TRADE AND COMMERCE.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Oconee—188 bales cotton, 23 hhds [illegible] hams and shoul[ders] [illegible] kegs lard [illegible] sugar [illegible] bales cotton, 10 hhds to[bacco] [illegible]

Boston—Per barque Moran—1079 bales cotton and 1000 [illegible]

Boston—Per barque Bevey Newell—921 bales cotton, 60 hides.

New York—Per barque Manhattan—191 hhds sugar, 180 bbls molasses, and sacks corn.

St. Johns, N. B.—Per brig Cyrene—70 sacks and 140 [illegible] sacks corn [illegible]

Philadelphia—Per brig North Bend—118 bales cotton, 181 [illegible] 250 empty casks, &c.

[illegible] Queen—224 bbls flour, [illegible] potatoes and sundries.

New York—Per ship Declaration—[illegible] bales cotton, 865 bbls flour, 425 sacks corn.

Apalachicola—Per steamer Agnes—50 bbls flour, 10 do pork, 10 do whiskey, &c.

Richmond—Per schr Louisiana—180 hhds sugar, 100 bbls molasses.

IMPORTS.

New York—Per ship Louisville—assd mdze.

Liverpool—Per ship Don Juan—Dodrous salt, to order; 61 [illegible]

Galveston—Per steamship New York—Cotton, copper and [illegible] 19 bales cotton, to order.

Philadelphia—Per ship St. Louis—assd m dze.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Nashville—Per steamer Nashville—36 hhds tobacco and [illegible] W Gray; 15 St [illegible] Baker & co; 66 Brander, Wil[liams] & co; 4 Pegram & Bryan; 123 Hulin & Stannett, 5 do and 18 bbls pork, 96 bbls and 311 kegs lard, Bowe & Crenshaw, [illegible] Kelly & Conyngham; 12 W [illegible] Hopkins & co; 3 do and [illegible] Galbraith & Greenfield, 55 hhds tobacco and 17 [illegible] cotton, Yeatman & co; 10 do [illegible] McLean & Hill; 4 hhds tobacco, A L Addison & co; 23 do and 4 bbls lard, D A Robertson; 3 hhds tobacco, 2 bbls lard, D & K Eckman; [illegible] L Webb; total 430 hhds tobacco, 32 bales cotton, [illegible] bbls pork and lard; C M Barker & co; 6 bags feathers, [illegible] [illegible] & co; 26 bbls pork, 1 cask bacon and sundries [illegible] Nash; 1 cask oil, W Fisk & co; 2 ans mdze, Fisher and Rayburn; 4 bbls tobacco, H Studley.

Cincinnati—Per steamer Express—402 bbls pork, 147 [illegible] [illegible] lard, 133 bbls flour, 18 do bacon, [illegible] and [illegible] B Douglass; [illegible] Hullen & Woodruff, [illegible] [illegible] Swift; [illegible] Hawthorn & Woods; [illegible] [illegible] Montgomery, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Pittsburgh—Per steamer Fulton—[illegible] [illegible] Wilson, Wright & co, 20 bxs glassware, Dillon & Groesbeck, 30 bbls linseed oil, J M Burrows; 1000 bbls flour, W Holmes; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A Cohen, 43 bbls [illegible] [illegible] whiskey [illegible] W Lees, [illegible] [illegible] Violett & Oyan [illegible]

Lafourche—Per steamer [illegible] [illegible] molasses [illegible] [illegible] Thompson & co; [illegible] [illegible]

Cincinnati—Per steamer [illegible] Ben; 4 bbls blacking, [illegible]

[illegible]

Vicksburg—Per steamer Ambassador—[illegible] bales cotton [illegible]

[illegible]

Roberts.

New York—Per steamer [illegible] [illegible] Thompson & co, and [illegible]

[illegible] Wilkins & Waters, [illegible] W Barker & Craddock, [illegible]

[illegible] 400 bales cotton [illegible] [illegible] Payne & Harrison; [illegible] Henderson; 32 do A Bell [illegible] Hawkins, 25 L Dupuy, 36 [illegible] Walker & co; [illegible] Dunbar & Flowers, [illegible] [illegible] Darling, [illegible] Burgess & co, [illegible] [illegible] Newman & Ruff, [illegible] Mott & co, [illegible] [illegible] Hall.

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible] Harman, North & Bros, [illegible] A L Barker, [illegible] Woodruff, [illegible] W Newland, [illegible] [illegible] Showmaker, [illegible] Mott & Peck, Field & co [illegible] [illegible] Blanchard, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & co, [illegible] [illegible] Montgomery, [illegible] Payne & Harrison, W & J [illegible] Woodall, C Byrne, and others.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

[illegible] New York, Hodges & Woolson [illegible] S Toby & Bagert [illegible] Whitney & co [illegible]

[illegible] Whitney & co [illegible] Bridge & co [illegible] Hamilton & co [illegible] J H Ashbridge [illegible] Barrere & co [illegible]

[illegible] S Toby & Bagert

ARRIVED.

[illegible] from the Passes—towed to sea ship [illegible] brought up ship [illegible]

[illegible] from the Passes—towed to sea [illegible] J W Huntington and [illegible] Don Juan [illegible] from the Passes—towed [illegible] Tonquin [illegible]

Ship St. Louis, Weeks, 12 days from Philadelphia, to A [illegible]

[illegible] Liverpool 14th December [illegible]

[illegible] New York to Hullin & Woodruff.

Steam ship New York, Wright, 40 hours from Galveston [illegible]

Steamer [illegible] from Cincinnati
Steamer [illegible] from Lafourche
Steamer [illegible] from Pittsburgh
Steamer [illegible] from Louisville
Steamer Nashville, Miller, from Nashville
Steamer Gen. Harrison, Batchelder, from Lafourche
Steamer Ambassador, [illegible] from Vicksburg
Steamer Walk in the Water, Wilson, from Florence
Steamer [illegible] Bossy, from Bayou Sara
Steamer Lula, Clark, from Bayou Sara

BELOW—COMING UP.

Steamship New York reports
Barque [illegible] 12 days from Philadelphia
Brig Tom Paine, lying to 30 miles below the city

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Fulton left Pittsburgh on the 12th inst.

Steamer Little Ben left Cincinnati on the 17th inst. [illegible] nothing new.

The steamer Lula was towed down by another boat, [illegible] having broke her shaft. We are [illegible] to give her manifest correct.

SPOKEN.

[illegible] the 24th inst, Balize W. N. W. [illegible] British ship England, from Liverpool for New Orleans.

COASTWISE PORTS.

New York, Jan. [illegible] Natchez, Snow, N[ew] Orleans [illegible] Buckingham [illegible]

[illegible] Pendleton, N[ew Orleans] [illegible]

[illegible] Olive and Eliza, Mac [illegible] New Orleans.

[illegible] Jan. 17. Arrived barque Backus, Stores [illegible]

[illegible] Georgia, Watts, New [Orleans] [illegible]

PASSENGERS.

[illegible] Young, Mr. [illegible] W L Hardens [illegible] Robert [illegible] Gee [illegible] Bane [illegible] [illegible] Simmons, Mrs Loved [illegible] Misses Thompson [illegible] [illegible] Van Winkle, [illegible] Chapman, Bryant, Childs, [illegible] Lowers.

Per steamer Empress—J Johnson and lady, J C Smith, [illegible] Chapman, Thompson, [illegible] Powers, Noll, Jones, Shattuck, Smith.

Per steamer Nashville—Mrs Gordon, Mrs Eakin, [illegible] [illegible] Hughes, Smelley, [illegible] Robertson, [illegible] Shaumwell.

[illegible] of N York, Mrs [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] [illegible] England, Robt [illegible]

[illegible] Raymond, [illegible]

[illegible] Dr Jenkins, [illegible] Johnson, Williams, [illegible] Henderson, Chapman, Mathews, Van [illegible] Allen, [illegible] Martin.

Per steamer Walk in the Water—Dr Johnson and lady, Mr Malone and lady, Mrs Spires, Miss Barton, Miss That[illegible], Mrs McCrary, Mr Oglesby and lady, Stanton, Harris, [illegible] Lowery, Lickey, Hall, Barton, Rubland, Cash, Bo[illegible] [illegible] Capt Hynes.

[illegible] removed to the corner [illegible] Common streets [illegible]

FOR HAVRE.—Ship CLINTON, Captain Hartley [illegible] S & J P WHITNEY & co, 74 Camp st. j27

[illegible] PARIS and CEYLON, [illegible] LEVI H GALE, 94 Common st. j27

The Rev. H. EGART, President of SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, in Missouri, will remain for a few days in the city. Those persons that desire to have any information with regard to the institution, shall find him at the Right Rev'd Bishop's residence, Ursuline street. [illegible] M. j27 6t

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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

[illegible]

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 27, 1843.

THE WHARFAGE TAX.—The importance of this subject has commanded the insertion of the communications of "Investigator." They are from the pen of a gentleman familiar with the debts and resources of the city, and containing information that may be of service to the Legislature, we have readily published them.

BANKRUPT LAW.—By reference to our Washington Correspondent's letter, it will be seen that the House of Representatives have passed the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law, by a decided majority.

The bill contains a proviso that "the repeal shall not extend to or effect any case which at the time the act goes into effect, shall be pending before any court." This clause will save harmless all those who have applied for a certificate of bankruptcy, or who may do so before the bill passes the Senate or receives the signature of the President. There is yet time for persons desirous of taking the benefit of the act to do so.

We perceive by the *Intelligencer* of the 19th, that the repeal actually passed the House (the rules having been dispensed with) in the following shape:

So the bill was passed in the following form, to wit:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved on the 19th August, 1841, be, and the same hereby is, repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall not effect any case or proceeding in bankruptcy commenced before the passage of this act, or any pains, penalties, or forfeitures incurred under the said act, but every such proceeding may be continued to its final consummation in like manner as if this act had not been passed.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *New York*, we have Galveston dates to the 21st inst. inclusive.

Congress adjourned on the 17th inst.

The President vetoed the "frontier bill," but it subsequently passed both houses by a constitutional majority and is now a law.

A bill passed Congress repealing the duty on sugar, coffee, and steel.

T. J. RUSK has been appointed Major General of the militia.

The intelligence of the surrender of the Texian forces at Mier had reached Texas, but so far from damping the zeal of the people, had inflamed a military ardor which prompted the speedy organization of a sufficient force to cross the Rio Grande, with every prospect of success. The troops who returned from the army after the capture of Laredo, had evinced a willingness to enlist for another campaign, and the Galveston papers express the belief that between two and three thousand men could readily be equipped to march upon Matamoros.

President HOUSTON had exerted every means in his power to thwart the action of Congress, and the Republic was experiencing the bitter fruits of electing a man to the Chief Magistracy, who had abandoned himself to the suggestion of a fickle mind and a malicious heart.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Don Juan*, Sanle, arrived yesterday evening from Liverpool, having left that port on the 19th December. Up to the evening of the 15th December the Liverpool Cotton market had experienced no material change, but, prices were kept down by the anxiety of the importers of new cotton to realize, and the quotations were merely maintained. The sales on the 13th, 14th and 15th had been to the extent of 12,000 bales, of which 4,000 on the latter day, all to the trade. The accounts from Manchester were less favorable.

There was no change in the London Money Market. Consols for the account were quoted 93 7-8 a 94—Bank stock 172 1-2 a 173 1-2—Reduced 93 1-2 a 5-8.

The latest accounts from Barcelona mention that tranquility had been completely restored.

MR. CLAY.—At the meeting in Charleston, S. C. convened to invite MR. CLAY to visit that city, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. They are such as do credit to the Queen City of the Palmetto State, as well as confer honor upon the distinguished Statesman of the West:

Resolved, That whether we regard Mr. CLAY as the statesman and author of great public measures, which have universally been considered national blessings, and have won the approbation and gratitude of his fellow-citizens, without respect to party or sections—whether we view him as the patriot who, on ever memorial occasions, has set an example of disinterested zeal, and taught party itself to submit to the elevated law of single-minded duty; or whether we behold in him the great orator, whose eloquence has quickened and excited national sentiment, conferred dignity and glory on our legislative halls, and contributed to maintain our equal rank with the master States of modern times—in whatever light we may regard him, we must esteem him one of the few, whose gifts, services and character should command for him the gratitude, admiration, and affectionate consideration of *all* his fellow countrymen. Governed by these sentiments, we have heard with lively satisfaction that it may be in our power to greet him in person as a national deputation.

Therefore, resolved, That to this end, the Chairman of this meeting shall appoint a Committee of twenty six, to invite Mr. Clay to the city on his progress northward, and to tender him the attention so eminently due to one whose life has been spent in the service of his country.

DEFALCATION.—WM. THOMPSON, Treasurer of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company, has defaulted $25,000. The *Times*, in speaking of the affair, says—"We understand that he purchased the stock of the Company, with its funds in his hands, at the suggestion of the late President, in order to advance its price in the market. The stock, like every thing else in these times, has fallen, and dwelled to his ruin."

MASSACHUSETTS.—There has been no election for Governor yet. By the constitution of that State the House of Representatives is required to nominate to the Senate two persons from the four candidates having the highest number of votes, when no one has obtained an absolute majority at the polls. The Senate selects a governor from the two nominated. The House of Representatives had not made the selection at the last dates.

THE MONTEREY AFFAIR.—The Alexandria *Gazette* understands that Capt. PARKER, United States Navy, has been ordered immediately to take command of the squadron in the Pacific. Commodore JONES will return home, when an investigation in the affair at Monterey will be had.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RIVERS.—Congress has taken this important matter into serious consideration and we can hardly think that the session will elapse without something being done for internal navigation.

RECORDER'S COURT.—First Municipality.—Rosanna Nugent, accused of stealing ten silver plates and a silver ladle from Mr. Barthelemy Delery, living in Rampart street, between Ursuline and St. Phillip, was sent to prison for further examination.

MR. J. EVERETT, formerly joint proprietor of the *Galt House*, Louisville, with Maj. THROCKMORTON, has again taken charge of that establishment. No man in the United States is better qualified for the business.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamboat *Nashville* for late Nashville and other papers.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Washington, Jan. 17, 1843.

In the Senate to day an interesting debate grew up on the presentation of a memorial from the citizens of St. Louis, Mo., praying for an appropriation for the improving the western waters. The memorial was presented by Mr. LINN, who enumerated the steamboats snagged and lost, or greatly injured for the last year on the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, Red River and Arkansas. On the motion to refer it to the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Calhoun requested the Committee, when making its report on the subject, would state the precise principle on which the appropriation was to be made. In the absence of Senators from Tennessee, he felt bound to remark that there could be no general principle that would not demand attention to the necessary improvements of the Tennessee river. Mr. Walker thought the Yazoo far more important, and if the Tennessee river was to be taken into account, he should insist on the Yazoo, too, being entitled to consideration. Messrs. Crittenden, Benton, Linn, Sevier, Smith of Ia., &c., urged the primary importance of first clearing the Ohio and Mississippi of snags and sawyers, before too wide a field of internal improvement by the general government was talked of. Mr. Barrow said the Committee of Commerce had deputed him to draw up a report which he had in hand, and would be ready in a few days. It would embrace all the facts and information required by the Committee. The memorial was then referred to the Committee on Commerce. So much time was directed to this discussion that the Oregon bill was again passed over informally, and a few private and local bills were taken up and advanced. At 2 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, and in the course of an hour adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the morning hour was consumed in debating upon Mr. Barnard's motion relative to Mr. Clifford's resolution to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt act. But the unfinished debate on Mr. Everett's bill for the same purpose came on in its due order and set the matter at rest. A resolution submitted by Mr. Cushing prevailed, amending the bill so as not to affect cases pending at the time of its passage.—Mr. T. F. Marshall did not speak, as expected, which to a quite incensed the ladies, who have been in attendance for several days in the galleries in hopes of hearing him. The bill was passed by a large majority, corresponding with the test vote of yesterday—yeas 140, nays 71. Mr. Proffit moved a reconsideration of the vote for the purpose of giving Mr. Cushing an opportunity of replying to the attacks made on him throughout the discussion on the question of repeal.

Mr. Fillmore reported a bill making appropriation for the Cumberland road.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report upon the expediency of appropriating $300,000 annually for the improvement of the navigation of the great western waters.

The army appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole and debated till the hour of adjournment.

At half past three o'clock the House adjourned.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE WHARFAGE TAX.

No. 2.

A crisis has arrived in the financial affairs of the City and State which devolves a most important duty and a great responsibility on the present Legislature—it will now depend on their action whether the public faith of the citizens of Louisiana is to be maintained in its purity or to be blasted and destroyed, involving in its fall the individual interests of the citizens at large, for public and private credit and prosperity are so intimately connected that neither can receive an injury without the other being nearly or quite as much affected.

The debt of the old city and the three municipalities, in the aggregate, amounts to upwards of six millions of dollars.—The pressure of the times has most materially reduced their ordinary revenue from those sources which fluctuate as to amount according to the prosperity or depression of the community, and at the same time has caused great difficulty and delay in the collection on those sources where there has been no reduction on the nominal amount. The taxes on real estate had been so increased that they were already oppressive, even before the recent heavy decline in the value of rent, and under the present depressed condition of real estate, it is absolutely impracticable to impose further burdens upon it; and as all other sources of revenue have already been exhausted, a repeal of the wharfage tax would at once involve the finances of the city in hopeless insolvency, as no possible substitute could be found to supply the deficiency. Is the Legislature prepared and willing to produce such an event with all its fatal consequences, which cannot be viewed in detail without a feeling of absolute dread?

The debt of the State is also heavy, but so large a portion of it has been issued to form the capital of the property banks, that with the assets of those banks, and the resources of the State herself under a judicious and prudent system of legislation, the interest for the present, and the principal eventually, of the whole of the debt can be honorably provided for—but does any one for a moment suppose that when a fatal blow is dealt on the credit and means of the city, as would be the case by a repeal of this tax that it would not be equally fatal as regards the State?

Independent of the indirect effect, it seems to be forgotten, that of the City debt, the State herself holds a very large amount of their bonds, received in exchange for an equal sum of State bonds loaned to, and negotiated by the Municipalities. The first and most inevitable consequence of a repeal of the Wharfage Tax, would be the suspension of any further payment of interest on the municipal bonds. Are the Legislature, then, prepared to tax the people of the State at large, in order to provide for the interest of the bonds, which the Municipalities are bound to pay, and which they are *able, willing and desirous* of paying, if let alone, but which the contemplated measure of repeal will render them perfectly unable to do. The Legislature will be obliged to impose additional burthens upon the people, in order to provide for deficiencies already existing, and to preserve the faith and honor of the State; but, I again ask, are they *prepared* to impose such an unnecessary and heavy additional amount on their constituents, when by leaving things connected with city affairs as they now are, no such necessity would exist?

It is however alleged that the planting interest of the state is burthened with the payment of this wharfage tax, and some argue as if the great bulk of the whole amount collected was paid by the citizens of our own state for the exclusive advantage of the city. In the first place I have already shewn that the parties paying this tax have value received four, five or ten fold on the amount they pay by saving expenses and avoiding damage on their produce in consequence of the city improvements for which this tax is imposed. Is it not right and proper then that our own citizens, so far as they enjoy and profit by these improvements, should pay in proportion. But of the whole amount collected, how small a portion of it is really paid by our own citizens? Of the tax collected on the hundreds or thousands of cargoes that are landed here from foreign and coastwise ports—on the pork, beef, flour, tobacco, lard, lead, and the thousand and one other articles that are brought in such masses down the river, what portion of the tax either for landing or shipping do our citizens pay?—probably not one hundredth part; & what they do pay is only on about one-fourth to one-third of the cotton that is received in the city, and on such portion of the sugar and molasses crop as comes here for sale. If the *entire crop* of the state was brought to the city, the aggregate amount that would be levied on it for this tax would not exceed 20 to 25,000 dollars; but even of this sum how much of it must be reduced in order to come at the amount that is paid by our country friends who are the vehement complainants on the subject—for the city does not find fault on the occasion, and is well content to bear her share of the contribution. The deductions to be made from the above amount are—

1st. For that large portion of the sugar and molasses crop that is shipped direct from plantation, without ever coming to the city.

2d. For what is bought on plantation by city dealers, who in all such cases pay the tax themselves.

3d. For what belongs to those residents of the city who are themselves the owners of plantations.

Make all these deductions, and how very small is the sum that is really paid by the country interest? certainly not worthy of the feeling it has excited, or the discussion that it has produced.

All nations have acted on the principle that the most advantageous and desirable tax is the one where the largest portion of it is paid by foreigners or non residents, and I defy the wit of man to suggest a source of revenue where so small a portion is paid by our own citizens, and so large a share by others—nor is there any injustice, wrong or oppression practised in thus taxing strangers who bring or send their merchandise to our city—we give them full value received for what they pay, nor would one of them hesitate to be taxed five-fold the amount rather than go back to our landing and streets as they existed a few years since. The tax is equitable, reasonable, just and proper—a repeal of it would at once prostrate the credit of the entire city, materially if not equally affecting that of the State, and would at any rate require the imposition of annual taxes on our own citizens, two or three-fold greater than they pay of the present tax, in order to meet the deficiency arising from the non-payment of the interest on the municipal bonds belonging to and held by the State, besides saddling the latter with the loss of the principal of those bonds.

All practical men of business know that the injury sustained from the loss of any particular amount, is generally much greater than the actual sum. A merchant may, from the injury to his credit and embarrassment in his operations, be 10 or 20,000 dollars poorer six months hence, in consequence of having sustained a loss of 5,000 dollars to-day;—so with the city, and so with the State. The *loss* of one hundred thousand dollars to the former this year, by the repeal of the wharfage tax, would probably not be compensated by 2 or 300,000 dollars next year. The loss of the bonds loaned by the State to the city, and the necessity of providing by increased taxation to cover the interest on those bonds, may be the cause of producing irretrievable confusion in the already embarrassed finances of the State, when she would otherwise have struggled successfully and honorably through her difficulties.

Instead of repealing this tax let the legislature regulate the application of it:

1st. To provide for the interest and an efficient sinking fund for the old debt of the city.

2d. The interest on the debt of the Municipalities, and 3d. The redemption and extinction of Municipality shin plasters giving a proper proportion to these objects and when the last was accomplished, that the entire amount should be appropriated to the debt until its complete and final extinction.

The subject of the repeal is one of much greater importance than is generally admitted, and involves consequences of the gravest kind as I consider it the main pivot on which will hinge the alternative of the preservation of the faith and solvency of the State, or of its dishonor and bankruptcy with their attendant consequences and distresses.—Let those then who have the power in their hands pause and maturely reflect before they definitely determine on their course of action as connected with this subject.

INVESTIGATOR.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 26th, 1843.

The House met agreeably to adjournment. The roll being called forty-six members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Flaugeac, the clerk was directed to carry the messages to the Senate.

The Speaker said that in calling the member from Rapides to order yesterday, during the debate on the Congressional District bill, he had been mistaken, and that he now considered the member within the rules of the House, and consequently in order.

Petitions, Memorials, and Resolutions.

Mr. Newport offered a resolution instructing the State Engineer to employ the hands belonging to the State to complete the road between Baton Rouge and Clinton and to clear out the obstructions in Bayou-Fortin. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Stille offered a resolution requiring 200 copies of the report of the Committee on Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures to be printed, and 100 copies sent to Congress, with instructions to our members to obtain, if possible, the additional duty of 1-2 cent per lb. on molasses.

Mr. Taylor moved to lay the resolution on the table subject to the call of the House. Lost.

Mr. Selby said the report was uncalled for. It brought up unnecessarily the tariff question. It was a heterogeneous mass better suited to a counting house than the Legislature. It was a matter not belonging to the House. Why should the report be printed? There was no earthly use in it. The report was a mere mass of figures which had as much to do with the East Indies as with us. Why bring up the tariff question, unless for political purposes? We cannot pass a tariff here. This was no place for such discussions. The report was a series of calculations a great proportion of which were incorrect, and if correct, this was no place for them. Such discussion produced a fruitless consumption of the time of the House. Doubtless it was pleasing to the author to manufacture such a report, but if he wished to make a book, let him print it at his own expense, and not at that of the House.—He protested against the printing. He was one who didn't believe the tariff useful to Louisiana. Now he had just as good a right to print a book against the tariff as the gentleman had to write one in its favor.

The second reading was lost.

Mr Philips offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to provide that when a vacancy occurs in the Supreme Court, no new nomination shall be made until the Judges be reduced to their original number of three.

On motion of Mr. Ogden, the resolution was amended so as to instruct the committee to inquire into the expediency of the proposed measure, and was adopted.

Mr. Musson presented a petition from a large number of slaveholders in New-Orleans, praying a change in the appointment and number of the Board of Assessors. The petition was referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

The same member presented a petition from the veterans of '14, '15, praying for corporate rights, in order to assist destitute old soldiers.—The petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Musson, Robertson and Voorhies.

Mr. Morgan presented a resolution requiring a committee of three members of the house for each municipality, to examine the condition of the finances of the several municipalities, and to inquire into the necessity of the present wharfage tax.

Mr. Ogden offered a substitute, submitting the bill respecting the wharfage tax to a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report without delay. Mr. O. stated that the Councils were ready to lay much important information before the house in regard to the tax, which might influence the action of the house. He desired the committee to be composed principally of country members.

Mr. Brashear considered the proceeding out of order. It was the last struggle of gentlemen opposed to the bill, to put it off as long as possible. He was ready to meet the subject at once, quiet the public mind, and decide whether we were to be taxed unconstitutionally. The members were already well aware of all the information sought to be obtained. They knew how the city debt has been created, and are prepared to prove the unconstitutionality of the tax.

Mr. Taylor wished to act with full information. He was determined to give the city a fair shake. He was desirous of cool and deliberate action, and was therefore in favor of the committee.

Mr. Ogden then moved to amend the resolution so as to appoint a select committee of —— members. Mr. Ogden denied that his object was to delay or postpone the action of the House on the subject. As a representative of Orleans he was charged with this matter—which was one of momentous interest. He had been surprised at hearing the intimation that sufficient information had been received. Such was not the case. All he wished was that proper information would be laid before the House.

Mr. Stille seconded the amendment. At present he had no information on the subject, and could not vote knowingly. He was in favor of giving the city a fair hearing.

Mr. Brashear said the bill had been early brought into the House; submitted to a committee; then reported, and was now taking its regular course. But on the eve of its passage comes forward a resolution to refer the bill anew. Have we not a right to suppose that delay is intended? Large amounts are daily being collected under the wharfage tax, and if delayed until the end of the session, a considerable sum will be obtained. But there was no information which had not already transpired. He was prepared to examine and explain the whole matter.

Mr. Morgan said he did not wish delay; but facts.—He did not wish to act hastily.

Mr. Musson said this much talked of tax had produced but $98,000 to the three municipalities in six months.

The resolution was amended so as to require the Committee to report on Tuesday next, and to fix the Committee at 7, and then adopted. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Morgan, Ogden, Brashear, Blanchard, Philips, Walker and Stille.

Mr. Winchester presented a petition from Wm. Peterson, claiming compensation for a slave purchased from the State, who had died a few days after the purchase. The petition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Voorhies reported several acts as duly enrolled.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. Ogden, from a majority of the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably of the bill to amend the 680th, 681st, 682nd articles of the Civil Code, relative to the sales of property under writs of *fieri facias*.

On motion, the report and bill were made the special order of the day for Wednesday.

Reports of Select Committees.

Mr. Forison reported, without amendment, the bill to amend the act creating the 10th Judicial District.

Bills and Notices of Bills.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Phelps introduced without notice, an act providing the mode by which the solvency of sureties on appeal bonds shall be determined. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Read the first time.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Delassus introduced a bill to amend the act of incorporation of the City of Lafayette, and an act to create an additional notary public in the Parish of Jefferson, and an act to regulate the inspection of staves in faubourg Delassize. Read by the title.

The same member gave notice of an act for the relief of the sheriff of Plaquemines.

Mr. Philips introduced, agreeably to notice, a bill to create a general depot for runaway slaves in Baton Rouge. Read the first time.

Mr. Nichols introduced an act to amend the act conferring certain privileges on the town of Donaldson.

Mr. Brewer, agreeably to notice, introduced an act to repeal the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the act abolishing imprisonment for debt. The bill was read once and after some explanation of the object of the bill, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Selby, introduced an act for the benefit of debtors whose property may be sold at the end of a twelve month's bond. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Read the first time.

Mr. O'Brien, by leave, presented a bill for the relief of Onezime Guilbeau, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Convillion, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill to amend the act relative to the compensation of jurors in the Parish of Avoyelles. Read the first time.

Mr. Nichols gave notice of an act to amend the Black Code.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor transmitting the proceedings of the citizens of Memphis on the subject of a Western Armory and Naval Depot. The communication was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Order of the Day.

The Congressional District bill came up as the order of the day.

Mr. Ratliff moved to divide the first section for the purpose of offering certain amendments. He then moved to compose the First District of the city of Orleans. Since yesterday he had thought maturely on the subject. The First District would it is true have 3,000 inhabitants [illegible], but the constitution and the law of Congress did not confine the Legislation to the precise number indicated in the ratio and we were bound to provide for the various interests of the State. With regard to the sugar interests the number in that section was nearly sufficient for a representative, and then the remaining numbers might be given to the cotton interest. In support of this views Mr. Ratliff went over the argument employed by him yesterday. He had not abandoned his position, and he was convinced of the correctness of his views. What interest could a member of Congress represent, who was elected by one third of the commercial, one-third the sugar and one-third the cotton interest? None whatever. What was to be a few hundred or a few thousand more voters in a parish? The western district would more than double its vote in 10 years—then how could we preserve the ratio. Mr. Ratliff said he had no aspirations of personal ambition. His years were too advanced for such objects. But he felt as a Louisianian, and not as a partisan on the great question. Let us endeavor to harmonise the various sections of the State. Mr. Ratliff thought members to weigh the subject well, and act deliberately, throwing aside party trammels, looking only to the best interests of the State. He again animadverted upon the difficulty of obtaining a member of Congress to represent the district interests of the State, under the bill before the House. If we distract the State into one according to the ratio, in a very few years the same proportion will be changed. The fund and first district would double in proportion, while the second would remain stationary. Mr. Ratliff terminated with a forcible appeal in favor of his proposition.

Mr. Wadsworth thought that the various interests of Louisiana were infinitely more nearly allied than the gentleman imagined. Without agriculture what would become of commerce? The gentleman contradicts himself. If the cotton and sugar interests come into collision, would it not be better to place them in the hands of one representative, than to excite zeal and discord among several persons, all of whom represent the same State. How could the gentleman separate the agricultural from the commercial interests? They were inseparable.

Mr. Benjamin observed that in a matter of the character of that before the House, it was extremely difficult to satisfy every body. Almost every member had his favorite project. Some wished the district so divided as to favor the election of particular candidates. Others who looked to the fleeting politics of the day were anxious that the districts should be carved out with special reference to the ascendancy of whig or locofoco principles. The Committee, however, had sought to reconcile these conflicting interests and opinions, and he believed they had adjusted the apportionment on fair and pure principles. They had thrown out of view the mere majorities of the hour, and had endeavored to effect the labor entrusted to them in an honorable and equitable manner.

To illustrate the difficulties of pleasing all the members, he showed that while one gentleman wished the State districted with reference to its district and interests without regard to the federal population, another desired the division to be based purely on geographical principles. Neither of these measures, it appeared to him, had viewed the question in all its bearings. The House was bound to take three separate circumstances into consideration: 1st. Contiguity of territory, 2d. Unity of interest, 3d. Equality of federal population. This last was a point of cardinal importance. The true principle of representation in the lower branch of Congress, was undoubtedly the federal population, and we believed that the interpretation of the act of Congress apportioning the representation, sanctioned and contained this view. If, for example, according to the gentleman from Feliciana, the House paid any no regard to federal numbers, why might it not place 3,000 persons in one district and 170,000 in another? The absurdity of this idea was at once proved by carrying the principle out to its full extent. The House could not for a moment support a proposition leading to results so monstrous. [illegible] would say that the federal numbers was the only basis. Geographical limits claimed a full share of attention. The member from Plaquemines had complained that his parish was overlooked. Such was not the case. Plaquemine was connected with and bounded by St. Bernard and Jefferson. Gentlemen had only to look at the map to satisfy themselves upon this head. Plaquemine did not in any single point touch the Parish of Orleans. Why then did the member from Plaquemines object to the second district, when it was seen that his parish was embosomed in and surrounded by the parishes with which it is connected.

In the 1st Congressional district, as it stood at the last apportionment, is the parish of Orleans, with a federal population of 70,000 souls. The question in the Committee was how to divide this district so as to form two—and that question had been satisfactorily settled, taking into view compactness, contiguity, and community of interest. He asked the question, is a great commercial city like New Orleans, was not entitled to a member of Congress? One gentleman had acknowledged that it was but to be wished to give a single member to the whole city. This was palpably unjust. The Committee viewing the subject in all the bearings indicated, had concluded that as the first and third municipalities possessed the requisite federal numbers, they had a right to claim a representative; while the second municipality, having a smaller population, was left united with the adjacent country parishes, forming together another district. The gentleman from West Feliciana had declared that he and his colleagues from the Eastern District, would never consent to see Florida divided, and yet the member from Plaquemines not only sought to divide the corporation of New Orleans, but absolutely to cut away ward from ward, to separate one side of a street from the other, to cut up the city into shreds, patches and portions. This was unjust and inequitable.

With regard to what had been said on the subject of district interests, he had no apprehension of any conflicting interests on the part of the people of the first and second congressional districts. Commerce and agriculture, it had been well observed, went hand and hand. The interests of one were identified with those of the other. Benefit the one, the other prospers. Aim a blow at commerce and agriculture totters. Mr. Benjamin terminated by a brief recapitulation of the objects of the bill, and the motives of its framers.

Mr. Brewer addressed the House at some length in opposition to the bill. He contended that it had not been framed so as to subserve the best interests of the State. He referred particularly to the fourth district, the formation of which he considered particularly unjust. Here were the people of Carroll stricken off the district to be connected with those of St. Tammany, several hundred miles distant. Would it not have been better to have left out St. Landry and attached West Baton Rouge and Iberville to the fourth district. These parishes were, by their location, naturally allied to that district. Again by reference to the document received under frank from Washington, it would be seen that the parishes set aside from the fourth district were precisely the same as those in the bill before the House, except that they were placed in a different order. On looking at the map, it would be perceived that Catahoula and Avoyelles, which are naturally connected with Rapides, are cut off with Carroll and thrown in among the lake parishes 500 miles off. Was this just? Was it not a transgression of the rules which recommended both community of interest and geographical position?

Mr. Ogden, after a few preliminary remarks, stated that he had examined the subject carefully, and had come to the conclusion that the plan submitted by the committee was wise, just and equitable. The act of Congress declared that the districts should be formed of contiguous territory, and fixes the ratio at 70,000. The bill was strictly in accordance at once with the constitution and the law of Congress. Mr. Ogden examined the bill in detail and explained its justice. The first district was formed out of the first and third municipalities. This was strictly a city district to which New Orleans was fully entitled. The second district annexes the second municipality to the country parishes, giving the preponderating influence to the latter, as their population was much larger than that of the second municipality. The third district was made up of what was formerly the second district, together with five additional parishes, to furnish the necessary federal numbers. The fourth district was constituted of the old third, five parishes being taken away, which still left the district with the requisite population. He argued that this division was natural and equitable.

With respect to the amendment of the gentleman from West Feliciana, he thought it folly to suppose that the city of New Orleans, the great Emporium of the South West, was opposed in interest to the rest of the State. There could be no discord, no clashing between the city and the country. The one was dependent for its prosperity on the prosperity of the whole country, and chiefly on that of our own Louisiana.

Mr. Taylor proposed as an amendment, to strike out St. Martin and St. Mary from the 4th district, and substitute Avoyelles, Catahoula and Carroll. The amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. Brashear said that the gentleman from Rapides had intimated the influence of dictation from Washington on the committee of this House. He would inform that gentleman that it was not in the nature of whig principles to submit to dictation. The whigs followed fixed principles. When their leaders abandoned their doctrines, the whigs abandoned their leaders. They did not bear the marks of the chain and the friction of the collar on their necks. For himself, he was an old whig horse, who went with the party faithfully and firmly, and when he was worn out he would still prick his ears to show his willingness to go ahead.

Mr. Selby made a long and rather discursive harangue, which the reporter found difficulty in accurately following. The gist of the member's argument appeared to be the injustice of the division of the subject, as it stood before the House. He contended that if the House proceeded to form the 1st, 2d and 3d districts, when they arrived at the 4th district there would be nothing left;—he and his friends would have to content themselves with the refuse, the lees of the rest. He wanted all the upper parishes put together;—if this could not be done, he wished that the fourth district should not be considered lost. If this was not granted, he warned gentlemen he would prove very troublesome, for he would dispute every inch of ground.

Mr. Winchester moved to lay Mr. Ratliff's amendment on the table. Mr. Ratliff called for the yeas and nays, which stood—yeas, 36; nays, 16. So the motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. Brewer offered an amendment connecting the Second Municipality with the Florida parishes and a portion of the western district. This was laid on the table.

Mr. Wadsworth offered another amendment to form the 1st district out of the parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, the 1st and 3rd municipality. After some discussion between Messrs. Ogden and Wadsworth, this amendment was lost by a vote of 20 yeas, to 32 nays.

On motion of Mr. Winchester, the House adjourned.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

Wednesday, January 24, 1843.

The Secretary reported to the House of Representatives the bill amendatory of the act concerning the number of the Police Jury of the Parish of Pointe Coupée, concurred in with amendments.

Mr. Davidson gave notice that he would introduce an act amendatory of the charter of the New Orleans Gas Light and Banking Company.

Mr. Bossier presented a memorial relative to the improvement of the navigation of the Bayou Saline as far as McCallus' salt works. The memorial exhibits the very great importance of this undertaking, and its great value to the whole State in opening an outlet for the exportation of large quantities of salt, and in developing the resources of a fertile tract of country.

Mr. B. moved its reference to a special committee, and the PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. Bossier, Walker and Downs on said committee.

Mr. Hoa called up the bill, laid upon the table temporarily yesterday, imposing a tax on foreign insurance companies located in the State, and upon their agents; which bill being under consideration;

Mr. WADDMAN offered an additional section taxing such companies or their agents who may deal in exchanges. The bill with the amendment was passed.

Orders of the Day.

Act authorising ministers of the gospel not domiciled in the State, but temporarily within it, to perform the ceremony of marriage.

On motion of Mr. Hoa, the consideration of this bill was postponed.

Act to amend the act incorporating the town of Shreveport, by authorizing the Police Jury to collect the same taxes within said town as are collected in other portions of the Parish.

After some explanations from Mr. BOSSIER, said bill was passed.

Act creating an additional election precinct in the Parish of Livingston.

On motion of Mr. DAVIDSON, the consideration of this bill was postponed for the present.

Act divesting the wife of her right to one half of the property accruing from the community of acquets and gains, in case that a divorce be pronounced for adultery committed by her.

Mr. Davidson said, that he did not know that he should oppose the passage of this bill, provided it was made to conform to what he considered the essential basis of every law, that it should be a just rule of action. If some proviso of that kind was incorporated in it, it might obviate his objections. But he could not for one moment consent to any discrimination, from which an inference could be drawn that there was less virtue, less intelligence, or less honor in the female sex than in the male. Their bosoms were animated with sentiments as lofty, just and proper as the noblest thoughts could inspire; and were as high above those of men as could possibly be conceived. Hence he would not admit that the ladies of Louisiana were, in the slightest degree, inferior in any of those higher attributes of humanity. If such a law as the one proposed be deemed judicious, let it be a just, and not a partial rule. Let it apply in both cases—as well to men as to women; and let the former equally suffer the penalty with the latter in guilty. For himself, he declared that he felt under particular obligations to the female sex, and he would never suffer an invidious distinction to be made against them if it were in his power to prevent it. From them he had received his earliest and best impressions, and in every vicissitude of life, he had to acknowledge their invaluable qualities; they had befriended him in difficulty and in trouble, and he had had on more than one occasion the opportunity of comparing how far they were superior to us in the better qualities of the heart. Another objection he had to urge against the proposed law, was the futility of attempting to create virtue by legislative enactments and penalties. If the mind was not properly trained—if good principles were not inculcated, it would be impossible to restrain the promptings of evil passions, and chasten their desires. This was properly the work of education and of a high tone of moral morals, which was always the best preventive. If the mover of the bill would consent to the modifications he had indicated, he might vote for it, although he doubted very much whether any good effect would result.

Mr. Hoa said that the proposed measure was not an inapt illustration of the inexpediency of founding our civil laws, which were so intimately blended together in one entire system. In municipal and criminal laws it was at all times a circulation proved to be most expedient. It was easy enough to suggest amendments to what at the first blush, might be considered a defect in articles of the code, and give arguments in favor of the several changes, but it was a very easy matter to reconcile them with the body of the system to which generally they would be found to refer, and with which they were identified; such alterations would produce confusion, uncertainty and ambiguity, as the inevitable result of incautious legislation. It would be very difficult at present to trace the motives of the authors of the civil law in reference to the community of acquests and gains; but as regards the principle itself, it is very clear. That contract is based on the condition that the husband shall have the right of disposing of the common property and of administering it during the existence of the marriage, and it is only at its dissolution that the stipulation takes place and that the property acquired is divided. The husband during the continuance of the marriage is absolute master of the administration, and can dispose of the property acquired in any manner he pleases except by a purely gratuitous title. Under the proposed law, what would be the consequences? That so soon as the crime of adultery should be fastened upon the wife, the marriage being consequently dissolved, to enable her children to inherit from her by representation, as is contemplated, at her succession would have to be opened, and the singular spectacle would be presented of the children calling upon their father to account, in order that they might inherit the one half belonging to their living mother.—Others would have to be appointed to those that were minors, according to law; so that the succession of their not dead mother being opened, the interest of each minor should be protected; and then afterwards would follow the partition among the co heirs of this property. This would indeed be a most extraordinary proceeding. It would be breaking up the natural connection existing between father, mother and child. It would be the interest of the one party to ward the reputation of the other. The character of a woman can easily be blasted, and the crime of adultery would be attributed to the wife by the promptings of avarice and cupidity. Thus would she fall a victim between her husband and her children? This was too bad!

Mr. Downs insisted that the question upon the final passage of this bill would be deferred for the present.—The consideration of the subject had come upon us unexpectedly, that he was not prepared to act upon it, in order his attention had been called off during a greater portion of the discussion. It was usual to order the printing of bills of such importance; and he hoped it would be printed, and be fixed for the special order for some particular day.

Mr. Hoa said that the proposition was a simple one, and could easily be understood. For himself he was prepared to vote on the bill.

Mr. WADDMAN hoped that the Senator from New Orleans (Mr. Hoa) would not insist upon taking the question upon this measure. He (Mr. Waggaman) found himself in a similar position with the Senator from Ouachita, (Mr. Downs) unprepared to vote upon it. He was not advised whether the Senator from New Orleans (Mr. Hoa) had not had an opportunity of examining the subject which he introduced, that the Senator from [illegible] had not [illegible]. At any rate, as it [illegible] he was induced to believe that, that Senator would not insist upon taking the vote at present.

Mr. Hoa said, he did not insist, but would willingly allow the bill to lay over to suit the convenience of those Senators who were not prepared to vote upon it.

Mr. DAVIDSON observed that he had no objection to the request, as an act of courtesy.

On motion, the bill was postponed during the morning were reported to the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. LA BAUVE, the Senate reconsidered the vote postponing the reconsideration of the bill that had been under discussion relative to husband and wife; and it being taken up for final action, it was at his suggestion, indefinitely laid upon the table.

Whereupon, the Senate adjourned.

CARROLLTON BANK,
New Orleans, 26th January, 1843.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are reminded that the election for Directors takes place on Saturday the 28th instant, at the Banking House, between the hours of ten A M and two P M. JOHN NICHOLSON, Cashier. j25

NOTICE—ORLEANS THEATRE COMPANY.—THE PUBLIC is informed that from the present date, subscriptions will be received until the close of the Theatre, at the rate of one dollar per seat for the boxes and parquet seats, and seventy-five cents for the [illegible] Apply to the comptroller [illegible] the Orleans Theatre. By order of the Board of Directors. J A DUREL, Secretary. j27

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

THE subscriber having a large and constant supply of the best oak, ash and pine wood, will deliver it at $4 50 per cord, on any good streets, and fair measurement given. Also, keeps a constant supply of charcoal, tar, sand, shells, &c. which will be sold at equal moderate terms. E J WHITE, j17 19t Office Shell road side of the Basin.

FLORVILLE FOY—Sculptor and Marble Cutter—Respectfully informs the public that he has removed to No. —, Rampart street, adjoining the Obituary Chapel, where he will execute with rapidity, elegance and in a substantial form, all matters connected with his profession, such as Mausoleums, Tables, Chimneys, Mosaic work, Sun dials, &c. &c.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND PROPERTY HOLDERS.

THE subscriber informs the public in general that he has just received by late arrivals, 10,000 rolls of paper hangings, which he offers for sale as follows: Ordinary paper 37 cts per roll—pasting included. Fine glazed paper, 62 1/2 @75 cts per roll—pasting included. VOR HEBERT, 149 Orleans st. j27—8t between St Louis & Toulouse sts

GALT HOUSE,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber, having again become proprietor of the Galt House, in this city, pledges himself to keep it in first-rate style, and to graduate his prices to suit the times. He would be pleased to have travellers and gentlemen from the country remain with him while in the city, and hopes the old friends of Throckmorton & Everett will always bear him in mind. ISAAC EVERETT. Louisville, January, 19, 1843. j27-3t

GREENWOOD'S SERMONS OF CONSOLATION.—Sermons of Consolation by F W P Greenwood, D D Minister of Kings Chapel, Boston, In 1 vol 12 mo, Just received and for sale by WM McKEAN, j17 cor Camp and Common st.

MACARONI & VERMICELLI recently arrived. Together with a lot of Burgundy wine, (Cumbertin,) of superior quality, in barrels and half barrels, for sale at moderate prices, by CHAS DUFOUR, j27 11 Conti street.

GOSHEN BUTTER AND CHEESE—30 firkins Goshen butter, and 50 boxes prime Goshen cheese, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, j27 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Managers—LUDLOW & SMITH.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27th.

The Drama entitled the MAIDEN'S VOW.

Jacob Jewsharp..........Mr. D. Marble.

Previous to which, THE MARRIED RAKE.

Flighty..........Mr. De Bar.
Mrs. Trictrac..........Miss C. Chapman.

To conclude with the GAME COCK OF THE WILDERNESS.

Sampson Hardhead..........Mr. Marble.

☞ Saturday, Miss MARY ANN LEE and Mr. J. M. FIELD will appear.

AMERICAN THEATRE,
POYDRAS STREET.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle..........75 cents
Boxes and Parquett, (Children half price)..........50 do.
Gallery..........25 do.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27th, 1843,
Tragedy of the IRON CHEST.

Sir Edward Mortimer..........Mr Kirby.
Miss Wilford..........Miss Petrie

An Irish Medley by the Orchestra.

Madame ARRALINE will appear in the Cachucha

After which JOHN SMITH AND HIS PUPILS.

The whole to conclude with SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

Jack Cabbage..........Mr Logan.

☞ Doors open at 6—and the curtain will rise at 7 o'clock precisely.
☞ Box office open from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
☞ Free colored people, right hand third tier.

OPPOSITE THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Formerly the Museum, No. 36 St. Charles street. (Second Municipality)

Will be exhibited the new and celebrated CHEMICAL TABLEAUX OF DAGUERRE,

Imported from Paris to the United States by Messrs Maffey and Lonati.

These are the Tableaux which for the last two years have met with such unrivalled success throughout the principal cities of the United States, and which have excited general admiration on account of the marvellous effects produced by their imitation of nature from sun rise until night, thus reproducing two different subjects on the same canvas, results obtained by the decomposition of light, a new process, invented by Daguerre.

The Exhibition will consist of four Tableaux, representing

1st. The Sicilian Vespers or Palermo in 1282.
2d. The Avalanche in the Valley of Golden (Switzerland.)
3d. A Midnight Mass in the Church of St. Etienne du Mont at Paris.
4th. Venice on a Carnival night.

Open twice every day, (Sundays included) first at 12 o'clock precisely; second, at 7 o'clock, P M.

As the Tableaux are produced but once at each exhibition the public are requested to be present punctually at the hours indicated, in order to enjoy the spectacle of all the tableaux.

Admittance, 50 cents—children half price. j1

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.

Mr. DEVOTI respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will give at the ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM, on

SATURDAY, January 28th, 1843

A GRAND DRESS BALL,

Preceded by

A CHILDREN'S BALL.

Admittance, Gentlemen $1. Ladies' tickets will be delivered, free of charge, at the office of the Ball room, said tickets shall be personal.

Admittance for children of both sexes, 50 cents.

The Children's Ball will commence at 6 o'clock and end at 9.

THE GRAND BALL will take place immediately after. P. S.—In order to avoid the crowd, servants will leave the room after the Children's Ball. j27

WASHINGTON BALL ROOM.

GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALLS, Every Night, Sundays excepted.

Admittance..........$1 00.
j11 P DUBORD, Manager.

CONTI STREET BALL-ROOM.

GRAND DRESS AND MASKED

BALL.

On Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of each week. Price of Admittance—Gentlemen..........$1 00.

The orchestra in number and talent, is unrivalled in this city, and will execute all the latest waltz and quadrilles. Several original pieces of music composed by members of the orchestra will be introduced. n8

CONTI STREET BALL ROOM.

On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week, GRAND MASKED AND DRESS BALL, *For Ladies of Color.*

Price of admittance, gentlemen..........$1 00. n8

CARROLLTON BANK,
New Orleans, December 27th, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election for Directors of the New Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company will take place on Saturday, 28th of January, 1843, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. at the Banking house, Canal street.

By order. JOHN NICHOLSON, Cashier. dec 2.

☞ AD RINCK, Portrait Painter, has the honor to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his studio to No. 169 Toulouse street, between Bourbon and Dauphine, formerly the residence of D. Formento. j10 3t AD RINCK.

OFFICE WESTERN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO. }
New Orleans, January 23, 1843. }

AN election of fifteen Directors of this Institution will be held on Monday the sixth day of February next between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. at the office of the company. j25 L MATHEWS, President.

$50 REWARD will be given to whoever will arrest or lodge in prison the negro SAM, who ran away about the first November last. He is about 5 feet high; stout in height; has a little in walking, speaks very little and English only. He is a plasterer by trade, and often works in the upper faubourg [illegible] the parish of St. John the Baptist, where he had assumed a false name. j27 3t DUPAS, [illegible] St. Louis street

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—John S. Williamson, of the Parish of Madison, to be declared a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that John S. Williamson, has filed in this court his petition to be declared a bankrupt, upon which an order has been duly entered appointing the seventeenth day of February, 1843, at ten o'clock a. m., for the hearing of said petition. All persons interested may then appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

February 26, 1843—By order of the Court. ED LAUVE, Dy clerk U S District Court.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—Theodore Guillard Hunt, to be declared a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that Theodore Guillard Hunt, of New Orleans, has filed in this court his petition to be declared a bankrupt, upon which an order has been duly entered appointing the 17th day of February, 1843, at ten o'clock a. m., for the hearing of said petition. All persons interested may then appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

By order of the court—February 26, 1843. ED LAUVE, Dy clerk U S District Court.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of Louisiana—Francis P. Beck individually and as a member of the firm of B. Lord & Beck, to be declared a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that Francis P. Beck, of New Orleans, has filed in this court his petition to be declared a bankrupt, upon which an order has been duly entered appointing the 17th day of February next, at ten o'clock a. m., for the hearing of said petition. All persons interested may then appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

January 26, 1843. By order of the court.

ED. LAUVE, deputy clerk of the U. S. District Court

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—Court of Probates—Succession of John Cronin.

Whereas Patrick Ward, Curator of the estate of John Cronin, deceased, has filed into Court an account of liquidation of the said succession. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested to show cause within ten days why the said account should not be approved and homologated and the funds in the hands of the curator distributed accordingly. H DUCOU, Judge. j27 2t in 10t

PARISH COURT for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge—No. 14,914—A Hodge & al, stockholders of the Bank of Orleans, praying for dissolution of charter.

On motion of M W Robinson Esq. of counsel for Jonathan Davis, [illegible] suggesting to the Court that he has made a proposition of compromise to the commissioners appointed to liquidate the Bank of Orleans. It is ordered that the commissioners of the Bank of Orleans and all persons interested shew cause on Tuesday the 7th of February 1843, at half past 10 o'clock a. m., why they should not be authorized to make said compromise, and that publication of this order be made according to law, to the end that all creditors and persons interested may appear and file any objection at said day and hour above mentioned their opposition to said order if any there be.

By order of the Court—Clerk's Office New Orleans January 26th, 1843. ARMAND PITOT, Clerk. j27 3t

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!

MASON'S SACRED HARP, or, Beauties of Church Music: by Lowell Mason, Professor in the Boston Academy of Music, Organist and Director of Music in the Bowdoin street Church, Editor of the Boston Academy's Collection, &c, &c; and by his brother, T B Mason, Professor of Sacred Music and Organist at Fourth street Church—new edition, revised, with important improvements in round notes.

Mason's Young Minstrel, a new collection of Juvenile Songs, with appropriate Music—new edition, enlarged and improved, in round notes.

Mason's Sacred Harp; or, Eclectic Harmony, a new collection of Church Music, in patent notes; arranged and composed by Lowell Mason and T B Mason, Professor of Music and Organists—new edition. Just received and for sale by WM McKEAN, j27 corner Camp and Common sts.

LIFE IN MEXICO.

LIFE in Mexico, during the a residence of two years in that country, by Mme. C De La B——, in 2 vols 12 mo. Just received and for sale by WM McKEAN, j17 cor Camp and Common sts.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—A full assortment of all descriptions, in store and landing from ship Columbus and for sale by J B FELT, j27 12 Magazine street.

KEEL BOAT COL KING—120 feet in length, and carrying 100 tons, for sale. Apply to Captain Taylor on board at Honlighy, or to HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st. j27

OSNABURGS, &c—A full assortment Lowell cotton linseys, fancy jeans, sheetings, &c, for sale by j27 HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Common st.

LARD—250 kegs and 70 bbls landing from steamboat Vicksburg and for sale by j27 HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Common st.

BUTTER—50 kegs Goshen butter landing from ship Louisa and for sale by j27 HARROD, DARLING & Co, 19 Common st.

WHEAT—400 sacks, in fine shipping order, landing and for sale by HULLIN & WOODRUFF, j27 60 Camp st.

FLOUR—2,0 bbls landing and for sale by j27 HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

PORK—500 bbls extra clear 100 lbs each, for sale by j27 SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

FLOUR—300 bbls, on board flatboats, for sale by j27 SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

LARD—300 kegs prime for sale by j27 SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

PORK—350 bbls mess, M O, and rump pork for sale by j27 SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

FLAX SEED—5 tierces clean seed, for sale by j26 SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Maysville manufacture, constantly on hand, for sale by j27 SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

SALES THIS DAY.

BY A. FERNANDEZ.

THIS DAY, Friday [illegible] [illegible] for account of the [illegible] [illegible] 2000 pounds of old copper. Terms cash in specie. j27

BY N. BARNETT, Esq.

WILL be sold this day, 27th January, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, No. 124 Chartres street: An assortment of dry goods, consisting of calico, sheetings, stockings, hose, handkerchiefs, flannels, towels, table cloths, suspenders, silk foulards, cottonade, and an assortment of groceries, such as sugar, coffee, soap, sperm and tallow candles, rice, liquors, brandy, gin, Madeira and claret wine. j27

BY E TASTET,
No. 136 Chartres street.

WILL be sold on Friday next, January 27th, at 10 o'clock, at his auction-store: 100 cases boots, shoes and brogans of every description, for men, women and children.

ALSO,

31 cases Hats. j25

BY E OURNAIET.

WILL be sold on Friday, 27th January, 1843, at ten o'clock precisely.

On Lafayette Square, a large quantity of Ornamental Plants, Fruit Trees, and a large variety of Rose Trees.—The whole coming from the Parish of St. Charles, from the Garden of Messrs. Philibert & Hesch. Conditions—Cash. j25 2t

BY J A BEARD, Auctioneer.
Office 45 Magazine st.

For account of whom it may concern.

WILL be sold at auction on Friday, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, at No. 81 Tchoupitoulas st:

90 sacks R. C. Rice, new crop, slightly damaged and sold for account of whom it may concern. Terms cash. j26

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS
BY VINCENT & DE FERIET.

WILL be sold on Friday, 27th January, 1843, at 12 o'clock, at the store No. 104 [illegible] street, between St Louis and Conti streets:

Two fine turning lathes, with a quantity of tools; electrical machines; galvanic apparatus, electro magnetic do; air pumps, and various other philosophical instruments.

25 barrels dried vegetables.

Thames of skill, such as Polygour, [illegible] &c, suitable for public establishments. j25

BY A. FERNANDEZ.

Sale positive and without reserve.

ON FRIDAY next, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, P. M. Will be sold on the Levee, opposite Hospital street, now landing from ship Vaillant from Bordeaux:

500 casks Bordeaux wine, of different brands and qualities.

50 bbls white wine;

200 baskets champagne, superior quality;

15 boxes French Lyon sausages.

Conditions at the sale.

FOR HAVANA.—The fine fast sailing Steamship ALABAMA, Capt. B Windle, will leave for the above port on Saturday the 28th inst at 9 o'clock, A M, positively. For freight or passage apply on board, or to CHAS. BEYLLE, No. 45 Old Levee.

Passengers are requested to procure passports from the Spanish Consul.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

The elegant steamboat CHAMPLAIN, J H Freligh, master, will leave on Saturday, the 28th inst, at 10 o'clock A M. For freight or passage apply on board or to C DUVAL & Co, j27 80 Poydras st.

SCHOONER GRECIAN, FOR SALE.—The schr GRECIAN, 90 tons burthen, as she now lies on the opposite side of the river, near the lower ferry. An inventory can be seen by applying on board, or, HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The A No 1 ship SHAKSPEARE, Capt Allen Moor. Apply to j17 HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK.—To-morrow.—The A 1 fast sailing packet barque [illegible] Capt. Davis, [illegible] the bulk of her cargo [illegible] [illegible] FOSDICK & BROTHER, 45 Camp st. j27

FOR NEW YORK—AT LAFAYETTE.

The fine New York brig WAKULLA, captain Johnson, [illegible] For freight or passage having fine accommodations, apply on board, or to J W STANTON & Co, cor Magazine & Lafayette sts. j27

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Havre Line. The A 1 brig WASHINGTON, Thompson master, will have dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply on board opposite the beef market, or to J D DENEGRE, 36 Custom-house st. j26

FOR ALEXANDRIA, (D. C.)—The A 1 new and splendid barque SOPHRONIA, captain Newcomb, having nearly all her freight engaged will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board to the captain, or to J A MERRITT & Co, 43 Camp st. j17

FOR BOSTON.—The A 1 barque GALLATIN is now receiving freight and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage having fine accommodations, apply to JOHN A MERRITT & Co, j17 43 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK—Louisiana and New York Line—The fast sailing packet ship GASTON, Capt O Eldridge, has the principal part of her cargo engaged and going on board, and will sail as above. For balance of freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Vegetable Market, or to j26 HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK—Louisiana and New York Line—The fast sailing packet ship EMILY, Capt J R Crane, has nearly all her cargo engaged and going on board, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Vegetable Market, or to j26 HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK—(To-morrow night.)

The A 1 fast sailing brig PALLAS, Captain Bloomhall, having all her cargo engaged [illegible] the bulk of her [illegible] For freight or passage apply to FOSDICK & BROTHER, j26 45 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK.—To-morrow night.—The A 1 fast sailing brig ROWENA, Captain Wilson, having all her cargo under deck, can take the bulk of 400 bbls molasses on deck, for the freight of which, apply to FOSDICK & BROTHER, 45 Camp st. j26

FOR BALTIMORE—First vessel.—The A 1 new and fast sailing barque SOPHRONIA, Newcomb, master, having nearly all her freight on board, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to FOSDICK & BROTHER, 45 Camp st. j26

FOR SAVANNAH.—A fast sailing schooner will have immediate despatch. Apply to JOHN A. MERRITT, j26 43 Camp street.

FOR GLASGOW.—The first class ship LA GRANGE, capt. Wenchell, has all her cargo engaged and will have despatch. For passage, apply to the master on board, or to j26 S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 74 Camp st.

FOR HAMBURG.

The first class barque NEW ENGLAND, captain Foster, will receive quick despatch, having all her cargo engaged. For passage apply to master on board. j26 S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 74 Camp st.

FOR RICHMOND.—A fast sailing vessel can take the bulk of 45 hhds of sugar if offered immediately. Apply to T & S TOBY & BOGERT, 78 Camp st. j24

DUPERRON & DELCAMBRE
DOCTORS DENTISTS

[illegible]

[illegible] their operations every day from [illegible] o'clock A. M. till four o'clock P. M. at their office, No. [illegible] Bourbon street, between St. Philip and Ursuline streets.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, in doors or out doors, by a competent Accountant and Book-keeper, accustomed and equally familiar with both languages. Undoubted references. Address A. C., No. 194, post office. j24 4t

FOR SALE GROCERY STORE, having a very good custom, and situated in one of the best quarters of the city. Apply by letter to the Post Office, box No. 35. j19

A Young Frenchwoman, aged 27 years, with a child 4 months old, wishes a situation as a wet nurse. Apply at No. 109 Dauphin street, to Madame Huet. j16 6t

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Company, }
New Orleans, Jan 17th, 1843. }

THIS establishment will compress Cotton at fifty cents per bale without the duties, as heretofore. By order of the Board. D F QUEX, Secretary. j19

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be given to whoever will apprehend the griff Sylphide, aged about 38 or 40 years, speaking English, French and Spanish. Her front teeth in the upper jaw are wanting. She is about 4 to 4 1/2 feet high. She ran away the 23d of December last; and has been seen in the neighborhood of Bourbon street, Rampart and St. Philip street. Sylphide is well known in the city, as having belonged to Dr. Dansse for a long time. She is an excellent cook, and may seek employment as such. The above reward will be paid on application to the undersigned. j23 P REYNAUD, 16 Bienville st.

TO BE DISPOSED OF AT PRIVATE SALE—The mulatto woman Henrietta, aged 23 years, speaking both languages; with her two children, one eighteen and the other two months old. She is a splendid washer and ironer, and good house servant. Fully guarantied. Conditions, cash.

For information, apply to MR. ACHILLE CHIAPELLA, Notary Public, Exchange Place.

If not sold by the 8th inst, said slave will be disposed of at public auction on that day. j23 25 28 30

FRENCH BOOKS FOR SALE.—For sale cheap, under a deed of trust, part of a French Library, consisting of about 1000 volumes, chiefly works of poetry and fiction. The books and catalogue may be seen at 52 Tchoupitoulas street. If not sold entirely before the 1st February, they will be sold at auction by catalogue on the 10th. j24 17t

$100 DOLLARS REWARD.

IF the author of an anonymous letter, addressed to the Ocean Insurance Office, from Philadelphia, in the month of June last, relative to a fire on New Levee, will call at the office in Royal street and substantiate what he states in his letter, so that his letter can be made available for the successful termination of a suit now pending, he will receive the above reward. New Orleans, January 23, 1843. j23

OSNABURG MACHINERY FOR SALE—For sale, a set of cotton machinery suitable for the manufacture of Osnaburgs. The above machinery is of the best construction, nearly new, and in complete running order. It will be sold low for cash or approved credit. For further information apply to j24 2w HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Common st.

DRIED APPLES—8 bbls dried apples in store and for sale by HULLIN & WOODRUFF, j27 60 Camp st.

BEEF—Prime and P O for sale by j27 SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

WHISKEY—25 bbls, 5 years old, for sale by j27 SHULTZ, HADDEN, & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

PACKING YARN—500 reels for sale by j26 SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

LARD—35 bbls, a superior article in store, for sale by j27 HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

BULK PORK—50,000 lbs, hog round, for sale by j27 SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

GOSHEN AND WESTERN BUTTER in store and for sale by STETSON & AVERY, j24

PEPPER—Bags Sumatra, for sale by STETSON & AVERY. j26

SALES AT AUCTION.

Negroes [illegible]
BY JOS. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.
Office 45 Magazine street.

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday [illegible] at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade,

2 negro carpenters.
1 superior table servant and carriage driver.
6 valuable house and field girls.
4 young boys.
1 seamstress and house servant.

Full descriptions and particulars at sale.

The titles to the above property are perfect and fully guaranteed.

ALSO

The negro man George, about 30 years, a first rate merchand and store keeper, sold under a superior character and for no fault.

Terms cash.

The negroes to be seen at the office of the auctioneer. j27

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

Coffee, Coffee, Coffee.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 28th inst. at half past 10 o'clock, at the store of [illegible] Hayes, corner of Commerce and Notre Dame streets:

300 bags Rio coffee, slightly damaged on board ship Charlemagne, capt Packard, on her late voyage from Rio Janeiro to this port, sold for account of whom it may concern.

Terms cash. j27 2t

BY J LEVY.

Fruit! Fruit! Fruit!

WILL be sold on Saturday, 28th inst, at 12 o'clock, on the Levee, between the Vegetable and Meat markets, the cargo of the brig Washington, direct from Messina—consisting of—

1000 boxes Lemons,
100 half do do;
300 boxes Oranges;
100 half do do. j25

BY E TASTET,
No. 136 Chartres street.

Package sale of dry goods, clothing, hats, boots, shoes and brogans.

At store No. 14 Canal street.

WILL be sold on Saturday next, January 28th, at 10 o'clock:

115 packages of seasonable dry goods and clothing, silk and fur hats, men's, women's and childrens' boots, shoes and brogans of every description.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery early on the morning of sale. j26

SHERIFF'S SALES.

L B Macarty vs. Pierre Dupeux.

PARISH COURT—No 14,681—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Hon. the Parish Court in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange St. Louis street between Chartres and Royal streets in this city, on Tuesday the 28th February 1843 at 12 o'clock M.

Three lots of ground situated in faubourg Treme, adjoining each other, designated by numbers 1, 2, and 3, on a plan dated [illegible] [illegible] J Atkinson and deposited in the office of Hugues Pedesclaux, late notary public, [illegible] ground fronting on Bayou Road between Rampart and [illegible] [illegible] measuring [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the property of Thomas [illegible] [illegible] at right angle with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with all the buildings and improvements thereon, without any limitation or reserve.

Terms—Cash.

j27 3t in 30d V. ALLAIN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

S. Heath vs. Peter Cunningham.

COMMERCIAL COURT. No. 4,8[illegible]—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold by consent of parties in the coffee house of the City Exchange, St Louis street, on Friday, January 27th, 1843, at noon:

The slaves WILLIAM and DARBY, seized in the above suit. Terms cash. L A DUCROS, Sheriff of the Commercial Court

COMMERCIAL COURT—No 5,748—James Donaldson vs W M Lambeth—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold by consent of parties in the coffee house of the City Exchange, St. Louis street, on Friday, January 27th, 1843, at noon, the following described property, seized in the above suit, to wit:

1st. The undivided half or moiety of 45 lots of ground, situated in the suburb St. Mary, 24 of which lots form a part of the square bounded by Perdido, Freret, Gravier and Girod streets, and are numbered from 1 to 24 inclusive. The lots Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 adjoin each other, and measure each 24 feet, 9 inches and 3 lines front on Perdido street by 100 feet deep. The lots Nos 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 adjoin each other, and measure each 26 feet, 9 inches and 2 lines on front on Freret street, by 96 feet, 9 inches and 5 lines in depth, and the lots Nos 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, are contiguous to each other and measure each 26 feet, 6 inches, and 2 lines front on Girod street by 94 feet, 9 inches and 5 lines in depth. And the other 24 lots form a part of the square bounded by Freret, Perdido, Gravier and St Mary streets, and are numbered from 1 to 24 inclusive. The lots Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, measure each 24 feet, 5 inches and one line on front on Perdido street, by 100 feet in depth. The lots Nos 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, measure each 26 feet, 8 inches and 2 lines front on St Mary street, by 97 feet, 8 inches and 4 lines in depth, and the lots Nos 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, measure each 26 feet, 8 inches and 2 lines front on Freret street, by 97 feet, 8 inches and 4 lines in depth. Together with all the improvements thereon, as the whole will fully appear on reference being had to a lithographic plan of said lots made on the 27th day of March, 1835, and deposited in the office of A Mazureau, notary public. Terms cash.

L A DUCROS, Sheriff of the Commercial Court

ORDER, No. [illegible]

HEAD QUARTERS,
First Brigade Louisiana Militia,
New Orleans, Jan 26, 1843.

CAPT. BENJAMIN F. FRENCH has been appointed Aide-de-camp to the Staff of the 1st brigade, L. M. and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brig. Gen. HORATIO DAVIS, Commanding 1st Brigade, L. M.

j27 B F FRENCH, Aid-de-camp.

ORDER, No. [illegible]

The Brigadier General commanding the 1st brigade, L. M. establishes the following as the bounds of the companies composing the [illegible] L. M. comprised within the limits of the parish of Jefferson on the left bank of the river.

1st Company.—From Felicity to St Andrews street, from front on the river to rear.

2d Company.—From St Andrew to Jackson street, from front on the river to rear.

3d Company.—From, including south side Jackson street to [illegible] street, including north side, from front on river to rear.

4th Company.—Including south side [illegible] street to [illegible] street, including north side from front on the river to rear.

5th Company.—Including south side of [illegible] street to Harmony street, north side included, from front on the river to rear.

6th Company.—Including south side of Harmony street to Plaisance street, north side included, from front on the river to the rear.

7th Company.—Including south side of Plaisance street to Carrollton, from front on the river to the rear.

8th Company.—The town of Carrollton and all above to the upper line of the parish of Jefferson.

Company Musters for the election of company officers for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th companies of the 24th Regiment L. M. will be held on Saturday next the 28th January, 1843, between the hours of [illegible] o'clock p. m.

1st Company.—Polls will be opened by Captain H R O'Callaghan, Marion Rifles, Washington Battalion, at the Coffeehouse, called the Rose, [illegible] street, between St Mary and Felicity streets, for the election of one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant.

2d Company.—Polls will be opened by 2d Lieut. Coolidge 1st Company, Native Americans, Washington Battalion, at the Coffeehouse of Philip Hartz, between Josephine and Jackson streets, for the election of one captain, one first lieutenant and one 2d lieutenant.

3d Company.—Polls will be opened by 1st Lt. W G Anderson, 4th Company, 24th Regiment L. M. at the Coffeehouse of J W [illegible], corner of Rousseau and Jackson streets, for the election of one captain, one 1st lieutenant and one 2d lieutenant.

4th Company.—Polls will be opened by 1st Lt. R C Trow, 2d company, 41st Regiment L. M. at the Coffeehouse of A Sautter, corner of [illegible] and [illegible] street, for the election of one captain, one 1st lieutenant and one 2d lieutenant.

5th Company.—Polls will be opened by Captain Freymore, 6th company, 42d Regiment L. M. at the Coffeehouse called the Western Exchange, between 6th and Harmony streets, for the election of one captain, one first lieutenant and one 2d lieutenant.

6th Company.—Polls will be opened by 2d Lt. J. J. Hoppe, 3d company, 4th Regiment L. M. at the Coffeehouse of Mr Pugram, corner of Levee and Plaisance streets, for the election of one captain, one 1st lieutenant and one 2d lieutenant.

The officers holding the polls will cause notices of the election to be posted up in six of the most public places within the bounds of their respective companies.

They will appoint suitable persons to make enrollment of the persons subject to militia duty within the bounds of the companies of which they are to preside.

"The Militia of the State of Louisiana shall be composed of all free white males residing in the State, and who have resided there sixty days, and who are eighteen years of age, and not yet forty-five, and who are not exempt under the laws of the United States or of the State."

All domiciled within the bounds of a company are entitled to vote for the officers of that company.

The votes shall be by ballot.

The names of the voters and their domiciles will be registered by the officers holding the elections.

It is not necessary that the officers should have their domicile within the bounds of the company for which they are elected.

The polls must be certified by the officers holding them and be immediately transmitted to Major Tracy, Brigade Inspector, and chief of the staff.

By order.

Brigadier-General HORATIO DAVIS, Commanding First Brigade L. M.

B. F. FRENCH, Aid-de-Camp. j27

UNION MILL, Esplanade street, No. 46.—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public, that at the above Mill, he will keep constantly for sale a supply of fresh corn-flour and meal of different kinds; also ground feed for cattle and grist.

Shippers of meal can be supplied with large quantities at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

By the first arrivals of wheat, fine and superfine flour, shorts and bran, will be principally manufactured and kept for sale.

Being thoroughly experienced in the business, assures him to give general satisfaction.

Wheat will be purchased at the above Mill.

New-Orleans, Jan. 26, 1843. A. PALMS j26—1m

NOTICE.

JEAN PENE, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has become, by virtue of an act passed in the office of L. T. Caire, notary public, in this city, of the 10th January inst., the sole and whole administrator of the Cotton Press, called the Branch Press, situated in square No. 13, in faubourg Annunciation, between Tchoupitoulas and Old Levee, Religious, Market and St. James streets, and that all contracts must be made with him, and all accounts paid to him. j25—3t

NOTICE—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late NICHOLAS HOEY, are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment to either of the undersigned.

CHARLES DIAMOND, } Testamentary
SAM'L. J. PETERS, } Executors

New Orleans, Jan. 20th, 1843. j26 1w

TO RENT—The large and convenient stables on Gravier street, between Baronne and Phillippa streets, formerly occupied by Dubois & Kendig.—Rent will be low to a punctual tenant. Apply to j16 6t SAML. NICHOLSON, 84 Canal st.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, shipper and receiver at FONTANIA Landing, East Feliciana, having engaged the steamer Brilliant to do all the business of that place, is desirous that the merchants of New Orleans should make their shipments of goods by the Brilliant, unless ordered otherwise. C McCASTLE. Fontania, Jan. 7, 1843. j10

CORDAGE.—The subscribers being Agents for the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. Richardson [illegible] & Wall, of New York, have received by late arrivals, a full assortment—Manilla Rope and Hawsers, Hemp Rope & Hawsers, Seven-Yarn-Tarred Rope, Bolton, Packing-Yarn, &c., which we are selling as low as it or any other can be, in this market, by

J. W. STANTON & Co,
cor Magazine & Lafayette sts.

THE Correspondents of the undersigned, in Louisville and St. Louis, will be glad to receive consignments of Sugar, Molasses, Coffees, &c., and will make prompt returns. A L ADDISON & Co., j24 69 Tchoupitoulas st.

THE SUBSCRIBERS being agents for Messrs. Wells & Miller, of New York, manufacturers, of Pickles, Catsups, &c. have received by late arrivals a full assortment of Pickles in gallons, half gallons, quarts and pint jars; assorted catsups; pickled lobsters; pepper sauce; hole and kegs mustard; brandy fruits and prunes, which we are selling at the lowest market price.

J W STANTON & Co.
corner Magazine and Lafayette sts

NOTICE.—The public is informed that two notes, signed by the Subscriber the 1st November 1842, for $350 each, one payable at 9 months, and the other at 4 months' date, in favor of Clement Cabaret, will not be paid when due, the consideration for which they had been given, not having been effected. SINET. j27 3t in 10d

L'ABEILLE.

JOURNAL OFFICIEL [illegible]

[illegible]

PAR BULLITT, M[AGNE] [illegible]
No. 81, Rue C[hartres] [illegible]

NOUVELLE-O[RLÉANS] [illegible]
VENDREDI MATIN [illegible]

POUR P[RÉSIDENT] [illegible]

HENRY C[LAY]

[illegible]

Le Stabat Mater [illegible] à Philadelphie par M. [illegible] quelques artistes [illegible] étaient bien d'être [illegible] [illegible]

DÉFALCATION. M. T[hompson] [illegible] Compagnie du chemin [illegible]

CHARLESTON ET M. C[LAY] [illegible] lieu à Charleston [illegible] d'inviter M. C[lay] [illegible]

COUR D[U RECORDER]. 1re M[unicipalité] [illegible]

Rosina Nugent, accu[sée] [illegible] d'argent et une cuillère [illegible] Barthélemy Delery, [illegible] entre les rues Ursulines [illegible] en prison en attendant [illegible]