[illegible] DATES.
[illegible] ....March 8
[illegible] ....March 4
[illegible] ....March 1
[illegible] ....Feb 2
[illegible] Mexico ....Feb 1
March 25 Tampico ....March 1
March 25 Vera Cruz ....Feb 1
March 21 Boston ....March 2
March 21 Galveston ....March 29

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, FEB 28, 1843.

After the close of our preceding circular there was a [illegible] in the activity that had before predominated in [illegible] a pressure having been evinced by holders to [illegible] promptly which created a pause in the buying, and [illegible] assumed a quiet aspect, with also some symp[toms] [illegible] tendency. Subsequently, however [illegible] of the accounts from England pro[illegible] and before the opening of the [illegible] buyers who had shown a reluctance to operate [illegible] a good degree of activity was ag[ain] [illegible] on the point of giv[ing] [illegible] appearance.
[illegible] there was a good attendance of buyers and a [illegible] at well supported rates. [illegible] the whole mon[th] [illegible] the trans[actions] [illegible] stock has [illegible] the outgoings since the com[mencement] [illegible] amounted to 37,000 bales. On the [illegible] taking advantage of the low rates [illegible] has taken off large quantities, and on the [illegible] to export as far as can be [illegible] contributed to the activity that has [illegible].
The sales for the week are 2676 bales New Orleans, at [illegible] 21 Mobile 57, 69c a 60 5 c —1 622 Upland 83 [illegible] Total 4 6 9 bales. The imports during the same [period] [illegible] bales, all from New York.

	1841	1842	1843
United States	61,000	110,000	100,000
Other kinds	4,000	6,000	9,000
Total,	65,000	116,500	109,000

	[illegible]	Bon or [illegible]	Courant a belle merc
New Orleans	80 a 83	86 a 75	84 a 100
[illegible]	80 a 88	66 a 74	85 a 90
[illegible] Florida	80 a 88	64 a 70	78 a 95
[illegible]	49 a 66	64 a 68	66 a 76
Alabama and Tennessee	49 a 66	62 a	[illegible]
Sea Island	12 a 150	130 a 275	155 a 250

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

[illegible]—Per ship Vespasian 416 bbls and 141 bales to [illegible] 121 bales cotton.
Liverpool—Per ship John Holland—184 bales cotton.
Havre—Per ship Orleans [illegible] bales cotton, [illegible] hams, [illegible] bales, 1074 pigs lead, [illegible].
[illegible] Per barque Governor—[illegible] cotton.
New York—Per barque Albert Henry—[illegible] hhds sugar, [illegible] bbls molasses.
Boston—Per barque Ganges—[illegible] bales cotton, [illegible] [illegible] 1215 kegs lard, [illegible] sugar, [illegible] sacks [illegible].
[illegible]—Per brig Tasker [illegible] cotton, [illegible] whiskey, 164 bris [illegible] kegs lard, [illegible] tobacco [illegible].
New York—Per brig Algonquin—318 hhds sugar, 50 bbls molasses.
Pensacola—Per schr Elizabeth—10 firkins butter and sun[dries].
[illegible]—Per schr John McCrea—30 [illegible] live oak.
Live Oak [illegible]—Per schr Barton—[illegible] pork, 300 empty [illegible].
[illegible]—Per schr Commercial—[illegible] sugar, [illegible] bacon, [illegible] brandy, [illegible] and sundries.
New York—Per schr Iowa—232 hhds sugar, 2[illegible] bbls mo[lasses], 12 tierces and 52 half bris do.
Mobile—Per steamship Tomochichi—30 hhds sugar, 2[illegible] flour, 10 [illegible], 30 [illegible], 100 bags coffee.

IMPORTS.

Galveston—Per steamship New York—9 bdls deer skins, to Hawthorn & Woods.
Havre—Per ship Express—[illegible] mdze and 124,000 francs [illegible].
New York—Per ship Saratoga—ass'd mdze and the fol[lowing] [illegible] specie, to

R C Bell	$3,000
L Corning & co	20,000
A Lanfear & co	20,000
J H Leverich	10,000
C Porter	19,000
Howell & Williams	[illegible]
[illegible]	9,850
A & J Dennistoun & co	9,000
C Kock	6,000
R Marsh & co	6,000
F Rodewald	3,932 47
W C Baker	3,000
Barber, Bros & co	2,900
Total,	$134782 47

New York—Per ship Emily—ass'd mdze and the following [illegible] specie, to

S Nicholson	$49,000
L Corning & co	[illegible]
H Bean & co	6,505
H H Goodwin	5,700
Valentine & Williams	6,000
Field & co	6,000
Total	$91,[illegible]

Philadelphia—Per ship St Louis—ass'd mdze and the fol[lowing] specie, to

L Lonrat	$25,000
C Kock	20,000
Order	20,000
Blanchard, Kuner & co	19,000
H A Rathbone	10,000
Total	$94,000

Norfolk—Per barque Parthian—ass'd mdze, 130 slaves and the following specie, to

Order	$7,000
G Winfield	1,000
Total	$8,000

Charleston—Per brig Harrakeset—[illegible].
Liverpool—Per barque Messenger—2435 sacks salt, [illegible] Robson, 70,000 slates, to order.
Laguayra—Per barque Pons—[illegible] bags coffee, to order.
Liverpool—Per ship Oxbow—[illegible] sacks salt, to master.
Jacmel St Domingo—Per brig Orchilla—30 tons log[wood], to master.
Camden, (Me)—Per schr Brilliant—lime and spars, to master.
Bucksport (Me)—Per schr Oriana—[illegible] tons ice and 10,000 feet lumber, to master.
Grand Cayman—Per schr Cayman—1370 lbs old copper, [illegible] turtle shell, 4 [illegible], 1 bbl tortoise, [illegible], 6 turtle, to master.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship St Louis—[illegible] & Bogert; R Marsh & co; [illegible]; J P Whitney & co; Vandeventer & Hathaway; J Bridge; Armor; [illegible].
Per ship Saratoga—J B Byrne; E S Keep; N C Hyde; [illegible] R Marsh & co; Franklin & Hen[derson]; [illegible]; Slark, Day & co; Stauffer & Hewitt; Hawlins & [illegible]; W S Mount & co; Franklin & Henderson; [illegible]; Peters & Millard; [illegible] Gardner; [illegible]; A S Scott & co; T C Twichell; [illegible] & Lippincott; [illegible] & co; [illegible]; [illegible] Green; O H Meserges; [illegible]; Barber, Bros & co; [illegible]; Austin & Gruff; [illegible]; F Tulane & co; [illegible] & Woolfolk; Valentine & Buddecke; [illegible] Walton & Sheaff; F Rodewald & co; J A Al[illegible].

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]—Per steamer Brilliant—11[illegible] bls cotton, A Le[illegible] & co, [illegible] Oakey, Payne & Haw[illegible], [illegible] Franklin & Henderson, [illegible] Bonner, [illegible] Payne & Harrison, [illegible] Rozier & Stan[illegible], [illegible] & co, [illegible] Hooper, [illegible]; [illegible] Burke, Watt & co, [illegible] bales, 41 hhds sugar, [illegible] Watt & co, [illegible] [illegible] & co, [illegible] Rivarde & co; [illegible] Adams & Whitall, [illegible] Harrod & Darling.
[illegible]—Per steamer President—[illegible] cotton, [illegible] Burke, Watt & co, [illegible] & Henderson, [illegible] J W Wood [illegible] & Frellson, [illegible] Reggio, [illegible] Edgell & Mul[illegible] [illegible] Hyde & co, [illegible] 738 bales.
[illegible]—Per steamer Jno Armstrong—43 hhds sugar [illegible] Brown & Emery, [illegible] bbls sugar and 2 [illegible] cotton, [illegible] hhds sugar, J Gillett, 75 bris [illegible]; F Hooper, [illegible]; Williams & co, [illegible] P H Foley, [illegible] J H Lever[ich] & co, 78 bales cotton Brander & Emery, total 79 bls cotton and 228 hhds sugar.
[illegible]—Per steamer T Quirk—345 bls cotton, to Payne & Harrison, [illegible] F Hooper, [illegible] Toledano; [illegible].
[illegible]—Per steamer Mechanic—230 bls cotton, [illegible] Brook & Ferison, [illegible] P J Farey & co; total [illegible] hhds sugar, J Hall, [illegible] and 119 hides, capt [illegible].
[illegible]—Per steamer Fashion—15 cotton gins, [illegible] & R A [illegible] J M N [illegible] J Archer.
[illegible]—Per steamer Elizabeth—[illegible] Brook & Frellson, 30 M Carruthers & co, [illegible] Ledoux & co, 178 to M Mahon [illegible] Pearce, [illegible] & Thompson, [illegible] J W Wool[illegible]; [illegible] & co; [illegible] Hopkins & co; [illegible] Whitaker & co, [illegible] & co; [illegible] J P Taylor, [illegible] total [illegible] bales.
[illegible]—Per steamer Belle of Arkansas—[illegible] cotton, Duncan, McAllister & co, [illegible] Hooper, [illegible] Cooper & co, [illegible] Dupuy, Tarde & co, [illegible] Payne & Harrison, [illegible] Brook [illegible] & Stanton, 69 Ward, Mellen & co, [illegible] Wilson & co, [illegible] T J Read & co, [illegible] J Leverich & co, [illegible] & [illegible] Harrington, [illegible] Goodwin & co, [illegible] Clarke, Aiken & co, [illegible] Sargeant & Rimaker, [illegible] Rivas & Allen, [illegible] J M Keyes & co, [illegible] Wm H Taylor, [illegible] Bailey & Birch, [illegible] Mitchell & co, [illegible] Barrett, [illegible] Grayson, Henry & co, [illegible] Walker & co, [illegible] Bird & Newman, [illegible] D McN, [illegible] Stafford & Bart[illegible], [illegible] J Goode & co; total 1117 bales.
Williams' Landing—Per steamer Augusta—85 bls cotton, [illegible] Lavdon & co, [illegible] Burke, Watt & co, [illegible] owner on board, [illegible] Buckner & Martin, [illegible] Ryesen & Allen, [illegible] Payne & Harrison, [illegible] Ward, Mellen & co, [illegible] Grayson, Henry & co, [illegible] J W Reed, [illegible] & co, [illegible] Franklin & Henderson, [illegible] Green & McDougall, [illegible] Bradbury, [illegible] Hooper, 6 R McDowell & [illegible] J Griswold & Frank, [illegible] & Foster, [illegible] & co, [illegible] M D Cooper & co, [illegible] Anderson & co, [illegible] J M Bell, 36 P H Stewart & co, [illegible] Robinson, 15 Watts & Biggs, 9 Kirkman, Aber[nathy] & Hanna, [illegible] [illegible] & Chisholm & co, [illegible] J W Carroll, [illegible] Amos & co, [illegible] bales.
Cincinnati—Per steamer Belle of the West—[illegible] whis[key], Curtis & Buddecke, [illegible] W Henry; [illegible] W J Bryan & co, [illegible] McGregor & co, [illegible] J Lan[illegible], [illegible] Hyde & Oglesby, [illegible] N Powers, [illegible] Clymer, Thompson & [illegible], [illegible] J H Rogers, [illegible] A Grove, [illegible] Davidson, [illegible] J O Connell, 18 casks cheese, J [illegible], [illegible] J Young, [illegible] A M Winchester, [illegible] J P [illegible], [illegible] Bab[illegible], J E Belbridge, [illegible] 16 bales and 15 boxes to [illegible] Shropshire & Rimaker, [illegible] H W Long, [illegible] L Corning, 7 boxes specie, A H Andrews, [illegible] J Bailey & co, [illegible] J H Goodman, sundry mdze, to owners [illegible].

RECEIPTS PAR FLATBOATS.

[illegible]—Per nine flatboats—3 592 bales cotton, to R King, Kearn Donegan, Crenshaw & Moore, S O Nelson & Bro, Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna, Payne & Harrison.

☞ No debts contracted by the crew of the British barque HERO OF SIDON, will be paid by the captain or consignee. a3 WM PREHN

☞ No debts contracted by the crew of the British barque MESSENGER, will be paid by the captain or consignee. a3 WM PREHN

INDIGO—[illegible] for sale by [illegible] SCHMIDT & CO [illegible] Bienville st

SALTPETRE—[illegible] for sale by a3 JOHN A MERRITT & CO, 53 Camp st

BEEF—50 bbls prime and mess [illegible] for sale by a1 A L ADDISON & Co [illegible] Tchoupitoulas st

PORK—100 bbls mess [illegible] a3 A L ADDISON & Co [illegible] Tchoupitoulas st

COFFEE—150 bags La Guayra [illegible] from barque Pons and sundry bags Rio, in store and for sale by a3 SCHMIDT & Co, [illegible] Bienville st

RAISINS—150 boxes M R raisins, Chrisler brand, in store and for sale by a3 GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

SLATES—50,000 Lady and 10,000 Viscountess slates, well suited to this market, for sale on ship board, by a3 A L ADDISON & Co, 60 Tchoupitoulas st

CHEESE—100 boxes Goshen cheese landing this day from ship Farthen and for sale by a3 GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

BUTTER—20 firkins Goshen butter landing this day from ship Saratoga and for sale by a3 GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

BEEF—100 bbls New York prime beef in store and for sale by GEORGE HARRISON, a4 67 Tchoupitoulas st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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"Truth is omnipotent and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1843.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
WHIG TICKET—FIRST MUNICIPALITY.
General Council.

FRED. BUISSON,	C. ROSELIUS.
J. F. PEPIN,	CH. H. TANEY.

First Ward.

A. D. CROSSMAN,	G. MUSSON,
S. D. McNEIL,	URSIN BOULIGNY.

Second Ward.

EDWD. FORSTALL, A. MEYNIER.

Third Ward

M. CRUZAT, M. BLASCO,

Fourth Ward

F. CORREJOLLES, ARMAND PILIÉ.

Fifth Ward.

CHEVALIER JUMON VILLE, JULES BENIT

THE ELECTIONS.

We trust that the Whigs of New Orleans will make proper exertions to-day to carry their municipal tickets. Our friends have been too much in the habit of regarding these elections as of minor consideration, whilst they are in fact the foundation of more vast and important movements. The indifference of the party to these elections has given to the Locofocos an undue advantage in the preparations for the state canvass. In forming public opinion and infusing political views into the minds of the people, we much question if the municipal officers have not a more potent voice than others of higher pretensions. To the important consequences of success in preliminary elections the locofocos are ever mindful. By one stratagem or another they often carry their candidates in districts thoroughly opposed to them, and even now, in the Second Municipality, have brought out a ticket with which they desire to revolutionize the politics of that section of the city, under the opposing catchword of reform—mixing up the names of Whig, Tylerite and Loco in such admirable proportions as to give a combination of the two latter divisions a preponderance in the Council. The desperate shifts resorted to by our enemies to prevail in municipal elections, should admonish the Whigs of the influence exerted by them—and being admonished, they owe it to themselves, their party and their country to attend the polls and sustain the good cause by their votes and best exertions.

FIRST WARD.—FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—There will be an effort to revolutionize this district to-day. The whigs shall be on the alert, attend the polls early and maintain their ascendency like men.

In looking over some old scraps of paper, yesterday, we fell upon the following letter, written by HENRY A. WISE, in June, 1840. Mr. WISE, it is true has, since then, fallen from his high estate; he no longer occupies the proud post of a leader in the army of freedom against the corruptions of a flagitious court. His voice is not now raised against the usurpations of power, yet it may be instructive to republish this letter, which, taken in connection with the present position of the writer may serve as a warning to others to avoid the abyss into which a venal ambition has plunged him.

This letter of Mr. WISE was a transcript of his heart. Its language was weighed in the balance of his judgment, and its enthusiasm sprung from the purity of the cause in which he was then engaged. Mr. CLAY had but a little while before, evinced a disinterestedness and patriotism which were scarcely to have been expected of mortal man. With an overwhelming majority of the whig party in his favor, he had been set aside by the National Convention and another patriot presented to the suffrage of the people for the highest office on earth. Judging from the tone of public feeling, this result could not have been anticipated; but when the issue was made known to him, he was not surprised into the utterance of one word of complaint or mortification. The path of duty lay conspicuous before him, and he immediately put apparel upon him and took a staff in his hand and straightway pursued it without a murmur or a sigh. He interposed to sooth the chagrin of his friends, he was prompt to encourage the hopes of all, and with accustomed spirit and prowess he went into the field to fight for another a battle that should have been decisive of his own fortunes. His was a spirit that disdained to dwell upon private hopes or personal wrongs, when his country required him to act for her. This noble sentiment he infused into the bosoms of all who loved him; and in the glorious contest of 1840 his friends were foremost in the conflict and the last to quit the field. Well might Mr. Wise exclaim "none can impeach his disinterestedness *now*!" and with equal sincerity might he have added, "heed him, I beseech you heed him whilst you may!"

And yet this is the same Mr. WISE who has leagued himself with the Administration, to put down the man to whose patriotism and disinterestedness it owes its existence. And for what? Has Mr. CLAY changed since then? Did he not, through the arduous Extra Session, labor with a devotion that might have broken the constitution of younger men, to accomplish the objects of the revolution of 1840? And was it not, when in the midst of those labors, that treason conspired to crush him, and in its efforts to do so scattered the fruits of a splendid victory to the winds! Experience is proving to Mr. WISE the truth of his own assertion, that "He (Mr. CLAY) has done for himself what friends and fortune can do for no man, and has acquired what neither friends nor foes can take from him—a fame for which himself has fought," and to which no man's praise can add, and from which no man's censure can detract."

Bitter experience will teach HENRY A. WISE how futile will prove his attempt to "detract" from the fame of Mr. CLAY. "Vaulting ambition," has laid up for him and his comrades a store of penance which a lifetime will scarcely suffice to lessen. This same letter of his will haunt him like recollections of boyhood oppress the culprit, whose anguish is increased by the reflection that he has squandered his virtue but to reap the scorn and reproaches of honest men. Nor will it abate the pungency of remorse to know that, like a timid child, who shuts his eyes when perplexed, he has pushed headlong upon a precipice, which he knew was before him. He has struck against the rock himself, had pointed out to others, and has "leaped the life to come" to snatch a present, and comparatively, a paltry gain.

And in his own person does Mr. WISE verify the encomium he passed upon Mr. CLAY. Does his abuse detract from the fame of that man? Does the hatred of the Executive dim its lustre? Has not the very opposite results followed these attempts? The whole power of the Administration has been brought to bear against him in vain. Calumnies vanish before the brightness of his character, and the calumniators are confounded of their malice. Persecution, envy and slander have done their worst, and yet they have done nothing to lessen the popular love of him. From every assault he has acquired additional strength. His enemies conspire to make him more dear to the country. And from the onslaught of the Administration and its recruits, he will gather yet ampler rewards of general approbation and esteem. Like one of those flowers that require to be bruised before they exale their sweetest odors, every attempt to crush him has given increased power to his mind, and greater lustre to his fame.

MR. WISE'S FAMOUS TAYLORSVILLE LETTER.
Washington City, June 19, 1840.

"Gentlemen:—I have delayed answering yours of the 10th instant, in order to make arrangements, if possible, to accept its kind invitation to attend the dinner in honor of Mr. Clay, by the citizens of his native county, at Taylorsville, on the 27th instant.

"I need not tell you what I think of that man, Henry Clay, of *Hanover*. He has done for himself what friends and fortune can do for no man, and has acquired what neither friends nor foes can take *from* him—a fame for which himself has fought," and to which no man's praise can add, and from which no man's censure can detract. And that *fame* is *his reward*. Office could not add a cubit to his statue. He has reflected honor on the place of his birth, and a Henry was born there before him; he has maintained the reputation of Virginia's sons, and Virginia is the mother of "Heroes, Statesmen and Sages!"—That is enough for any one man, and it is enough for *you* to claim *him* as your own—you honor yourselves in honoring Henry Clay. None can impeach his disinterestedness *now*, and I wish that all Virginia, all America, could see him as you will see him, and hear him as you will hear him—a teacher, an experienced teacher of eternal political truths, and a witness of facts for freedom against freedom's foes. Heed him, I beseech you, heed him whilst you may.

"For myself, you have said more than I deserve, but not more than I have ever ardently wished to deserve.—I have tried to do my part, and trust that the little I have done has not been in vain. With gratitude to Heaven, I think I see the salvation of the country drawn nigh. The work is finished, if arrogant usurpation, presumptuous dictation, flagitious profligacy, undisguised tyranny, open frauds, unblushing hypocrisy, insidious corruption, enormous extravagance, with contempt of State Rights and unmitigated abuse of Federal power, a total disregard of the popular will, a constant tendency to consolidation—to *empire* itself, with its standing armies to overawe the people and humble them to submission—if misrule in every shape of ignorance and vice, and a "*destructive policy*," grinding upon labor in the name of "*the poor against the rich*," and destroying a nation's credit, commerce, currency, spirit, and pride, and *disorganizing* its institutions, trampling upon "the blood of heroes, and the wisdom of sages,"—if any thing wrong, rotten, and ruinous, can bring an Administration to its downfall and disgrace, the Administration of Martin Van Buren *has done the work for itself!*

With no sinful, selfish exclamation of feeling, but with sincere gratitude on my heart, and praise on my lips, as a Christain Patriot, I do fervently thank God that "swift destruction" will soon overtake it, and that it will soon afford another example to the world, that wickedness, among nations, at least, will surely meet its own reward on earth.

My private engagements will not permit me to be present with you, gentlemen, and I therefore beg you to offer for me the subjoined toast.

I am, most gratefully, yours,
HENRY A. WISE.

To Messrs. WM. F. WICKHAM, &c.

"The offspring of Hanover—The scourges of tyrants, whose motto is—"give me liberty or give me death!"

Our old favorite, the *Taglioni*, Captain ROGERS, arrived in port yesterday, after a passage of 43 days from Havre.

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam packet *New York*, we have received Galveston papers to the 29th ult. From former advices it appeared that Judge ROBINSON, one of the Texian prisoners captured by Gen. WOLL, at San Antonio, had been entrusted with official propositions for an accommodation between the two countries. By this arrival the terms of the proposed arrangement have transpired. They are as follows:

1st. It is proposed that Texas should acknowledge the sovereignty of Mexico.

2d. A general act of amnesty to be passed for past acts in Texas.

3d. Texas to form an independent department of Mexico.

4th. Texas to be represented in the General Congress.

5th. Texas to institute, or originate all local laws, rules and regulations.

6th. No Mexican troops under any pretext whatever to be stationed in Texas.

The *Civilian*, which publishes the foregoing propositions, speaks of them in a decidedly favorable manner, and demands for them a serious and respectful consideration. It is understood that SANTA ANA is willing to concede every thing to Texas, except the name of sovereignty. He is convinced of the utter impossibility of reconquering the country, and is anxious to make terms while he can do so with honor.

A Galveston paper states that it learns from undoubted authority that the siege of Campeachy is to be raised by the Mexicans about the 1st April. They dread the sickly season, and have already lost one-fifth of their army.

Specimens of Texas sugar, said to be equal to that of Louisiana, have been received by the editor of the Galveston *Times*.

The *Telegraph* states that it has received a letter from Washington announcing that Col. BUTLER, the Commissioner on the part of the United States, had arrived with twenty men at the Waco village for the purpose of treating with the various tribes of Indians in conjunction with the Commissioners of Texas.

LATER FROM PORT AU PRINCE.

The brig Fairfield, Capt. Smith brings dates from Port au Prince to the 10th inst. The U. S. brig Bainbridge, Capt. Johnson, was there, and intended to remain until the revolution was over, to protect American interests. Capt. Smith informs us that the revolution has caused a complete stagnation of business; no produce coming from the coast, nor any going thither; all the vessels in the harbor were doing nothing. The insurgent army was within twenty miles of Port au Prince, strongly fortified, waiting the result of the expedition of one of its divisions against Aux Cayes, which is the only place in the South that had held out against the insurgents. News had arrived, a few hours previous to sailing, that Aux Cayes had yielded to the insurgents after some hard fighting. The insurgent troops were then on their march to join the army encamped at the town of Laugone, which would on their arrival, march immediately upon Port au Prince. The insurgent army was 15,000 strong, while that of Boyer numbered only 4,000. President Boyer had been fortifying all the forts, and digging entrenchments about the city. He is determined to resist to the last. Four days previous to the Fairfield's sailing, Boyer issued a proclamation that all females fearful of remaining could embark on board of ships or go into the country. Previous to that, no one had been allowed to leave the city. There were various opinions in regard to the fate of the city. Reports were in circulation that Boyer would give it up to be pilaged; also that he would burn the palace before he would allow a successor to take possession of it. There is not a ray of hope remaining for him; the country has become so impoverished under his reign, that the people are determined to drive him from power. Most of the merchants had embarked their valuables on board the shipping in the harbor, with the exception of the English, who had placed their goods under the protection of the English flag.

IMPORTANT FROM HAITI.—By the arrival of the brig Orchilla, Capt. HARDING, from Jacmel, which place she left 12 days since, we learn that intelligence had been received there, a few days prior to her departure, that President BOYER had fled the island. He had embarked on board an English vessel of war bound for Jamaica.

We have no further particulars of the events which led to the abandonment of the country by the President; but infer that the revolutionary party have been entirely successful. The news was generally credited at Jacmel.

HUBBARD'S majority in New Hampshire is about 750 over all others.

The weather yesterday took another freak. Towards the middle of the day it clouded up, and a cold disagreeable rain set in for the balance of the day.

BENJ. D. WHITE, recently convicted in Gennessee county, of the murder of his father, had been sentenced to be hung on the 29th April.

SPECIE.—By reference to our marine list, it will be seen that nearly a half a million of specie was yesterday added to the large stock of the precious metals now in the city.

ILLINOIS.—The new apportionment bill divides this State into seven Congressional Districts, which the locofocos have so nicely carved out, that they expect to carry six out of the seven.

MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, has kindly furnished us with Nos. 8 and 9 of Burgess' Novelists' Library, containing Contarini Fleming and Ethel Churchill. Also No. 14 of the cheap edition of the Waverly Novels, and the March number of the American Eclectic.

SARGENT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—We have received from Messrs. NORMAN, STEEL & CO., Camp street, the March number of this beautiful Magazine. It is quite a gem, both in regard to its literary contributions, and its exquisite pictorial illustrations. The engraving of the "Vesper Bell" is one of the most beautiful mezzotints we have ever seen.

By the steamer *Belle of the West*, we have Cincinnati dates to the 25th inst. The papers complain of the intense cold that yet prevails in that place. The night of the 22d March was the severest weather of the season experienced. The river was gradually falling, with much floating ice. Snow in unusual quantities had fallen throughout the west.

THE GREAT TYLER PARTY in New York have incontinently absquatulated—broken up—adjourned their club *sine die*, and gone over to their loving but perfidious associate, the locofocos. The fact is, finding themselves so miserably meagre in numbers, the Tylerites determined to merge themselves in the capacious ranks of locofocoism, rather than make themselves contemptible by a display of their pitiful handful in the forthcoming municipal election.

WINDSOR, N. C. March 4, 1843.
GREAT EXCITEMENT—A HORRID MURDER, AND THE MURDERER ESCAPED IN THE PRESENCE OF A COMPANY OF MILITIA!

Our town has witnessed a scene of blood, unparalleled in this part of the country. Yesterday the Militia Company assembled at the usual hour, and during the parade, a Mr. Weston was shot dead by one Wm. Chatum, of Tennessee. Mr. Weston had in a jocular manner knocked the hat from the head of Chatum, who instantly drew a pistol and shot him, while another gentleman was leaning upon his shoulder. Those present were so completely filled with consternation, that they permitted the murderer to escape, and he has not yet been taken.

SOVEREIGN-MAKING AMONG THE BEES.—Mr. Oliver, in his lecture at the Boston State-House, the other evening, on these "most fascinating insects," as he happily termed them, the bees, alluded to the wonderful fact that, when by any unfortunate accident, they are deprived of their Queen, they possess the power of making another, by converting a worker worm into a royal one. They first select the young common worms which are to be metamorphosed into Queens, and enlarge their cells, by destroying three contiguous ones. This enlargement of room, however, is only sufficient for the first three days; for the two next it requires another position. To accommodate it still further, they destroy other cells. As the worm grows, the bees continue to labor, and to provide food, which they place before its mouth, and around its body. This food is a substance designed for royalty alone—more stimulating than the food of ordinary bees, and has not the same mawkish taste. The time having arrived for the transformation of the worm into a Nymph, and no farther care on the part of the workers being necessary, the bees close the cells with a peculiar substance, and leave the prisoner to undergo its changes. When these are completed, the new sovereign comes forth in all her majesty and glory—making but one step from the prison to the throne; and her delighted subjects cluster around her, and show every mark of joy and attachment. Similar, and even stronger tokens of rejoicing are shown if, after the loss of their own Queen, and before they themselves commence the preparations just mentioned for a new one, the Apiarian should himself furnish one from another stock.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.
New York, March 21st, 1843.

The steamer Columbia arrived in Boston yesterday morning at an early hour, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th instant. Sir Charles Metcalf arrived in her, he will immediately proceed to Canada to assume the functions of Governor General. She also brought out forty-five passengers and upwards of $1,200,000 specie.

There is but little news by this arrival and nothing interesting of a political nature.

Mrs. Wood the celebrated Vocalist, had embraced the Catholic religion and retired to a Convent where she intends to take the veil. A friend has just handed me a letter from which I make the following extract relative to the *Liverpool Cotton Market*. After the sailing of the Great Western, on the 11th February, there was a further decline of ⅛ to ¼ per lb—but there was a slight rally the following week, with an increased demand and an improvement of ⅛d. For the week previous to the 3d March, the demand was languid and market heavy, and the trifling amendment of the former week was not sustained; although the limited business at the latest date, was a shade better than the lowest quotations of a fortnight previous. The business for the week ending 17th February, was 27,910 bales; 24th 45,880 bales; March 3d, 16,690 bales. Of the last week's business, 4,920 uplands, 3¾ a 5¼; 6,670 New Orleans, 3½ a 5½ 2,470 Alabama and Mobile, 3½ a 4¾; and 310 Sea Island, 8½ a 14½d. We quote uplands 3½ a 5½—fair, 4¼; Mobile, 3¼ a 5½—fair, 4¼; New Orleans, 3½ a 6½—fair, 4½ Alabama and Tennessee 3½d a 4½. These quotations were not obtained with facility, nor for large quantities.

For nearly a month previous to 3d March in consequence of easterly winds, only seven vessels arrived from the United States—which amounted to nearly a total suspension of imports. The whole quantity imported from 1st Jan. was, 207,000 bales; against 248,000 during same period last season. The stock in hand on the 3d March, was estimated at 443,000 bales, and it was expected that the first ten days of westerly winds would add at least 187,000 bales to the stock.

The *Corn Markets* remained greatly depressed—and the *Tobacco Market* continued heavy.

At Havre on the 1st March, the Cotton Market was firm, and had advanced 1 a 2, but this advance was not expected to continue and is attributable to the unusual scarcity of arrivals.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

There has not been a sufficient time since the arrival of the Eastern mail to notice the full effect of the news upon our markets. It is generally considered to be more favorable in a commercial point of view that was expected. Holders of cotton have assumed a firmer aspect, and the sales to-day [illegible] have been quite up to your last quotations. Flour is in demand, 1,000 barrels via New Orleans, sold [illegible] at $4 50; common Southern brands have advanced to $4 18 a 4 25; 350 hhds New Orleans sugar, just landed, brought 4½ a 5 cts.—Provisions remain as before.

Exchange on New Orleans is in demand at 1¼ a 2 prem—and on Mobile at 17 a 18—bills were extremely scarce—on other Southern points there is nothing doing. Foreign Exchanges are active at 105¼ a 105½ on London; 5 45 a 5 43¾ on France; 48¼ a 38¾ on Amsterdam; 34¼ a 34¾ on Hamburg; and 75 a 75½ on Bremen.

A case of shooting (somewhat in your line) occurred here last night. A man named J Corliss, who formerly kept a public place in New Orleans or Mobile, was shot in the head about seven o'clock in the evening, while standing in Brodway near the Carlton House, and died about 10 o'clock. Some ten days previous an attempt was made upon the life of Corliss, by a person called J. H. Colton—and Colton was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to keep the peace. It was then alleged that Corliss had seduced Colton's wife; and subsequently Mrs. Colton attempted to commit suicide by taking poison. Corliss was seen conversing with a female a few minutes before he was shot, and it is surmised by some that the deed was done by Colton's wife. Since the attempt made by Colton to shoot Corliss, it is stated that the former has taken his children, and lived separate from his wife—also, that Corliss has ceased visiting her—and that this neglect on the part of her paramour, has resulted in his murder. As yet it has not been ascertained with certainty who the murderer was—but Colten and his wife are both in custody.

Arrived this day, ships Louisville, New Orleans; J. Minturn, do; brigs Choctaw, do; Tom Paine, do.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 29, 1843.
(Continuation.)

Mr. Ratliff, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported a bill to authorize the payment of certain amounts to the persons therein named. Mr. R. explained that the bill provided for payment for work actually done by order of the Legislature, for the repair of the State Library. He thought the amount large, but the Secretary of State having made a contract under authority of the Legislature, we had no alternative but to pay it. Another section provided some $2[illegible] for the payment of the additional chairs and tables furnished to the House.

The House went into Committee of the whole—Mr. Brashear in the chair.

Mr. Phelps sustained the appropriation on the ground that it was a solemn contract, for which the State was responsible. To refuse to pay the amount, on the plea that it was too large, was repudiation on a small scale.

Mr. Ratliff confirmed those remarks. He was astonished that repudiation should be countenanced in so petty an affair. This was a contract as binding as any the State could make, and the State in honor should observe and maintain it. It was disgraceful and contemptible to begin repudiation in so paltry a matter. The mechanic who had done the work should have been paid long ago. The account was doubtless exhorbitant, but it had been contracted for and should be liquidated.—The Legislature had no alternative, and to refuse pay ment was repudiation of most dishonorable character.

Mr. Philips contended that it was not repudiation to refuse to be robbed. The work was not worth one-third the amount asked.

Mr. Rogers moved the committee should rise.

Mr. Selby was for paying what was just, and not a cent more.

Mr. Voorhies said that if the work had been contracted for, and the price stipulated before hand, he would feel bound to vote for the bill.

The committee rose.

Mr. Hunt offered a bill, exempting the large organ of St. Patrick's Church from seizure, for judgments against the Church. Mr. Hunt prefaced the bill with some eloquent remarks, shewing that the organ had been purchased through the benevolent piety of the ladies of New Orleans, and should be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, and not permitted to be seized, in the event of judgment, for the debts of the corporation of St. Patricks. The bill was read three times and passed.

Order of the Day.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions relative to the fine imposed on General Jackson.

The amendment of Mr. Perkins, proposing the payment of the fine from the *per diem* of the members, was rejected by a vote of—yeas, 31; nays, 1.

Mr. Hunt said the second resolution was objectionable in every point of view. It provided that the State would pay the fine, if the General Government did not. Now, General Jackson did not ask a gratuity. He was seeking the recovery of a fine which he thought improperly paid. Those who wished to pass the resolution in a form acceptable to the General, should not vote for the resolution. Besides, he liked not the tone of distrust and bravado assumed towards Congress.

Mr. Wadsworth thought the resolution had been already acted upon. But this mattered not. The Legislature were right in saying they would pay the fine, if Congress does not, because Louisiana was most deeply indebted to him. The offer would not be made as a gratuity. General Jackson would spurn it as such.—But a positive and actual injustice had been done him, and for an offence given to Judge Hall, we are called on to forget all his brilliant and illustrious deeds, lest we might furnish the memory of that functionary. But what did Judge Hall do? He did not join in the battle, but afterwards used his office to inflict an indignity on General Jackson. These were his ideas on the subject, and these his motives in voting for the *resolutions*. If the United States will not do justice, let Louisiana take it in her own hands.

Mr. Phelps had no hesitation in voting to refund the fine, but the resolution now before the House he could not sanction. The Legislature would go out of existence in the spring of 1844. Congress might sit till August. Well, how then could we direct the next Legislature in the appropriation of money?

Mr. Brashear expressed himself surprised at the course by General Jackson's friends. They were striving to deprive him of the finest trait in his character, submission to the civil authority of the country. If we refund him the money, he will lose the credit attached to his conduct. But the truth was that the object was political capital. The Locofocos did not wish to determine the question until 1844. They were afraid of the old gentleman, dragging him from Thermopolæ to Waterloo, and lending out his sports in all directions. Admitting all General J. Keen's claims, has he not been amply repaid? Has he not been twice President of the United States? And yet we in Louisiana are told that we must do something to wipe away the stain on his reputation. Where was this to terminate? When were General Jackson's claims to cease? If we gave him one thousand dollars, he would probably give it away as he had already done. He wished an end to this matter. He did not conceive it possible that the House could pass any law giving away one thousand dollars to General Jackson. Let the House go back to the causes which have produced so many disasters to the country. The results of the battle of Orleans cursed the nation more than any act ever performed by man. The Administration of Jackson had demoralized the people to the core, and bankrupted the nation. In after days such would be the verdict of posterity.

Mr. Ogden opposed the resolution. The first resolution had been adopted by a nearly unanimous vote. He regretted greatly that there had been any opposition to it. But the next resolution, requiring Louisiana to refund the fine, was liable to various objections. We could not bind our successors. It was in reality nothing but a flourish, which would catch the ear at the expense of the dignity of this body. He liked not its tone of menace held out to Congress. If it were desirable to Gen. Jackson, it could only be as a mark of public estimation. Now this should proceed from the nation, of which Gen. Jackson had acted as the official representative. If Congress should not pass the law, it will be time enough for the State to assert its justice and dignity.

Mr. Wadsworth said there was good ground to doubt that Congress would repay the fine. They had debated the matter for years, without coming to a conclusion.—Hence we provided that if they did not do justice to him, we would. The discussion had elicited facts of which the committee were not apprized, and would enable us to render justice to General Jackson hereafter. He thought there was some little rancour in the conduct of Judge Hall towards General Jackson. He indignantly repudiated the idea of manufacturing political capital for the Democratic party. General Jackson was but an incident in their career.

Mr. Clark said the state should be just before she undertook to be generous. He had no idea the State could give away one thousand dollars in this summary manner. He had voted for the amendment offered by Mr. Perkins, that the sum of one thousand dollars should be paid by the members of the Legislature, out of their *per diem*. This, he considered, was right and proper, for we could dispose of our own money as we saw fit. It would have shown magnanimity in us, for the proceedings before Judge Hall grew out of the arrest of Louallier—a member of the Legislature of this State—by order of General Jackson. But he had no authority to vote away the money of the people for this purpose, particularly at a time when we were unable to pay claims which are daily pressing on the Treasury. This fund was not paid into the Treasury of the State of Louisiana.

The vote on the adoption of the resolution stood: Yeas 19; Nays 14.

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

Thursday, March 30, 1843.

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

Mr. Orr moved a reconsideration of the vote on the second resolution relative to the refunding of General Jackson's fine, but was postponed till 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Nicholls, the House took up the act to amend the Black Code, and adopted it by sections. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Stille, the House took up the bill from the Senate to determine the proportion of State Taxes to be paid by the Parish of Sabine. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the House took up the bill to farm out the Penitentiary, and made it the order of the day for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the House took up the bill to create two additional election precincts in the parishes of Claiborne and Rapides. Mr. Phelps offered other sections providing for additional precincts in the Parish of Catahoula. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Voorhies reported having submitted to the signature of the Governor a number of bills and resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Newport, the House took up the resolution instructing the State Engineer to employ the convict slaves in the construction of a road from Baton Rouge to Clinton. Mr. Newport offered an amendment, requiring a public highway to be formed of the rail-road leading from Baton Rouge to Clinton.

Mr. Winchester asked a dispensation of the rules to present a bill to change an election precinct in the Parish of St. James. Leave was granted, and the bill was read three times and passed.

The rules being suspended, on motion of Mr. Delassus, the House took up the bill to authorize Recorders of Mortgages to cancel certain mortgages and passed the same.

Mr. Phelps introduced a joint resolution requiring the State Engineer to close the mouth of the Bayou Atchafalaya on Old River. Laid on the table subject to call.

The House took up the bill to incorporate the town of Marksville, and, on motion of Mr. Covillion, adopted and passed the same.

Mr. Clark offered a bill to ensure the prompt payment of the Penitentiary Guards. It was intended to obviate an inconvenience suffered by the guards last year by delay—they having been compelled to live on credit and purchase the necessaries of life at a disproportionably high price. Read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Bordelon, the House took up the resolution relative to the improvement of Bayou Boeuf.

Mr. Selby objected to the stipulated time and number of hands employed by the Engineer. He was unwilling to tie up the Engineer and compel him to select one work in preference to another.

Mr. Bordelon said that a number of hands were already at work, and it was desirable to go through with it, before other enterprises should be undertaken.

Mr. Selby moved to strike out that portion of the bill requiring that the hands should not be removed till the work be completed. Lost.

Mr. Phelps offered an additional section directing the State Engineer to close the mouth of the Crevasse at New Carthage. Laid on the table.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

Leave of absence for a few days, was granted to Messrs. Brousseau and Boudousquié.

On motion of Mr. Winchester, the House took up the act to amend the act relative to the liquidation of Banks.

Mr. Hunt briefly explained the object of the bill. It was to simplify the process of liquidation and diminish its expense.

Mr. Claiborne offered an additional section, giving to the Commissioners of such Banks as have gone into voluntary liquidation, the same powers as are now vested in the managers of Property Banks in liquidation. Adopted.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ratliff called the bill reported by the Committee on Contingent Expenses, relative to payment for certain work done for the State.

After some further explanations the bill was taken up. The House went into Committee of the whole, Mr. Phelps in the Chair, and adopted the bill, which afterwards passed the Senate.

The motion to Reconsider the second resolution relative to General Jackson's fine, having come up, the yeas and nays were called, and the motion was lost. Yeas 15—nays 21.

Mr. Brewer moved to take up the bill to reduce the rate of Conventional interest.

Mr. Benjamin hoped the bill would not be taken up. It would elicit warm opposition and consume fruitless time, and could not be passed in less than several days.

Mr. Brewer said he would occupy but little time in its discussion.

The motion to take up was carried. Yeas 21—nays 15.

Mr. Brewer said he would consume but a few minutes in expressing his views. He knew strenuous objections would be urged to the bill, but experience had shewn the necessity of trammelling persons in this respect. He proposed the bill to reduce the rate from 10 to 7 per cent. This would produce the investment of much capital, and prevent its employment in shaving.—It would likewise increase the standard of value of real estate; nor would it operate on debtors oppressively:—Every debt at ten per cent securely invested, would be regarded as a stock profitable and inviting investment, and debtors would obtain almost their own time. Capitalists would seek such debts as are excellent investment for their money. He had long been convinced that a high rate of interest was a false indication of prosperity, for so long as it continued, money would not be invested. The excessive interest obtained for money, had led to much of the embarrassments of the agricultural community. Large sums were borrowed from the banks at seven or ten per cent, and loaned out for the difference of interest, and this had broken down both merchant and planter. All things considered, he looked upon his proposition as a most equitable and just one—which would tend to diffuse capital over the State, and relieve the exigencies of the times.

He was willing to make a violation of the restriction amount to a forfeiture of the debt—and this restriction should be placed on the creditor, for the debtor would not be bound by such restrictions. If distressed, he would seek money at any terms. The bill had been framed on the New York plan.

Mr. Benjamin would briefly state the reasons why the Judiciary Committee had rejected the bill. He did not believe a majority of this House would adopt it. The objections to the proposition lay on the surface. Every argument in its favor was founded on false theory. Its effects were plain and obvious. Its first effect would be to drive away the capital which had been sent here to be invested at ten per cent. The security here was considered less firm and stable than in Europe, and the high rate of interest, alone retained it here. Withdraw that capital and the pecuniary pressure will be doubled. But legislation on the subject was idle and mischievous. Enactments could not regulate it. It would be governed in the nature of things by the supply and demand. Money would go where it was needed, and he who wanted it, would give the price demanded. The bill would absolutely increase the rate of interest. The honest capitalist would not lend his money, and the shaver and greedy and rapacious speculator would alone profit by it. He would risk the penalties of the law, for the sake of the augmented gains. It should be remembered that interest was an equivalent for the risk of the lender, as well as a compensation for the use of the money; and this additional risk would be taken into consideration by the money-lender, who would charge accordingly. Such had been the uniform effects of legislation like that proposed. Men should be left free to their contracts. Restrict the rate of interest and impose penalties, and the entire weight of legislation would fall on the borrower. These considerations would induce him to vote against the bill from beginning to end. The rate of interest could only be reduced by natural causes. When capital was abundant, interest would be low, and vice versa. It was impossible to limit the right of individuals to loan their money.

Mr. Benjamin moved to lay the bill on the table. The yeas and nays being called for, stood—yeas, 19—nays, 19. The Speaker voted to lay the bill on the table. So the motion prevailed.

Mr. Ratliff, from the Committee on Claims, reported on the claims of several Sheriffs, who had petitioned to be allowed to pay certain depreciated bank notes into the Treasury. The committee reported back the bill for the relief of the Sheriff of East Baton Rouge.—Laid on the table, subject to call.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Selby for the balance of the session.

The house took up the bill to create a Comptroller-General of the State of Louisiana, and made it the order of the day for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Heath, the house took up the bill to increase the powers of the police jury of the parish of St. Landry.

Mr. Heath moved to lay it on the table, indefinitely.

Mr. Voorhies explained, that a bill had passed the legislature last year, authorizing the closing of all shops, places of amusement, &c. on Sunday. It was thought at the time that the bill would not affect the town of Opelousas. The bill, however, had become quite unpopular. Memorials had been sent from St. Landry, signed by the most respectable citizens, praying for the repeal of the bill. The inhabitants of Opelousas were generally Creoles, and their habits were well known. They were Catholics, and as such, their opinions on the subject of the observance of Sunday, were in common with Catholics.

Mr. Heath was a Democrat in principle, though called a Whig. He believed the majority should govern. Why were a police jury elected favorable to the bill, if the majority were opposed to it.

The motion to lay the bill on the table, was lost.—Yeas, 11—Nays, 20.

The bill was read twice and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Orr, the house took up the act making the Clerk of the District of the Parish of Avoyelles, ex-officio Clerk of the Probate Court.—Read twice and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Nicholls, the house took up the bill to create an Inspector of flour, beef and pork, in the parish of Jefferson.—Passed.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the house resumed the consideration of the act to reduce the number of assessors throughout the State. The number of assessors for the parish of Orleans was fixed at three. Some discussion arose as to the compensation to be allowed these assessors. Mr. Ratliff considered $600 abundantly sufficient. Mr. Winchester, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Benjamin argued in favor of the $800.—The latter proposition prevailed.

The remaining sections were adopted with some amendments.

Mr. Hunt moved an additional section, providing that the Register of Conveyances shall no longer be entitled to fees for the certificate furnished the assessors.—Adopted.

Mr. Fluker offered a section providing for the election by the people, of assessors every two years.

Mr. Winchester moved to lay it on the table. The yeas and nays being called for, stood yeas 13,—nays 17. The speaker voted with the nays; so the motion was lost.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

☞ We are requested to state that Mr. JOHN L. THIELEN is not a candidate for Alderman of the Second Ward of the Third Municipality, at the election which is to take place to-day.

Mr. Thielen tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and the voters of said ward who intended to support his election on this occasion.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Please announce in your paper, that at the special invitation of many of his friends, whigs and democrats, of Municipality No. one, MR CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS has consented to be a candidate for the General Council at the approaching election.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

C. ROSELIUS,	—— TANEY,
F. BUISSON,	J. F. PEPIN.

☞ Messrs. Editors—Please announce that Mr. MANUEL BLASCO is a candidate for the place of Alderman of the Third Ward, First Municipality, and that he will be sustained by A LARGE NUMBER OF VOTERS. m31

☞ Messrs. Editors—Please announce Messrs ALFRED T. DUPATY and J. J. FONTENETTE, as candidates for Aldermen to represent the Second Ward in the First Municipality; and to say they will be supported by a large number of VOTERS. m31

☞ The following ticket will be sustained at the ensuing election for Aldermen of the First Municipality, by the voters of the Fourth Ward.

E. A. CANON,
EDGAR MONTEGUT.
m30

☞ Mr. Editor—Please announce Mr. EMILE WILTZ as a candidate for Alderman, to represent the Second Ward of Municipality No. 1. MANY VOTERS. m30

☞ Please announce in your valuable journal that LOUIS SERE and ALFRED ROUSSEAU will be candidates for the office of Aldermen of the 4th Ward, 1st Municipality. A LARGE NUMBER OF VOTERS.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Messrs. F. CORREJOLLES and ARMAND PILIE will be supported as candidates for the office of Aldermen of the 4th Ward, 1st municipality. m29

NEW ORLEANS GAS LIGHT & BANKING COMPANY, April 1st, 1843.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, on the 27th ult., E. W. Gregory, Esq., was elected Cashier of this Institution in place of J. W. Houston, Esq., resigned.
a3 1 JAMES ROBB, President.

SPRING FASHIONABLE GOODS

THE ladies will find at present, at very reduced prices, a very complete assortment of new and fashionable fancy articles of every kind, just arrived from Paris.
Plain and fancy straw hats.
Italian rice straw and crape caps
White and black lace camails.
Fashionable umbrellas, ribbons, &c.
Ready made clothing, marriage and baptismal dresses.
Infants' clothing and various fancy articles.
And more than 150 dozen linen cambric capotes, all colors, for ladies and children, from 1 to 3 dollars, for sale by DELOUVRE, 141 Royal st,
a3 1st between St. Louis and Toulouse.

LADIES SPRING GOODS.

Received by ship Columbia, for sale at moderate prices.
The undersigned has the honor of informing the ladies that he will open his new goods this day, and that he will offer for sale a splendid assortment of Balzorines, known as Panamas, a new style; jaconets, muslins, cashmere, rich calicoes, a large assortment of straw bonnets, a new style, for ladies, misses and children; Scotch thread cravats, black embroidered camails, white do with lace, black and white pelerines, cardinal fashion; embroidered collars, fancy ribbons and flowers for bonnets, Brussels lace, black and fancy lace for camails, breached tulle 6-4 for do; Scotch lawn capots, white and English thread gloves, filet mitts and gloves, lace scarfs, filet shawls, &c. &c.
P ROUSSE,
a3 6t 63 Chartres street, corner Bienville street.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans—I hereby certify, that on the 27th March, 1843, judgment was entered in this court in this suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:
No 15,822—Mrs P B Dalton, f c w, (Marguerite Bienville) vs her husband—
Decree: It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that judgment be entered in favor of the plaintiff, that she be separated in property from the said defendant, her husband, and that she receive from the said defendant, her husband, a sum of six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-one cents, and also the household furniture mentioned in the list annexed to the marriage contract, and the costs of suit; and it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff for the satisfaction of this judgment, be allowed all the privileges and mortgages secured by law to the wife for the recovery of her dotal rights.
New Orleans, March 31st, 1843.
[Signed] CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, in the city of New Orleans, on this 1st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three, and in the sixty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.
a3 3t in 30t LOUIS R COURTIN, Clerk.

OIL—30 bbls refined whale oil, and 15 do winter sperm oil, landing and in store, for sale by
a3 GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

SHERRY & CLARET WINE—100 cases fine sherry and claret wine, in store and for sale by
a3 A L ADDISON, & Co. 60 Tchoupitoulas st

BY AUTHORITY.

No. 75.
AN ACT

Supplementary to the several acts authorizing the erection of a toll-bridge over the Amite River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened; That the Police Jury of East Feliciana, and of St Helena Parishes, with their concurrence shall have full and complete jurisdiction over all bridges, ferries and other highways, which are now or may be made across the Amite River, so far as said River makes the line between the said two Parishes. Provided, however, that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any individual or individuals from making a bridge or ferry for their own and the public convenience, and which shall be free from charge.

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

Approved, 23d March, 1843.
(Signed) A. MOUTON,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

No. 76.
RESOLUTION.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened; That the keeper of the jail of the Parish of Orleans be, and he is hereby empowered, to deliver, on the warrant of the executive, to the duly authorised agent of the Republic of Texas, certain persons now in confinement in the jail, charged with having been engaged in a mutiny and murder on board of the Texan schooner San Antonio, while lying in the port of New Orleans in February eighteen hundred and forty two, and with having deserted from the said schooner, on receiving from said agent a draft on the government for the amount of the expenses of their apprehension and delivery.

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

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

No. 77.
RESOLUTION.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened; That the State Engineer order the superintendent of the convicts hands to repair with the hands under his charge to the Bayou Grosse Tete in the parish of Iberville for the purpose of cutting a cartell road from the Indian village to the bridge of Joseph Drillon and to ditch bridge and do other necessary work to said road.

Provided the inhabitants of Bayou Grosse Tete shall furnish provisions, guards and the necessary buildings for said convicts and pay the expenses for transportation of said convicts from the point they may be, when the engineer is ready to make said works, to the said Bayou Grosse Tete, and also that said work shall be made at the discretion of said engineer.

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

Approved March 23d, 1843.
(Signed) A. MOUTON,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

No 78
AN ACT

Amendatory of the several acts concerning the celebration of marriage.

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, any minister of the gospel duly ordained as such, residing in either of the States of the United States, may celebrate marriages in this State, *Provided*, that they give bond in the office of the judge of any parish in this State in the sum of two thousand dollars with two securities residents of the parish where said bond is executed, conditioned that said ministers conform in all respects with the laws of this State concerning marriages, except so far as they are altered by this act. *Provided, further*, that no minister of the gospel shall celebrate marriages in this State unless he be a citizen of the United States.

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

Approved March 27th, 1843.
(Signed) A. MOUTON,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

No. 79.
AN ACT

For the relief of Robert B. Brashear.

Whereas a negro woman named Rosila the property of Robert B. Brashear was executed in the Parish of St. Mary in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened; That the Treasurer of the State be and is hereby authorized to pay to Robert B. Brashear, the sum allowed by law to owners of negroes executed under the laws of this State, on the presenting the certificate of the Judge of the Parish of St Mary, showing that said negro man Rosila was executed under the laws of this State, and satisfactory evidence that the said slave was worth more than three hundred dollars.

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

Approved March 23d, 1843.
A. MOUTON,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Vespasian Cutter, Bremen, O H Meserges
Ship John Holland, Henderson, Liverpool, S & J P Whitney & co
Ship Orleans, Childs, Havre, L H Gale
Barque Governor (British) Varty, Liverpool, O H Meserges
Barque Albert Henry, Barstow, New York, Master
Barque Ganges, Elliott, Boston, F. Crosby
Brig Tasker, Lowell, Boston, Norcross & Fosdick
Brig Algonquin, Williams, New York, A Kearney & co
Schr Elizabeth, Forsyth, Pensacola, master
Schr John McCrea, Gifford, Philadelphia, via Grand Caillou, Master
Schr Barton, Lawson, Live Oak, La., Bailey & Baxter
Schr Commercial, Patterson, Mobile, C D Lehman
Schr Iowa, Carney, New York, Bridge & Bro
Steamship Tomochichi, Otway, Mobile, Jones & Bliss

ARRIVED.

Towboat Swan, Martin, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Orient, barque Barrington and Victoria—brought up brig Jas Drummond, schrs C L Vose and Oriana.
Towboat Panther, Davis, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Hope and Sarata—brought up ship Osprey, and schr Margaret Ann.
Towboat Shark, Paulding, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Universe, barque New World, brig Robert Watt, and schr Colorado—brought up barque Messenger.
Towboat Giraffe, Whan, from the Passes—towed to sea barque Tonson, brigs Eduardo, Elizabeth and Yeoman—brought up ships Berwick, Colchis and St Louis, and schr Cayman.
Towboat Prairie, Dirney, from the Passes—towed to sea brigs Ceprela and Energy—brought up ships Taglioni and Emily.
Towboat Star, Heaton, from the Passes—towed to sea brig Ocepola—brought up barques Pons and Peel's One.
Towboat Tiger, Crowell, from the Passes—towed to sea ships Elizabeth Bruce and Ambrose—brought up ship Prentice and Emily, barque Parthian, and brig Orchilla.
Ship Taglioni, Rogers, 43 days from Havre, to master.
Ship Saratoga, Russell, 10 days from New York, to A Cohen.
Ship Atlantic, Millett, from Liverpool, 9th February, to master.
Ship Prentice, Hopkins, 46 days from Havre, in ballast to master.
Ship Emily, [illegible], 14 days from New York, to J W Stanton & co.
Ship Berwick, Harding, 40 days from Bristol, in ballast, to master.
Ship Colchis, Knight, 59 days from Amsterdam, in ballast, to master.
Ship St. Louis, Marks, 16 days from Philadelphia, to A Cohen.
Barque Messenger, (British) McKenly, from Liverpool, via Falmouth, to L H Oostenhofer.
Barque Osprey, Gaylord, 27 days from New York, in ballast, to master.
Barque Peel's One, (British) Harley, from Liverpool, via Plymouth, in ballast, to master.
Barque Pons, Graham, 13 days from Laguayra, to master.
Barque Parthian, Allen, 15 days from Norfolk, to F P Bach.
Brig Saline, Fales, from Philadelphia, in ballast, to master.
Brig Delaware, Rose, 14 days from St Thomas, in ballast to master.
Brig Jas Drummond, Young, 26 days from New York, in ballast, to A Kearney & co.
Brig Harrakeset, Hopkins, 14 days from Charleston, to master.
Brig Orchilla, Harding, 10 days from Jacmel, St Domingo, to master.
Schr Margaret Ann, Holmes, 5 days from Campeachy, in ballast, to master.
Schr Brilliant, Drinkwater, 23 days from Camden, (Me.) to master.
Schr Oriana, Jourdan, 26 days from Bucksport, (Me.) to master.
Schr Chas L Vose, Gould, 20 days from New York, in ballast, to master.
Schr Van Buren, Babcock, 4 days from Port Leon, to master.
Schr Cayman, (British) Folan, 11 days from Grand Cayman, to master.
Steamship New York, Wright, from Galveston, to Hawthorn & Woods.
Steamer Belle of Arkansas, Mason, from Tobula.
Steamer T. Quirk, Cary, fm St Martinsville.
Steamer Mechanic, Muggah, fm Vermillionville.
Steamer Elizabeth, Miller, fm Bayou Bartholomew.
Steamer Fashion, E W Fullerton, from Mobile.
Steamer Augusta, Lathem, fm Williams' Landing.
Steamer Jno. Armstrong, Streak, fm Lafourche.
Steamer President, Phillips, fm Ouachita.
Steamer Belle of the West, Whitten, fm Cincinnati.
Steamer Brilliant, Hart, from Bayou Sara.

MEMORANDA

Brig Orchilla reports that on the 29th ult, she saw an American barque ashore on Cape Antonio, with her sails flying—appeared to have just gone ashore.

Ship Taglioni reports that on the 27th ult, she passed a large ship ashore on Sombrero Key, near Key West—the ship was painted black with a white streak round her billet head, and a large figure on the middle of her stern. She was stripped to her lower mast, and from her appearance should not think she had been ashore for any length of time. There was no any body on board. She appeared to be a vessel of about 800 tons.

Ship Saratoga reports having experienced very boisterous weather on the passage. March 19, lat. 28, long. 73, exchanged signals with ship Viola, steering N. E. 27th, saw a large ship ashore, on the Florida Reef, near the Sombrero Key; varnish waist, billet head, three lower masts and bowsprit standing.

Steamer Belle of the West left Cincinnati on the 26th March; Louisville on the 28th—reports the river falling—6 feet 10 inches water in the canal.

SPOKEN,

By ship Taglioni—Long. 66, lat. 34, brig Empress, from Mobile for New York.

March 24, 40 miles west of Tortugas, ship Columbus, 7 days from N Orleans for Liverpool. Lat. 31, long 31, (no date) ship Wm and Elizabeth, from do for do.

COASTWISE PORTS.

New York, March 23—Arrived, ship Louisville, Hunt, N Orleans; ship John Minturn, Stark, do; brig Choctaw, Miller, do; brig Tom Paine, Anderson, do; barque Louisa, Woodhouse, do; 22d. cleared, brig Germ, Lincoln, do; arrived, brig Carleton, Jameson, N Orleans via Charleston; schr Herald, Soule, N Orleans; 21st, cleared, schr Madison, Kallom, do; 23d, arrived, barque Eliza, Talbot, N Orleans; ship Orleans Sears, do, brig Puritan, Ulmer, do; brig Jefferson, Mills, do; brig Julia & Helen, Bartlett, do; brig Canonicus, Vaugh, do.

Boston, March 20—Cleared, barque Ten Brothers, Crawford, N Orleans; 21st, Arrived, schr Pilot, N Orleans; bark Ilersilia, do; Telegraphed, barque Juno, do; cleared, brig McLellan, Orr, do.

Philadelphia, March 22—Arrived, brig L'Orient, Rogers, N Orleans, having experienced during 9 weeks very severe weather, lost deck load, comprising 100 bris molasses, 25 bales cotton; 26 moss and 7 puncheons rum. Cleared, barque Josephine, Jackson, N Orleans; 24th, arrived, brig Adna, Sherman, N Orleans; brig Homer, Watts, do; brig Gazelle, Glover, having lost fore Spencer and foretopmast staysail.

Savannah, March 21—Sailed, schr Ann A Parker, Bright, man, N Orleans, schr Richard Taylor, Robinson, do.

Charleston, March 23—Sailed, schr Hope, Kirby, New Orleans; cleared, brig Ajax, Segra, do; sailed, schr Julia, Shoemaker, do; arrived, brig Powhattan, Saunders, do; 24th cleared, schr Salem, Prince, do.

Portland, March 20—Arrived, brig Venezuela, Randall, N Orleans.

Schr Fairfield arrived at New York from Port au Prince, reports that the U. S. brig Bainbridge, com. Johnson, was in port. Two American vessels were out of port, waiting for the result of the revolution.

Key West, March 6—In consequence of the prolonged absence of the Judge of our District Court, the case of brig Isaac Mead, (from Marseilles bound to New Orleans) has not been heard. The mechanics sent out by the underwriters of the Isaac Mead, are rapidly fitting her for sea, and she will in all probability be on her voyage in a month or six weeks.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—2,500 boxes and kegs Virginia and Kentucky, of various brands and qualities, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co,
a3 60 Tchoupitoulas st

FOREIGN PORTS.

[Further Shipping intelligence per Columbia.]

Havre, Feb 23—Sailed, ship Ville de Bordeaux, Perroux, New Orleans, 21st, ship Europe, Baker, do; 16th, ship Hanover, Drummond, do; ship Meguanticook, Mayo, do; 17th, ship Hogarth, Bodman, do; 16th, ship Alexandria, Turner, do; ship [illegible], Gilchrist, do, 11th, ship Plato, Chase, do; 13th, ship Prentice, Hopkins, do; 16th, ship Creole, Murray, do; 7th, ship Boston, Barstow, do, 24th, ship Oregon, Glidden, do.

Bordeaux, Feb. 22—Sailed, ship John Garrow, Dewey, N Orleans, she is from Liverpool, and had entered in distress at Bordeaux.

Bremen, Feb 25—Sailed, ship The. Korner, Bringman, N. Orleans.

Bristol, Feb. 10—Sailed, ship Berwick, Harding, New Orleans.

Clyde, Feb. 23—Sailed, ship Caledonia, Gardner, N Orleans; 18th, ship Cassandra, Rogers, do; 14th, ship Elizabeth, Moore, do.

Marseilles, Feb. 22—Arrived, ship Canton, Otis, N. Orleans; 18th, ship Jacob S. Wain, [illegible], do; 4th, ship Globe, Hillard, do.

Plymouth, Feb. 24—Arrived, ship Caledonia, Varney, fm N. Orleans, and sailed 25th for Havre.

Shields, Feb. 19—Sailed, ship Abeona, Eaton, N. Orls. Trieste, Jan 31—Arrived, Girard, Rowden, N Orleans. Nantz, Feb 5—Sailed, barque Solomon Saltus, Gray, New Orleans.

Halifax, N.S., March 15—Arrived, Ambassador, Armstrong, New Orleans.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship New York—Mrs Parker, B Peck and lady, Miss Staff, Mr Staff, Rev'd Mr Odin, Bridge, J Bell, J Wade, G Bell, R M Stockton, J W Hassell, J Street, Wm Reed, and 3 steerage.

Per steamer Mechanic—A Campbell, S Shaw, E Knight.
Per steamer T Quirk—N Weester, J Johnson, A Woodfaulk.

Per steamer Belle of Arkansas—J Black, Dr Yaden, Messrs Reid, Harlott, Clement, Jacobs, Burnett, Code, Neal, Moore, Waters.

Per steamer Fashion—Mrs Wilson, Mrs George, Mrs James, Miss Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Messrs Forward, Fargerson, Burgoin and 3 servts, Laugh, Saunders, Barker, Baimer, Reynolds, Young, Knox, Hazhall, Ferriel, Loucahers, Faucerah, Bangs, Coge, Little, Connolly, capt Jeffries, Mitchell, McLauren, Lewis, McAfee, McAfee and 4 negroes; Baldwin, McKeen, Western, [illegible], 2 Boyds, and 23 deck.

Per ship Taglioni—J Albert, E Albert, W Durel, and 7 steerage.

Per ship St Louis—Mr S J Ashley and 3 steerage.
Per ship Saratoga—Mrs Lambert and child, two Misses Woodlands, N S Hussey, and 4 steerage.

Per steamer Brilliant—W H Avery and lady, Miss McGavock, Miss Claiborne, Mrs Shall, J Holmes and lady, Miss Dunbar, Mrs Hanna, Mrs Ketcham, Mrs Morris and family, Hon J B Dawson, W Gurney, Hatch, Loyet, Lacroix, Purnicord, Windham, Bryan, Chapomier, Menoone, Ghart, Phillips, Smith, Carpenter, Thomas, Petterson, Doty, Elkins, Richardson, Cane, Blanchard, Modam, Ketchum.

Per steamer Belle of the West—Maj Fauntleroy and family, Miss Johnson; Messrs Knox, Campbell, Andrews, Murphy, Huntington, Kennedy, Bennett, Botterfield, Stewart, Sanders, Whipple, Powell, O'Hearn, Paasin, Cleare.

Per steamer Augusta—Messrs McCarte, Hope, Paul, Forrae, Jones, Herron, Dickens, Sand, Shaw, Henderson, Money, Myres, Horton, Barksdale.

AMUSEMENTS.

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

DR LARDNER'S SIXTH LECTURE.—Last but Two.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 3d, 1843,
Dr LARDNER will lecture on the following subjects:
THE ATMOSPHERE;
THE EAR AND SOUND;
AURORA BOREALIS.

Previous to the Lecture the Petit Comedy of the
MARRIED RAKE.

To conclude with the
LOTTERY TICKET.

MAX BOHRER'S CONCERT.

☞ Mr Max Bohrer, violoncelist to his majesty the King of Wurtemberg, has the honor to inform the public of New Orleans, that he will give a GRAND CONCERT on Wednesday evening, 5th of April, at the St. Louis Exchange Ball Room, assisted by the Pianist, Mr. L. Rakemann, from Germany.

For particulars of performances, see programme.
Tickets at $1 each, to be had at the principal Music and Book Stores, and Hotels of the city. a1 3t

Passenger steamer ALEX'R. SCOTT for ST. LOUIS.
This splendid and fast running steamer Capt. J. C. Swon, has one ¼ of her cargo engaged and going on board, will positively leave for the above and intermediate ports on Tuesday, the 4th inst, at 4 o'clock P. M.—For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, opposite Lafayette street, or to
a3 JNO R SHAW & Co. Agents, 24 Poydras st

FOR VERMILLION (Direct)—The well known substantial steamer MECHANIC David Muggah, master, is now ready to receive freight at the foot of Customhouse street, and will leave on Tuesday the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M, taking freight and passengers for Vermilionville, Perry's Bridge, Berwick's Bay, and Atchafalaya. For further particulars apply on board or to
a3 JOHN HALL, 2 Front Levee

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER—The A 1 American barque PONS, Graham, master, apply to the captain on board a3

FOR BALTIMORE—First vessel—The fast sailing schooner TATIO, captain Robinson, can take 150 barrels molasses on deck from city or below.—For freight or passage, apply to
a3 JOHN A MERRITT & Co. 53 Camp st

FOR NEW YORK—An A 1 bark wants the bulk of 700 bales of cotton, or 400 hhds tobacco to fill. For freight or passage, apply to
a3 JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 53 Camp st

FOR BOSTON—The first class brig JOHN CROSBY, can take the bulk of 300 bris of tobacco or 500 bales of cotton. For freight or passage, apply to
a3 JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 53 Camp st

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 very fast sailing and superior British barque NEREID, captain Grant, will receive immediate despatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board—For freight of 200 bales cotton, or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to L H GALE,
a3 98 Common st

BAGGING & ROPE, constantly on hand, of superior Kentucky manufacture, for sale in lots to suit, by
a3 A L ADDISON, & Co, 60 Tchoupitoulas st

COPPER, TIN PLATES AND BLOCK TIN—An assortment, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co,
a3 60 Tchoupitoulas st

FOR SALE by the subscriber, to close an invoice—a few dozens of beautiful real Madras handkerchiefs, five trunks, Napolean's handkerchiefs, fifty dozen black for cravats G M LUCAS,
a3 30 Bienville street.

BRANDY AND GIN—25 barrels 4th proof A M brandy, and 50 do double anchor gin landing from ship Saratoga and Oneco and for sale by
a3 GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

BRONTE WINE—1 pipe and 18 quarter casks Wood house's celebrated bronte wine, of the first quality, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co,
a3 60 Tchoupitoulas st.

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 10t

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

IN conformity with Section 8th 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.
m30 td E L TRACY, Sec'y.

ORLEANS THEATRE COMPANY,
New Orleans, March 9th, 1843.

THE election by the stockholders, of six directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, 3d April next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
m31 3t J A DUREL, Secretary.

☞ The subscribers having formed a copartnership for the transaction of Auction and Commission business generally, under the title of "TRICOU & 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. P E TRICOU,
m24 J A DUREL.

THE undersigned, by an act before L. T. Caire, Notary Public, have entered into a partnership, for the purpose of transacting a General Auction and Commission Business, under the firm of J. A. Beard & Richardson. Office, 45 Magazine street.
JOSEPH A. BEARD
RICHARD RICHARDSON,
New Orleans, March 30th, 1843.—a1 Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed and Commissioned Auctioneer for the Parish and City of New Orleans, has associated with him Charles O'Hara, for the purpose of transacting a General Auctioneer and Commission Business, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.
B MULLEN, late
M & B MULLEN & Co.
Store 13 Canal street, Paulding Row.
Out door and all other sales promptly attended to.
m31—tf

WILLIAM BERGER, Auctioneer,

DULY COMMISSIONED AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, respectfully solicits from his friends and the community in general, a share of public patronage. Any business entrusted to him will meet with fidelity, accuracy and despatch; he will attend in all parts of the city, for the sale of cargoes, merchandise, produce, furniture, property, slaves, &c, either for public or private sales.
His office, corner of St. Charles and Common streets, opposite the Verandah and St. Charles Hotel.
New Orleans, March 30, 1843. 3t

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style and title of Ls. Le Carpentier & Son, is dissolved from the present date by mutual consent. Ls. Le Carpentier is charged with the liquidation of the firm.
New Orleans, 30th March, 1843.
LS. LE CARPENTIER,
C. S. LE CARPENTIER,
F. JOS. LE CARPENTIER.

☞ The subscriber will continue, under his own name, the same kind of business.
m30 3t LS. LE CARPENTIER.

NOTICE—I inform my friends and the public that I will undertake the settlement of all kinds of business, such as successions and the like, as well as the investment of capital on mortgages, sales of property, and special or general powers of attorney. I may be found at my office, No. 30 Toulouse street, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 3 P. M. and during the evening from 6 till 8 o'clock.
a1 3t BERNARD MARIGNY.

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.

NOTICE—The firm of JOHN R SHAW & Co, is dissolved by mutual consent. The Commission and Forwarding Business will be continued under the same management as formerly, by m30 JOHN R SHAW.

REMOVAL—The Subscriber has removed from No 16 to 16 Canal street, (Paulding's Row) where he is now opening, from the brig Chester, and barques Ohio and Richmond, 250 packages Dry Goods, embracing a great variety of new style spring prints, light and dark grounds, blue drills, cottonades, denims; ticks, bleached and brown sheetings, Lowel Osnaburgs, &c. &c.
m27 6t DANIEL N. POPE, 16 Canal st

THE undersigned has been appointed Commissioner of the State of Kentucky, for receiving acknowledgements of deeds, letters of attorney, taking testimony, &c in this State. His office is at No 31, St Charles street.
m21 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 state of the times 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 WASHBURN.

ABSCONDED FROM LIZARDI'S PLANTATION—The negro man JACK, about 35 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 38 Carondelet st

ASSORTED SYRUPS—superior quality, for sale by
a3 J B LORELIHE, corner Royal and Dumaine sts

LARD—300 bbls No 1, in store and for sale by
a1-1 LOUIS VOLZ, 13 Customhouse st

SALES AT AUCTION

BY M BARNETT, Auc.

WILL be sold this day, at his auction store, Chartres street, No. 112:
An assortment of diapers, sheetings, colored and white ball hosiery, black cotton hose in boxes and dozens, (a fine cotton hosiery), white shirtings, cambric handkerchiefs, 200 pieces of nettings, silk handkerchiefs, and other articles.

At 12 o'clock,
An assortment of groceries, coffee, sugar, soap, sperm candles, claret in boxes, tobacco gin, brandy, Madeira &c. &c. a3

BY ABAT & COQUET.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 4th April, 1843, at 10 o'clock A. M. at their auction store No 54 Toulouse st—
A general assortment of dry goods, consisting of prints, white and unbleached cotton 4-4, colored shirts, suspenders &c.
Also—an assortment of kip brogans, and shoes of different qualities. The days of sale will be Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. a3

Package Sale of Boots, Brogans, Shoes and Dry Goods.
BY H B SYKES
A DEVALL, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 5th inst, at 10 o'clock, at his sales room, 51 Magazine street.
150 cases boots, brogans, ladies' and children's shoes, consisting of calf, kip, seal, morrocco and kid, prime fresh stock;
75 cases and bales dry goods and clothing;
50 do hats, various qualities.
Catalogues will be ready early on the morning of the sale. a3

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON.
Office 45 Magazine street
Household Furniture, Carpets, &c. &c.

WILL be sold at auction, on Tuesday, 4th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the dwelling in Circus street, between Gravier and Perdido streets:
The entire household furniture, comprising bedsteads, armoirs, bureaus, sideboards, sofas, mahogany and other chairs, astral lamps, pier glasses, centre, dining and other tables, carpets, matting, mattresses, glassware, crockery, rugs, kitchen furniture, &c.
Terms, cash. a3

BY MULLEN & O'HARA,
13 Canal street, Pauldings' Row
Package of Dry Goods

WILL be sold on Tuesday next, 4th proximo, at 10 o'clock:
150 packages new and seasonable foreign and domestic dry goods, consisting of prints, muslin, white and brown linens, drillings, bleached and brown goods, ribbons, artificial flowers, French prunella, hosiery, &c. &c. &c.
Catalogues will be ready and the goods can be examined on Monday afternoon. m31 3t

BY MULLEN & O'HARA,
13 Canal Street Paulding's Row,

WILL sell on Monday next, 3d instant, at the St. Louis Exchange, at 12 o'clock,—
The creole slave CELIA, aged 21 years, speaks French and English—a French cook, nurse, excellent house servant—fully guaranteed, and sold for no fault.
Act of sale before G. R. Stringer, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.
Terms—Cash. a1

POSITIVE SALE.
Of Third Municipality Real Estate.
BY J. A. BEARD & RICHARDSON,
Office, 45 Magazine street.

WILL be sold at auction, on Saturday, 8th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange:
Four certain lots of ground, being Nos 4, 5, 6 and 7, in square No. 34, faubourg Washington, bounded by Morales, Mazant, Urquhart and France streets, near the paper mill, measuring each 30 feet 1 inch and 6 lines front on Mazant street by 107 feet deep, between parallel lines, as per plan drawn by Mr Pilie, and deposited in the office of Louis Ferrand, not public.
Terms, cash
Act of sale before Edward Duplessis, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. a1 6t

BY A FERNANDEZ & Co

WILL be sold on Tuesday next, 4th instant, at 4 o'clock, P M, in St Peter street, No 24, between Royal and Bourbon, the contents of a cabaret, consisting of wines, cordials, gin, butter, &c &c.
Conditions cash. a1

SHERIFF'S SALES.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 5,849—Claude Thomas & François Bierre, f p c vs. Donatien Devine.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, on Wednesday, May 3d, 1843, at noon, the following described property, seized in the above suit, to wit:
Two lots of ground situated in suburb Washington, in square No. sixty-one, bounded by Craps, Hancock, Trémé and Amour streets, and designated on a plan drawn by F. A. D'Hemecourt, on the 23d January, 1837, and deposited in the office of Joseph Cuvillier notary, of this city, which lots are designated on said plan as Nos. twenty-four and twenty five, and are contiguous to each other, and measure each 24 feet 4 inches and 2 lines front on Hancock street, by 104 feet 4 inches deep between parallel lines, together with the improvements thereon.
Terms cash EMILE LA SERE,
a1 3t ap 20t Sheriff of the Commercial Court.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 4,841—Richard M Taylor, vs. Robert B Woodworth—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, St Louis street, on Wednesday, April 12th, 1843, at noon:
The interest of the defendant in reconvention, in suit on the District Court, entitled "Joseph Keeton, vs. R B Woodworth," No 20,479, of the docket of said court. Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash. EMILE LA SERE,
a1 3t 10da Sheriff of the Commercial Court.

Nicholas Girod vs. Martin and P. D. Henry—No 14,492.
The same vs. The same—14,374.

PARISH COURT—By virtue of two pluries writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Parish Court of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Thursday the 6th April, 1843, at noon:
The undivided half of square number four in the rear of faubourg St. Mary, bounded by Bertrand, Hevia, Poydras and Bolivar streets, measuring 355 feet 2 inches and 30 lines front on Poydras street, 271 feet 9 inches front on Bertrand street, 344 feet front on Hevia street, and 370 feet 11 inches and 6 lines front on Bolivar street, belonging to P. D. Henry, and seized in the above suit.
Terms—This being the second and last auction the above described property will be definitely adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for what it will bring at 12 months credit, purchaser furnishing bond with good and solvent security bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum and special mortgage until paid.
m30—3t in 10da V ALLAIN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Louisiana vs. Richard Bein.

DISTRICT COURT—No 22,331—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, will be offered at public sale, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on Tuesday ninth day of May, 1843, at 12 o'clock, Meridian:
Two certain lots of ground, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in faubourg Saulet above this city, in the square bounded by Gae, Nayades, Prytanee and Calliope streets and designated by the Nos. five and six on a plan drawn by Charles F. Zimpel, on the 9th day of April, 1833, and deposited in the office of William Christy. Said lots measure each twenty-six feet seven inches and five lines front on said Nayades street, by one hundred and twenty five feet in depth between parallel lines, American measure, and bounded in the rear by an alley fourteen feet wide to be kept open for the common use of the owners of the lots bordering thereon.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash. A. SIDNEY LEWIS,
a3 Sheriff of the District Court.

William Guesnard vs. the New Orleans Draining Company.

DISTRICT COURT—No. 21,340—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, will be offered at public sale, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on Saturday, sixth day of May, 1843, at 12 o'clock, meridian—
The following described slaves, viz:—
Pierre, a negro man, aged about 35 years.
Tom Haskins, a negro man, aged about 31 years.
Michael Fox, a negro man, aged about 30 years.
Jack, a mulatto man, aged about 21 years.
Charles, a mulatto man, aged about 30 years.
Henry, alias Harry, a negro man, aged about 24 years.
Robert, a negro man, aged about 38 years.
James, a negro man, aged about 24 years.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms—cash.
A. SIDNEY LEWIS,
a3 Sheriff of the District Court.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 2,146—George M Lowe vs Eneas Smith—By virtue of a pluries writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange St. Louis street, on Friday, April 14th, 1843, at noon:
All the right, title and interest of defendant, E. Smith, in and to a certain judgment rendered by the honorable the Parish Court, entitled E. Smith vs. R. M. Voorhies, No. 14,799 of the docket of said Court.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms, cash. EMILE LA SERE,
a3 3t in 10d Sheriff of the Commercial Court.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 5,594—H and W Hopkins vs. M. Meilleur and Eugenie Tallarie. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, on Friday, 5th day of May, 1843 at noon—
Slave MARIA, belonging to Eugenie Tallarie, and seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash. EMILE LA SERE,
a3—3t in 30 ds Sheriff of the Commercial Court.

The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Louisiana vs. Martin Gordon, Senior.

DISTRICT COURT—No. 22,349—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, will be offered at public sale, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on Monday, eighth day of May, 1843, at 12 o'clock, meridian:
A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in this city, measuring thirty feet front on Customhouse street, by one hundred feet in depth on the side adjoining the property of James Hearsey, and of ninety-five feet in depth on the side adjoining the property of Edward Hearsey, more or less.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms, cash. A. SIDNEY LEWIS,
a3 Sheriff of the District Court

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—District Court—No. 17,126—Gustave Leroy vs William Jones & George Jones, in the case of A. H. Wallace & Co, (Daniel Murphy, subrogated to their rights) vs Philip Harty, & William Jones.
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 for sale at the New Exchange Hotel corner of Jackson and Levee streets, City of Lafayette, on Saturday the 6th of May next, at 1 o'clock, P M. The following named and described property, to wit:
Lots Nos. twenty-four and twenty-five, measuring each thirty-one feet five inches and a half front on Philip street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth. Lot No twenty-four forming the corner of Philip and Fulton streets, with all the improvements thereon, rights, ways, and privileges thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.
And also five lots of ground in the same square as the former two lots, adjoining each other and designated as lots number twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty, measuring each thirty-one feet four inches front on said street by one hundred and twenty feet in depth between parallel lines. All said lots according to a plan drawn by B Buisson, surveyor for the Parish of Jefferson, under date of the 28th day of January, 1834, and annexed to an act of partition in the office of H B Cenas, notary public of New Orleans, dated 7th February, 1835.
This writ being issued on a twelve months bond, the above described property, will be sold for whatever it will bring in cash.
a3 3t 30d MANUEL J GARCIA, Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—District Court—No 7,671—E. Johns & Co vs Charles V Jones.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon the First Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana, I shall offer for sale at the New Exchange Hotel, corner of Jackson and Levee streets, city of Lafayette, on Wednesday, the 19th day of April instant, at one o'clock P M, the following described property, to wit:
Two lots of ground situate in suburb Lavergne, parish of Jefferson, designated by the Nos three and four of square No forty-two, which is comprised between Lenard, Josey, Seventh and Eighth streets on a plan drawn by Allou D'Hemecourt, on the 23d September, 1840, and deposited as plan No 71 in the book of plans of P Grima, notary public in New Orleans, said lots adjoin each other, measure each 31 feet 6 inches front on Jersey street, by a depth of 110 feet between parallel lines, with the improvements.
Conditions of the sale—This being the second and last crying, the above property will be adjudicated to the highest and last bidder, the purchaser giving therefor his bond with a good and solvent joint security, payable at one year, bearing ten per cent interest and special mortgage until paid. MANUEL J GARCIA, Sheriff
a3

Estate of the late Lewis Labranche.

ON Saturday, fifteenth day of April next, 1843, at twelve o'clock A M, will be sold on the plantation of the late Lewis Labranche, in this Parish, by the undersigned, Judge, ex-officio Auctioneer for the same, and by virtue of an order from the Honorable Court of Probates in and for the Parish of St Charles, bearing date the 20th of March last,
Three hundred and seventy-five hhds of sugar, and about sixteen thousand gallons of molasses.
Conditions cash.
Parish of St. Charles, March 28th, 1843.
a3 3t in 10d J. L. LABRANCHE, Judge.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—Probate Court—Succession of George A. Waggaman, deceased.
Whereas James W. Zacharie, of New-Orleans, has filed in this court a petition praying that he be appointed administrator of the succession of the late George A. Waggaman deceased. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.
a3 H DUGUE, Judge

L'ABE[ILLE]
JOURNAL OFFIC[IEL]
[illegible]
PAR BULLITT [illegible]
No. 81, Rue [illegible]

NOUVELLE-O[RLÉANS]
LUNDI MATIN, [illegible]

POUR PRÉSIDENT [illegible]
HENRY [illegible]

ÉLECTI[ONS]

Nous espérons que les Wh[igs] [illegible] feront aujourd'hui tous [illegible] triompher leur ticket municip[al] [illegible] souvent considéré ces électi[ons] [illegible] tance secondaire; ils ont eu [illegible] baire le prélude de mouve[ments] [illegible] l'indifférence de notre parti [illegible] d'une fois aux locofocos [illegible] placé au profit des élections [illegible] ciers municipaux a [illegible] fluence dans les luttes [illegible] les locofocos n'ont [illegible] emporter; ils se sont [illegible] d'un succès dans ces [illegible] est arrivé plus d'une fois [illegible] tagème a faire triompher [illegible] tricts d'une opinion [illegible] ment même dans la [illegible] tent un ticket à l'aide [illegible] cette partie de la ville [illegible] tions si bien combi[nées] [illegible] locofocos, que s'il [illegible] la supériorité dans le Conseil [illegible] tiennent fort habilement [illegible] de réforme; mais nous [illegible] ne s'y laisseront pas [illegible] que le subterfuge [illegible] ménager un succès [illegible] périeux de se rendre [illegible] leur énergie pour faire [illegible] ne cause.

PREMIER DISTRICT [illegible] adversaires tenteront [illegible] changement. Les whigs [illegible] gardes, et se rendre de [illegible] surer le succès des can[didats].

ÉLECTIONS MU[NICIPALES]
TICKET WHIG [illegible]

FRED. BUISSON, [illegible]
J. F. PEPIN, [illegible]

A. D. CROSSMAN, G[illegible]
S. D. McNEIL, [illegible]

EDW. FORSTALL, [illegible]

M. CRUZAT, [illegible]

F. CORREJOLLES [illegible]

CHEVALIER JUMON[VILLE] [illegible]

NOUVELLES D'EUROPE.—N[illegible] aussi bien que le temps [illegible] d'Europe. Grâce aux [illegible] dances que nous avons [illegible] rons successivement [illegible] aujourd'hui un aperçu des [illegible] mentaire qui commen[illegible] dernier courrier. Nous [illegible] les questions qui peuvent [illegible] la satisfaction donnée par [illegible] au gouvernement Fran[çais] [illegible] lances contre M. de Lesseps [illegible] colons; la situation des Fran[çais] [illegible] difficultés avec le Maroc [illegible] les projets que l'on prête [illegible] longueur des séances législat[ives] [illegible] sur divers numéros des [illegible] drions donner d'un seul coup [illegible]

☞ Nous devons à MM. W[illegible] seulement leur excellent [illegible] mais encore une série [illegible] nières dates. Il est [illegible] gence à plus d'activité [illegible]

ESPÈCES.—Prix d'[illegible] arrivées hier et avant-hier [illegible]

Par le navire Taglioni [illegible]
Par le navire Saratoga [illegible]
R C Bell, [illegible]
L Corning & [illegible]
A Lanfear & [illegible]
J H Leverich [illegible]
C Porter, [illegible]
Howell & W[illegible]
G & C [illegible]
A & J Dennistoun & [illegible]
C Kock, [illegible]
R Marsh & co [illegible]
F Rodewald [illegible]
W C Baker [illegible]
Barber, Bros & [illegible]
Total [illegible]

Par le navire Emily, de New Y[ork] [illegible]
S Nicholson [illegible]
L Corning & co [illegible]
H Bean & [illegible]
H H Goodwin [illegible]
Valentine & W[illiams] [illegible]
Field & co [illegible]
Total [illegible]

Par le navire St Louis [illegible]
L Lonrat, [illegible]
C Kock, [illegible]
Ordre, [illegible]
Blanchard, Kuner & [illegible]
H A Rathbone [illegible]
Total [illegible]

Par la barque Parthian [illegible]
Ordre, [illegible]
G. Winfield [illegible]
Total [illegible]

Par suite de la motion de M. [illegible] d'hui au bureau du trésorier [illegible] palité il sera brûlé pour $15 [illegible] portion.

Les journaux de Cincinnati [illegible] cent que le froid [illegible] plus rigoureux que l'on [illegible] hyver. L'Ohio baissait [illegible] beaucoup de glaçons [illegible] en grande abondance.

THÉATRE D'ORLÉANS.—Le[illegible] lent clore par une bonne action [illegible] sentations de donnent [illegible] tans de la Pointe-à-Pitre [illegible] vif attrait: la *Perruche*, le [illegible] joli vaudeville. Le public [illegible] nous en sommes convaincus [illegible]

LE GRAND PARTI TYLER [illegible] faisait tant de bruit, s'est [illegible] moment où il a été [illegible] réunion qui a eu lieu dernièrement [illegible] M. Tyler ont compris [illegible] ces par eux-mêmes, et [illegible] des locofocos. C'est [illegible] car s'ils eussent continué [illegible] res, le ridicule les eut [illegible] mieux former une petite [illegible] armée.

ILLINOIS.—La législature [illegible] division par districts [illegible] ont si bien fait qu'ils ont [illegible] sur sept.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—La majo[rité] [illegible] me gouverneur est d'environ 7[illegible]

TEXAS.

L'arrivée du paquebot a vap[eur] [illegible] mis en possession de journaux [illegible] 29 du mois dernier.

L'un des prisonniers faits [illegible] général WOLL, le juge R[obinson] [illegible] proposer officiellement un [illegible] deux pays. Voici quels sont [illegible] dement proposé:

1o. Le Texas reconnaitra la [illegible] xico;

2o. Une amnistie générale [illegible]

3o. Le Texas formera un [illegible] dant de la république du Mexi[que] [illegible]

4o. Le Texas sera représenté [illegible] néral;

5o. Le Texas aura le droit [illegible] tes les lois, règles et ordonnances [illegible]

6o. Aucunes troupes mexica[ines] [illegible] aucun prétexte, être mises en g[arnison] [illegible]

Le *Civilian*, qui publie les [illegible] en parle en termes très favorabl[es] [illegible] méritent une sérieuse considéra[tion] [illegible] que Santa-Anna est disposé [illegible] tout ce que demandera ce pays [illegible] raineté indépendante. Il comp[rend] [illegible] le reconquérir, et il veut à tout [illegible] république mexicaine.

Un journal de Galveston ass[ure] [illegible] source que le siège de Camp[êche] [illegible] 1er. courant. Les Mexicains cr[aignent] [illegible] maladies; ils avaient déja perdu [illegible] armée.

L'éditeur du *Times* de Galv[eston] [illegible] des échantillons de sucre du Te[xas] [illegible] en rien au beau sucre de la Lou[isiane].

Le *Telegraph* annonce que le [illegible] missaire des Etats-Unis, est arri[vé] [illegible] au village de Waco, où il doit [illegible] nication avec les commissaires du [illegible] de concert avec diverses tribus d[illegible]