NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
STATE PRINTERS.
No. 94 Chartres street.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

HENRY CLAY.

FOR MAYOR,

WM. FRERET.

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 16, 1843.

CLAY CLUB.

A Special Meeting will be held this Evening, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested,

G. C. LAWRASON, }
N. DELACLAINE, } Secretaries.

Feb 16, 1843

THE MAYORALTY.

If the whig party imagine that the locofocos intend to permit Mr. FRERET to walk over the course without opposition, they may awake from their delusion too late. Our opponents never were in a higher state of discipline than now,—hating the discontent that has grown out of the nominations of Gov. MOUTON, which they may contrive to smother before next Monday. Their candidate, Mr. GENOIS, is a formidable opponent at any time; one whom it behooves us to meet with our utmost strength.

That the whig party are in a decided majority in this city, cannot admit of doubt—at least no whig doubts it. Now is the time for making our strength available; this is the moment to put it forth with effect. Were we to elect Mr. FRERET by a handsome majority, it would be a signal refutation of the slanders that have been promulgated touching the manner in which our entire ticket was carried last summer. Should we through supineness, or from the indulgence of a fatal confidence allow him to be defeated, it would give color to those aspersions. It would be bruited abroad as "confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ" of the calumnies that disappointed ambition have denounced against us, and let loose the sluices of detraction upon the members of the Legislature who occupy seats as representatives of the city.

We have selected a candidate whose character is above reproach, and who is acknowledged to have made the best mayor the city has had for many years. With such a candidate, the whole vote of the party ought to be polled; there will be no excuse for any one's abstaining from exercising his right of suffrage; and none can be given to cover a defeat. It would be more tolerable to be in a minority, than have a majority that cannot be brought into the field when the cause requires prompt and decided action. Far better to be beaten from weakness than through cowardice. A party in the minority receives credit for a bold stand if it be overwhelmed by numbers; but one that is discomfited by reason of the apathy of its members, will only meet the gibes of its enemies and the taunts of its friends elsewhere.

There will be a meeting of the CLAY CLUB this evening, to concert preliminary steps to make the election of WM. FRERET a surety—"to take a bond as it were of fate." Every good whig should attend, who can do so. The locofocos are holding meetings almost every evening—their committees and associations are busily engaged in preparations, and we have heard of some of them counting their victory in advance. Let us be wise in season; meet their preparations with organizations and confront them at the polls with our whole power.—This is the only mode to render success certain; and this alone can keep our ranks in readiness for the duties that are before them.

The whig party ought to be aroused by a sense of the dangers that environ it, and the indignities that are heaped upon it. Scarcely a mail arrives from the East but brings accounts of our friends sacrificed in hecatombs, by the President of the United States, and the Executive of the State is drenching the scaffold with the blood of our friends. We are proscribed both by the General and State Governments. The weak and miserable head of the General Government has conceived a hatred of Mr. CLAY, that the destruction of every one of that great statesman's friends can not satiate. His mind is of a character which can not embrace a noble or magnanimous thought: it is fit only for the abode of petty jealousy and malicious persecution.

From our State Executive we may expect nothing.—Who then is left us but our own spirit and our own exertions. We must make a way for ourselves to power. We must contend for every advantage that can be had, with a resolute purpose and united action. We must neglect no chance of promoting our destinies except, as we must keep watch continually until the hour of final struggle, and be prepared for the day when the cause will be staked upon one vast issue, in which the people of the whole Union will take part.

This is the first occasion that presents itself for a manly and vigorous contest. The stake is worth a pitched battle. Whigs are you ready?

According to the Bee, of yesterday, *Morgan* has received a very queer production. Is the article of which our neighbor speaks intended for public exhibition, and is there but a single copy for sale? At all events, we think we shall take a look at it.—*Tropic*.

Our friends of the *Tropic* always had a propensity to inquire into *usual* affairs—we land them for it.

We congratulate the *Tropic* upon its being elected printer to the Second Municipality. The election was alike creditable to the Council and the *Tropic*.

WM. C. JONES, formerly editor of the *Red River Whig*, has taken charge of the *Bulletin*. He is a strong writer, a good whig and a first rate fellow.

MEXICO.

By the arrival of the Revenue Cutter *Woodbury*, we have received files of Mexico and Vera Cruz papers, of a late date, and a letter from a correspondent especially in that country.

The suppression of all the liberal papers has given fast embrace to the people of Mexico, and allows little intelligence to circulate through the country, but such as may promote the views and interests of SA. ANNA.

The Government is raising a very large army for some purpose or other—its destination uncertain, either Texas or Campeachy.

A Mexican brig of war had been wrecked, about 30 miles from Vera Cruz, with the loss of 3 lives.

The steamer *Regenerador* left Vera Cruz, for Campeachy, on the 29th ult. She was to return immediately in company with steamers Montezuma and Guadaloupe to carry down about 200 more troops.

The whole amount of troops already sent to Campeachy, to subdue Yucatan is about 9,000 of whom only 1000 are said to remain in the Mexican service.

Mr. SOUTHALL came a passenger in the *Woodbury* with despatches for the U. S. Government from Gen. THOMPSON, who was incorrectly reported to have left Mexico.

FROM YUCATAN.

By the arrival of the schooner *Rosario*, Capt. JEFFERSON, we have received full files of Merida papers, to the 31st of January inclusive. The *Rosario* left Campeachy on the 4th of February, but nothing had occurred in the interval between the two dates.

On the morning of the 27th instant, a Mexican steamship appeared before the port of Campeachy, and fired a shot at an American schooner which was attempting to enter the town. The same steam-ship approached the battery of Muelle in the course of the day, and opened a fire upon it, but without any decisive results. The battery replied with no greater success, and Mexicans and Yucatecos plied their cannon lustily for several hours, with scarcely the loss of a man on either side.

Five barges of the Mexican squadron entered the port of Campeachy at night, and captured the Yucatanese schooner *Correo*. She was without sails or helm at the time, and had a cargo of salt on board.

The Mexican steam-frigate *Montezuma* had anchored off Sisal. It appears from the report of several deserters that she brought over only 300 men from Vera Cruz, that at the period of her departure three transports were being equipped to receive the troops expected at Jalapa. Four heavy field-pieces were taken from the Fort of Ulloa to be sent to the troops encamped in the siege of Tampico.

A Mexican Colonel, with 70 men, had passed over to the ranks of the Yucatanese.

The four commissioners lately appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate, to wind up the affairs of the Citizens' Bank, have sent in their resignations. They are A. HOA, WM. FRERET, E. ROUSSEAU and J. B. LEFEBVRE.

The sale of the property of THOMAS BANKS, Esq., by the United States Marshall, commenced yesterday. The building known as as "Banks' Arcade," was disposed of in lots, and brought altogether the sum of $123,657. The sale will be continued to-day.

We are indebted to Messrs. NORMAN, STEEL & Co., Camp street, for a copy of the "Whig Almanac and United States Register," for 1843, a highly valuable work, and invaluable to political editors, for its statistics.

Also the "Proceedings of the Court of Enquiry on the Somers Mutiny," in a pamphlet form.

Also the "Rainbow or Odd Fellows' Monthly Magazine," a new and tasteful periodical, devoted to the propagation of friendship, morality and truth. All these works are issued from the office of the New-York *Tribune*.

BURGLARY.—The house of Dr. HARRIS, in Royal street, was broken into last night, and rifled of all the silver, ware and plate that the thieves could lay their hands upon.

ANOTHER.—The store of COLVIS & DUMAS was also broken open last night, and robbed of a large quantity of ready made clothing, and all the money that was in the counting-house.

The thieves made their levies during the storm.

EARTHQUAKE.—Several shocks of earthquake are reported to have been felt night before last.

The city was thrown into great consternation, by the report yesterday, that Mr. LAVERGNE, President of the Consolidated Bank, had made way with himself.

Early in the morning he crossed the river, and visited the family burying place, in the rear of Algiers, where he stabbed himself with a sword cane, or poignard.

He was brought over to the city and expired about 1 o'clock. Mr. LAVERGNE has ever maintained a reputation for probity and honor, that even in these days of suspicion and distrust, rumor has forbode to asperse.

He was a man of the most sensitive temperament—and it is thought that he fell a sacrifice to the prompting of a nice sense of honor, wrought upon by the calamities that have befallen the institution over which he presided.

EARTHQUAKE.—Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt yesterday, in this city, a few minutes before 10 o'clock. They were slight, and we did not ourselves feel the vibration, but we have heard many persons, and in different sections of the city, say that they felt the shocks perceptibly, and observed the movement of curtains, and pictures, hanging against the walls of the houses.—*Charleston Courier, 9th inst.*

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA

WEDNESDAY, 15th February 1843.

The Secretary reported to the House of Representatives the following bills:

Act creating the Parish of Franklin—concurred in with amendments;

Resolution appointing a Joint Committee to visit and report upon the condition of the property belonging to the State, in the City of New Orleans.

Mr. HOA called up the bill relative to public advertisements. This bill prescribes that all judicial advertisements and notices shall be published in one of the papers published in English and French in the city of New Orleans, and that for the faithful performance of which contract, bond and security shall be required in the amount of one thousand dollars, and for which purpose propositions shall be received by the Treasurer and Secretary of State, by whom the contract shall be given, provided the party applicant possess the necessary qualifications. The bill also fixes the tariff of charges for one hundred words or less, and makes the printer responsible on his bond for omitting to insert advertisements forty-eight hours after receipt, and for all errors and mistakes he may make, whether in regard to the insertions or to the subject matter.

Mr. HOA supported the bill; it was a local measure, and declared that it was loudly called for by his constituents; and that it was in the experience of every practising attorney that the present laws were susceptible of enormous charges.

Mr. BOSSIER opposed the bill on the ground that it was unnecessary, and would not, he feared, effect the purpose for which it was designed. He had no disposition to interfere with this measure, inasmuch as the senator from New Orleans (Mr. Hoa) had declared it to be exclusively local; but it seemed to him that the general law as it now was, was sufficient. The public officer who had the charge of printing, would take care that it was done at the most reasonable rates, and if any publisher of the laws should exact more than what he was reasonably entitled to, the public would not fail to perceive it, and he would lose their encouragement, as well as expose himself to removal on the meeting of the Legislature. Another effect of the bill would be to compel one to subscribe to a particular paper, which would be the recipient of all public favors, and this feature was an objectionable one. The law was amply sufficient, and every man would have the privilege of making his choice, at least as far as regarded one of the papers in which those advertisements were made.

Mr. HOA replied to the objection of the Senator from Natchitoches (Mr. Bossier), and insisted that the present bill was just and proper, and that it was ardently desired by his (Mr. Hoa's) constituents. He asserted, that it was not to affect the contract of the present State Printer, and that the competition was hereafter open, so as to have those advertisements inserted at the lowest rates. That several parties who had judicial advertisements, were deterred from publishing them on account of the enormous expense, and that an executory process it would be more especially desirable to have one certain, well-ascertained medium where these advertisements were to be found. The inconvenience of any other plan had been tested, and it was a matter of grave importance to introduce a strict economy, and to facilitate and render positive the requirements of law for judicial notices.

Mr. DOWNS sustained the views of the Senator from Orleans, (Mr. Hoa) and advocated the passage of the bill. He believed it was an excellent one, and was only in its provisions could not apply to the country. It might prove of some detriment to the city papers, as the honor had, on the same subject, proved to the country papers. But the city papers had many other resources. He was desirous as any one could be, to foster and encourage the press. But he had come with the positive intention of lessening public expenses, facilitating justice, and of relieving the people, as far as was at present practicable, from all burthens, and that was so strong an argument in favor of the present measure, that he could not hesitate in giving it his support.

[At this stage of the discussion on motion of Mr. Davidson, the Senate went into executive business.]

The doors being opened, the debate was continued on the proposition offered by Mr. DOWNS to amend the bill so as to open the proposals for public advertisements of judicial notices and sales, to all the city papers, which are published in one or both languages.

Mr. DOWNS sustained his amendment, which he said was recommended by a sense of justice, and which was not dictated by any party motives, inasmuch as of the two papers, to which the contract would be limited by the bill, one was of whig and the other of democratic politics—the Bee and the Courier. He was for allowing all the city papers to have an equal chance, and to make proposals, if so disposed.

Mr. HOA replied in some remarks, showing the necessity of the contract being given to a paper published in both languages, on account of the difference of origin of the two populations—for whose information these advertisements were to be published.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the bill was amended so that the paper upon receiving the contract should be bound to appear in English and French.

Mr. LABATUT considered that the bill would be a great economy, and that besides the certainty of finding judicial advertisements in one paper, would be a great *desideratum*. He should vote for the bill.

On the adoption of the first section of the bill, the ayes and nays were called for by Mr. Bossier—5 ayes; 1 nay.

Mr. BOSSIER asked for and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Rapides, (Mr. Walker.)

And on motion, the Senate adjourned.

[*Continued from Yesterday.*]

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1843.

Mr. MUSSON observed that he had been a promoter of the tax and was in some measure its author, because he saw its necessity, and did not consider it unconstitutional. The tax did not bear on the planters but the consumers, four-fifths of whom are foreigners. The whole State did not contribute more than $25,000, and when we contrasted the benefits of the tax with this contribution, it must be admitted that the State had no right to complain. It is the planters who profit by the tax; and he would ask members how we are to remedy our embarrassments, if the means are to be taken away from us. He had been formerly in business, and knew that there was no landing, no wharves; ships were compelled to rig singings and land their cargoes in the mud of the Levee. The price of cartage was immense, and fell directly on the planter. Now the streets are paved, and commodious wharves exist for the landing of produce. Did the planter wish to secure these signal advantages, without contributing towards the expense of their maintenance. If the Legislature persisted in depriving the city of the means of meeting her engagements, they would injure the State, because the latter would have to pay debts which the city owed.

He would leave the constitutional question to older hands, observing simply that when the contents of the package was not taxed, but only the box or case, the tax could not be construed into a duty or imposts.—Besides, the law was in force in most of the cities in the Union, and to go no farther, in our sister city of Mobile. Our wharves were the property of the city and whole State. They had been erected at immense expense and were continually liable to be swept away by the action of the river. Let the tax be repealed, and all the improvements would cease. The wharves would fall to decay, cargoes be damaged, and produce again be landed in the mud.

Mr. RATLIFF said that the report of the Committee had placed the matter entirely on the ground of expediency. It had not said a word about the municipalities being disposed to tax their own citizens. Had it done so, he would have gone with it cheerfully. It was in this point that all the injustice of the measure lay. The property of the citizens of New Orleans had enhanced in value, and should properly be liable for the liquidation of the debts of the city. But was it just that the country should be made to pay these debts? He had visited the steamer Missouri this morning—she made a weekly trip to New Orleans, and he had learned to his astonishment that she paid $50 a week, for occupying a few feet of the landing. The Buffalo paid $40 a week, and in summer $50. It appeared that the city had grown up, splendid mansions and palaces had been built, debts had been contracted, and now the corporations in order to pay them did not wish to trouble or tax the citizens, but must forsooth, put their hands in the pockets of the planter, who was already ground down to the dust and impoverished, and tell him "you must pay our debts." This was the logic and justice of gentlemen on that floor. He warned the country members in time that if the right to tax a bale of cotton 12 1-2 cts were allowed the city, that right would extend to 25 cts, $5, $10, and at length to the value of the article brought to the city; for there was no limit to the exercise of the power, now was the time to restrict the municipalities. Let them not build their palaces of marble at the expense of the country. What right was there for this tax? None under Heaven! A moderate sum for landing might be allowed, but $50, $60 per week for a single steamboat was monstrous, and insufferable.

As the question of constitutionality had not yet been touched, he would refrain from arguing it for the present. He felt certain that in the end gentlemen would have to beg the question and throw it on the ground of expediency. Suppose he went to every man in the street and asked each for a lot to pay his debts, would he not be derided and spurned? And why should corporations—ay, soulless corporations—be permitted to do what would be regarded as preposterously dishonest in an individual? If we were to sanction the principle of paying the debts of the city, she would remain always in debt. Mr. Ratliff concluded by earnestly entreating the Legislature to repeal the tax by calling on the country members not to liquidate the debts of the city. Let the city, said he, tax her own constituents to pay her debts. We of the country had no voice in contracting that debt.

Mr. Wadsworth said there was no question as to the interest of the merchant to get as much as possible out of the country. Without the planting interest, cities never could be built. Who ever heard of a city in the Deserts of Arabia, except one that was raised by some magical and despotic power, and that fell when the treasury which sustained it was emptied. Here in New Orleans the country must of necessity bring its produce, and the planter is bound to pay for the facilities of transportation, landing, &c. furnished him. The city must be viewed in the light of the agent for the farmer. The city had built wharves for the farmer and he must pay for them. We could not, for we had no products. If the farmer refused to pay, the city would be crushed. If this city was not available, let the farmer seek others. There was no competition in sending produce to New Orleans. But the city must of necessity levy a tax on the farming interest. She had no other means of subsistence.

Mr. Hunt made a very elaborate speech on the constitutionality of the tax. He said that the gentleman from St. Mary had denied the constitutionality of the wharfage—he had denied that the State could regulate it—he had contended that the General Government alone possessed the power. He had further argued that even if the power existed, no legal authority had delegated it to the municipalities, and that supposing it had been thus delegated, public policy and State interest required its repeal. On all these questions he joined issue with the gentleman.

He examined Mr. Brashear's argument founded on the section in the constitution prohibiting the States from levying duties on imports or exports, and cited a number of the most accredited authorities, as well English as American, explaining the nature of an impost duty or tax, and shewing the distinction between a tax, which is an exaction from the citizen for the support of the Government, in return for which he receives the protection of life, liberty and property, and a toll or retribution collected off persons or goods for the enjoyment of some special advantage, as the use of a turnpike, wharf, bridge &c. On this subject, Mr. Hunt quoted a vast number of legal authorities, among them Blackstone, Judge Story, the Supreme Court of Louisiana, Martin's Report, all of which clearly demonstrated the distinction between a tax and a toll or retribution for benefits conferred.

Mr. Hunt enforced his argument by citing the long and continued practice of other States; of South Carolina, so jealous on the subject of free trade. In this State the wharfage is exacted by individuals who own the wharves. Of Massachusetts, of Maryland, and New York, where the right is exercised by the corporation.—He read the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall on the subject, and appealed to the members, whether the question must not be considered as settled by practice, and by the ablest constitutional construction known.

With respect to the other branch of the argument of the gentleman from St. Mary, viz: that Congress has alone the power to regulate commerce, Mr. Hunt remarked that one of the clauses in the constitution authorized Congress to lay taxes on imports and exports, which it afterwards qualified by the word "uniformity." In a subsequent section, the power to regulate commerce was given. There was no connection between these two grants of power. Duties on imports were looked to as a portion of the taxing, and not of the commercial power of Congress. This opinion was sustained by Judge Marshall. The wharfage duty was not affected by the power given to Congress to regulate commerce. The constitution had been framed for commercial purposes, and for the collection of revenue. Previous to this, the commerce of the States was in utter confusion; different laws prevailed in different States, and trade was at its lowest ebb. To remedy these great and oppressive evils was the principal cause that led to the formation of the constitution. Hence the broad and general clause giving Congress the power to regulate commerce.

Mr. Hunt referred to cases in which the doctrine that Congress had the power to levy a wharfage tax had been repudiated by Daniel Webster and the Supreme Court. He cited the case of the United States against the City of Orleans in the matter of the batture suit, in which the Attorney General, Benjn. F. Butler, not holding very certain of his claim, had set up the doctrine that the United States could regulate wharfage. Mr. Livingston and the Supreme Court had both reprobated this opinion as dangerous and mischievous. He appealed to the representatives to know if they were willing to surrender the right of levying wharfage, when it had been maintained and practised by every other State in the union.

As regarded the argument drawn from the section in the law admitting the state into the union, which prescribed the free navigation of the Mississippi, he observed that doubtless Congress could prescribe rules in admitting a new member of the confederacy, but that after the constitution of the State had been framed and submitted to Congress, that body could not impose any new conditions. Louisiana was, after her admission, as free and sovereign as any of the original thirteen states. She had never agreed to such a provision as that referred to by the gentleman from St. Mary. A law restricting the sovereignty of a State, which is passed after her admission into the union, is a mere dead letter, and not to be obeyed.

Mr. Hunt then examined the question of law. The member from St. Mary had denied that the State had ever granted the power of levying a wharfage tax. As early as 1770 the subject of wharfage had been discussed in Louisiana. In 1804, an act of Congress imposed tonnage duties on Louisiana, expressly reserved to New Orleans its wharfage and other dues. The act of 1805 contains similar provisions. The act of 1836 gave to the city the direct power to erect wharves, and after that to exact a reasonable compensation for their use. The charges in this city were nearly the same as those of Boston. New Orleans was constantly contributing large sums to repair breaches occasioned by the Mississippi. Three years ago twenty acres were carried away by one majestic sweep of that powerful river. Eighteen months ago, the wharves of the First Municipality were swept away by the same cause. Continual repairs and heavy expenditures were rendered necessary. Let members look at these things and do us justice. We pay one third of the revenue of the State. If this is deemed insufficient, let the Legislature draw just grounds for increased taxation, and he pledged himself to submit to the burthen.

Mr. Hunt next entered upon the question as to who bore the principal share in the payment of wharfage, and was contending that it fell upon the consumer, when the hour being late, he gave way to a motion for adjournment.

Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1843.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called but twenty seven members answered to their names. After some time, a quorum being present, the minutes of the preceding day were read.

Mr. Howell presented a memorial praying a license for a certain individual to practise medicine on the Thompsonian system. The petition was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Howell, Cat and Clotz.

Mr. Musson introduced a petition respecting the culture of tobacco, and praying the Legislature to pass certain laws in relation to the charges for inspection and storage of this article. The petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures.

Mr. Sellis, from the Select Committee to which had been referred the bill from the Senate relative to certain pre-emption bills, reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Roberston, from the Select Committee to whom was referred a proposition to form a new parish out of the parishes of Ascension and Iberville, reported unfavorably, and offered a bill to exempt certain property of the parishes of Iberville and Ascension from paying license. The report was adopted.

Mr. Fortson reported an act to provide for the assessing of the State, with no amendment. The report was adopted.

Mr. Culbertson, agreeably to notice, presented a bill to incorporate the New Orleans Sacred Music Society.

Mr. Brewer, on leave, in behalf of the Select Committee to which was referred the act supplementary to the various acts relative to elections, reported the same without amendment. The report was adopted.

Mr. O'Brien gave notice of a bill to provide for Coroners' seals in the Parish of Lafayette, and of an act to create an additional notary public in the same parish.

The house took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill to create an additional number of police jurors of the parish of Pointe Coupee, and concurred the same.

Mr. Orr, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill to amend the Code of Practice, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Voorhies reported a number of bills and resolutions as duly enrolled.

Mr. Orr also introduced an act making the Clerk of the District Court of Avoyelles, *ex officio* Clerk of the Probate Court of that parish.

On motion of Mr. Robert, the house took up the Senate bill, to incorporate the town of St. Martinsville, in the parish of St. Martins, and made it the order of the day for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Petkovsky the house took up the resolution fixing the hour of meeting at 10 o'clock, and requiring the house to meet every day except Sunday.

Mr. Musson said, he opposed the motion because he was certain there would be no quorum at 10 o'clock. He introduced to-day, when at 11 o'clock there were but 27 members. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.—The motion was lost.

Mr. Ratliff made a few remarks, showing the impertinentary character of the resolution, as it was in the power of the house to adjourn from day to day to any hour they pleased. It was not necessary to bind the house down to any fixed resolution, and it was an encumbrance to business.

Mr. Baches said, a rule had been adopted that the house should meet at 11, and take up the orders of the day at 12 o'clock, and that therefore this rule must be rescinded before the house could meet at 10. He therefore offered a substitute rescinding the rule, and providing that the house meet at 10, and the orders of the day be taken up at 12—unless otherwise ordered. The substitute was adopted.

A question of order here arose as to whether the resolution could be adopted by a bare majority. The Speaker decided that the resolution must be considered as passed.

On motion of Mr. Fortson, the house took up the bill to amend the act creating the tenth judicial district. The bill was laid on the table, subject to the call of the house, on the ground that it conflicted with the bill to create a Court of Errors and Appeals in criminal cases, and had better be taken up, after that bill had been disposed of.

Mr. Brewer called up his bill to create a privilege on the growing crop. It was a fact within his knowledge that there were individuals unable to procure necessary supplies to make their crop from want of credit. His proposition was to give a privilege on the crop, and thus enable the planter to obtain credit for the required advances. The bill provides that hereafter a privilege on the growing crop shall exist on all supplies furnished for growing said crop.

Mr. Winchester was under the impression that a bill had been passed last year of a similar import. He moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Brewer thought the subject easy to be understood, without a reference to the committee. It was just that the creditor who furnished the supplies should have a privilege on the crop, because if the supplies had not been granted, the crop would not have been grown.

Mr. Benjamin thought the bill too important to be passed hastily. It required examination, and should be properly prepared. The privilege took no rank in the bill, and that was a matter of great moment. All things considered, he wished it to go to the committee.

The question was taken and carried, and the committee instructed to report in forty-eight hours.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the House took up the bill for the relief of Robt. D. Brashear, and after a brief explanation by Mr. Phelps, adopted the same.

Order of the Day.

THE WHARFAGE TAX.

The bill to define the powers of the corporation of Orleans came up as the special order of the day.

Mr. Hunt after thanking the members for their courtesy in adjourning yesterday, so as to allow him to continue his remarks to-day, briefly recapitulated the grounds of his argument. He then said that he would consider at large the policy, justice and necessity of the tax. He begged the members to recall the condition of the city prior to the act of 1836, dividing New Orleans into three municipalities. Where were the wharves and conveniences for landing now existing? What was the situation of the Levee in front of the city? Along its entire extent there were but two or three inconsiderable slips where small crafts moored. There was no accommodation for steamboats, except a few loose planks, at remote intervals along the Levee. In the second municipality, there were one or two narrow wharves which by the accumulation of alluvion and the receding of the river had been left 200 feet distant from the approach of vessels. How were cargoes landed?—Every one knew the character of the mud on the Levee, it was soft and porous, but when a foot can stand upon it, it became covered with an apparently hard crust, which, however, gave way to the slightest weight, and any article placed upon it sunk down as if in a quagmire. Vessels were compelled by the aid of 12 men, and with 24 hours labor to rig a staging some hundred feet in length. The cargo was landed, and if any portion of it came in contact with the mud, it deteriorated in value, and became unsightly in appearance, resembling a drift log on the Mississippi. He had learned from good authority that not less than $1,50 cents per barrel, had been lost on a cargo of flour shipped to this city for the Havana market, by the injury received in landing it.

He called attention to the different state of things now existing, where ships required 12 men and much labor to moor them, they are now moored without the slightest difficulty. Was it not the interest of the ship per to pay some slight remuneration for such signal advantages as he now enjoyed? Formerly ships were secured in their places by a couple of long planks with a cross beam. Their position was insecure, and a puff of wind frequently broke the staging and thus the vessel had again to go through the same tedious and expensive process. Looking at this contrast between the past and present, he repeated that the planter was bound in equity and justice to pay some contribution for the benefits conferred. When the flour merchant find that accommodations have been provided for him at vast expense, by which the depreciation and damage of the article are altogether prevented, was it not perfectly fair and just that he should pay something for these conveniences?

The charge that the tax fell on the producer was false both in theory and practice. It falls on the consumer and is paid by the people at large. Although there is a charge for wharfage, yet the facilities for transportation, the accommodations for landing goods &c., are rightly considered more than an offset for the trifling cost entailed thereby... These were not mere passing opinions. They were the best established views of sound political economy, on support of which he read extracts from a work upon the subject.

A few years ago cargoes could not be landed in rainy weather, and the injury sustained by delay was tenfold, a hundred fold greater than the cost of wharfage now. He would ask of what advantage it was to the property holder in New Orleans that goods could be delivered free from damage, with neatness and despatch? Did the citizen read one dollar from the change? No! Was it not just, then, that those who alone profited by it, (the planters) should pay something for these advantages? How could the member from West Feliciana say that the tax was an attempt of the city to put its hands in the pockets of the country? We claim the remuneration from those who use the wharves. How much of the crop from the member's section of the country paid a wharfage tax? The greater part was brought to the Lake end of the city, and a small portion reached here by the Bayou St. John. The member paid for its transportation by the Pontchartrain Rail Road, and found it just and fair; but when his cotton was landed on the property of the municipality, and he was required to pay, oh, then it was dishonest, and why? Because the rail road was a corporation of one character, and the municipality a corporation of another character.—And was this argument? Both were facilities of transportation furnished the planters, and for both they should be equally willing to pay.

Mr. Hunt next went into a historical sketch of the progress of the various improvements in the city. He showed that after the division of the municipalities, each anxious to outstrip the other in the race of emulation, expended large amounts, until in less than two and a half years, they were indebted by the mayor that they had laid out above $400,000 more than they could ever expect remuneration for. Nevertheless, the municipalities still went on, until they had completed the vast improvements and conveniences now in existence. Let any member walk on the Levee, and behold piled up bags and bales and barrels of produce. An individual in the western country instructs his factor here to have it produced shipped immediately. Well, it is landed on the Levee, and covered with a tarpaulin, where it remains safe and dry, until a vessel for the port for which it is destined, is about to sail. It is then shipped, without costing a single cent for storage. Was it just thus to obtain a benefit and yet expect not to pay for it? Mr. Hunt referred in further illustration of his arguments, to that boat man who came, sold their cargoes, remained on board their boats during their sojourn, expended scarcely a single dollar, and left with large amounts in their possession.

Every Atlantic city in the Union did what we do, and though it was fit and proper in every other case, it was found shockingly unjust in New Orleans alone; and yet if any city were entitled to these charges, it was surely ours, which had labored under greater disadvantages, and gone to larger expense in constructing suitable port than any other.

But there were higher considerations to be presented. We were in the midst of a great and eventful crisis. The State was on the point of bankruptcy, and more connected with the Legislature to sustain the credit of Louisiana, or to sink and ruin it for years to come.—The interests of the city and State were inseparably connected. A blow upon the city was a deadly blow aimed at the State. The State held bonds, for which the city was responsible. Could the credit of the one be touched, without involving that of the other? True it was, that the city had been extravagant; true that the amount of taxes and wharfage dues was large, but they fell far short of a just compensation for the immense sums expended for improvements and conveniences of landing.

Mr. Hunt next alluded to the free schools of the 2d municipality, where 1,200 children were educated chiefly from the resources of the city. To repeal the wharfage tax would be infallibly to destroy the whole design. This was no threat, but a solemn warning. It must take place, if the bill before the House prevailed.

The member next referred to the large amount of municipal notes in circulation. He showed that the receipts of the municipalities were not equal to their expenditures; that nothing but these notes were paid in, that they were at a heavy discount; and that persons who contracted with the municipalities knowing this, and knowing, too, that they would be paid in these issues, demanded one hundred per cent more than under other circumstances. The wharfage tax would enable the municipalities to redeem these issues. To repeal it would be to involve them in inextricable ruin. He concluded with an eloquent and stirring appeal to the House not to exclude the representatives of the whole State, and out of a party, or a section; and to do justice to New Orleans and Louisiana.

Mr. Robertson said, that it was impossible for him to travel over all the authorities cited by the gentleman from New Orleans. He would notice, however, a few of them, and while representing his constituents, he must, though feebly, should be heard in denunciation of the tax. The gentleman from Orleans had argued the question rather as a lawyer than a representative of the House. He had had the advantage of long study, careful preparation, and a voluminous law library. Mr. Robertson then proceeded to some remarks of the authorities adduced by Mr. Hunt in support of the proposition that wharfage dues were constitutional and different from impost duties. He contended that the definition of a wharfage tax by Mr. Hunt was not correct that it was in effect a tax, and as such unconstitutional. He denied the force of the argument drawn from custom, and asked if the corporation of Orleans had exercised the right a question time out of mind, or only since 1777. He traced our dependence on the system of common law derived from England, for a solution of the meaning of wharfage dues, and said that we had a written constitution on which we could rely for the definition of impost duties and by that standard he was willing to decide the wharfage tax. He conceded that if the toll had been granted, and were proved legal and constitutional, it might be collected, but if the right be not proved, how could it be exercised?

Mr. Robertson further argued that the authorities cited by the gentleman from New Orleans were not applicable to the point. They were generally strictly English, the statutes and indications in which the issue was found on state constructions, the constitutionality of which was questioned. The act of South Carolina referred to by the gentleman was on inspection and it had not been shown that the question of its constitutionality had ever been decided. Mr. Robertson continued to examine and quote from the authorities, to prove that they were inapplicable, and to enforce some of his own to obtain against the conclusions of Mr. Hunt.

The member from Iberville continued the discussion by examining the constitutionality of the tax. He read the sections in the constitution prohibiting the States from levying taxes on imports and exports, also the sections empowering Congress to regulate commerce. He examined Judge Story's definition of a tax, and argued at some length that this definition embraced wharfage dues, and all contributions levied on persons or property. If a State, said Mr. Robertson, has no power to lay a duty on imports, how can a corporation? The charter grants no such power. We look in vain to it. But the city charter is clearly [illegible] of alienation or amendment at the will of the legislature, and therefore that body was a competent tribunal to decide the question. The city could exercise only as an agent, entrusted with certain powers, [illegible] could not be allowed to exceed the limits set.

The tax was placed by one gentleman on the ground of necessity. That was the plea of the tyrant and oppressor. Another put it upon the ground of custom and precedent. It could not be shown that [illegible] had received the assent of Congress, and [illegible] had never been legalized. Proceed at what would, [illegible] which the liberty of the people was oppressed.

Here Mr. Robertson concluded and the House adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

CONTINUED SALE.

We are requested to call the attention of the public and of capitalists in general to the sale of the property of Thomas Banks, which will be continued to-day by the United States Marshal, in Banks' Arcade, in Magazine street between Natchez and Gravier. A large portion of the most valuable property is not yet sold.

BY AUTHORITY.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

Isaac Johnson, to be Secretary of State.
Francis Quarles, to be Harbor Master for the Second Municipality of the City of New Orleans.
Isaac T. Preston, to be Attorney-General for the City of New Orleans.
Cornelius Voorhies, to be District Attorney for the 4th Judicial District.

SHERIFFS.

Pellerin at La Rousselle, Parish of St. Mary.
Edmond Mouton, Parish of Lafayette.
Anastasius Lamisais, Parish of St. Charles and St. John the Baptist.

New-Orleans, February 15, 1843.

FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION OF THE 4th MARCH.

THE Marshals, representing the respective Fire Companies, are requested to attend, as adjourned, a meeting at the Hall of Mississippi Fire Company No. 2 on Friday next at 6 o'clock.

fe 2 THOMAS LAGAN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Managers LUDLOW & SMITH.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF.

THURSDAY February 16th,

Will be presented Kotzebue's play of

THE STRANGER.

Stranger .... Mr. G. Vandenhoff.

After which,

THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

Col Freelove .... Mr. G. Vandenhoff.

To conclude with

BEN THE BOATSWAIN.

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

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

AMERICAN THEATRE,
POYDRAS STREET.

Second night of Mrs. Nelson, E S Connor and Mons. Guillott, the French Hercules.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 16th.

The performance will commence with

THE ROBBER'S WIFE.

After which,

MONS GUILLOTT.

Will go through his wonderful feats of strength

After which,

LA LA JEALOUSY.

Mr. Belmont .... Mr. E S Connor.

To conclude with Mons GUILLOTT's wonderful feat of supporting a six pound cannon and discharging the same.

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.

BENEFIT OF MR. DEVOTI.

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

THERE two subscription balls will take place on Thursday, 23d inst. The Children's Ball will begin at 6 o'clock and terminate at 9 by the Cachucha, which will be executed by several young ladies of Louisiana. Immediately after, the concert will commence, by a young lady of 4 years of age, who will sing "Kate Kearney," accompanied on the piano by a lady of this city. The other young ladies, from 6 to 8 years of age, will execute a beautiful waltz on the piano, "the Swiss Boy," and other popular airs. Mr Devoti's will obtain the services of a distinguished artist on the occasion. The bill of the day will announce his name and the particulars of the concert. f 16

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.

GENTLEMEN are invited to the St. Louis Ball, are informed that a subscription list is opened at the office of the said ball room, for a ball of the FATHERS OF FAMILIES, to take place in the said room on Monday, 20th February.

The office is opened from 9 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M. f 14

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

Whereas, Rezin D. Shepherd having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the District Court of the first district, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the clerk of this court, in which recorded the deed of sale was recorded on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1843, for a monition or advertisement in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales," approved the 10th day of March, 1834.

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

The said property was sold by the sheriff of the Court aforesaid on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1843, by virtue of a decree of the court rendered on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1842, in a suit entitled Rezin D. Shepherd vs James H. Diggs, No. 21,081 of the docket of this court, at which sale the said Rezin D. Shepherd became the purchaser of the following described property, for the price hereinafter stated.

Description of property as given in the Judicial Conveyance, viz:

1st. A certain piece or parcel of ground situated in the Faubourg Annunciation, above this city, measuring in English measure three hundred and fifty six feet and [illegible] eighths of an inch front on Public Road or New Levee street, three hundred and sixty-one feet six inches and ten eighths of an inch front on Celeste street two hundred and ninety two feet eleven inches and two eighths of an inch on the front on Old Levee street, until it strikes the boundary of Laurent Millaudon's property, at the corner of Old Levee and Nuns' streets, there forming a right angle, and extending eighty-five feet three inches along the boundary line of said Millaudon's property, parallel with Celeste street, there forming a right angle and extending sixty three feet eleven inches and three eighths of an inch on the boundary line of Louis Dede's property parallel with Old Levee street, there forming another right angle and extending forty-two feet seven inches and a fraction on the boundary line of said Dede's property, parallel with Celeste street, there forming another right angle and extending one hundred and twenty-seven feet ten inches and six eighths of an inch on the boundary line of Dede's property, parallel with the Public Road or New Levee street, and seventy one feet four inches and four eighths of an inch front on Nuns' street, the whole according to a plan made by Joseph Pilie, city surveyor, on the twenty third day of January, 1838 [illegible].

2d. A certain lot of ground situated in the Faubourg Saint Mary, and designated by the number thirty, on a plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, on the seventeenth day of May eighteen hundred and twenty, and annexed to an act before Felix de Armas, a notary public [illegible] [illegible] on [illegible] Tchoupitoulas and Annunciation streets [illegible].

Terms. The sum of $14,871 70 interest and costs payable cash, the sum of $16,116 77, payable on the first of January 1845, the sum of $16,116 77, payable on the first of May 1845 and the balance payable on the first of January 1847.

Witness the honorable A. M. Buchanan, Judge of the said court, this 15th February, A. D. 1843.

P. LEBLANC, Deputy clerk.

SALES THIS DAY

BY HEWLETT & CENAS

Glass Ware, Oranges, and Plants.

Package Sale of Flint Glass Ware.

WILL be sold on Thursday, 16th inst. at half past 10 o'clock, at the store No. 3, Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets,

100 cases Flint Glass Ware, comprising a general assortment.

N. B.—Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers the evening. f 14

BY VINCENT & DE FERIET

No. 116 Chartres street

Extensive Sale of Foreign and American Dry Goods.

WILL be sold on Thursday next, 16th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M. An extensive assortment of Dry Goods, such as English and American fancy prints, in great variety, jaconet, Irish linens, diapers, bleached and brown cottons, cottonade, hosiery &c.

Catalogues and samples ready early on the morning of the sale. f 14

BY J A BEARD, Auctioneer.

Office 45 Magazine street.

Valuable City Negroes.

WILL be sold at auction, Thursday, 16th instant at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange—

ALFRED, aged 34 years, a good house servant and driver
ANN, aged 27 years, a very superior house and washer,
SARAH, aged 11 years, a good house girl.
JOHN, aged 4 years, an intelligent child.

The above slaves are fully guarantied against the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

Terms—one half cash, the balance at 4 months credit for approved endorsed notes and mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before Wm Christy, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. f 14

FOR HAVANA.—The fine fast running steam packet ship ALABAMA, captain H. Windle, will leave for the above port on Saturday the 18th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 44 Old Levee.

Passengers are requested to procure passports from the Spanish Consul. f 14

PASSENGER STEAMER ALEX SCOTT.

FOR ST. LOUIS, Thursday 23d inst., at 11 o'clock.—The splendid fast running steamer, capt J. C. Swon, will be ready to receive freight on Tuesday morning next, and will positively leave for the above and intermediate ports on Thursday the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.—For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to JNO B SHAW & Co.

fe6 Agents, 24 Poydras st.

STEAMER BEN FRANKLIN FOR ST LOUIS.

The splendid fast running steamboat BEN FRANKLIN, T J Casey, master, is now receiving cargo and having most of her freight engaged, will leave on Thursday next, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, at Long Wharf, or to

C DOANE & Co, 80 Poydras st.

f 14

REGULAR PACKET—Between New Orleans, Lafourche and all intermediate landings. The new steamboat CARRIER, captain A. Choate, will during the high water season, run between New Orleans and Vicksburg, Smith, Lafourche, and will stop at all the intermediate landings. The greatest possible care will be paid to the freight placed on board the boat.

The carrier will run every five days. For freight or passage apply to HENRY TETE, No 14 Front Levee, or to the Captain on board.

FOR ATTAKAPAS, and all intermediate Landings. The beautiful Steamer PATRICK HENRY, will commence her regular trips on Tuesday next, and will continue them through the season. The superiority of this boat is too well known for the trade that no further commendation is necessary.

The owners respectfully solicit a share of patronage. Apply on board or to Messrs P J TAYFAN & C.

12 Common st.

N. B. The Patrick Henry is lying for the present trip foot of Poydras street. f 13

STEAMBOAT MISSOURI.

For sale on reasonable terms the new and splendid steamer MISSOURI, now running as a packet between New Orleans and Vicksburg. Apply to WILLIAM FOWKE, CHARLES DOANE & Co, 80 Poydras st.

WEEKLY LAFOURCHE PACKET.

SPLENDID STEAMER BELLE AIR, Capt. Alexander M Streck.—Having purchased the Steamer BELLE AIR, expressly for the trade, will run as a weekly packet throughout the season. Leaving New Orleans every Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. And returning to the city will leave Donaldsonville every Sunday morning.

The Belle Air being entirely new and having superior accommodations for passengers, a portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. For freight or passage apply on board. f 11 tm

WANTED TO CHARTER.—A vessel from 180 to 200 tons burthen to load for a foreign port. Apply to J H ABBERIDGE & Co, 97 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK.

The brig WATCHMAN, Capt Clark, having all her cargo engaged will have despatch. For passage apply to FOSDICK & BRO, 64 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK.—An A 1 BARQUE is now loading for the above port and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage. Apply to J A MERRITT & Co, 63 Camp st.

FOR BOSTON.—This Day. The new A 1 barque GILBERT, capt. Green, will leave for the above port that evening, and can take 100 bags lard, if offered this morning. Apply to GEO. BEDFORD, 47 Common st.

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

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

FOR BOSTON.—The fine brig NIGER, Fitz Mason, having the greater part of her cargo on board. For freight or passage apply to HARROD & DARLING, 40 Common st.

FOR NEW YORK.—The fine ship HERALD, Saulo master, having nearly all cargo on board.—For freight of 300 bales or passage apply to HARROD, DARLING & Co, 40 Common st.

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

IN conformity to law and to the resolutions passed by the General Council of the city of New Orleans, notice is hereby given to the electors of the three municipalities of the city of New Orleans, that an election for Mayor of the city of New Orleans shall take place on Monday the twentieth, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. at the places and under the inspection of such persons as may hereafter be designated by the Mayor and Municipal Councils.

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

CITIZENS BANK OF LOUISIANA.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are invited to call at the Banking House, to examine the inventory of the assets of the Bank, as delivered to the Board of Managers by the Board of Directors.

All the books, papers and minutes, showing the proceedings of this Bank, are open to their investigation, and to that of the Members of the Legislature, on the part of the State, for the purpose of ascertaining, as expeditious, the true position of the affairs of the institution.

The Stockholders are respectfully requested to call between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, and the Members of the Legislature from 3 to 5 o'clock, and from 6 to 8 P. M.

By order of the Board.

L. LEVANSIER, Cashier.

Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, New Orleans, 15th February, 1843.

PROPOSALS, received for the numbered buildings, situated in Mandeville, destroyed by fire on the 31st inst., will be received at this office until Saturday the 18th inst. at 12 o'clock, M.

Plans and specifications to be seen at this office.

f 15 E. L. TRACY, Secretary.

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

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

J N A Jacobs	John Slidell,
R R Graves	Th. Gibbes Morgan,
J B Lavonich,	Alfred Penn.

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

Adams, Jr.	Wm. M. Goodrich,
F. Durcey,	W. H. Barrow,
Jac. A. Fresel,	G. W. Johnson.

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

f 15 FRED FREY, Cashier.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just opened No. 135 Royal street between Conti and St. Louis streets, a dry goods store, and that they will constantly have on hand an assortment of Bordeaux wines, the qualities of which are sufficiently well known in the market.

They trust they may rely on the patronage of their friends. P & T LACOSTE.

THE subscriber, who is employed by Mr Duval, a dealer in leather, at the slaughter house, near 8 you St. John, requests those to whom he may be indebted to apply to him immediately, and those who are indebted to him to settle their accounts, inasmuch as he leaves his place at the end of the month.

JEAN BERTRAND PICHELOUP

ALL persons residing in the First Municipality, and are indebted to the State for taxes on trades, professions and occupations, are cautioned not to pay the same, after the hours of any other individual than Jules Le Blanc, appointed Collector of Taxes, by his Excellency Governor Mouton.

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

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

RICHMOND MARKET, 6th Feb. 1843.—Sugars, ordinary to prime, 4 1/2 a 6c; Molasses (in barrels), 22 a 23c; Bacon, Cincinnati cured middlings or sides, 5 1/2 a 6c; Pork, in bulk and shoulders and sides, 5 a 5c; Whiskey, equal to proof, 21 a 22c.

The undersigned will make advances on consignments to Messrs. Dunlop, Moncure & Co. on the above articles.

A L ADDISON & Co, 60 Tchoupitoulas st.

SHIP BREAD & Co's BAKERY, No. 13, Conde street, (superintended by B. ROUNY, has constantly a large supply of the best ship, navy and pilot bread; also French loaf and butter crackets, which will be sold at the most reduced market prices.

New Orleans, February 9th, 1843.

ALE.—50 bbls of J. Beveridge & Co's celebrated Newburgh cream ale, landing this day from ship Ironsides, and for sale by

O HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

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

C FOLLIN, 25 Camp st.

HATS HATS, HATS—150 cases consisting of men's drab Russia black, drab and fur hats, black and drab, and wool do., fine and common palm leaf do., lately received, and for sale low for cash, by

A F DUNBAR & Co, 11 Customhouse st.

GIN.—Blathwaite New York Double Anchor Gin, landing from ship Orleans; 50 bbls New York Brandy, in store and for sale by

O HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

TEAS.—575 packages Imperial Gunpowder, Hyson and Pouchong, landing per ships Orleans and Cincinnati, from New-York, for sale by

O H MIESEGAES, 34 Old Levee.

JOHN A. MERRITT & Co, have in store and for sale 20 bbls tallow, superior article; a second hand iron safe, 100 bags saltpetre—Also for brls prime mess beef in inspection, Apply 63 Camp st.

DRIED BEEF.—20 bbls just landed and for sale by

WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st.

HAVANA COFFEE.—Prime green for sale by

J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

LARD.—100 kegs prime in store, for sale by

SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

DEMIJOHNS.—1000 five gallon demijohns for sale by

A DURAND, 7 Conti street.

TREASURY NOTES, for sale by

MERLE, BEYLLE & co. 45 Old Levee.

SWEET OIL. In baskets and boxes, for sale by

J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

CUBA TOBACCO.—100 bales in store for sale by

O H MIESEGAES, 34 Old Levee.

SEGARS.—84,000 Havana segars landing from sch Hero for sale by J M CABALLERO, 22 Old Levee.

INDIGO.—Best Carraccas in store for sale by

J M CABALLERO, 22 Old Levee.

COFFEE.—Havana green in store for sale by

J M CABALLERO, 22 Old Levee.

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

BRUSHES.—100 doz corn brooms, in store and for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co, 40 Common st.

SECRETARY.—A superior second hand Secretary, for sale by JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 63 Camp st.

EXCHANGE ON PHILADELPHIA.—At sight, for sale by J H ABBERIDGE, 97 Camp st.

INDIA BAGGING.—for sale by GEO GREEN & Bro, 82 Gravier st.

EXCHANGE on Philadelphia. At sight, for sale by J H ABBERIDGE & Co, 97 Camp st.

NAILS.—Assorted sizes, in store and for sale by GEORGE E CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st.

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

RIO COFFEE, of very good quality, now landing ex Atalanta and for sale by WM PREIN, 82 Customhouse st.

HERRINGS.—500 boxes superior herring, for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co, 40 Common st.

TOBACCO.—100 boxes superior Havana segars, landing, for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co, 40 Common st.

COFFEE.—100 bags prime green Havana coffee, landing from schooner Alabama, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 45 Old Levee.

NAILS.—500 kegs cut nails and spikes, various sizes, landing from barque Toronto, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 45 Old Levee.

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

HAVANA COFFEE.—400 bags green coffee, landing from barque Ionian, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 22 Old Levee.

FLOUR.—500 bbls superfine and 300 do fine flour in store, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

PORK.—Prime mess, 200 M O, do clear, 150 extra clear, 50 bbls rump and 100 of this bale for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

BUTTER.—120 firkins strictly prime Orange County dairy, in store and for sale by O HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHEESE.—300 boxes Goshen cheese, landing this day from ships John Minturn and Orleans, for sale by O HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

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

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

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, at 60 days sight in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by FOSDICK & BROTHER, 64 Camp st.

GOSHEN BUTTER.—31 firkins prime Goshen butter landing from ship Cincinnati, and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st.

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

NAILS.—Superior iron cut nails, assorted, landing from ship Caroline, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

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

LEECHES.—2000 fresh large leeches, just received per steamer Alabama, from Havana. Inquire at No. 40 Common street.

BRANDY CHERRIES, SAUSAGES.—20 boxes brandy cherries, 5 boxes sausages, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

FLOUR.—150 barrels flour landing from steamboat Caledonia, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & co, 45 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR.—A complete assortment of choice brands in store for sale by J M CABALLERO, 22 Old Levee.

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

TIN PLATES.—100 boxes Pontypool brands, landing per ship Cincinnati, from New-York, for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 34 Old Levee.

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

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

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

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

SLATES.—14,000 countess slates, 12,000 Westmoreland do., 10,000 large ladies' do., for sale by WM. PREIN, 82 Customhouse st.

FLOUR.—331 bbls flour, landing from steamer Aunawan, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 45 Old Levee.

BROGANS, BOOTS AND SHOES.—A general assortment of the above goods for sale on favorable terms by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st.

PRIME BEEF.—10 bbls pickled rope beef, landing from steamer Wm French, and for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co, 40 Common st.

MACKEREL.—100 barrels, North catch No. 3 Mackerel just received and for sale by JOHN A. MERRITT & Co, 63 Camp st.

WINTER OIL.—50 casks, in store and for sale by GEO E. CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st.

PRIME LARD.—100 kegs in store for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 60 Tchoupitoulas st.

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

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

COFFEE.—331 bags fine green coffee in store and for sale by J M LAPEYRE, 17 Conti st.

RAISINS.—100 boxes in store and for sale by J M LAPEYRE, 17 Conti st.

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

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

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

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

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

PARISH COURT in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the honorable Chas. Maurian, Judge.—No 12,332—C. Hubert vs. his creditors.

It is ordered by the court that a meeting of the creditors of Guillaume Hubert take place at the office of Amede Ducatel, notary public, on the 24th day of March, 1843, then and there to appoint another syndic in the place of Guillaume Hubert, deceased; it is further ordered that Mr. Paul, Esq., attorney and counsellor at law, be appointed to represent the absent creditors in this case, in lieu of Ind. C. Delavigne, Esqr., who has left this Parish.

New Orleans, February 11 1843.

(Signed) CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, February 13th, 1843.

ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of Louisiana—Samuel J Hanna, of East Feliciana, to be declared a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that Samuel J Hanna has filed in this court his petition, to be declared a bankrupt; upon which an order of court has been duly entered appointing the 24th day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the hearing of said petition. All persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

By order of the Court—February 13, 1843.

JAMES R. JENNINGS, Dy clerk, U S District Court.

BY virtue of four writs of fi. fa. to me directed by the Hon T W Collins, Judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, on the 4th March, 1843, at noon, in the rotunda of the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets.

One lot of ground situated in suburb Delord, designated by the number 64, on a plan made by S Lafon, on the 14th February, 1836, measuring (French measure) 180 feet front on Tchoupitoulas street, between Suzette and Calliope streets, by 120 feet in depth; with the building thereon.

Also, 10 shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana. Seized in the above cases.

Terms—cash. C CLAIBORNE, City Marshal.

AMERICAN SOLID HEAD PINS.—The subscribers are agents for the celebrated Howe manufactory of pins. Merchants can be supplied with them at the manufactory prices. These pins are superior to ordinary English pins, the points are fine as the points of needles, and the head being solid, that is of one piece with the shank, can never fall or come off, the wire of which they are made is very stiff and elastic; they received the highest premium, a gold medal, at the fair of the American institute of the city of New York in 1841.

f 16 FEET & MORTON, Agents.

DRY GOODS. The subscribers have just received per ships Cincinnati, Orleans and St. Mary, 100 packages fresh and seasonable dry goods, which they offer for sale for cash at extremely low prices.

f 16 FEET & MORTON, 17 Chartres st.

SMYRNA FIGS, &c.—200 drums fresh pulled Smyrna figs, received per brig Canton; and 40 brls Canary seeds, for sale by J A MERRITT & Co, 63 Camp st.

SHOULDERS, HAMS AND SIDES.—14 casks shoulders, 14 do hams, 4 do sides at inspection and for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 60 Tchoupitoulas st.

PORK.—144 barrels new mess and prime at inspection and for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 60 Tchoupitoulas st.

BEEF.—50 bbls prime at inspection and for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 60 Tchoupitoulas st.

BORDEAUX WINE.—100 boxes Bordeaux wine, for sale by A DURAND, 7 Conti st.

SALES AT AUCTION

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

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

A large and splendid assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Flowering and other Plants. Sale without reserve. f 16

Lots in Faubourg Marigny
BY S. GUINAULT & CO.

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

A lots of ground situated in new faubourg Marigny designated by Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of square No 23 forming the corner of St John the Baptist and Union streets, and by Nos 4 and 5 of square No 27, fronting Bagatelle streets between Good and St. John the Baptist. The whole according to a plan now exhibited at the Exchange.

Conditions: One third cash and the balance at 6 and 12 months in notes endorsed and bearing mortgage. f16

BY J A BEARD, Auctioneer.

Office 45 Magazine street.

Louisiana Slaves.

WILL be sold at auction, on Thursday, 16th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the St Louis Exchange, the following slaves acclimated in a Red river plantation, viz:

George, 31 years, common field hand,
Patrick, 20 years, do.
Lydia, 30 years, house woman and cook,
Ellen, her daughter, one year old,
Caroline, 18 years, field hand,
Letty, 18 years, do.
Joanna, 18 years, do.
Nancy, 21 years, do.

Those slaves are fully guarantied, and are sold for no fault and raised in that State.

ALSO,

The negro man Wallis, aged 30 years, fully guarantied excepting having absconded from his present owner.

Negro woman Betsy, 28 years, house woman, fully guarantied, excepting having once absconded.

The griffe man Jim, aged 27 years, a likely fellow, good laborer, drayman, warehouseman and cook, fully guarantied against the vices and maladies prescribed by law, excepting absenting himself for 3 days, and returning of his own accord.

The griffe girl Nancy, aged 20 years, a superior washer, ironer and good cook, acclimated, fully guarantied, excepting absconding once and returning of her own accord.

ALSO,

Two families of slaves—full particulars at sale.

ALSO,

Phillis also Fanny, aged 25 years, and her daughter aged about 11 years. Phillis is a superior washer, ironer and cook, fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law, excepting the woman is occasionally sick.

Acts of sale before J R Marks, Esq., notary public, at the expense of purchaser. f14

BY A. D. DOBIOCOURT.

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

A lot of ground situated in faubourg Treme in the square comprised between Dumaine, Bayou, Marais and Villere streets, measuring 56 feet 4 inches 4 lines fronting said Bayou street, by 126 feet 10 inches 5 lines in depth, together with the house brick between posts consisting of 4 large apartments, 2 large cabinets, kitchen, &c. &c. in the yard, &c.

Conditions: One-half cash and the balance at 6, 12, and 24 months credit, in approved endorsed notes, and bearing mortgage until final payment. The purchaser may pay the one-fifth cash in Citizens' bank notes, and so much of the remainder in the same up to the sum of $1,000 including the premiums of cash payment. f 14

Sheriff's Sale.

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 4th March next, at 12 o'clock, at the Arcade Exchange, under the direction of Wm. A. Goodrich, trustee of the creditors of C. H. Henshaw, and Henshaw & Bag?, in accordance with order from the honorable the Parish court, in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, bearing date December [illegible] 1840.

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

Two squares of ground, situated in the suburb Jackson, as per the plan of the city, designated as squares No 41 and 72.

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

Square No 72 is bounded by Canal, Customhouse, St. Patrick and Bienville streets, divided into 11 lots, numbered from 1 to 11 inclusive; dimensions as per plan which will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Terms: One fifth cash, the balance on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, with special mortgage until final payment.

11 &b 21 m4

U. S. Marshal Sales.

IN BANKRUPTCY. In the District Court of the United States, Eastern District of Louisiana. No. 424, E. A. Bradford, assignee of the estate of Richard Murphy, bankrupt.

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

The negro man Andrew, aged about 24 years, copper colored.

Terms: cash.

Acts of sale at the expense of the purchaser, before [illegible] notary public.

[illegible] SIDNEY ROBERTSON, U. S. Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Parish of Jefferson—District Court—No. 9300—Maria Coste & al. vs William Jones and George Jones in Curateur of Heartirs of William Jones.

By virtue of an alias 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 4th of March next at one o'clock, P. M. the following described property to wit:

1. All a certain portion of ground, together with all the privileges, rights, customs, ways, servitudes and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in Carrollton, in said parish of Jefferson, and designated by the number one in the square marked A on a certain plan drawn by Benjamin Buisson, surveyor of the said parish of Jefferson, and deposited in the office of H. B. Cenas, a notary public of New Orleans, said plan being marked number three, which said lot measures sixty three feet front on Levee street, forty feet three inches front on Bunthe street, by a depth of two hundred and one feet two inches on the line dividing it from other property of said Jefferson, and of two hundred and thirty-five feet seven and a half inches on the line dividing it from lot number two, and,

2. A singular, a certain triangular lot or portion of ground, together with all the rights, privileges, customs, ways, servitudes, and appurtenances, thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, situated in the faubourg Lafayette, in the said parish of Jefferson, and designated by the number thirteen, on a certain plan drawn by the late Benjamin Buisson, dated the 14th February, 1825, and deposited in the office of the said H. B. Cenas, notary public at New Orleans, which said lot measures one hundred and twenty feet on the line of said triangle, and front on a projected street, and yet named, by ninety eight hundred and eighteen feet four inches in depth on each of the side lines, which close and terminate at a point in the rear, one of said side lines being part of the dividing line between the said faubourg and the faubourg Livaudais. This writ being issued on 12 months bond, this property is sold for what it will bring in cash.

fe 16 MANUEL J GARCIA, Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Parish of Jefferson District Court. No. 17,426. Gustave Lecesne vs. Williams Jones & George Jones in the case of A. B. Walker & Co (Bonnet Murphy, subrogated to the rights) vs Philip Harty, and Wm 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 sts, City of Lafayette, on Saturday the 4th of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The following mortgaged and described property to wit: Lots Nos. twenty four and twenty five, measuring each forty 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 sts, with all the improvements thereon, rights, ways and privileges thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

This writ being issued on a twelve months bond, the above described property will be sold for whatever it will bring in cash.

fe16 M Hullet MANUEL J GARCIA, Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Parish of Jefferson.—City Court of New Orleans. No 14,921—William Baker vs. William Buckley.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the City Court of New Orleans, presided by the Hon. P. Girout, I shall offer for sale at the New Exchange Hotel, corner of Jackson and Levee sts, City of Lafayette, on Saturday the 25th day of February inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A piece of ground and certain lots of ground situated in square comprised between Rousseau, St. Mary, Fulton, and St. Andrew sts, fronting on said St. Mary st, opposite the house owned by Mrs. R. Lawrence, in the Nuns faubourg.

Conditions of the sale—Cash.

feb 16 MANUEL J GARCIA, Sheriff.

COMMERCIAL COURT.—No 4990—John C. Curtis vs J C Carr.—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Hon the Commercial Court, will be sold in the Coffee House of the City Exchange, St. Louis street, on Saturday, 18th February, 1843 at noon,

All the right, title, and interest of J C Carr, in and to the suit entitled J C Carr vs Wm T M Farland, in the United States Circuit Court, Ninth Circuit, Eastern District Louisiana. Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash. L. A. DUCROS,
17 2 in 1de Sheriff of the Commercial Court.

COMMERCIAL COURT.—No 5,309—N.C. & L. Foster vs. Dubois and Kentig et al.

By virtue of an order of Court to me directed by the Hon. the Commercial Court, will be sold on the premises, st Charles, between Gravier and Poydras streets, at the stable known as "Tattersall's," on Saturday the 18th February 1843, at 10 o'clock a. m., 7 horses, 7 carriages, 8 wagons, 1 cab, one tax-dust wagon, and lot of harness, seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash. L. A DUCROS,
feb 2 in 1de Sheriff Commercial Court.

Succession of Mariana Gonzales y Andrade.

SALE BY THE REGISTER OF WILLS.

MONDAY, twenty-seventh February, 1843, at 4 o'clock P M, at the corner of Camp and Canal street, at the store of Messrs. John Forest & Co, by virtue of and in obedience to an order rendered by the Honorable Court of Probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, dated 14th February, 1843, will be sold for account of the succession of the late Mariano Gonzales y Andrade, deceased,

100 Panama hats, &c.

Terms cash. W F C DUPLESSIS,
f 14 Register of Wills.

Succession of William Emerson.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification why the account presented by Charles Byrne, administrator of the succession of the late William Emerson deceased should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

W F C DUPLESSIS, Register of Wills.

FRENCH DEMIJOHNS.—500 (5 gallons) French Demijohns.

50 half pipes Cognac Brandy, of the brand of Pellevoisin Aine.

100 boxes Sardines, in oil, of Joe Collins.

200 cases genuine Kirschenwasser.

2 casks Jamaica Rum. Assorted Claret, Preserves of every description, for sale cheap, by

PLANCHARD FIMER & Co, 34 Bienville street.

SUNDRIES.—Sundries Russia tickens, 15 cases Manilla Cordage assorted 1 and 7 inches, 100 do tarred do from 1 to 6 inches, 500 kegs white lead, No. 1, and 2, and pure in store for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 34 Old Levee.

RIO COFFEE.—The cargoes of the Horatio and Oak consisting of 6,000 bags, part very superior mountain coffee, now landing from the above vessels, direct from Rio de Janeiro, and for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

RIO COFFEE.—Of the new crop and good quality landing ex Atalanta for sale by WM PREIN, 82 Customhouse st.

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON.—Sight bills for sale by J A MERRITT & Co, 63 Camp st.

BAGGING YARN.—A superior article, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

HEMP.—100 bales, Kentucky, new rotted, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

BUTTER.—15 kegs Western Butter, for sale by C. DOANE & Co, 80 Poydras st.

CANDLES.—100 boxes Sperm Candles, for sale by C. DOANE & Co, 80 Poydras st.

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

ALMONDS.—50 boxes Shelled Almonds, for sale by C. DOANE, 80 Poydras st.

TEA.—30 half chests Young Hyson Tea, for sale by C. DOANE, 80 Poydras st.

WINES.—Surnewold Brown sherry, for sale by C. DOANE, 80 Poydras st.

TOBACCO.—50 boxes Missouri, for sale by C. DOANE, 80 Poydras st.

ROPE.—30 coils Bale Rope, on hand, for sale by C. DOANE, 80 Poydras st.

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co, 40 Common st.

MANILLA CORDAGE.—Assorted, a superior article, for sale by GEO F CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st.

BROOMS.—50 doz corn brooms in store, for sale by JOHN B SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

L'ABEILLE

[illegible]

PAR BULLITT, [illegible]

[illegible]

POUR PRÉSIDENT [illegible]

HENRY [illegible]

POUR MAIRE [illegible]

WILLIAM [illegible]

CLAY CLUB [illegible]

Si il est des whigs [illegible]

[illegible]