The New-Orleans Bee.

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Official Journal of the State
GENERAL & THIRD MUNICIPALITY COUNCILS.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.,
NO. 84 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - - $12
Country Paper, tri-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - - - - - 10

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or to the paper and advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each language of the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one; any alteration from the original advertisement will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN lines, charged as a square.

ADVERTISEMENTS not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do. 80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, 80

To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and three changes per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged for separately and at the ordinary rates.

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Theatres and other places of amusements, advertising daily for the season, to be charged 100 dollars either French or English only, and 150 dollars for both languages.

MARRIAGE AND OBITUARY NOTICES.—Articles calling the attention of the public to sales of property, cards of passengers, benefits, &c. &c. will be charged one dollar per square, for the first insertion in each language.

BANKRUPTCIES.—No advertisements of bankruptcies will be published in any case, unless paid for in advance.

All announcement of Candidates for political offices shall be charged double the price of other advertisements.
BULLITT, MAGNE & Co.

CARDS.

TO PLANTERS, DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, &c. The subscribers are constantly supplied with a large and well assorted stock of fresh medicines of the best quality, which together with paints, oils, turpentine, &c. they offer to country dealers and planters upon the most reasonable terms.
JARVIS & ANDREWS,
jy26 1ctf 26 Common st and 7 Canal st Row.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE. EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co have removed their office to No. 122 Royal street. [illegible]

FOSDICK & BROTHER have removed from No. 66 to 74 Camp street.

FOSDICK & BROTHER, Shipping, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 74 Camp st, New-Orleans.

REMOVAL—BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. have removed to No 94 Tchoupitoulas street.

FIELD & Co. have removed their store from No. 36 Bienville street to No 30 Old Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers have removed to No. 31 Natchez street, between Camp and Magazine.
o27 A. L. ADDISON & Co.

MR. JOSEPH A. HALL is our legally authorized Agent and Attorney in fact, during our temporary absence from this city.
jy28—tf NORCROSS & FOSDICK.

THE undersigned will make liberal cash advances on consignments to their friends in Richmond, Va., Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Liverpool and London.
o27 A. L. ADDISON & Co. 31 Natchez.

ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of sugar, molasses and coffee, to our friends in Cincinnati.
d18 tf REYNAUD & FALLON, 18 Bienville st.

ADVANCES—Liberal advances will be made on consignments of cotton and western produce to our friends in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore.
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
11 44 Poydras st.

ADVANCES made on Consignments to our friends in Philadelphia.
J & S TOBY & BOGERT.

Wm. J. BRYAN. W. J. [illegible]
WM. J. BRYAN & Co.,
Commission and Flour Merchants,
No 26 Commerce street, New Orleans.

J. R. SHAW & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
24 Poydras street—New Orleans.

PEET & MORTON,
WHOLESALE DRY-GOOD MERCHANTS,
No. 27 Chartres street, New Orleans.

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 94 Tchoupitoulas street.

BUDDECKE, WOODS & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
16 Gravier street, corner Tchoupitoulas.

HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 44 Poydras street.

WORSLEY & FORMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 75 Tchoupitoulas Street,
New Orleans.

SAMUEL BROADWELL & CO.
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
No. 104 Tchoupitoulas Street.

William Davidson.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 51 Canal street.

GEORGE BEDFORD,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 8 Common Street,
New Orleans.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, ANDREW BUCHANAN,
ROBERT BUCHANAN, JOHN O. [illegible]
GEORGE & ROBERT BUCHANAN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
93 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans.

CARD.
Edward Davis. Ezra Davis.
E. & E. DAVIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 100, Camp Street, New-Orleans.

CLYMER, THOMPSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 48, Tchoupitoulas Street,
New Orleans.

LINDLEY AND RUSSELL,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
86 Tchoupitoulas street.

FOSDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 66 Camp street New Orleans.

Field Vredenburgh. William H. Vredenburg.
FIELD & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 30 Old Levee.

We will make liberal cash advances on shipments of Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Pig Lead, Flour &c. consigned to our friends in New York and Boston.

HERAN, LEES & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
New York.

THE subscribers will make liberal advances, in cash, on cotton, tobacco, sugar and other produce consigned to the above address.
HEWITT, HERAN & Co,
65 Camp st.

T. & S. TOBY & BOGERT,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No 70 Camp Street,
New Orleans.
Thomas Toby. Samuel Toby. George C. Bogert.

NORCROSS & FOSDICK,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants.
Agents of the Boston Sugar Refinery.
New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1840. W A NORCROSS, WM B FOSDICK. 40 Gravier st.

OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No 45, CAMP STREET.
Cash Capital, $300,000.
INSURES AGAINST FIRES, MARINE, AND RIVER RISKS.
WM. A. GASQUET, President.
Chas. Briggs, Sec'y.

John Harrod. Francis D. Darling. Geo. Foster.
HARROD, DARLING & Co,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
And Agents of the
Boston and New Orleans Regular Line of Packets,
No. 49 Common street New Orleans.

HEWITT, HERAN & CO,
Commission Merchants,
No. 65 Camp street,
New Orleans.
MEMBERS OF THE FIRM:
James Hewitt.
David Heran.
James Lees.

A CARD.
J. F. BERCIER. FRANCO. TIO.
J. F. BERCIER & CO.,
Grocers and General Merchants,
No. 34, Old Levee.
A constant supply of fresh Groceries, Wines, Cordials, &c. &c., to be found at the above establishment, and prices liberal.
35, Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, New Orleans.

F. LAMPRE,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer of Havana Produce:
Sugar, Coffee,
Tobacco, Sweet Meats, &c

Stephen Price. Charles L. Frost.
PRICE & FROST,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
20, Poydras Street, New Orleans.

SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
20 Poydras street, New Orleans
Christian Shultz, Maysville, Ky. | David Hadden, New Orleans | Joseph Leach, New Orleans

GEORGE HARRISON,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Store, No. 67 Tchoupitoulas street,
New Orleans

ISAAC BRIDGE,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Iron Safes, and Stevens' Patent Balances,
76 Magazine street.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods,
ALSO DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
AND ALL KINDS OF
NEGRO WOLLENS AND COTTONS,
For Plantations.
H. De Goer, Paris. J. Rifflard, New Orleans.
New Orleans No. 36 Chartres street.

Steam Packets.

PACKET SULTANA.
FOR MILLIKEN'S BEND, VICKSBURG, GRAND GULF, RODNEY AND NATCHEZ—This regular packet steamer, [illegible] Pease, master, will be in port early this morning, ready to receive freight, and will positively leave Canal street wharf on Sunday morning, the 28th inst, at 10 o'clock, punctually. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
j26 L V HUBBARD & Co, 95 Tchoupitoulas

Passenger steamer GODDESS OF LIBERTY, for St Louis.—This fine, light draught and fast running steamboat, Capt C G Pierce, is now receiving freight and will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Saturday the 27th inst, at 4 o'clock P M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to
JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents,
j25 24 Poydras st

Passenger steamer CAPTAIN, for Saint Louis.—This splendid and fast running steamboat, Capt Robt [illegible] Freeland, is now receiving freight and will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Monday the 29 h instant, at 4 o'clock P M. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, or to
JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents,
j26 24 Poydras st

FOR ST. MARTINSVILLE—The fast running steamer PATRICK HENRY, R J Dorsey, master, will leave for the above and all intermediate landings, on Saturday, 27th inst, at 10 o'clock, a m. For freight or passage apply on board or to F J FAVY & Co,
j26 13 Conti street

FOR ST LOUIS—The splendid passenger steamer ALEXANDER SCOTT, Capt John C. Swon.—This well known and fast running steamer is now ready to receive cargo and will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Saturday the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to Capt Swon, on board, opposite Poydras street, or to
J R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras
j25

FOR MEMPHIS AND RANDOLPH—with despatch—The regular packet steamboat LOUISIANA, A W Tufts master, is daily expected to arrive and will have immediate despatch for the above and intermediate landings. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board at Canal street wharf or to
j12 L V HUBBARD & Co. 95 Tchoupitoulas

Passenger Packet Steamer MISSOURI MAIL, M. Littleton, Master.
[Prepared with Evans' Safety Guards to prevent explosion.]
This fine new boat, for the accommodation of planters below Donaldsonville on the Bayou Lafourche, will extend her trips to Thibodeaux, leaving New Orleans, as usual, on every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock A M. Returning will leave Thibodeaux every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A M; and Donaldsonville on her usual days, as heretofore, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock A M.

Feeling confident such a packet is wanted in the trade for the speedy conveyance of passengers, the proprietor will remain in the trade during the summer, and (if encouraged) will build a small light boat to run in conjunction with the Mail to Donaldsonville, and will pledge himself (if supported) to carry freight and passengers at the most [illegible] prices during the whole year.

Hoping such inducements will be favorably noticed by the planters and public in general, the proprietor will strive to merit success of his boat by untiring exertions to please and accommodate all. For particulars, apply to
BRAUD & LANDRY, New Orleans,
MOLAIR & GAUDIN, Donaldsonville,
j27 M DAUNIS, Thibodeaux.

NOTICE.
REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS, BALIZE and intermediate [illegible].
The fine steamer FAME, Jourdain Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will recommence her regular trips as formerly. The Fame will sail from New Orleans every Wednesday at 9 o'clock a m, and from Balize every Friday at 7 a m, and arrive at New-Orleans on Saturday. Captain Jourdain requests passengers and merchants sending freight, to have their goods on board in time, as the boat will positively leave at the hour fixed.

Captain Jourdain hopes that merchants and planters will favor him with a continuance of their patronage.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to JACQUES LAROSE, Agent,
d18 71 Old Levee.

P. S. Captain Jourdain Martin, having sold one half of steamer Fame, to Mr. Jacques Larose, informs the public that they will spare no exertions to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boat will resume its regular trips.

U. STATES MAIL STEAMER BRILLIANT.
WEEKLY PACKET FOR THE COAST
Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Waterloo, Bayou Sara Point Coupee and Tunica.
Capt J Hart having made arrangements with the Contractors to carry the Mail on Sunday, the splendid double engine steamer BRILLIANT, will hereafter leave New Orleans every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Bayou Sara every Saturday, at 6 o'clock, M. and arrive to New Orleans early next morning. The rate of passage, &c. will be the same as charged by all good packets running the coast. For freight or passage apply on board or to
j20 W. H. AVERY, 85 Gravier st

SAMUEL BERRY,
Commission Merchant,
New York. j25

ADVANCES made on consignments of Cotton, Sugar and other produce, to my friends in New York. It also in Baltimore.
j24 WM MURE, 29 Camp st

ADVANCES on Cotton and other produce to my friends in Havre and Antwerp.
j24 WM MURE, 29 Camp st

ADVANCES made on consignments of tobacco to my friends in Liverpool and London.
j24 WM MURE, 29 Camp st

REYNAUD & FALLON have removed to No. 34 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite the National Hotel.

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.—Liberal cash advances will be made by the subscribers on shipments of produce to our friends, Messrs. Heber, Godfrey & Robinson, New York, or Joseph Greeley, Esq. Boston.
PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

EMILE JOHNS
Commission Merchant and importer of West India Produce.
COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SEGARS, [illegible].
[illegible] A constant supply of the above for sale.
Also—A superior assortment of choice wines—Rhenish, [illegible] Champagne, Claret, French white wines, &c. &c.
j11 21 No. 30 Gravier st

HAMILTON STRIPES—[illegible] cases in store, for sale by
j6 TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier st

BEANS—30 bris red beans, for sale by
j24 WM J BRYAN & Co, 26 Commerce

CORKS—37 bales velvet bottle corks for sale by
j24 A GORDON, WYLIE & Co, 32 Bienville

LEAF LARD—[illegible] prime for sale at
j26 DITTRICH & Co, 141 Magazine

FLOUR—[illegible] bris in store, for sale by
j24 WM J BRYAN & Co, 26 Commerce

CHEESE—[illegible] boxes Apple cheese, for sale by
j26 WM J BRYAN & Co, 26 Commerce

LOWELL COTTONADES—[illegible] cases in store, for sale by
j20 TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier st

HAVANA PRESERVES—in store, for sale by
j24 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

TOBACCO—Havana leaf tobacco in store, for sale by
j24 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

CLARET WINE—[illegible] cases fine table claret, for sale by
j25 FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—[illegible] in store, for sale by
j25 FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

FIGS—[illegible] drums fresh Smyrna figs, for sale by
j25 FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

WHITE BEANS—10 bbls in store, for sale by
j24 DITTRICH & Co, 141 Magazine st

MACKEREL—No. 3—[illegible] bbls in store, for sale
j21 PETERS & MILLARD

LEMONS—Fresh Sicily Lemons, for sale by
j24 GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

MUSCAT wine, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

BLANKETS—4 point Green blankets, for sale by
j21 GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

COFFEE—Havana green coffee in store and for sale by
j25 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

RUSSIA HATS—50 cases fashionable and brush Russia, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st

WOOL HATS—20 cases black white, and for sale by
j24 FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

LARD—In [illegible] half bris and kegs in store, for sale by
j24 SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH 20 Poydras

CHAMPAGNE CIDER—[illegible] Virginia, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 20 Poydras st

ROPE—[illegible] coils for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 20 Poydras

CLOCKS—50 wooden clocks in store, for sale by
j24 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

VARNISH—5 [illegible] superior copal varnish in store for sale by
j24 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

FIGS—100 drums fresh Smyrna figs, for sale by
j24 FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

INDIGO—[illegible] Caracas indigo, for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

RAISINS—1,000 boxes MR bunch raisins for sale by
j24 FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

LEMONS—750 boxes lemons now landing and for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

BLANKETS—50 bales negro blankets, extra heavy, for sale by PEET & MORTON, 17 Chartres st

WHISKEY—200 bbls rectified now landing and for sale by DITTRICH & Co, 141 Magazine st

RED WINE—800 boxes [illegible] claret for sale by
j25 AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

EMPTY BOTTLES—[illegible] for sale by AUG MOLIER 90 St Louis

OLIVES—[illegible] boxes for sale by
j25 AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

CORKS—[illegible] corks for sale by
j25 AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

SWISS ABSYNTHE—300 boxes for sale by
j24 AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

VERMICELLI—[illegible] boxes for sale by
j25 AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

MARASCHINO & CURACOA—[illegible] for sale by
j24 AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

ASSORTED CORDIALS—[illegible] boxes for sale by
j25 AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

SARDINES IN OIL—[illegible] boxes and half boxes for sale by j25 AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

CHAMPAGNE WINE, superior brand—100 baskets for sale by j25 AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

ANCHORS—4 best English anchors for sale by
j24 S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

WHISKEY—5 pipes Scotch whiskey, very superior, for sale by S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

CANDLES—60 boxes No 1 mould, for sale by
j24 H McKINNELL & Co, 44 Poydras

LARD—For sale by A T BURNLEY & Co,
j24 84 Magazine

BRANDY—Cognac for sale by
j24 O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee

HAVANA COFFEE AND SUGAR—For sale by
j22 O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee

TOBACCO—Cuba and Havana tobacco for sale by
j22 O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—[illegible] bris, for sale by
j22 FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

RAISINS—1600 boxes bunch raisins MR for sale by
j22 FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

LOGWOOD—45 tons landing ex bar Creole and for sale by j20 JOS PRATS, 27 Toulouse st

COFFEE—450 bags green Havana coffee in store and for sale by j20 JOS PRATS, 27 Toulouse st

BROWN ROLLS—For sale by
j20 SCHMIDT & Co, 88 Bienville

BLANKETS—3 point French blankets, for sale by
SCHMIDT & Co, 88 Bienville

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, for sale by
j20 SCHMIDT & Co, 88 Bienville

BLOCK TIN and Composition Nails for sale by
j19 A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

PORK—500 bris at inspection, of all qualities, for sale by
j19 A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

LARD—100 bris and 75 kegs superior leaf for sale by
j19 A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

RAGS—A few bales [illegible] in store, and for sale by
j19 JOSEPH PRATS, 27 Toulouse st

BUFFALO ROBES—100 No 2, for sale by
j4 J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

PECANS—A few barrels for sale by
j19 FOLLAIN & BELLOCQ, 98 St Louis

BEANS—A few barrels for sale by
j19 FOLLAIN, BELLOCQ, 98 St Louis

ATTAKAPAS COTTONADES—100 ells for sale by
j19 FOLLAIN & BELLOCQ, 98 St Louis

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1844.

The mail failed yesterday beyond Montgomery.

THE POLL TAX BILL.—This measure will again come up for debate in the House of Representatives, after the reading of the journal this morning. Viewing the subject in every light that it may be presented in, we can see no good reason for opposing it. As a revenue law, it is, perhaps, the most satisfactory one that could be passed for increasing the receipts of the Treasury—one that will be complied with without complaint—that will be met with alacrity. That persons who enjoy the protection of the Government should contribute to its support, is sound doctrine. The security of life and liberty, equally with the protection of property, engages the attention of Government. Courts for the preservation of the natural rights of the citizen have to be provided, as well as those for the adjudication of property. Why, then, should not those who are thus protected pay something to the expenses of administration, whether they have property or not. Property holders ought to pay more than those who have none, because they are protected in their estates as well as in their liberty.

If it be a sound principle for those who enjoy the guarantee of Government to aid in supporting Government, why not lay a poll tax—the only one that can reach all who are interested in the administration of justice. The Treasury is in need of the money that could be derived from this tax. The objection that it would entitle all who pay it to a vote, and therefore must be unconstitutional, is not tenable: for the Constitution does not prohibit the levying of the tax, and the rights growing out of such a law are expressly guaranteed by the Constitution. The Constitution says the tax shall not be laid without conferring the electoral franchise. If the Legislature lay the tax, the right to vote under it is purely a constitutional one. If the fundamental law contemplated a prohibition to pass any act that would confer the right of suffrage, it would have been expressed in definite terms. The necessities of the State can alone limit the objects of taxation or the sources of revenue. These have to be extended and multiplied as the wants of the Treasury require.—Any tax law not prohibited is constitutional, and the rights that flow from it are also constitutional ones.—The Constitution does not say that no law shall be passed that extends the right of suffrage—but it says that any law that levies a tax shall confer the right upon those who pay it. This is the substance, in our opinion, of the provision in the Constitution which is supposed to stand in the way of the bill. It is a recognition of the American principle that representation and taxation shall go together. We can not bring our minds to the conclusion that a prohibition to tax without suffrage is equivalent to a prohibition to tax with suffrage.

If the law laying the tax contained a provision that those who paid it should not vote, it would be unconstitutional. Hence we think the title of the bill wrong. The tax is laid for revenue—the right to vote comes from the Constitution. The collateral right arising from the tax may make the bill more acceptable. But the provision of the third section, (which says that all persons paying the tax shall vote, &c.) is of no force: for the Constitution takes care of the tax payers. The Legislature can levy taxes—the Constitution does the rest. And hence it seems singular to argue that because the right to vote under it is constitutional, the bill must be unconstitutional. This is a paradox in language if not in logic.

Concerning the expediency of the law, admitting its constitutionality, we would think there should be but little difference of opinion. The practices under the present system are not unknown to any member of the Legislature. The inventions to obtain the right to vote are so universally adopted, and so fully approved by both parties, as to convince every body that the restrictions upon the franchise are repugnant to the spirit of the age and the opinions of society. Whether the bill become a law or not, persons not qualified, in the opinion of those who take the negative side in the debate, will yet vote. How much better would it be to couple the right with a duty by the passage of a direct law, than to tax the ingenuity of the citizens to circumvent obnoxious restrictions upon the franchise.

CONGRESS.

On the 11th instant, in SENATE, the debate on the Pea Patch Island bill continued throughout the sitting. No vote was taken when the Senate adjourned. In the HOUSE, a resolution was reported from the Committee on Public Expenditures calling for detailed information relative to the expenses of the Florida squadron.—It was adopted. Mr Parmenter, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who were lost in the *Grampus.* After some other business of minor importance, the House resumed the consideration of the report of the select committee on the rules, when Mr Rhett gave his views at great length on the subject of the right of petition.—He went into the whole merits of the question, and declared that union or no union the House would assert its rights.

On the 12th the Senate did not sit.

In the House a resolution was offered calling for information as to whether any American ships have been engaged in a contraband trade of opium on the coast of China.

A bill was introduced and read twice to establish a permanent and prospective pre-emption system in favor of actual settlers on the public lands. Also a bill to exempt from duty imported cotton into the United States from Texas; a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in the District of Columbia.

A bill was reported by Mr McKay to provide for the relief and protection of American seamen abroad. The amount appropriated is $45,000. It passed.

The debate on the report on the rules was then resumed and continued till the adjournment.

LEGISLATURE.—The only circumstance of interest in the proceedings of the House yesterday was a communication from Judge Canonge, of the Criminal Court, requesting the House to appoint a committee to investigate his official conduct. A committee of five was formed, with full powers to send for persons and papers.

We are indebted to the [illegible] of the schooner *Hero,* from Havana, for a file of papers up to the 17th inst. In our columns will be found our Havana Correspondence.

We are indebted to the steamer *El Dorado* for late Louisville and Cincinnati papers, which contain three days later dates from the North. The principal intelligence will be found in our columns.

We are indebted to the *Goddess of Liberty* for St. Louis papers.

We are indebted to the politeness of the clerk of the steamer *Florence* for St. Martinsville papers.

MR. HENRY PLACIDE is delighting the good people of Mobile with his exquisite performances.

MR. WEBSTER has come out in favor of the whig candidate who shall be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship *Switzerland* arrived at New York on the [illegible] day later than our previous advices. The papers contain no news either commercial or political.

ISAAC HILL, in the *New Hampshire Patriot,* says, that if Mr. Van Buren is the Democratic candidate for President, Mr Clay will get every New England State, except New Hampshire. Good locofoco authority is Isaac.

THE POMEROY EXPRESS AFFAIR.—The arrest of Rust and Banks, on suspicion of being concerned in this robbery has turned out a malicious hoax, and the matter of the late robbery has again resolved itself into its former mystery.

Mike Walsh's sentence of imprisonment having expired, he made a triumphant entry into New York a few days ago, in a coach and four, escorted by the firemen, bands of music and his friends.

Our dates from New York, *via the river,* are to the evening of the 11th inst. On that and the two preceding days the demand for cotton continued very animated, at gradually advancing prices, and with very heavy sales.

The English steamer, with Mr. PACKENHAM on board, as Minister to this country, had not arrived.

The money markets at the North were quite easy;—stocks had again advanced, and altogether the aspect of business affairs was more promising than it had been for some years. We refer our readers to our commercial column for particulars.

There were no less than three fires in Louisville, Kentucky, on the night of the 16th inst. The first broke out in the sugar-ware house of W. N. Bullitt & Co. which was extinguished before doing much damage to the building or contents. The second destroyed four frame buildings, of little value, on Market, between Clay and Shelby streets. The third partially consumed a house on the south-east corner of Main and Seventh streets.

EXECUTION OF HOAG.—This event, says the Baltimore Sun, transpired, in accordance with law, at exactly 22 minutes before 12 o'clock, meridian, on Friday, and was witnessed by not less than thirty thousand people, one-eight of whom were females. His body was delivered over to the surgeons, who experimented upon it with the galvanic battery.—*Ib.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. H. Wallack is announced this evening, in the character of Charles Surface, in the excellent comedy of the "School for Scandal," and Michael, in the drama of the "Adopted Child."

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The argument in the Pe[illegible] case was opened by Mr. Peyton, the U. S. District Attorney for the prosecution, who occupied the floor upwards of two hours in his address to the jury. He was followed on the part of the defence by Mr. Ogden, who closed his remarks about dusk, when the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. Messrs. Preaux and Soulé for the defence, and the U. S. District Attorney, will address the Jury to-day. We hope to be enabled to give the verdict in our paper to-morrow.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Edward Kreneer was yesterday put upon trial for stealing a watch from G. H. Stearman and not found guilty.

Augustus Portilla charged with assaulting with a dangerous weapon was tried and found not guilty.

The trial of Patrick Rush for shooting is set for this morning.

BOLD ROBBERY.—The Commission House of Messrs. Boutin, Gally & Co. No. 58 Royal street was entered on Wednesday night by some daring burglars and robbed of over $10,000 in money, consisting of seventeen post notes of the Citizens' Bank letter C of the denomination of $500, six of the same description of the denomination of $100, $650 in gold and silver, $50 in Third Municipality notes, and $150 in Citizens' Bank notes. We understand the front door was opened by means of a false key and the key of the safe, where the money was deposited, was taken from the place where it had been secreted and made use of by the robbers. A reward of $250 is offered for the arrest of the robbers.

REMOVING THE DEPOSITS.—Some bold financier yesterday morning abstracted from the counter of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank a bank book containing $415 in notes of the various City Banks, the property of a gentleman who was at the time of the robbery counting a sum of silver which he was about depositing in the bank. Although the owner was leaning over the book containing the money the robber was not discovered until after the thief left the bank.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN MONEY.—On Wednesday night his Honor the Mayor and Alderman Caldwell, accompanied by officer Trescases, of the First Municipality Police, visited the room which had been occupied by George Lay, who is under arrest in the Second Municipality upon the charge of robbing the segar store in the St. Charles Exchange, and found a quantity of municipal notes, which were identified as those stolen, sewed up in the lining of a coat belonging to Lay, together with a skeleton key made to fit the locks on the sed chambers of the hotel. Yesterday morning Lieut. Morel, of the First Municipality police, discovered $250 mostly in gold, in a house on Poydras street, near the corner of Carondelet, which had been secreted there by L. Jordan, who is also under arrest in the First Municipality, upon the same charge. During the morning, the same officer discovered $80 in silver, of the same lot, under a cistern attached to a house in Circus street where it had been secreted by another person implicated in the robbery but who has thus far succeeded in eluding the grasp of the officers of the police.

Lee and Jordan will be examined this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]
HAVANA, 17th January, 1844.

Since last accounts given to you, our market has continued in a progressing state of activity, and exports of sugar and coffee have been considerable; this movement have scarcely altered the prices of our produce as quoted at the end of last month.

New sugar begins to come in now, and consequently what is remaining of the old crop is looked upon with little estimation.

Since the new regulations for export and tonnage duties have reached the United States, many more vessels than were expected are coming to the island, and our port is now hourly full of vessels, which rarely happened in other years at the present season.

Exports, particularly provisions, are abundant still, and sales are few and at low rates. Lard and bacon are flat, flour is nearly at the same price that ranged for about two months.

We have here a shocking strange weather, such as has not been heard of for a very long time, or probably not more than once in forty years.

On account of some difficulties the post office windows have been shut up, and there is now but one very small hole through which one head can get, and people must go one by one to get their letters.

A clerk from a Spanish mercantile house went to carry letters on board the English steamer from St. Thomas and bound to Vera Cruz; the steamer was on quarantine ground, and the young man was taken a prisoner as well as the boatman. They were kept on the spot until the time fixed was over. He was then sent to jail because his employer would not pay the fine of $3,000. The penalty is five years imprisonment. Thus it is forbidden to go on board a vessel which may bring some plague into town, but if $3,000 fine be paid, the danger ceases and it matters little whether all the population get sick or die—money makes it all even. I. C. V.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The election for Governor came off in the Legislature of this State on the 9th. Two names were presented—George N. Briggs and Marcus Morton. The vote stood as follows:—

For Governor.	House.	Senate.
Briggs,	187	31
Morton,	126	6
Majority for Briggs,		25

John Reed was elected Lieut. Governor by the same vote.

The Atlas is of opinion that Mr Baker is elected to Congress by ten or fifteen majority. Rockwell's is about 500.

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS.—The Washington papers of Friday state that the Senate spent some time on Thursday in executive session, and confirmed the nomination of Mr Carr, Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, Mr Rascher, Charge d'Affaires at Portugal, and Mr Green (son of Gen. Duff Green) as Secretary of Legation at Mexico; and rejected Mr Proffit as Minister to Brazil.

Mr Proffit, the reader will recollect, is now at Rio de Janeiro, but had not at the last accounts been presented to the Emperor as the successor of Mr Hunter, who had long been the Minister of the United States at that Court.—*Cincinnati Sun, 17th inst*

GENTLEMEN.
I committed an error in the last statement of the proceedings of the General Council, in mentioning that the resolution presented by Mr. Buisson on the subject of the French Transatlantic Steamers had been adopted.

This resolution was referred to the Special Committee appointed to examine the claims of Captains of Steamboats.

Have the kindness, gentlemen, to announce this rectification of an error, in the next number of your paper.
Your's respectfully,
REYNES, Secretary of the General Council.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 24.

The House members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Mr. Chatz.

Mr Winchester offered a memorial which was referred to the Committee on Banks.

DEBATE ON THE POLL TAX BILL.

The bill to extend the right of suffrage, and increase the revenue of the State, was taken up as the special order of the day immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr Philips moved to lay the bill on the table till the 10th January next.

The yeas and nays were called for on the motion.

Mr Winchester observed that the motion had been made with a view to try the merit of the question. If the House were opposed to laying a poll tax, they would vote to postpone the consideration of the bill.—As for himself he avowed his hostility to the bill, because he considered it under the constitution, if not contrary to the letter, at variance with the spirit of that instrument. It had evidently been the intention of the framers of the constitution to restrict the exercise of the right of suffrage. Hence it had been confined to tax payers. The universal understanding of a tax was a revenue derived from property, and not from a tax on persons. The latter mode of taxation had been everywhere considered odious, because it was unequal. If the whole revenue were derived from a poll tax, it would be evident that the man with hundreds of thousands would have to pay just the same amount as the poor man who possessed nothing. This view would at once illustrate the inequality of such a tax. It could never have been contemplated by the framers of the constitution to make any other than a property tax the qualification for the right of suffrage, for property was the legitimate object of taxation.

There was, however, another clause in the Constitution which showed conclusively that the project before the House was not authorized at this stage of proceedings. A convention was about being called to alter or amend the constitution. Now the article in the constitution, which treats of this subject, states distinctly that delegates to the convention shall be chosen in the same manner, time and places as Representatives to the Legislature. What then would be the consequence of the passage of the bill? Why that the right of choosing delegates would be conferred upon another class of individuals—upon those who had no hand in selecting representatives. It seemed to him that the requisitions of the constitution on this head were so clear and imperative that no hesitation could be felt on the subject.—If we now impose a poll tax and extend the right of suffrage, the convention will be called by a different and distinct class from those who voted for representatives, and the plain mandates of the constitution will be violated.

Mr Winchester declared that he was not opposed to a proper extension of the right of suffrage; but he wished it accomplished legally, and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Universal and unconfined suffrage he would oppose. He had no idea of putting down the ancient population by the city of New Orleans. That city abounded in paupers, in Irish, Dutch and other ignorant and unintellectual men who had no knowledge of our institutions, and who would be bought up in the excitement of party. He would not give a cent for the interests of the State out of the city, if this bill were passed. In a very few years New Orleans would poll 20,000 votes, and in all general elections, would utterly control and govern the rest of the State. This was one of his reasons for opposing universal suffrage.

Again, philosophically, those who had no property had no right to vote. He contended that the legitimate objects of legislation were the protection of property, life and liberty. Every living creature possessed two of these qualifications. But the third qualification was more restricted, and usually belonged to a more intellectual and intelligent class. All laws must be general in their nature. If they were confined to property holders, no danger could accrue to those who have none; they would be protected by the former. What interest did the no-property holder have in laws affecting chances and descents of property? He could have none whatever. Pick up any act of our legislature and no two pages could be found but had reference to property. Thus philosophy and policy alike favored this view. He disclaimed any prejudices against the city. He wished it to prosper, but did not desire to see it possessed of a controlling power over the country.—He was for keeping the city and country mutually dependent on each other, and not for allowing the latter to be overlain by the former.

Mr Taylor had not intended to speak on this occasion, but the propositions of the gentleman from St. James were of so startling a character as to call for a reply.—If it had been the intention of the framers of the Constitution to restrict suffrage in 1812, it was sufficient to state that such was not the intention of the sovereign of the State as manifested by them at two successive elections. But the 6th article of the Constitution, which speaks of the preservation of free suffrage, and designates criminals, &c. as persons to be excluded from its exercise, demonstrated that the framers of that instrument had not the intentions attributed to them by the gentlemen. There were yet other and stronger reasons in support of the bill. Since the foundation of the Government, never had the elections been more important than for the present year. The people of Louisiana had to vote for a President, for members of the Legislature, of Congress, and of a Convention. Duties of the highest and gravest character would therefore devolve upon them.

The apprehensions of the gentlemen in regard to mobs, turmoil and violence were groundless as well as anti-American, and were combatted by experience.—The result in other States proved the fallacy of such fears. In Ohio, New York, New England, the Carolinas, where were the agrarian principles so much deprecated? He was willing to respect the right of those who were attached to the soil, and no one was more disposed to allow transient persons who amass wealth among us and fly at the first breath of summer, to have a controlling voice in our elections. He entertained, too, the highest regard for the ancient population, and would be reluctant to abridge their privileges; but was nothing due to the thousands of a new, hardy and enterprising population which had settled our State and built up both city and country. These were the very men who would be foremost to do battle in case of invasion, who though not born on the soil were as deeply attached to it as the ancient population—and why should they be estranged. There was nothing in the arguments used to satisfy him that the bill should be postponed.—If it be defective, let it be amended and rendered in every respect a salutary and good bill.

Mr Wadsworth was fully aware of the peculiar position which he occupied on this question. He had always entertained democratic principles. He had always opposed the concentration of power—of monetary influence—of all measures whereby wealthy men could conspire to enslave the people. Therefore he opposed this bill, which he considered intimately connected with the origin of its hostility. The city contained ten thousand individuals unable to read or write, besting stones and sweeping streets. These men were ignorant, and their incapacity and want of knowledge brought them under the influence of concentrated wealth. When this power exercised against this class they will be bought up and bribed. The stone breakers or street sweepers who is induced by $5 to vote for Mr [illegible] or Johnson, cares for neither—his only interest is in the proffered bribe the means of escaping five days drudgery, and the temptation proves irresistible.

But the constitutional question was the principal point, and he contended that the bill was against the very spirit and intention of that instrument. The very article relied upon by the member from Natchitoches (Mr Taylor) seemed to him to confirm this opinion. Mr W said the article and argued that it meant that when an individual possessed the necessary qualifications, no man should ask his questions, that he should not be bullied, bribed or [illegible] at the polls. This was the meaning of the article and it contained no other. He was in favor of free suffrage to all who lived on the soil and were identified with our interests; but he had no idea of allowing the city to control and govern the country which supported and supplied it. The city was not an incident growing out of the country, and contained 10,000 men not superior in intelligence to slaves. Suppose it were proposed that slaves in the country should vote! Would the proposition be tolerated for a moment? and yet it was equally preposterous to allow the laboring class of the city to vote. He meant no reflection on that class. In one sense we all labored, for every man added to the wealth of the country by labor; but he wished the poor man to be elevated to intelligence; and every man of labor, and every one can in two or three years have the necessary qualifications. If he fail to do so, it argued one of two things; either he was worthless and idle, or he did not care about possessing a vote. Yet gentlemen were perfectly willing to extend this precious right to persons who are unworthy, or who regarded it with indifference.

There were some dogmas of politicians, and this one, of commercial democracy and free suffrage, was not the least. It was not a party question. It was a question for Louisiana. Our position is peculiar—that of a small state with an overwhelming city. If he lived in Kentucky, Tennessee or any western state, he might be willing to admit universal suffrage; but he had no idea of going to New Orleans to learn whom to vote for governor. If the bill passed it would be more easy to sway the country. Gentlemen from the country should come to New Orleans, stand on the levee and watch the battle, and learn who were to be their masters. He believed in the abstract doctrine that all men were born free and equal. The children of the lady in the mansion, and the servant in the kitchen may be born at the same hour free and equal; but do they continue so? The speaker might have been born on the same day with the soot, but did they both continue free and equal? No. In all that related to social life, there were certain incentives to exertion.

The rights attached to life and liberty were universal; but there were peculiar rights springing from the possession of property which should not be disregarded. Legislation was pretty much confined to the latter. For this reason he would be willing that suffrage should be extended as far as respects the House of Representatives; but he would not go further. Here the freehold qualification should be strictly observed. The members of the Senate would still be the guardians of property.—He would hold the country in his view as [illegible] the whole people, and would give to all the right of voting. He [illegible] the protection of life and liberty; while the Senate would check the preservation of the rights of property. This principle of government existed in North Carolina, one of the most democratic States in the Union, where in the choice of representatives, free negroes even were allowed to vote.

Mr Brewer said, that the proposition was to postpone the bill, and not to place it in a shape to please the House. The principal embodied in that bill was a simple one—it was the principle of self government—the principle in defence of which our forefathers had taken up arms, and gone through a protracted and bloody revolution. Every man who bore arms in that eventful struggle, sustained the great principle of self-government.

He must confess that he was startled at some of the propositions which had fallen from the gentleman from St. James and Plaquemine. He did not believe such sentiments would be avowed in any public assembly in this State. Could it be possible that in the 19th century, patriotism was to be made dependent on the possession of property; that an individual could not entertain disinterested views, could not love his country and desire her welfare without a pittance of property? If a man has fought for his country, but yet happens not to have 25 head of cattle, must he of necessity be devoid of patriotism and noble impulses? Was this the doctrine to be preached to this House? Suppose our forefathers who freely shed their blood for the maintenance of the freedom which we now enjoy, had been told that they should have no voice in selecting the officers by whom the country was to be governed, what would have been their feelings and reflections. Was this a doctrine for Louisianians? But, Sir, patriotism it seems, is dependent upon situation. The gentleman from Plaquemine would support the bill, if he were in Tennessee or Kentucky, but in the aristocratic atmosphere of Louisiana, he cannot do so, because forsooth there is a sufficient number of poor people in the city to govern the country. If the country can be protected only by disfranchising the city, I am willing for one to be governed by the city. [illegible] the adoption of the Constitution, a tax had been imposed on so many head of cattle. A voter may have defended his country on the field of battle, but if one of his yearlings should be carried off in an inundation such as the country was subject to, he would lose the privilege of the franchise—his patriotism was gone—his intelligence had disappeared—he could no longer vote. Give him, however, ten square feet of ground, and he becomes re-invested with all these qualities, and is again a voter. Such was the legitimate inference from the comments employed on the other side.

The gentleman from St. James (Mr. Winchester) had spoken of the protection due to the ancient population. He was proud to acknowledge that among the Democratic party, the ancient population to a man, were in favor of extending suffrage. But why attempt to arouse prejudices of population against the measure? We were all Americans, all alike interested in the Government. We had been told that there were 10,000 men in New Orleans unable to read or write. So much the greater their misfortune. But let the foot of the invader pollute the soil, and who is called out to battle? Not the millionaire, No! He is anxious to protect his property, and enlist the ignorant people in his defence. *They* shoulder the musket and march to the defence of the country. When that is accomplished, they are regarded as worthless and incapable of exercising the right of freemen. Was it not monstrous that this exploded dogma long since settled in the United States, and even in Europe, combatted and reprobated, should be advocated by gentlemen on this floor? Perhaps the opposition might succeed to-day, but the question could not be put down. It would spring up again and again until eventually it would triumph in Louisiana, as in other States. The day had gone by when men were to be ruled by principles such as had been avowed on the floor. Where were the mighty men springing from free suffrage? What was the experience of other States—of South Carolina with a proud and commercial city? Where was the turmoil and turbulence alluded as the offspring of general suffrage. There was none of it.

Gentlemen had said that other States were more intelligent, and benighted and ignorant. Louisiana has not enough patriotism, but must imbibe it from the property holders. He had not the patience to combat such arguments—no, not arguments, but dogmas. They exceeded his belief. He had not been raised among a population who think thus. In his section of the country, both whigs and democrats agreed on the principle of general suffrage. The people had spoken in a thundering voice from the hills of Caddo to the plains of Plaquemine in favor of this great principle. Gentlemen proposed themselves willing to admit a reasonable extension of suffrage by the convention, but they did not inform us how they would extend it. If it were still restricted to property, it would be no greater than now, for the smallest portion of State tax entitles the payer to a vote. The member from St. James declared himself well disposed towards extending the right. He knew that gentlemen was opposed to this bill, and was not curious enough to examine the record, and see whether he had voted for or against the bill to take the sense of the people in regard to a convention.

The bill contemplated no fraud upon the Constitution. As matters stand, twenty five dollars worth of groceries entitles a man to vote. Yes! he becomes invested with patriotism and intelligence by dealing in drams! The arguments put forth by the opponents of the bill, were so singular, that they could scarcely believe what they advanced. He would like to know their real motives. Perhaps they feared that an opposite course might endanger their political prospects. However this might be, their present position was untenable. The assumption that Louisiana was more ignorant than her Sister States was a slander upon her reputation. The people of his section could not be bought and sold; they were free American citizens and their consciences were unpurchasable. He was not in favor of indiscriminately bestowing the right of suffrage. If the object of it be a citizen native or adopted let him have the right—not otherwise. The privilege was not now enjoyed, and hence the bill proposed by imposing a tax, to confer it, under the Constitution. "The revenue derived from this tax will be appropriated to the enlightenment of these ignorant people, and a great principle of benevolence and morality will thus be subserved. The "street sweepers and stone breakers" will be taught to read and write, and made virtuous and intelligent citizens. In this world every thing was uncertain—the millionaire of to-day might be a bankrupt to-morrow. Past experience admonished but too strongly of this fact. Hence the absurdity of limiting the franchise to the property holders, or to estimated intelligence by property.

The member from St. James had said much of the principles of philosophy. Now, philosophically speaking, no one had property—this was an artificial distinction. We were born naked and helpless, and the distinction of property prevailed subsequently. Philosophically speaking, a king was invested with divine rights, but who would acknowledge so preposterous a doctrine? Every man had an equal right in framing the laws by which he was governed. He was affected by these laws and why should he not be permitted to assist in framing them? He had been told that the great principle of legislation was the protection of property, to the neglect of the life and talents of the poor. If he had been sent here with such views, he would indignantly resign his trust, sooner than serve for such a purpose. In his opinion it was our duty to protect all interests and classes. It was unnecessary to detain the House any longer, particularly as he saw before him a gentleman (Mr Hunt) amply qualified to do justice to the subject, and who, although he differed from him in politics, he was proud to see occupying strong and right ground on this matter.

Mr Wadsworth did not rise to answer the declamatory stuff he had heard over and over again. He had been charged with want of candor—it had been said that perhaps he might not be returned if he maintained other views. With equal propriety might he retort the charge on the gentleman who had just spoken. The parish of Plaquemines was democratic and had voted in favor of a convention. But the object was not to grant universal suffrage, but to restrain the corruptions of the ballot box. The gentleman had taken severe exception to his remark that the ignorant laborer's vote might be bought for $5. He would ask whether in a contested election, involving the right of ten city members to their seats, it had not been charged that men had been bought up at wholesale by cart licenses at $2 50 each?

(To be continued.)

How unnatural for ladies to have the appearance of beard and how annoying is hair on the arms, often to all. The Lily [illegible] Hair Eradicator entirely removes the [illegible] with which a high intellectual forehead is deformed, and that none may fear the effect, an opportunity is offered at 22 Magazine street, to see the effect before purchasing.

The wonderful East India Hair Dye at 22 Magazine street colors the hair black, and many gentlemen would very much improve their looks, by this article on their red and gray locks, and whiskers. j4

LATEST DATES.

[illegible]	Jan 10	London		Dec.	
New York	Jan 11	Liverpool		Dec.	
[illegible]	Jan 11	Paris		Dec.	6
[illegible]	Jan 12	Havre		Dec.	9
[illegible]	Jan 14	Mexico		Dec.	9
[illegible]	Jan 15	Tampico		Dec.	9
[illegible]	Jan 16	Vera Cruz		Jan.	17
[illegible]	Jan 16	Boston		Jan.	17
[illegible]	Jan 17	Galveston		Jan.	17

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY NIGHT,
January 25, 1844.

The cotton-market was very quiet to-day, and the sales are reported at only 1,500 a 2,000 bales. We perceive no change in prices, but in some instances holders appeared more willing to sell. The accounts from New-York to the 11th inst, received this afternoon by way of Louisville, evidently the [illegible] of the State of business matters there, money being singularly abundant, and both stocks and cotton were advancing rapidly, whilst Foreign Exchange declining. There is nothing later from Europe.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Tennessee and N. Ala.*	
[illegible]	00 @ 00	[illegible]	00 @ 00
[illegible]	7 @ 7	[illegible]	00 @ 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	00 @ 00
Middling	8 @ 8	Middling Fair	00 @ 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	00 @ 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	00 @ 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	00 @ 00

Exchanges are the same as quoted yesterday—London, 7½ @ 7¾ per cent premium—Paris, 5 37½ @ 5 40—New-York, sight, par, 60 days ½ per cent discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, JAN 11, 1844.

The money-market is quite easy, although rates may be [illegible] per cent. per annum higher than they were some weeks ago. The leading houses in Wall street have large sums seeking employ, and some of them have purchased largely of stocks to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON-MARKET—Jan. 9.

The sales of Cotton yesterday were 4,000 bales, and they are reported at about this morning. A [illegible] from Columbia [illegible] Prices rather crowd upward is still [illegible].

Jan 10—The Cotton-market retained its buoyancy, and the [illegible] advanced in some instances ⅛ @ ¼ on those of [illegible].

Jan 11—The sales of Cotton are 2,000 bales; prices firm.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 p m.

Flour is dull and sales small; Ohio and Michigan, $4 62. [illegible]

[illegible] Stocks steady.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

Small sales of Flour, at $4 81¼ @ $4 50, for Genesee, and $4 69 for Ohio and Michigan, and 2,000 bushels North River [illegible] Provisions—No alteration noticed in the Provision market. [illegible] Potashes, $4 62½, and Pearls, $5 12½. [illegible] Whiskey in bris, 24½ @ 25c ⅌ gallon.

NEW YORK, Jan 11 p m.

Flour is still better. Genesee and all good Western flour is held at $4 75. Sales of 1,600 good brand at that price.

Provisions are very inactive. A sale of 300 bris old mess Pork, at $10 50, and 100 bris new prime and mess, at $8 75 and $10 75. Beef, $4 00 @ $4 25 and $5 00 @ $6 50 for country prime and mess, with sales of 150 bris, at $4 12½.—100 kegs new leaf sold at 6c; 300 kegs old at 6c, and [illegible] Lard in bris at 6c. 50 hhds new hams, at 6¼c, and 23 tons shoulders at 4c.

A sale of 43 bris Western rendered tallow at 7½c, cash.

Whiskey, in bris, held at 25.

Sales of about 100 hhds Kentucky leaf Tobacco, principally of middling and low qualities, at 3 @ 6c.

A sale of Virginia hemp at $131. Kentucky and Missouri, nominal at $100 @ $115 for dew-rotted, and $120 @ 160 for water-rotted.

Sterling bills, 9⅝; France, 5 27½ @ 31.

Stocks are all up, and a very buoyant feeling pervades the market. Ohio went up 1½ ⅌ cent; Kentucky, 1.

BALTIMORE—Jan. 12 p m.

Latest sales of Flour, $4 31¼; general asking price, $4 37½. Corn had a range from 36 @ 42c. Whiskey in limited demand at 23c ⅌ gallon for bris. Very few sales of barrelled meats at the following prices—Mess Pork, $10 50; $8 50 cash; prime, $9 @ $9 50. New Bacon, western cured and Baltimore smoked, 7c for hams, and 4½c @ 5c for shoulders. Not much doing in Lard; small sales No. 1 at 6½c on time, and 1 ⅌ cent. off for cash.

CINCINNATI MARKET—Jan. 17.

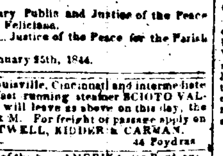
Flour was brisk yesterday, and all sold at Canal, at $3 72 and $3 75 expected.

[illegible] Held at 16c, but no sales.

[illegible] a lot of [illegible]

[illegible] continues unfavorable for packing, and the market quite dull, and many purchasers have retired from the field. Prices range from $3 00 @ $3 75. The Chronicle of last evening estimates the number of Hogs already packed, at 177,000; others carry the number higher by many thousands.

BY AUTHORITY



APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.
(By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.)

LOUIS GUIDRY, Justice of the Peace for the Parish of St. Landry.

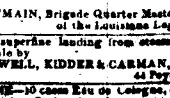
J. R. WALSH, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace for the Parish of East Feliciana.

VICTOR BARATCHEL, Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Plaquemines.

New Orleans, January 25th, 1844.

CARD—For Louisville, Cincinnati and intermediate ports—The fine and fast running steamer SCIOTO VALLEY, Capt Hagerty, will leave as above on this day, the 26th inst, at 12 o'clock M. For freight or passage apply on board or to HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
j26 44 Poydras st

The letter bag of the brig AMERIKA, for Bordeaux, will be taken from the counting room of the undersigned, this evening, at 4 o'clock.
j25 AUG. MOLIER, 90 St Louis st



LOUISIANA LEGION.
NEW ORLEANS, January 26, 1844.

THE Officers commanding the Companies of the Louisiana Legion are informed that a distribution of the funds appropriated by the State for the year 1843, and applicable to the muster of the year 1842, will take place on Thursday, 8th February next, at the Louisiana State Bank at 12 o'clock.
A MONTMAIN, Brigade Quarter Master,
j26 of the Louisiana Legion

FLOUR—450 bbls superfine landing from steamer El Dorado and for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
j26 44 Poydras

EAU DE COLOGNE—30 cases Eau de Cologne, of the well known Johannes Farina brand, received direct from the manufacturer, for sale by
S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

ALMONDS—[illegible] in store, and for sale by
j26 JOSEPH PRATS, 27 Toulouse st

AMUSEMENTS

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

LUDLOW & SMITH, Managers.

Second and last night but two of Mr Wallack
FRIDAY, January 26th.
Sheridan's Comedy of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Charles Surface.......Mr Wallack
Joseph Surface.......Mr Ayling; Sir Peter Teazle, Farren
Sir Benjamin Backbite.......Field
Crabtree.......Mr T Placide; Lady Teazle.......Mrs Field
Mrs Candor.......Mrs Farren; Maria.......Miss Randolph
Lady Sneerwell.......Mrs McKenzie

To conclude with the
ADOPTED CHILD.
Michael.......Mr Wallack
Friday—Mr Wallack will appear as the Brigand.

DAUPHIN STREET AMPHITHEATRE.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

MESSRS. HOWES & MARIE, proprietors of the New York Circus, respectfully announce to the citizens of New Orleans and its vicinity, that they have taken the NEW AMPHITHEATRE on Dauphin street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, and will open it for the season on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10th, with the New York Circus Company, which will embrace in its representations all the Professional Talent, both native and foreign, which can be obtained by a liberal and generous expenditure.

The Managers assure all who may patronize the New York Circus, that propriety, decorum, and excellent order, shall be the decided features of its internal company—that splendor, novelty, effect, and the most suitable appointments, shall distinguish this establishment from all others in the United States.

Notwithstanding the immense expense incurred by opening this splendid edifice in a style altogether superior to any other Amphitheatre in this or other cities, in order that whole families may attend without seemingly too great an expenditure, the prices charged for admission will be as follows:

Boxes, 50 cents; children under 10 years of age, to Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 25 cents.

Doors will be open at a quarter past 6; performance will commence at 7 o'clock.

Tickets can be had and places secured by application at the Box Office, between the hours of 10 and 12 A M and 3 and 5 P M. j15—tf

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
ADAM AND EVE, OR THE TEMPTATION; AND DEATH OF ABEL

THESE splendid Paintings by C. Mayr, together with a collection of about forty FANCY PAINTINGS, on different subjects, by the same artist, are now open for exhibition at the corner of Magazine and Gravier streets, in the second story of the Bulletin Office (Arcade Building).

The two principal paintings are each 9 feet by 6½ feet in size, and have excited universal admiration wherever they have been exhibited. The smaller pieces are on a variety of subjects, and in different styles of painting.

C. Mayr also offers his services to the public as PORTRAIT PAINTER; he executes likenesses in any style that may be desired, and can exhibit unequivocal specimens and testimonials of his ability to do justice to that description of painting.

The exhibition will be open from 9 o'clock A. M. till sundown.

Admittance—25 cents; Children half price. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

Entrance on Gravier street. j24—1m

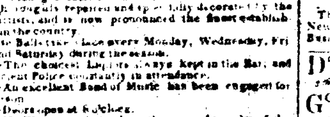
MR H RUSSELL respectfully announces to the public that he will give a VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT on Thursday evening, January 25th, at the Armory of the Washington Battalion, to commence at half past seven o'clock. On this occasion he will introduce several of his most favorite compositions which have excited approbation abroad. He will sing "The Ship on Fire," "The Dream of the Reveller," "The Gambler's Wife," "Our Native Song," &c. &c. Tickets $1, to be had at the usual places. j23

Washington Ball-Room.
ST PHILIP STREET, BETWEEN BOURBON AND ROYAL.

A FINAL ARRANGEMENT having been entered into, the Manager would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that the Grand Dress and Masquerade BALLS at this establishment will take place on SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, until further notice.

Admission—Gentlemen.......$1.00
Ladies.......0.00

No weapons are allowed in the Ball room.
Every FRIDAY evening, Quarteroon Ball.
j25 JAMES O'CONNELL, Manager.



ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.
(On Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon sts)

The Manager informs the Public that this room has been thoroughly repaired and decorated by the best artists, and is now pronounced the finest establishment in the country.

These Balls take place every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday during the season.

The Choicest Liquors always kept in the Bar, and an efficient Police constantly in attendance.

An excellent Band of Music has been engaged for the season.

Doors open at 8 o'clock.

No Weapons allowed in the room, by order of the Council. P. A. DUBORD.
n11 Old Manager of the "Washington"

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
LOUISIANA LAW SCHOOL.

THE undersigned, with a view to supply a want daily more felt, intends, as soon as a sufficient number of students shall justify the undertaking, to open in the city of New Orleans a Law School, wherein will be taught the general principles of jurisprudence, as well as the law as it is understood and practised in Louisiana.

Jurisprudence, which treats of and determines the relations of man to his fellow man, is very comprehensive a science, which may, however be classed under the three following general heads, viz:

First—NATURAL LAW.
Second—SOCIAL LAW, and
Third—INTERNATIONAL LAW.

A brief development of the principles of each, will probably suffice to show the propriety of this classification.

Man, though usually found in the social state, can still be considered as having an existence independent of society, and history furnishes numerous examples of a condition in which the domestic relations of father, husband, child, &c. supplied the place of all social ties. But even in this situation, which is antecedent to the formation of society, the relation of one individual to another, of one family to another, could not exist without its being governed by reciprocal duties; each being bound by laws regulating his intercourse with his fellow being, and all may deserve examination.

These relations are—

1st. Those of man to man, considered simply as a member of the human race, and which may be called the law of humanity; and

2d. Those growing out of his domestic relations, and which may be termed the law of the family.

Both these divisions are the natural law, which in this sense can exist without society, and which relations previous to the formation of society.

When society is subsequently formed, it adopts these relations, which it, however, modified extends and multiplied by the addition of a new element purely social in its origin. This new principle is that of society, which introduces new obligations and rights in the interest of society. All these relations thus modified, which have for their object to determine the rights and duties of the citizens of the same state, are called private law, which constitutes the second division of social law.

The social law, therefore, is also susceptible of two divisions, viz:

1st. Private law, which includes the civil and commercial law of the country, and

2d. Public law, embracing the constitutional, administrative and penal laws of a nation.

Besides these relations, there exist likewise others, which arise from the intercourse between distinct and independent communities. Even this branch of jurisprudence, called international law, is susceptible of a twofold division, viz:

1st. Private international law, which considers and determines the influence and effect of foreign laws on personal rights and contracts; and

2d. Public international law, also called the law of nations, which regulates the conduct of sovereign states in their respective intercourse.

Every department of the law, whether speculative or practical, is included in the preceding classification, since it must have reference, either to the relations existing prior to the formation of society, or finally to those arising from the intercourse of independent sovereignties. In the first case, they fall within the domain of natural law; in the second, within that of social law, and in the third they belong to international law. It appears also that this arrangement is logical, because it considers first, the relations existing antecedent to society; secondly, those created by society; and finally, those which grow out of the intercourse between sovereign nations.

The studies at the Law School will in conformity with the [illegible] of the law student is to prepare himself as speedily as practicable for the exercise of the legal profession, the principal aim of the undersigned will be to furnish him an accurate knowledge of the Civil and Criminal Law of Louisiana.

Terms—For the course comprising five months, $50. Applications must be addressed to the undersigned.
G SHMIDT, 62 Toulouse st.
New Orleans, 20th Jan., 1844. j25

TOBACCO INSPECTION OFFICE,
New Orleans, Jan 25, 1844.

WHEREAS, persons having no right, hold themselves out as Inspectors of Tobacco, in New Orleans, we give notice, that we are the only duly appointed and qualified inspectors, and will rigidly enforce a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, upon all persons offering tobacco for sale in New Orleans until it shall have been inspected by us, in pursuance of the 1st section of an Act, approved the 8th of March, 1836.
A. PRIEUR,
MONTGOMERY SLOANE,
J J WHERRY,
ED DUBIER,
J B BENNETT,
j26 1m JUSTIN DURELL.

THE firm of WATTS & BIGGS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liquidation and settlement of the business is confided to WILLIAM BIGGS. The business of the concern is still to go on in the name of WATTS & BIGGS until the 1st day of May next, and the said WM BIGGS binds himself not to assume any new liabilities for the house, except in the way of liquidation of the concern, and also takes upon himself the assumption of all the balances and debts against the concern, and relieves in full Mr Watts, from any and all liabilities on account of said copartnership.
WILLIAM BIGGS,
THOMAS W WATTS.
New Orleans, Dec 18, 1843. j26 3t

SUNDRIES—In store, and landing ex Vicksburg from New York—100 bris North Carolina pitch; 75 bris sweet and pure Newark cider; 10 bris Albany cream ale; 4 bris copal varnish; 5 pipes brandy, A Seignette, 4th proof; 10 casks winter strained sperm oil; 50 boxes sperm and stearine candles; 50 boxes brown No 1 soap; 70 bags Rio coffee; 30 do Old Government Java do; 300 packages Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Hyson, Gunpowder, Pouchong, Gunpowder teas; 250 reams letter and cap ruled paper, Ames, Blake & Goodwin; 50 wooden clocks, for sale low, 6 cases assorted ladies' and gentlemen's shoes; 1 case New York saddles; Dry Goods—10 packages prints, chalias, mousseline de laine, fringes, shoes gentlemen's and ladies' gloves, &c; 2 cases ship's blocks, sheaves and block pins for sale on accommodating terms by
j26 FOSDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

SOAP & STARCH—Cincinnati soap and starch landing ex steamer El Dorado and for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
j26 44 Poydras.

SPICED PIG'S FEET—[illegible] kegs landing from steamer El Dorado and for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
j26 44 Poydras

WHISKEY—75 bris rectified, 6 do Monongahela for sale by H McKINNELL & Co.
j26 34 Poydras

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—On plantation, both above and below the city, for sale, apply to
A GORDON, WYLIE & Co. 32 Bienville

SALES THIS DAY.

BY W. H. ROBERTSON,
47 Magazine street.

Catalogue Sale
THIS DAY, at half past 10 o'clock, will be sold: 130 lots of foreign and domestic dry goods, well adapted to the season and trade. j26

BY VANWINKLE & VINCENT,
No 116 Chartres st
Boots—Shoes—Brogans—Hats.
THIS DAY, 26th January, at 10 o'clock—
One hundred cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans.
Also—
25 cases silk and cassimere Hats. j26

SALES AT AUCTION

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ,
WM. OSBORN, Auctioneer.
Havana Segars at Auction.

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday, 27th day of January, at 11 o'clock, a.m, at No. 19 Common street, to close invoice:

100,000 segars lately imported from Havana, comprising Regalias Canones, Trabucos, Malbar, Conchas, Bayonetas, Panetelas, &c. of the following manufactures—Aurora, Estrella, Fenix, Tres Amigos, Bellisario, Manuel Amoros, Vuelta Segars, Reforma Habana, &c.

Terms—Under $500, cash; above $500, 60 days credit, in approved endorsed notes, to the satisfaction of the vendor. j26

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON.
Washer and Ironer and House Servant and Cook.
WILL be sold at auction on Saturday, 27th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade—
MILLY, a mulattress, aged 26 years, a first rate washer and ironer and good cook, speaks French and English, fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law. Terms and particulars at sale. j26

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON.
French and American Man Cook.
WILL be sold at auction on Saturday 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade—
MELVELLE, aged 28, griffe, a superior French and American cook and house man.
Sold for no fault and under a good character—fully guaranteed.
Terms—Cash.
Act of sale before G R Stringer, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.
At the same time—Several Valuable Slaves, field hands and house servants. Particulars at sale. j26

Valuable [illegible] Slaves.
BY ABAT & DOMINGON,
WILL be sold on Saturday, 27th January, at noon, at the City Exchange, St Louis street:
The following valuable SLAVES, to wit:
The creole negro Ned Bell, aged about [illegible] years, excellent cartman, having been employed during nine years to carry wood on board of steamboats. He is fully guaranteed.

The negro man Bell, since [illegible] years in the country, aged about 33 years, a cartman, somewhat of a house servant, faithful slave, having been always under the same owner since his arrival in this city. He is fully guaranteed.

The creole negro Voltaire, aged about 21 years, a house servant, fine sixer and fully guaranteed.

Terms at sale. The acts of sale before P Laborre, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. j24—tt

BY ABAT & DOMINGON.
WILL be sold on Saturday, 27th inst, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange:
Four lots of ground designated by Nos 9, 10, 11, near the Brunswick Chapel, measuring each 30 feet 11 inches in 5 lines fronting Spain street by an equal depth of 113 feet 6 inches 5 lines each side, on parallel lines. j24

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Board of Wardens of the Church of St Louis, notice is hereby given, that on Monday, 29th January, at noon, the Pews of said Church will be sold at auction by P E Tricou.
Possession given on the 1st February.
Terms—Cash.

If 10 days after the sale payment is not made, said adjudication will be annulled, and the Treasurer empowered to resell said Pews immediately.
J OBERT GUILLOT, Treasurer.
New Orleans, Jan 19th, 1844.

TO HIRE.
WANTED TO HIRE, by the year, a female slave, for an American family residing here, a colored woman, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and who understands general house work. Her general character must be good. Any person having such a servant to hire may hear of a good situation by applying at the Sheriff's Office, First District Court. j24

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
THE undersigned give notice to the public that they have not passed before L. T. Caire, notary public, on the 3d December, 1843, Mr Romain, the sale of his establishment for copartnership, having been informed and the undersigned for the annulment of said act of sale on the 4th January. The public is consequently informed that they are not to respect any engagement that may be contracted by him, since the 7th of December, 1843, or that may be made by him hereafter as a member of the old firm, will not bind the subscriber, and he will refuse to recognize it.

GALLET.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of T & S Toby & Bogert was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 1st instant.
THOMAS TOBY,
SAMUEL TOBY,
GEO C BOGERT.

The subscribers will continue the same business as before under the firm of T & S Toby & Bogert.
THOMAS TOBY,
GEO C BOGERT.

The undersigned has established himself in the city of New York for the transaction of a general commission Business. SAMUEL TOBY.

DOMESTICS—[illegible] bales of 4-4 and 3-4 brown sheetings in store and for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier st

GOSHEN CUTTLER—20 kegs, landing from ship Au[illegible] and for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier st

WHISKEY—[illegible] rectified whiskey, in store and for sale by WM J BRYAN & Co, 26 Commerce

BRAN—[illegible] sacks bran landing from steamer Goddess of Liberty, for sale by WM J BRYAN & Co, 26 Commerce

NAILS—[illegible] kegs assorted nails, for sale by PEET & MORTON, 17 Chartres st

GUNNY BAGS—[illegible] for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier st

OIL AND CANDLES—[illegible] boxes sperm candles for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier st

ROPE, BAGGING & RUGS—[illegible] Bagging, 15 bales [illegible] for sale by DITTRICH & Co, 141 Magazine

TOBACCO—5 boxes Western tobacco in store and for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
44 Poydras st.

LINSEED OIL—[illegible] in store and for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
j24 44 Poydras

CANDLES—20 boxes sperm candles in store and for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN.
44 Poydras

LEATHER—Sole leather, country made, and calf skins imported from France, for sale by
j24 REYNAUD & FALLON, 31 Tchoupitoulas

COCOA—A few bags Laguayra and Caraccas, on very low terms to close consignment, for sale by
REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

SPOOL COTTON—An assortment of Raworth's royal sewing thread just received and for sale by
WM PRESTON & Co, 80 Customhouse

RIO COFFEE, in double bags and of very good qualities, lately received direct, in store and for sale by
WM PRESTON & Co. 80 Customhouse.

GUNNY BAGS, cargo of ship Massasoit, direct importation for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO,
j25 82 Gravier

CHAMPAGNE WINE—15 baskets Sillery Mousseux, direct importation, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

SUGAR—Havana white, of a superior quality in store and for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

SEGARS—A splendid assortment of choice Havana segars, in store and for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

PORT WINE—6 pipes, 7 half do, 19 bris superior old Port, for sale by FIELD & Co,
30 Old Levee

JAVA COFFEE—300 bags fine old Java coffee, for sale by J W STANTON & Co.
j25 corner of Magazine and Lafayette sts

CLOTHING—10 cases low priced clothing, suitable for plantation use, for sale by
FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

PORK—Mess and prime pork at Bozant's inspection and for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,
j24 20 Poydras

FLOUR—10 barrels for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,
j24 20 Poydras

BAGGING—[illegible] pieces Maysville and Fulton manufacture for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 20 Poydras
[illegible] Manilla blankets, [illegible]
j24 BLANCHARD, LEAVITT

SWEET CHOCOLATE—[illegible] landing from steamer [illegible] for sale by
j24 ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine

SHIPS BLOCKS—Sheaves, block pins, &c. assorted kinds and sizes in store, for sale by
j24 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

PAPER—200 reams Bills, Foolscap, and Ames, cap and letter ruled, in store and for sale by
j24 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

CANVASSED HAMS—[illegible] casks in store and for sale by CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co.
j23 48 Tchoupitoulas

FLOUR—100 bris choice brands, in store and for sale by CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co.
j23 48 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD—200 kegs choice leaf lard in store and for sale by CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co.
j23 48 Tchoupitoulas st

HAVANA COFFEE—[illegible] bags now landing from barque Adeline and Eliza, for sale by
j23 A T BURNLEY & Co, 84 Magazine

SWEET OIL—300 baskets, of the Fagnot and Fossel brand, in bottles and half bottles, for sale by
j23 AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

TOBACCO—60 boxes Virginia and Kentucky pound lumps for sale by H McKINNELL & Co
34 Poydras

CHOCOLATE—75 boxes, [illegible] & Taimon's No 1 for sale by H McKINNELL & Co,
j23 34 Poydras

EXCHANGE ON FRANCE—In sums, 60 days sight, on Havre, payable in Paris, for sale by
MERLE PEYLER and Co, 45, Old Levee.

WHITE KENTUCKY KERSEYS AND LINSEYS—Just received and for sale by
j23 PEET & MORTON, 17 Chartres

AMERICAN CALICOES—New styles, received and for sale by PEET & MORTON,
j23 17 Chartres

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—50 boxes Virginia and 20 do Missouri, in store, for sale by
JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

CHAMPAGNE—25 baskets champagne wine just received and for sale by C DUFOUR,
j21 11 Conti street

RICE—10 casks Carolina rice, just received and for sale by JOHN A MERRITT & Co
j23 38 Camp st

GUNNY BAGS—10,000 gunny bags of 2¼ bushel size, in store and for sale by J A MERRITT & Co
j23 38 Camp st

SOAP—500 boxes No 1 Boston soap, various brands, for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co,
j20 49 Common

MACKEREL—[illegible] packages assorted No. 1, 2 and 3, landing and for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Common

CODFISH—500 boxes and [illegible] drums superior white cod fish, landing and for sale by
HARROD, DARLING Co. 49 Common

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—[illegible] bbls landing, on ship Delmonte and for sale by
JARVIS & ANDREWS, 40 Common st