee or charge of any kind, (or their professional instruction, one indigent person from each parish in the State, who shall be recommended by the Senator and Representatives of the district and parish in which such person may reside; Provided always, that persons so recommended possess all the qualifications required for students who matriculate in the College.

Sec. 4th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That in consideration of the services aforesaid, one hundred and twenty feet square, of the square in the city of New Orleans, now vacant, and belonging to the State, be leased for the term of ten years to the Medical College of Louisiana, for the use, buildings, and conveniences of the College, and that said one hundred and twenty feet square shall be taken and measured from the corner of Philippa and Common streets; Provided, that nothing in this section shall interfere with the right of the State to sell, convey, or otherwise dispose of the said ground and provided also that the buildings thereon shall become the property of the State, at the expiration of the above term of ten years.

Sec. 5th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the Governor of the State be and is hereby authorized to conclude and sign the above lease in the name of the State, according to the provisions of this act.

(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) FELIX GARCIA,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 22d, 1843
(Signed) A. MOUTON,
m24 Governor of the State of Louisiana.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	March 12	London	Feb. 3
Boston	March 11	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Philadelphia	March 13	Paris	Feb. 3
Washington	March 12	Havre	Feb. 5
Baltimore	March 13	Mexico	Feb. 3
Charleston	March 17	Tampico	March 1
Cincinnati	March 12	Vera Cruz	Feb. 15
Louisville	March 12	Matamoros	March 10
Havana	March 6	Galveston	March 10

Commercial.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Great Western, at New York.]

HAVRE COTTON-MARKET, FEB. 7, 1843

We are sorry to say that since our preceding report of the 31st January, the value of the United States short staple Cottons, in this market has experienced a further depression, which, owing to the great irregularity of prices, it is impossible to state with precision, but which the brokers in their last Price Current have estimated at from 5 centimes per half kilo, according to kinds and grades; we beg leave therefore to refer to the quotations underneath.

The arrivals of the last eight days have amounted to 15,9[illegible] bales all in United States Cottons.

The sales, within the same period, have been 8,[illegible] bales, consisting of 4[illegible] New Orleans at [illegible], 1,[illegible] Mobile, at [illegible]; [illegible] Upland at [illegible]; 391 Pernambuco (sold publicly) at [illegible]; [illegible] Bahia sold in the same way at [illegible]; 446 Cubans, at [illegible]; and 21 Guadeloupe, at [illegible]—the whole duty paid.

The public sales of United States Cottons, announced in our last report did not take place.

Stock 1st January, 1843	[illegible] of which, Louisiana [illegible]	[illegible]
Import'n to [illegible]	14000	[illegible]
Sales since	147000	13660
	4000	[illegible]
Stock 6th Feb., 1843	139470	133764

	1840	1842	1841
Stock 1st January	154145	91[illegible]	[illegible]
Importations to 6th February	91776	47091	54733
Outgoings do do do	176162	139291	9[illegible]
	38[illegible]	33110	[illegible]
Stock 6th February, of which U. S.	129470	109260	70000
	[illegible]	96476	[illegible]

Prices of Nos. 1 States short staple Cotton, according to the Havre classification.

	tres-ord.	bon ord.	petit ord.	bon cour.	courr.	bon cour.
New Orleans	53	54	60	65	70	80
Mobile	53	54	58	61	73	73
Upland	53	54	57	61	73	75

HAVRE, FEB. 8.—We have to advise you of a new decline in our rates, from 2f. on lower qualities, to 5f. on the fair Uplands, so that our prices for Upland to-day stand—Inferior, 58a[illegible]; very ordinary to ordinary, 63 [illegible]; ordinary, [illegible]; your strictly [illegible]; good ordinary, [illegible]; [illegible] Louisiana Cotton, have just been [illegible]; being the speculation made at the time of the M'Lane business, at prices from [illegible]; you may judge by that of our present situation, for which no chance of improvement is foreseen.

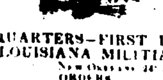
HAVRE, FEB. 9.—Our Cotton market has experienced no change whatever since the 7th. Our stock consists of [illegible] bales, and thirty vessels from the United States are expected daily with 30,000 more. Buyers continue of the extreme degree of many dealers to sell on arrival, are buying only to satisfy wants. The above 10,000 bales being equal to been in months consumption, it is calculated that on the 1st of October next, our stock here will amount to the quantity that may be exported from the States to Havre, from the January to the 1st September next, of which you will be able to judge before us. To give you an idea of our market for upland, we note the 7th instant 100 bales fair Richmond from Savannah were sold at 80 centimes; whilst only a [illegible] to 10 centimes; say [illegible]. B. B. Middling fair Cotton sold in Charleston [illegible] cents, has been disposed of at [illegible] centimes leaving [illegible] centimes.

☞ NOTICE.—The packet-ship CHESTER will commence discharging This Day, opposite the Mint. Consignees will attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
m24 J D DENEGRE.

☞ The subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the transaction of Auction and Commission business generally under the title of "RICOU & DUREL," inform their friends and the public that they have opened their store at 130 Chartres street between St Louis and Toulouse sts, and that they are ready to receive goods and packages for sale.

Their days of sale will be Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
m24 P S TRICOU,
J A DUREL.

☞ NOTICE.—The Consignees of one box marked F. C. per ship UNION, from New York, as also Mr Bdc. Rogue, will please call at the subscriber's office and receive their goods.
m4 L H GALE, 92 Common st

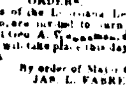


HEAD QUARTERS—FIRST DIVISION
LOUISIANA MILITIA

New Orleans, 24th March, 1843.
ORDERS.

THE Commanders of the Louisiana Legion and Washington Battalion, are invited to turn out as escorts to attend the funeral of Geo. A. Waggaman, a veteran of 1814 and '15. His funeral will take place this day, from the State House at [illegible] o'clock.

By order of Major Genl LEWIS
JAS. L. FABRE, Aid de Camp.
m24



HEAD QUARTERS LOUISIANA LEGION
New Orleans, 24th March, 1843.

By invitation of the Major General commanding the First Division Louisiana Militia, the Legion will assemble [illegible] at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the Public Square in full winter uniform, to attend the funeral of George A. Waggaman, a veteran of 1814 and '15.

By order of the Brigadier General Commanding,
m24 CHARLES L. DUROCHER, Aid-de-Camp.

INFORMATION WANTED OF LEOPOLD PINNER, who left Munster, Westphalia, in March, 1837. If this should meet his eye, he is requested to write to his father, H. Pinner, New York. The last heard of him was, that he left New Orleans in November or December, 1837. If any of his acquaintances can give information about him, they will confer a favor on his family by addressing a few lines to H. Pinner, New York.

☞ The Civilian & Gazette of Galveston, Texas, will please copy, and charge our office. m24 1st

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, this morning, a note on the Louisiana Bank for $500, in passing through Bienville and Levee streets, to the Vegetable Market, and thence passing on the Levee to Toulouse, Chartres and Royal streets to the Bank of Louisiana.

The finder of said note will do a generous action by leaving it at the office of the Courier, where the reward of $100 will be paid, and receive also the thanks of the loser. The note is lost by an indigent father of a family, who depends entirely on him for support, and in case that the amount lost is not recovered, will cause them great distress. m24

REDUCTION IN TYPE.

JOHN T. WHITE, TYPE-FOUNDER, No. 45 Gold street, New York, third door from Fulton street, have on hand an unrivalled assortment of Printing Types, Ornaments, Borders, Rules, &c. of the best metal, and cast from original matrices. The reputation of this Foundry is well known throughout the country, and he is determined to sell at the following

REDUCED PRICES:

Pica	at 32 cts per lb.
Small Pica	34
Long Primer	36
Bourgeois	40
Brevier	46
Minion	54
Nonpareil	66
Agate	86
Pearl	120
Diamond	200

For approved paper at six months, or at 4 per cent. less for cash. Wood Type, Printing Ink, Presses, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Chases and other materials, furnished at the lowest prices.

☞ Printers of newspapers who publish this advertisement three times before the 1st of July, 1843, and send one of the papers to the Foundry, will be entitled to payment of their bill, on buying three times the amount of it.
March 24 3taw

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY with her child about one year of age, on the 21st instant, the negro woman JOSEPHINE, alias MIMI belonging formerly to the late Antoine Bienvenu, Sr. The above reward will be given to whoever will lodge her in one of the jails of this city, or will bring her back to the undersigned.
m24 3t LOUIS SERE, 152 Hospital st

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—District Court—No. 22,391—William W. Oglesby vs. George Jonte.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the First Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana, I shall offer at public sale, at the domicil of George Jonte, on Sixth street, between Jersey and Laurel streets, city of Lafayette, on Monday the third April next, at four o'clock, P. M. the following furniture, cattle, &c. two mahogany folding tables two mahogany small tables, one mahogany bedstead, two common bedsteads, one dozen common wooden bottom chairs, one mahogany armoir, one lot of kitchen furniture, four horses, and one mule, fifty head of hogs, twenty-five heads of cattle, cows, yearlings, &c. branded G. J. in general, one hundred and fifty head of sheep, two four wheel wagons and harness, two carts, and one dray and harness.

Conditions of the sale—cash.
MANUEL J. GARCIA, Sheriff.
March 24, 1843—3t in 10d

NAILS—600 kegs, landing ex ship Chester, and for sale by
m24 WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine st

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Managers—LUDLOW & SMITH

SECOND COURSE OF LECTURES,
BY DR. LARDNER.

☞ The public is respectfully informed that Dr. Lardner will deliver a second course of EIGHT LECTURES commencing on Friday Evening, March 24th.

Connected with the course, and under Dr. Lardner's direction, will be given a series of TABLEAUX VIVANTS, illustrating the works of several of the most eminent British poets and novelists.

Terms—Family subscription tickets for the series of 8 lectures, admitting a gentleman and two ladies $16—Ticket admitting a gentleman and lady, $12. Single ticket for the course $6 00. For non-subscribers, the usual price of admission to the Theatre.

The first Lecture (This Evening) will be on the subject of

THE EARTH,

With Scenic Illustrations of the Seasons—the Diurnal and Annual Motion—The Figure of the Earth, &c.

THE TABLEAUX VIVANTS will be illustrative of Scenes from the works of DICKENS (Boz). Particulars in bills of the day.

The Lecture will commence at a quarter after 8 o'clock.

☞ A DRAMATIC PIECE will be performed previous to the Lecture.

FAREWELL CONCERT.

WM. V. WALLACE respectfully informs his friends and the public that his Farewell Concert, previous to his departure for Europe, will take place on Saturday, evening next, 25th inst., at the St. Louis Exchange Ball Room, upon which occasion he will be assisted by several eminent artists and by the gentlemen of the German Glee Club, who have kindly volunteered their services.

PROGRAMME—First Part.

1—Variations for the Violin, on the favorite theme "Nel cor piu non mi sento" (accompanied on the Piano by Mr. Trust)—executed by W V Wallace

2—Chorus—"All the world is nought but love," by the German Glee Club.

3—Grand Duett for the Piano and Violin, composed by Portz and Leon, executed by Madame Malinda Lohan and W V Wallace

4—Air, with variations for the Oboe, by Mr. Formestreaux.

5—Song—"Grand Scène à Lara, (P. Cherot.) by Mr. Hector Lefebre.

6—Introduction and brilliant variations in theme, from the Opera of "L'Eclair," composed for the Piano and executed by W V Wallace

Second Part.

7—Romance for the Piano, "Le Rêve," composed and executed by W V Wallace.

8—Divertissements composed for the Violincello by Romberg on a Russian air, adapted for the Trombone, and executed by F Cioffi

9—"Grand Fantasia for the Piano," in original themes, composed and executed by Wm. H Rollin.

10—Chorus—"In praise of Rhine Wine,"—by the German Glee Club.

11—Variations di Bravura, for the Violin, on the theme of the "Carnival in Venice, (composed by Paganini, (accompanied on the Piano by Mr Trust,) executed by (desire,) by W V Wallace

Tickets $1 each, to be had at Geo. Hunt & Co's Music Saloon, St. Charles street; E. Ganey's Music Store, Camp street; Tyler & Jacobs' Camp street, Steel's Book Store No. [illegible] Camp street; [illegible] Chartres street; [illegible] Chartres street; St. Charles and St. Louis Hotels—and at the door of the Ball Room on the evening of the performance

☞ Concert to commence at half past 7 o'clock. m24

FOR MOBILE.—Regular packet steamer TOMOCHICHI, Jas A Orsey, master. This fine substantial steamer will leave here for Mobile, via the river on Tuesday the 28th inst. at 4 o'clock, p. m. For freight or passage having fine accommodations, apply to the captain on board at the foot of Canal street, or to
m24 3t W H ROBERTSON & Co. 37 Magazine st

FOR ATTAKAPAS.—The well known splendid fast running steamer REPUBLIC, Canney Johnson, master, is now ready to receive freight at the foot of Canal street, and will leave on Friday, the 24th inst. at 4 o'clock, p. m. positively, taking freight and passengers for St. Martinsville, New Iberia, Franklin, Pattersonville, Berwick's Bay and all intermediate landings on the Teche and Atchafalaya. For further particulars, apply on board or to
m21 JOHN HALL, 7 Front Levee

REGULAR ATTAKAPAS PACKET.

FOR ST. MARTINSVILLE and all intermediate landings—The new and splendid steamer WAVERLY, G. Ratter, master, will leave as above on Saturday the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to
m21 P & J FAVY & Co.

FOR YAZOO CITY, Williams' Landing, Belmont and all intermediate ports.—The steamboat WALKER, will leave on Saturday, 25th instant at 4 o'clock, p. m.
m24 MITCHELL & TERRILL, 6 Tchoupitoulas st.

STEAMER LOUISIANA, for ST. LOUIS.—The splendid steamer, Capt. A W. Tufts, will leave for the above port on Saturday the 25th inst. at 5 o'clock, P. M. and will take freight for Vicksburg, Memphis, Mills Point and Cairo. For freight or passage having fine accommodations, apply on board opposite Lafayette street, or to
m23 JOHN S SHAW & Co. Agents.

STEAMBOAT MISSOURI, for ST. LOUIS.—This elegant passenger Steamer is now expected to arrive and will have despatch. For freight or passage apply to
C DOANE & Co. 69 Poydras st

FOR NEW YORK.—This Evening—The superior fast sailing schr REINDEER, captain Higgins, will sail as above. For passage only, having good accommodations, apply to
T & S TORY & BOGERT, 70 Camp st

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—The fine fast sailing bark ROBERT MORRIS, Capt Dennis, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to
LEVI H GALE, 92 Common st

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Union Line—The regular packet ship CHESTER, Van Dyke, master, is now ready to receive cargo and will meet with despatch. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board opposite the Mint or to
m24 J D DENEGRE. 16 Conti street

FOR BOSTON.—The brig JOHN CROSBY, Capt Wheeler, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to
m4 WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 53 Magazine st

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A1 superior ship BOMBAY, captain Gay, 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
m4 S & J P WHITNEY & Co. 72 Camp st

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 ship ST. LAWRENCE, captain Chase, having most of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to master on board, or to
m21 S & J P WHITNEY & Co. 72 Camp st

FOR HAVRE.—The very fine packet ship ARGO, L. Anthony, Jr. master, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, for which she has superior accommodations, apply to the captain on board, No. 8 1st municipality, or to
m1 L LOBUT, 81 Custom house st

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia and New Orleans Line.—To sail positively on saturday, the 25th inst.

The superior fast sailing A 1 brig J PETERSON, Capt J Green, having the most of her cargo engaged and going on board, will sail as above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

N B Liberal advances will be made on consignments to the address of Messrs Penrose & Burton, Philadelphia.
m21

FOR MATAMOROS.—The schooner DORIC, Captain Rainford, will sail for the above port on saturday next, 25th inst. For passage only, apply to
F TIO, 53 St. Anne street.

FOR BALTIMORE.—[Ist Vessel.]—The A 1 fast sailing brig ESPELATA, Sprowle, master, having almost all her cargo engaged and on board, will leave as above on Saturday the 25th inst. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to captain on board, or to
m22 JOHN A. MERRITT & Co. 73 Camp st

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana—No. 612—Arnold Hodie assignee of the estate of J. B. Bogravier, bankrupt.

By virtue of an order of court, issued from the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, I will expose at public sale on Wednesday, 5th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the store No. 136 Royal street all the contents, consisting of dry goods, hats, clothing and fancy articles

Terms—Cash. A SIDNEY ROBERTSON,
m24 3t U. S. Marshal

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—Friday, the 17th day of March, 1843—Present the honorable A. M. Buchanan, Judge—John S. Miller vs. his creditors and the creditors of Jonas Marsh & Co.—No. 19,960.

On motion of C. Roselius, Esq., of counsel for the syndics of the creditors of the insolvent in this case, and on filing a provisional account of said syndics; It is ordered that the creditors of the insolvent and all others interested, show cause, if any they have or can, within ten days from the first publication thereof, why said provisional account should not be confirmed and homologated according to law, and and the funds distributed accordingly.

Extract from the Minutes T. GILMORE,
m24 3t in 10d Dy. Clerk.

LUMBER to arrive per brig Balkan

	31,401	feet No. 1 pine boards;
	47,091	" " 2 "
	8,112	" " 3 "
	19,340	" " 4 "
	681	" spruce sheathing do;
	157	bundles fence slats and pickets.

For sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co.
m24 49 Common st

BANGOR SLATES.—6,000 slates 24 x 12; 5,000 do 20 x 12; 5,000 do 20 x 10; 10,000 do 18 x 10, 18,000 do 16 x 10, 16,000 do 16 x 8—of the first quality—landing from ship Swanton, for sale by LYALL & DAVIDSON,
m24 164 Camp street.

FIRE BRICKS AND TILES—20,000 best quality English fire bricks; 2,000 do English fire tiles; 20,000 do English ridge tiles, in store and for sale low for cash, apply to LYALL & DAVIDSON,
m24 164 Camp street.

LINEN—Irish linen, in whole and half half pieces, Irish and German Platillas and Britannias, and German crash for sale by A GORDON WYLIE & Co,
m22 53 Bienville st

RIO COFFEE—Of various qualities, now landing form ships Charles Carroll, Bombay and Florence, from Rio Janeiro, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
m13 GEO GREEN & BRO, 86 Gravier st

CARTS, WAGONS AND WHEELS—The subscriber has on hand and landing a supply of the above articles, which he offers for sale by
m12 J D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st

PECAN NUTS—[illegible] sacks Texas Pecan Nuts, large size, for sale by
FROST & Co. 10 Magazine st

HATS—100 cases cassimere, Russia, silk and fur hats, for sale by
m20 FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st

RUSSET BROGANS—A general assortment of Russet brogans, constantly for sale by
m22 FROST & Co. 10 Magazine st

CASSIMERE HATS—50 cases fashionable Cassimere Hats, for sale by
m21 FROST & Co. 10 Magazine st

WRAPPING PAPER—450 reams single and double Wrapping Paper, for sale by
m21 FROST & Co. 10 Magazine st

PALM LEAF HATS—25 cases fine and common Palm Leaf Hats, plain and variegated, for sale by
m20 FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st.

PORK AND BEEF—Clear mess pork, in half bbls; mess M. O. and prime beef, in half bbls; for sale by
m22 SCHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st

BACON HAMS—A superior article, put up by W & N Poyntz, Maysville, Ky, for sale by
m22 SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st

BAGGING—190 pcs Fulton manufactory, a superior article, for sale low.
m 3 SCHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st

BRAZIER'S COPPER—6 cases 10, 11 and 12 lbs sheets, in store and for sale. Apply to
m24 LYALL & DAVIDSON, 164 Camp st.

CANDLES—100 boxes New Bedford sperm candles, assorted, landing, from brig Balize and for sale by
m24 HARROD, DARLING & Co. 49 Common st

WRAPPING PAPER—400 reams landing and for sale by
m21 HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Common st

ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER—10 kegs for family use, for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co,
m24 49 Common st

GOSHEN CHEESE—60 box landing from ship Ocener and for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co,
m24 49 Common st

GUNNY BAGS—12,000 in bales and bundles in store and for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co,
m24 49 Common st

SALT—1000 sacks Liverpool salt, for sale by
S & J P WHITNEY & Co,
m21 72 Camp st

SALES THIS DAY.

BY M. BARNETT, Jr.

WILL be sold this day 24th inst., at his Auction Store No 113 Chartres street

A general assortment of dry goods consisting of linen shirtings and sheetings, bleached and unbleached cotton, cotton hose and half hose, pillows, mosquito netting &c. &c. At 12 o'clock

Groceries such as sugar, coffee, soap, spermaceti, sardines in oil, tobacco in boxes, sweet oil in baskets, case wine, brandy, gin, port wine, &c &c m24

SALES AT AUCTION

BY MULLEN & O'HARA.
13 Canal street.

Hay! Hay! Hay!!!

WILL be sold at auction on Monday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. at Delord street warehouse, near Tchoupitoulas street to close a consignment—
[illegible] bales Northern hay. m24

BY VINCENT & DE FERIET,
No. 136 Chartres street
Books! Books!!

WILL be sold on Saturday the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 84 Toulouse street, opposite the Citizens' Bank—

[illegible] volumes of the best authors French and English. More particulars at sale m24

BY A. FERNANDEZ & Co.

ON Saturday 25th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at the corner of Burgundy and Conti streets, The household furniture of said house, viz:

Armoirs, bedsteads, chairs, bureaus, tables, glasses, &c &c.

Terms, cash. m24

BY M BARNETT, Jr.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A cow pen situated in Louisa street, between Good Children and Love, having 30 milch cows, 2 horse, three milch carts, one wheelbarrow and a dray, and all the implements and utensils belonging to said cow pen.

Conditions cash. m24

BY J. A. BEARD,
A. CHOPARD, Auctioneer
Valuable Negress and Family.

WILL be sold at auction, Saturday, 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade—

ELIZA, aged 23, a very likely negress, first-rate washer and ironer, and good cook, good seamstress, understands weaving, spinning and netting, and her children, Wiley aged 5 years, and Willie, 15 months, fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law, and sold as a good character Terms—Cash.

Also, a young and likely Slave—full description at sale m23

BY A. FERNANDEZ & Co

WILL be sold on Saturday next, 25th inst. at 4 o'clock p. m. in St. Peter street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets—

A quantity of household furniture, viz: tables, chairs, bedsteads, &c.

Also—A fine Piano

Terms, cash. m24

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ & Co.

SATURDAY NEXT 25th inst., at 4 o'clock, P M, will be sold on the Levee opposite Toulouse st, where she now lies.

The Schooner DOROTHEA, with all her tackle, apparel, &c. &c. Said schooner is about two years old, 71 tons burthen and well found in every respect. She can be seen and her inventory examined by applying on board previous to the sale. m21

BY J A BEARD—A CHOPARD, Auctioneer,
Positive Sale.
Valuable family Residences—2d Municipality.

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday, 1st April, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade.

The following valuable property, favorably located for respectable families, and sold on a liberal credit, viz:

Four certain lots of ground, being numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 on a plan drawn by L. Surgi, deputy surveyor general, dated December 11th, 1834. Said lots are in the square bounded by Common, St. Peter, St. Paul, and Gravier streets

Lot No. 1 measures 34 feet 11 inches and 4 lines front on Common street 127 feet 3 inches and 3 lines deep on line 123 feet 10 inches 4 lines on the line dividing it from lot No 2.

Lot No. 2, same front, by 123 feet 10 inches 5 lines on line dividing from lot 1 and 127 feet 10 inches 5 lines on the line dividing from lot 3

Lot No 3, same front by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines by 2 [illegible] parallel lines

Lot No 4, same dimensions. These lots have an alley in the rear, in common, running from St Paul street measuring 6 feet

On these lots are four dwellings, built by Sidell & Stewart, of the best materials, fire proof, having 6 rooms in the dwelling, good brick kitchens, cisterns, hydrants, and yards paved, now rented to good tenants.

ALSO,

Lot No 5, in the same square, measuring 26 feet 4 inches front on St Paul street, by 157 feet 10 inches and 5 lines deep on one line, and 159 feet 5 inches on the other line, and having 21 feet 7 inches in the rear.

Terms—One tenth cash, the balance at 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 months credit, for approved and endorsed notes and mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before L. T. Caire, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

All adjudications must be completed within ten days from date of sale, or the property will be resold after four days advertisement in two of the city papers.

Plans can be seen at the office of J. A. Beard, 45 Magazine street

VALUABLE PROPERTY.
Syndic's Sale.
BY M. BARNETT, Jr.

WILL be sold on Monday the 10th day of April, 1843, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, Magazine street, by virtue of an order from the honorable the District Court for the First District, bearing date March 11th, 1843, and under the direction of the syndic of the creditors of Dupin & Wibrun, the following described property:—[illegible] lying and being in the town of Harlem Parish of Jefferson, in this state, and designated on a plan by Louis Bringier, surveyor General, on the 19th of January, 1837, deposited in the office of M. Barnett, notary public, and plan to be exhibited on the day of sale, to wit, Lots Nos. [illegible], [illegible] and lots Nos. [illegible].

Terms: One-fifth cash, the balance at a credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the Syndic, secured by mortgage on the property, and if not paid at maturity to bear an interest from that time until paid, of the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Acts of sale before M. Barnett, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.
m17 D tds

WANTED—Four or five good Journeymen Taylors are wanted at No. 56½ Chartres st. None need apply without being good workmen. m13

WANTED—An English lady, speaking the French language as a native, and having much experience in the profession of teacher, wants to find a situation either in the city or country, to undertake the education of one, or of several families. Can give much reference given. Apply to Mr Lelievre, bookseller, Royal street, corner of St. Ann. m21 6t

THE undersigned acknowledges with gratitude the receipt of the following sums from the different churches being proceeds of collection on Sunday, 19th instant for the benefit of the Young Men's Howard Association.

Rev. Mr Clapp's church,	$ 96 00
Rev. Dr. Wheaton's "	105 00
Rt. Rev. Bishop Blanc's Churches,	68 00
	$272 00

m23 2t JOHN W. ANDREWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF New Orleans.

IN conformity with Section 7th of the Charter of this Company, the stockholders are hereby notified that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1843, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. at the office of the Company, 31 Camp street.

On Saturday, the 1st April, a statement of the affairs of said Corporation will be ready for the inspection of the stockholders.
m22 td E L TRACY, Sec'y.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm of T. R. Hyde & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. R. Hyde is specially charged with the settlement of the concern, but either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
March 16 1843—m16 T. R. HYDE, G. W. ROSS.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of MAUNSEL WHITE & CO. was by mutual consent of the partners dissolved, on the first day of May, 1842. The business was and will hereafter be conducted under the same style by Maunsel White, Cuthbert Bullitt and Theodore Rion.

Signed, MAUNSEL WHITE,
CUTHBERT BULLITT,
THEODORE RION.
ROBERT BRAY.
(Per his Attorney, THEODORE RION.)
New Orleans, March 11, 1843—1m

TO THE MILITARY OF LOUISIANA.

WM. H. HORSTMANN of Philadelphia, who has been for the last twenty years actively engaged in the manufacturing and importing of Military Goods, takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he will be in the city of New Orleans in the course of two or three weeks, with a complete assortment of patterns of every article in his line. m19

NOTICE.

THE undersigned with pleasure announces to his friends and the public, that he has been duly appointed Auctioneer for the City and Parish of New Orleans, and solicits a share of public patronage. He is fully prepared to make sales at public auction, of real estate, slaves, and all kind of moveables, with promptness and despatch.
m23 1t FELIX CONNOLLY, Auctioneer.

COFFEE HOUSE AT PRIVATE SALE AND AT AUCTION

WILL be sold on Thursday, 30th inst., on the premises, unless disposed of at private sale, the establishment known as the Fulton Coffee House, situated corner of Gravier and Levee streets. m21

FANCY STRAW HATS AND MILLENERY 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 D BERHMAN,
f 24 1m 60 Chartres st

NOW LANDING—ex schooner Zervaie from [illegible] 1500 ox hides; 90 bales linen;

In store—300,000 feet timber and planks of all dimensions; coal and charcoal; Thomaston lime, sand, pitch, tar, brick, staves, shingles, laths, palings, plaster of Paris, cement &c. &c. LOUIS DANSAS, 14c Old Basin. m22—3

THE undersigned has been appointed Commissioner of the State of Kentucky, for receiving acknowledgments of deeds, letters of attorney, taking testimony, &c. in this State. His office is at No 31, St Charles street.
m11 1m WM CHRISTY.

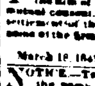
REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF ICE.

AT the several principal ice houses, say on the Lake Railroad, and in Chartres, Poydras, Commerce (No 9) and Robin streets; also in Main street and at St Mary's Market, the price of ice will, in accordance with the rate of taxes to be reduced, so that the purchaser will get 25 to 33 per cent more ice for his money this year than last, as follows:

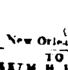
To the larger purchasers, one cent per pound.

Next class, in quantity, one and a quarter cents per pound

For the smaller quantities, four pounds for the picayune.
m17 1m J W WARNBURN.



LOST—On Tuesday the 21st instant, a very large Newfoundland DOG, white and black colored, having a large black spot on the top of the back and another at the root of the tail. His ears are black, and he has a strip of white down the forehead. The rest of his body is white, intermingled with black spots—answers to the name of Neck. A suitable reward will be paid to whoever will deliver him at No. 16 Magazine street m24 tds



ABSCONDED FROM LIZARDI'S PLANTATION—The negro man JACK, about 30 years old, six feet high, prominent nose, and big mouth, laughs when spoken to. The above negro belongs to the Louisiana Sugar Refinery, and is probably in that neighborhood. A reward of $10 will be paid for his apprehension. A GORDON, WYLIE & Co,
m14 53 Bienville st

KITCHEN FURNITURE, comprising every thing needful, in store and for sale by
m21 W A RYAN, No 40 Chartres st

METALLIC RAZOR STROPS—of Chapman's manufacture, in store and for sale by
m22 W A RYAN, No 40 Chartres st

CUTLERY—Consisting of ivory and other handle table knives and forks, pen knives, scissors, &c. in store and for sale by W A RYAN, No 40 Chartres st m24

SHERRY & CLARET WINE—100 cases fine Sherry and Claret wine, in store and for sale by
m24 A L ADDISON, & Co, 90 Tchoupitoulas st

BAGGING & ROPE, constantly on hand, of superior Kentucky manufacture, for sale in lots to suit, by
m21 A L ADDISON, & Co, 90 Tchoupitoulas st

TOBACCO—400 boxes Virginia manufactured tobacco, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS,
10 Magazine st

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Missouri Virginia and Kentucky, for sale by
m24 A L ADDISON & Co, 90 Tchoupitoulas st.

CAST IRON SUGAR PANS—11 English cast iron sugar pans, from 40 to 70 inches, diameter, for sale by
m21 A GORDON WYLIE & Co, 53 Bienville st

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—A new steam engine, about 15 horse power, for sale low.
m13 A GORDON WYLIE & Co, 53 Bienville st

LACES—An invoice of French laces, edgings, and insertions, for sale by
m20 A GORDON WYLIE & Co, 53 Bienville st

WINE—Malaga, Muscat, Malvasia Port and Madeira Wine, for sale by
m21 GEO GREEN & BRO, 86 Gravier st

HEMP—25 bales Kentucky dew rotted hemp, for sale by
m23 SCHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st

L'ABE[illegible]

JOURNAL OFFI[illegible]

PAR BULLITT[illegible]
No. 81, R[illegible]

NOUVELLE[illegible]
VENDREDI MA[illegible]

POUR PRÉSID[illegible]
HENRY[illegible]

La plus nombreuse as[illegible] la Salle de Bal de la R[illegible] d'une bonne œuvre. [illegible] [illegible]

L'honorable G. A. W[illegible] heure un quart. [illegible] [illegible] Waggaman [illegible]

Le défunt [illegible] au dentiste; [illegible] seul instant, [illegible] de sa femme, [illegible]

Les honneurs [illegible] gaman aujourd'hui [illegible] de la Maison d'Ét[illegible]

La malle [illegible]

L'honorable Barrow [illegible] retour à cette ville [illegible] Charles.

Le général J. B. Daw[illegible]

Théatre d'Orl[illegible] spectacle de la saison [illegible] Diable [illegible]

Dr. Lardner. [illegible] Lardner a présenté [illegible]

Sabinet.—Le Ma[illegible] deux paragraphes suivans [illegible] "L'honorable J. C. Spen[illegible] [illegible]

James Madison P[illegible]

Bonne nouvelle.—[illegible] de Mobile [illegible]

DESTRUCTION DE B[illegible]

☞ Conformément à une [illegible] la Municipalité No. [illegible] nommé à cet effet [illegible] MILLE PIASTRES [illegible]

Encore le Tremblement [illegible] venu de St. Jean de Porto R[illegible] [illegible] St. Pierre et Fort-Royal [illegible]

La Cour de District des [illegible] Mobile, vient de décider, [illegible]

Mexique.—La goélette [illegible] venant de Vera-Cruz nous [illegible] velles de Mexique. [illegible]

Le Dolphin avait à bord [illegible] quitté Vera-Cruz le 3 [illegible] Tampico. Pendant [illegible] appris que les prisonniers [illegible] réussi à s'échapper, [illegible] au nombre de 111.

Les dissentions [illegible] Santa-Anna a quitté [illegible] pour se rendre à Mexi[illegible] de la nouvelle constitution.

On assure, mais nous [illegible] Président du Mexique [illegible] agents chargés de négocier [illegible]

Les Mexicains lèvent [illegible] hommes de troupes [illegible] aller renforcer l'armée [illegible]

L'honorable W. Forward [illegible] Pittsburg (Pennsylvanie).

Froid.—Les journaux de [illegible] très vivement du tort que fait [illegible] pérature extraordinaire [illegible]

Affaire Miller.—[illegible] recorder de New-York [illegible] d'enlèvement illégal.

Un voleur de [illegible] à Philadelphie [illegible] nommé John Porter, [illegible] Pennsylvanie, et qui [illegible] $1,000 d'argent et de [illegible]

Les Français en Chine [illegible] Roy, [illegible] part de Brest pour la Chine [illegible] Duperré, fils du ministre [illegible] La frégate la Cléopâtre [illegible]

La frégate la Cléopâtre [illegible] français établis en Chine [illegible]