LATEST DATES.

New York	Jan. 14	London	Dec. 18
Boston	Jan. 14	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Philadelphia	Jan. 15	Havre	Dec. 14
Washington	Jan. 15	Paris	Dec. 9
Baltimore	Jan. 14	Mexico	Dec. 31
Charleston	Jan. 17	Tampico	Nov. 28
Cincinnati	Jan. 16	Vera Cruz	Jan. 3
Louisville	Jan. 17	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 13
Havana	Jan. 17	Galveston	Jan. 14

MONEY MARKET.

Consolidated	24@26 ℔ cent. dis	
Citizens'	27@30	do
Improvement	56@62	do
Atchafalaya	75@78	do
Exchange	57@60	do
Orleans		do
United States Treasury Notes—		
$1,000 bills	par @ ½ ℔ cent. dis.	
$500 bills	par @	do
[illegible] bills	par @ ½	do
Kentucky		do
First Municipality Notes	13@16	do
Second Municipality do	24@26	do
Third Municipality do	60@65	do
Alabama	13@14	do
Tennessee	7@9	do
Ohio	6@9	do
Illinois		do
Indiana	7@9	do

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

FROM ENGLAND		FROM BOSTON.	
Caledonia	Jan. 4		Feb. 1
Acadia	Feb. 4		Feb. 4
FROM ENGLAND.		FROM NEW YORK	
G. Western	Feb. 11		March 16

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Michigan—1624 bales cotton.
Boston—Per barque Gabless—[illegible] bales cotton.
New York—Per barque Highlander—371 hhds [illegible] tierces and 40 brls molasses.
Philadelphia—Per barque Swan—209 hhds [illegible] tierces and 21 brls sugar, 65 hhds [illegible] molasses.
Boston—Per barque Hebron—159 bales cotton, 47 hhds [illegible], 219 brls hams, 35 brls pork, 604 kegs lard, [illegible] lard.
Gibraltar—Per brig Kanhawa—156 hhds and 197 bales tobacco, 4,000 staves.
Boston—Per brig America—459 bales cotton, 2250 pigs lead, 100 brls molasses.
New York—Per schr Saunders—50 hhds sugar, 105 hhds, 32 tierces and 50 brls molasses, 2 [illegible] sacks corn.
Liverpool—Per ship Charlotte—198 bales cotton, 4,000 pigs lead.
Galveston—Per steamship Neptune—sundries.
Marseilles—Per barque Aptborp—312 bales cotton, 1176 brl and 20 half do lard, 592 brls flour, 2000 staves, 1 barrel lard oil.
Mobile—Per schr Swan—75 brls flour, 25 do whiskey, 132 [illegible] corn, &c.
Pensacola—Per schr Elizabeth—sundries.
Savannah—Per schr Augusta—5000 bushels corn.

IMPORTS.

Matamoros—Per schr Doric—4193 hides, to [illegible] Goldsmith; 72 do to F Auld; $6692 specie, R D Blossman, $1310 do to [illegible].
Grand Caillou—Per schr Terry Not—sugar and molasses to sundry consignees.
Palermo—Per brig Washington—2000 boxes lemons, 3,000 oranges, &c, to J W Zacharie & co.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Yazoo City—Per steamer Augusta—195 bales cotton, to Robson & Allen; 51 Clark, Aiken & co; 14 Gardiner, [illegible] & co; 120 Buckard & Huntington; 450 Dick, McLean & Hill; 42 Branier, Williams & co; 73 V Galloway & co; 106 Ward, Mollett & co; 23 Andrews & Bro; 16 F Walker & co; 23 Gilmore & Henderson; 26 J M Bell; 63 Goodin & co; 91 J J Reed, son & co; 47 G L C Davis; 99 Peyroux, Arnaud & co; 110 Franklin & Henderson; 2 P Hooper; 155 Kirkman, Abernethy & Hanna; 73 Buckner & Stanton; total 1745 bales cotton.

Williams' Landing—Per steamer Gloster—[illegible] bales cotton, Minter, Chisholm & co; [illegible] Armor, Lake & co; 94 [illegible] Mahon, Trotter & Pearsall; 90 Robson & Allen; 50 Andrews & Bro; 20 J W Carroll; 60 Fearn, Dougan, Crenshaw & Moon; 50 G Pollard; 25 L Dabbs; 9 J M Bell; 17 Watts & Biggs; 10 K Dunbar; total [illegible] bales cotton.

Portsmouth—Per steamer Carrier—227 brls hams, 35 do pork, 38 do lard, [illegible] Doane & co; 50 do whiskey, 150 do pork, 8½ do hams, 45 do lard, F Webb; 5 brls hams, 117 do pork, [illegible] McMillan & co; [illegible] brls pork, 194 do hams, 22 do lard, Berg, Douglass; 85 brls pork, 27 kegs, 20 half brls lard, 15 boxes cheese, 10 kegs butter, 25 doz brooms, A F Cathman; 27 brls lard, 1 do tongues, 14 hhds bacon, Stafford & Bartlett; [illegible] whiskey, A & G H Wellington.

St Louis—Per steamer Amazon—[illegible] brls flour, Edgell & Stafford; [illegible] grease, 24 do tallow, J E & B Featherston; [illegible] brls lard oil, J Small; 25 kegs lard, W E Flower; [illegible] pigs lead, 8 hides, Harrod & Darling; 7 hhds, 48 [illegible], [illegible] T A & B Toby & Bogert; [illegible] hhds and 20 [illegible] tobacco, Connolly & Wilson; [illegible] Valentine & Burdecke; [illegible] Bordecke; [illegible]; A L Addison & co; [illegible] brls buffalo tongues; [illegible] brls flour, Merle, Seylle & co; [illegible] Fetter & Lonsdale; [illegible] kegs lard, [illegible] Potter; [illegible] hides, [illegible] hides, Oakey & Hawkins; [illegible] Buckner & Stanton; [illegible] Abernethy & Hanna, total [illegible] bales cotton.

Lafourche—Per steamer Fusilier—[illegible] hhds sugar to Lambeth, Thompson & co; [illegible] hhds sugar, [illegible] bales moss, [illegible] bales cotton, [illegible]; [illegible] Toledano, [illegible] hhds sugar, [illegible], Bisset & Landry; [illegible] Daniels & co; [illegible] Pavy & co; 18 hhds do; [illegible] A Kirsage & co; [illegible] molasses, R P Garland, total [illegible] bales cotton.

Vicksburg—Per steamer Missouri—[illegible] bales cotton, to Clark, Aiken & co; 114 Robson & Allen; 91 Burke, Watt & co; 77 Martin, Pleasants & co; 77 Payne & Harrison; 64 Bailey & Bro; 67 McMahon, Trotter & Pearsall; 47 Dick, McLean & Hill; 67 J C Ricks & co; 61 Brander, Williams & co; 26 J C Hooper; 20 Emerson, Dale & co; 20 Lilly & Robinson; 11 J Read, son & co; 38 Rudd & Newman; 37 Jas Armour & A L Linder; 26 W Jackson & co; 34 Nugent, Watt & co; 39 Ward, Moffett & co; 36 J D Peyroux, Arnaud & Whitall; 49 Minter & Slaughter; 28 Wm Murr; 26 Anderson & Kennett; 25 Curtis & Watt; 25 Gilmore & Henderson; 21 Gardiner, Noyes & co; 23 Andrews & Bros; 20 Kelly & Compton; [illegible] Galloway & co; 11 Kelly & Kiger; 14 Watts & Biggs; 10 Green & McDougall; 9 Toppy, Tate & Nash; W H Garland & co; 6 Lomé & Turner; 13 H Moore; [illegible] Davis & co; 4 Fearn, Dougan, Crenshaw & Moon; 2 [illegible] cotton seed, Woolsey & Forman; 6 bales, J M Kennedy; [illegible] rope, Backus, Cobb & co.

Cincinnati—Per steamer Queen of the West—[illegible] McFrench, [illegible] pkgs hams, Watson & Johnson; [illegible] pork, Hewitt, Heran & co; [illegible] W Drake, [illegible]; [illegible] boxes, 7 brls eggs, [illegible] butter, G W Goodin; [illegible] brls whiskey, 18 brls [illegible], Curtis & Buddendorff; [illegible] brls pork, [illegible] brls [illegible] bacon, Hewitt, Heran & co; [illegible] kegs lard, Cramer, Thompson & co; [illegible] Cordell, Jas McGregor & co; [illegible] brls lard, [illegible] bales hemp, W McKean; [illegible] kegs and 8 brls lard, J W Bryan & co; [illegible] Woolsey & Forman; [illegible] brls whiskey, 18 do Bmen, J Swan; [illegible] Bryan, 3 hpes brandy, [illegible] Smith & co; 44 tierces hams, to Yeatman & co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Michigan, Haste, Liverpool, S & J P Whitney & co
Barque Gabless, [illegible], Boston, S & J P Whitney & co
Barque [illegible], Lombard, Boston, J A Merrill & co
Barque Highlander, Mayberry, New York, master
Barque Swan, Snell, Philadelphia, Harrod, Darling & co
Barque Hebron, Dodd, Boston, F M Wells & co
Barque Apthorp, Bliss, Marseilles, Fosdick & Bro
Brig Kanhawa, Page, Gibraltar, J Alexander
Brig America, Pomeroy, Boston, S & J P Whitney & co
Schr Saunders, Merryman, New York, Bridge & Bro
Schr Swan, Trainer, Mobile, master
Schr Elizabeth, Forsyth, Pensacola, master
Schr Alligator, Kilburn, Savannah, A Kearney & co
Steamship Neptune, Rollins, Galveston, J Reed

ARRIVED.

Towboat Girard, Whann, from the Passes, towed down barques Edinburg, Georgian and Rio Grande, and schr Hero, brought up brig Washington.
Towboat Tiger, Crowell, from the Passes—brought up schrs Baltimore, Doric and Terry Not.
Brig Washington, Thompson, 54 days from Palermo, to J W Zacharie & co.
Schr Baltimore, Bickmore, 14 days from St Vincent, in ballast, to master.
Schr Terry Not, McIntyre, 4 days from Grand Caillou, to master.
Schr Doric, Ratsord, 10 days from Matamoros, to Francisco Tio.
Steamer Carrier, Hune, from Portsmouth.
Steamer Gloster, Rudd, from Williams' Landing.
Steamer Amazon, Jones, from St Louis.
Steamer Augusta, Latham, from Yazoo City.
Steamer Fusilier, Wilson, from Lafourche.
Steamer Missouri, Grice, from Vicksburg.
Steamer Queen of the West, Brickell, from Cincinnati.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Belle of the West left Cincinnati on the 20th inst; reports nothing new.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Augusta—Messrs Hardy, Andreas, Brown, Dunn, Bolanc, Murphy, Dixon, Alexander.
Per steamer Fusilier—Mad. C. Perret, Miss Welham, Messrs Frogge, Daly, Marcott, Aulert, Bibb, Barclean, Theriot, Faget, Dupuy, Poche, Schmidt, Bloom, Gunnier, Pettel, Hallosh, Gordon, Lux, Chauy, Berry, Chevin, and Batton.
Per schr Doric—J Pythion, J Carroll, E Auld, T Procto, Mrs Mary Fawcett.
Per steamer Missouri—L C Watson and lady, E M Graves and lady, Mrs R Lewis, Miss Browder, Miss Watson, Miss Henderson, R M Graves, T B Lescomb, J Gatton, S Moss, Farrar, Stanley, W B Newman, C A Kease, B O Neil, Hastings, J W Bonnor, A J Scott, J Williamson, J Watson, A J Kilingroot, A Woolfolk, R Warren, J Bowie, J Beck, J Davis, G H Gassonte, J N Farnham, R J Bryerly, Floet, T J Martin, H William, C K Corrie, H Dravy, S B Curry, A R Curry, Bayless, Fiss, J W Porter, W Gyles, Dr Jones, W Lass, Todd, Hynes, B Foster, T J Ford, Forbes, J M Frech, H G Tucker, McMullen, Morse, Bright, J S Wilkinson, Miss Graves, Miss Potter, Miss Hynes, S D Newman & lady, Caradine and lady, Mrs D Newman and Miss E Miller.

The consignees [illegible] marked Jno M Wardel, Bay [illegible] per brig France, from Philadelphia, is requested to call at the office of the subscriber, pay charges and take it away. J R ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

NOTICE—The person who has received a Box in [illegible], from New York, marked [H] 1843, will [illegible] consignee of said ship. J. W. STANTON & Co, cor Magazine & Lafayette sts. New Orleans, Jan 24, 1843.

[illegible] Tobacco Inspection is removed to the corner of Delord and Annunciation streets.

ADVANCES will be made on shipments of produce to [illegible] to our friends in New York and [illegible] Boston. FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st.

Barque RICHMOND, capt Bartlett, from Havre. This vessel will commence discharging this day. Consignees [illegible] not permitted [illegible] S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

[illegible] GLASGOW, capt Emberl, from Boston [illegible] wharf opposite the Orleans Cotton Press. [illegible] HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Common st.

TENNESSEE BANK NOTES, for sale by WM IRVIN, 46 Customhouse st.

SPERM CANDLES—[illegible] for sale by C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

TOBACCO—[illegible] manufactured in store and for sale by CHAS DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

LINSEED [illegible] C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

BALE ROPE—[illegible] for sale by C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

VELVET CORKS—[illegible] for sale by C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

BUTTER—[illegible] for sale by C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

CURRANTS—[illegible] for sale by C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

DRIED PRUNES AND ALMONDS—In store and for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

HAVANA SUGAR—Brown and White, for sale low by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis street.

SAUSAGES—Lyon's Sausages, fresh and in good order, [illegible] J ALBERT, 22 St Louis street.

INDIGO—[illegible] Guatemala Indigo, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis street.

WINDOW GLASS—3,000 boxes window glass of all sizes, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

BUCK AND DROP SHOT AND WHITE LEAD in store and for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

HAVANA COFFEE—Prime green, in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

FLOUR & LARD—[illegible] for sale by HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 65 Camp st.

PORK—[illegible] mess and prime, for sale by HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 65 Camp st.

PACKING YARN—[illegible] for sale by HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 65 Camp st.

CORN—A small lot, very fine, for sale by HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 65 Camp st.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

STATE PRINTERS.

At No. 81 Chartres street.

[illegible]

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 26, 1843.

☞ The mail failed yesterday beyond Montgomery.

The American Theatre opened yesterday evening, under the management of Mr. De Bar... to one of the most crowded houses we have seen this season—The performance gave general satisfaction, and Mr. Kirby as Richard the Third, was greeted with hearty applause. Altogether, the company is very creditable, and the enterprising manager has made a successful hit. To-night, the play of Damon and Pythias, with various other amusements.

CRIMINAL COURT.

In the matter of the State against the Securities upon the bail bond of Adolphe Desforges, charged with embezzling the funds of the Commercial Bank, Judge Canonge, yesterday, decided, that the bond was forfeited; and that the Securities pay to the State of Louisiana, the sum of ten thousand dollars—the amount of recognizance—the said Desforges not having appeared in fulfilment of the conditions of the bond.

☞ The *Crescent City* has come out in a new dress bespeaking the flourishing condition of the establishment, which it richly merits.

MATAMOROS.

Confirmation of the capture of the Texian Army.

By the arrival of the schooner *Doric*, we have advices from Matamoros confirmatory of the intelligence received by the last steamer from Texas, that the division of the Texian army under Colonel Fisher and Green had been captured at Mier.

On the 15th December, General Ampudia received a despatch from General Woll, informing him that the Texians, 800 or 1,000 strong, had taken Loredo, and that he (Gen. Woll,) had been compelled to fall back; that the Texian forces were taking the northern route towards Matamoros. On the receipt of this intelligence Gen. Ampudia left Matamoros with two battalions of sappers and miners, in quest of the enemy, and reached Mier, 50 leagues distant, on the 22d December. A body of Texians, under the command of Colonels Fisher and Green, had, in the meantime, crossed the river and attacked the town in the night. The Mexican troops stationed in the neighborhood, immediately went to the assistance of the city, when an engagement took place which lasted *seventeen hours*.

Every house and street was desperately defended.—After the battle had been maintained on both sides with determination and obstinacy for such a great length of time, the Texians, finding themselves surrounded on all sides, resolved to surrender and finally capitulated on honorable terms. It is feared, however, that the articles of surrender will not be faithfully complied with on the part of Mexico.

The Mexicans report their loss during this engagement at 420 killed and 130 wounded. The loss on the part of the Texians was 11 killed and 10 wounded.—This great disparity evinces the superior skill of the Texians in the use of fire arms, and the surrender of the invading army after so slight a loss would lead us to suppose that they only surrendered after having exhausted their ammunition. The success of the Mexicans, on this affair, is so severely, speak favorably of their courage and perseverance.

General Ampudia returned to Matamoros on the 7th January, and was received by the citizens with great rejoicings and applause. He brought with him 212 Texian prisoners, including Colonels Fisher and Green. The Texians were to leave Matamoros on the 10th instant for the city of Mexico, there to await their destiny from the hands of Santa Ana. Colonels Fisher and Green, and the prisoners generally, acknowledge the treatment they received from General Ampudia, since the capitulation, to have been humane and gentlemanly.

We have given the substance of a document which we have been favored with the perusal of, but which is too lengthy for insertion.

The *Doric* reports the schooner *Henry Auld*, bound to New Orleans with a full cargo of wool and hides, in attempting to cross the Brazos bar, on the 31st ultimo, got ashore and bilged. By great exertion she was got off and brought within the bar, where she sunk in less than an hour and a half. A small portion of her tackle, rigging and cargo were saved in a damaged state—the vessel a total loss.

Jan. 7th—Schooner *Caroline*, Smith, from New York, in crossing the bar, after being off 20 days, was blown by a heavy norther on the south point, with loss of anchor and chains. She was yet lying there, when the *Doric* left, in less than two feet water.

On the 4th instant, the sloop Star went in the Brazos, after being off the river several days—also the schooner *Terrah*, from New York, had been off two weeks, during which time she got on shore, and had been compelled to throw her deck load of lumber overboard.

The schooner *Emblem*, of New Orleans, was lying at the mouth of the river, ready for sea. There was less than four feet water on the bar and the weather had been very boisterous during the whole season.

The good people of Mobile are making extensive preparations for the reception of Mr. Clay. At a most numerous and enthusiastic meeting on Monday last, thirty citizens were appointed a committee, to make the necessary arrangements.

For Louisville.—The steamer *Feliciana* leaves this morning for the Ohio river, under the command of Capt. Russell. "A good boat—a most excellent captain, a first rate boat, a very superior captain."

People's Lyceum.—The subject of Geology will be discussed this evening—to commence at half past seven o'clock.

☞ We are indebted to the Clerk of the steamer *Missouri*, for late Natchez and Vicksburg papers.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature of this State having counted out the votes for Governor and State Senators, and ascertained that there had been no choice of Governor by the people, proceeded in joint ballot to elect Senators to fill the vacancy in districts in which no choice has been made by the people. The locofocos elected all their candidates (except one) by majorities ranging from one to seven votes; the average majority being five votes. In this election, the Commercial Advertiser states that the Abolitionists appear to have generally voted with the Locofocos.

The consequence of the result of this election is that Marcus Morton has been chosen to be Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the ensuing year.—*National Intelligencer.*

The steamer *Union*, under the command of Lieut. Hunter, (inventor of the new plan upon which she is constructed,) left the Navy Yard at this city, for Norfolk, on Saturday morning last, on an experimental trip. She will not return here probably for a week or two, having there to undergo some modification of her paddles, to effect which, as her paddles are placed entirely below the water-line, will probably require her being taken into the dry-dock.—*National Intelligencer 16th instant.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE WHARFAGE TAX.

It is a matter of great regret to find so strong a party in our Legislature who are in favor of repealing this tax, and depriving the municipalities of the power hereafter of imposing and collecting it. I cannot but think those gentlemen have not fully investigated the subject in all its bearings, or they would see both the *justice* and *necessity* of the measure—the *justice* of it as between the city and the payers of the tax; and the *necessity* of it both as regards the interests of the city and State at large.

The heavy debt which has been incurred by the different municipalities has been principally for the improvements of the port and the paving of the streets, and to pay the interest on that debt is the principal object of the tax;—and can any thing be more just than that the parties who derive the great benefit resulting from these improvements, should be called upon to contribute something towards the cost, or at least towards the interest of that cost? To those who recollect the state of our Levee and streets, previous to these improvements being made, it is unnecessary to say one word on the subject; but to those who have more recently come among us, I would state, that entire cargoes have frequently been shipped at the expense of one dollar per bale for drayage on cotton, and three dollars for a hogshead of tobacco or sugar—in some seasons full cargoes of cotton have been shipped by rolling it, bale by bale, from the Presses, on the banquettes, to the Levee, the streets being in such a situation that even at the preceding exhorbitant rates it was found impracticable to dray it;—let it be borne in mind, also, that it had in like manner to be conveyed to the presses, when landed, and that this double expense, great as it was, did not equal the damage occasioned to the goods thus landed in, and dragged to and fro, through mud and water—to say nothing of the annoyance and delay disadvantages that attended the transaction of business, under such circumstances. How different is the state of things at present—there is no city in the world that presents such facilities and public accommodations for the landing, warehousing and shipping of produce—none where it is done on more reasonable terms. Some of the great commercial emporiums of Europe may show you piers of solid masonry, more splendid in appearance and more durable as to materials, but none exceeding in convenience and facilities the landing and shipping wharves of New Orleans; and the single fact that our largest steamboats, some of them carrying upwards of 3,000 bales of cotton, and others 5 and 600 tons of western produce, generally discharge these enormous freight in one day, between sun and sun, is proof that my position is correct; and these landings are so constructed, that after the longest and hardest spell of bad weather, they are, in five minutes after it clears up, as perfect and proper a state to receive all kinds of merchandize, (and in like manner it can be conveyed to the warehouse, (as if the atmosphere had, for weeks, been unobscured by a cloud! Of that city in the United States or Europe can this be said? To say nothing of the enormous expense saved, and damage avoided, the mere *expedition* of business is more advantageous to the owners of the produce than two fold the tax that is claimed; nor is there one of those who now complain most loudly and bitterly, that would not, a few years since, have most cheerfully and eagerly agreed to pay three fold the amount, to procure the present state of things on this point, rather than what then existed.—In other places these improvements are commenced with the first establishment of the city—"grows with its growth and strengthens with its strength"—as the population increases and the wants of commerce require it, and thus each year bears its share of the burthen. The wharves and pavements of New York, for instance, are the work of successive generations through a period of 150 years or more; but our predecessors unfortunately neglected all this, and have thrown the whole burthen en masse upon the present generation; and in our eagerness we have attempted to do, and have done, in 5 or 6 years what we ought to have taken 15 or 20 to accomplish;—and had we done so, and allowed the produce and merchandize of our country, western and northern friends still to be landed in mud and mire, and dragged or rolled through slush and water, paying a much less extent than in former years, we should not now hear any complaints of the trifling wharfage dues that we ask for,—but, on the contrary, we should have "found grace in their eyes," and they would have preserved their favors upon us, as incentive to the speedy completion of the accommodations, which we now offer to them, and which, I again repeat, for extent, facility, economy, and general usefulness, are not surpassed, and probably not equalled in any other city in Europe and America, as with the exception of London, (and I am by no means certain that even that city should be excepted,) there is no other city where an equal *bulk* of merchandise is landed and shipped, as in this great southern capital.

It has been said that we have made all these improvements for our own advantage, and to attract business to the city by affording all possible inducements and facilities—suppose we admit the fact—does that alter the case? are these improvements the less advantageous to the payers of this wharfage? are the facilities they derive or the expense they save, the less beneficial to them? and is it either just or generous on their part to decline contributing so small a portion as we ask, of what they gain or save by the expenditure of such enormous sums out of our pockets, towards relieving us from a portion of the burthen arising from that expenditure? But I deny the fact that these improvements were necessary to attract or to retain business in this city—without these improvements the business of the city, and the produce and merchandize received and shipped here, could have been the same as it now is—there is no other place—no rival city that could have interfered with us—we should have had it all just as we now have it, with the exception, that we should have retained for the benefit of our laboring classes, and thus have benefitted the city generally, some millions of dollars for extra labor and drayage &c., on the enormous masses of produce and merchandize that annually passes to and from our levee, all of which would have come out of the pockets of the owners of said produce and merchandize, besides suffering as much more from unavoidable damage.

I thought I could have condensed my remarks in one communication, but find I must defer to another number the subject of discussing the interest which both the city and the *State at large* have, in maintaining this tax, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but by every principle of good faith and State honor.

INVESTIGATOR.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 25th, 1843.

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

Petitions, Memorials, and Resolutions.

Mr. Clark presented a joint resolution ordering the State Engineer to aid in completing certain works extending from Bayou Grosse Tête to Duvall's landing.—It was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Taylor offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banks to enquire whether the Union Bank intends moving the branch at Natchitoches and by what law said removal can be effected. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Howell presented a joint resolution appointing a committee to examine into the condition of the Louisiana College in the town of Jackson.

Mr. Benjamin presented a petition from a citizen of New Orleans offering the sale of certain books. The reading was dispensed with and the resolution referred to the Committee on Public Education.

Mr. Voorhies reported, as duly enrolled, the act for the relief of Martin G. Penn.

Mr. Walker offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Education to enquire into the expediency of appointing a board of examiners in each parish to examine candidates for public teachers. Referred to the Committee on Public Education.

Mr. Winchester presented a counter memorial from certain physicians of New Orleans, objecting to the grant of land for the erection of a Medical College.—He moved that the memorial and bill be referred to the Special Committee which had reported the bill.

Mr. Claiborne moved their reference to a new committee, Mr. Winchester accepted the proposition, and the speaker appointed Messrs. Winchester, Claiborne and Perkins on the committee.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial from sundry citizens of faubourg Delassize, Parish of Jefferson, which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. Brashear from the Committee on Internal Improvements, to which was referred the annual report of the State Engineer, and a bill to incorporate subscribers to the road leading from Lafourche to Assumption, made a general report approving the curtailment of the expenditure of the State in the department referred to, recommending further economy and retrenchment, and the concentration in the hands of the State Engineer of the available means of the State, for the prosecution of those works which the Legislature may order. The report further suggests a small stipend to incorrigible runaways who may labor on public works. The committee reported unfavorably in regard to the Lafourche and Assumption road. The report was ordered to be printed and laid on the table subject to call.

The same member from the Joint Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the State Engineer reported that they had examined the vouchers, &c. and found them all correct. The report was adopted.

Mr. Musson from the Committee on Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, to which was referred so much of the Governor's message as related to sugar and cotton, made an elaborate report, embracing many statistical calculations, showing that sugar cannot be profitably raised in Louisiana except when it brings 5 cents per lb., and thence deducing the strong necessity of national protection to this branch of industry. With respect to cotton the report furnishes a brief history of the progressive increase in the culture of this staple, shows the difficulties under which it now labors from competition, low prices, general depression, &c., and argues that the cotton trade would be benefitted by a judicious tariff.

Mr. Morgan wished to know whether the report was from the whole committee, or from majority.

Mr. Musson stated the report was from the majority.

Mr. Morgan stated his intention to make a counter report.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the report was laid on the table, subject to the call of the House.

Mr. Taylor from the committee to which was referred the subject of the navigation of Red River, made a report. The document points out the importance of that region of country, watered by Red River, and the necessity for speedy and easy access to that extensive tract of country. It then exhibits in detail the obstruction in the river, and indicates the mode in which they may be removed, the costs, &c. Mr. Taylor stated, that the people of that section were in eminent danger of being cut off from all communication with the State. Hence the imperious necessity of removing the bar at the mouth. The people were willing to be taxed on every bale of cotton, and to pay a capitation tax, in order to furnish means to the State to prosecute this enterprise. The disbursement, he added, would not be heavy. He concluded by offering a joint resolution, instructing the State Engineer to construct a dredging machine and snag-boat, and proceed with the convict laborers of the State to remove the bar at the mouth of Red River, and appropriating a certain amount of money for this purpose. Mr. Taylor accompanied the resolution with much forcible reasoning in favor of his suggestions.

Mr. Phelps from the same committee, intimated his intention of making a counter-report, inasmuch as he thought the report did not go far enough.

On motion of Mr. Stille, the report was ordered to be printed, and laid on the table subject to the call of the House.

Mr. Claiborne, from the committee appointed to examine the accounts of the State Treasurer, made a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Orr, from a special committee, reported on a bill to survey a portion of the Parish of Avoyelles to the Parish of Catahoula. The report is adverse to the objects of the bill. The report and bill were laid on the table, subject to the call of the House.

Mr. Ogden asked a suspension of the rules that the House might take up the bill defining the powers of the corporation of Orleans, for the purpose of referring it to a special committee. The subject was one of such importance, involving the interest both of the city and country, and he thought the subject might be harmoniously adjusted by the proposed reference. He wished the committee composed principally of country members. He had no desire to postpone the discussion—on the contrary, he wished the subject settled and that speedily. He was desirous only that the committee should receive certain information which the different councils were ready to lay before them.

The Speaker decided that the motion was not in order.

Mr. Brashear stated that the House was at all times ready to receive any information the councils might feel disposed to lay before them, and that the motion of Mr. Ogden was unnecessary.

Mr. Voorhies reported, as enrolled, the act to amend the charter of the Marine Insurance Company of the City of New Orleans.

Order of the Day.

The bill to divide the State into Congressional Districts was the order of the day.

Mr. Wadsworth thought his parish treated rather cavalierly, and that St. Bernard was not attached in any manner or form to the 2nd Municipality. He thought the geographical positions of the country should be consulted. He offered a substitute for the 1st district.—His plan was composed of contiguous districts, and followed strictly the law of Congress. Political changes were continually going on—his district, now democratic, might in a few years change essentially. He was a democrat because he believed their principles necessary to the advancement of the country, but circumstances might change his convictions. He really considered that geographical and not political divisions should be aimed at. Besides the districts proposed were really doubtful. St. Bernard generally annihilated Plaquemines, and all would depend upon the vote of 1st and 3d municipalities. As to a connection between Plaquemines and Lafourche, he thought it preposterous.

Mr. Brashear observed that the division of the State had been made without regard to political considerations, but that the committee had effected the labor according to their best judgment, and with a proper deference to the federal members of each district. Politically speaking, they had aimed at constituting the districts as equally as possible, and the plan presented by the committee was an equitable and fair division.—The member from Plaquemines objected to the extent of his district, but he should remember that originally his position placed him quite as far from Lafourche as in the plan before the House. That gentleman was mistaken, likewise, in another view of the subject.—Plaquemines and St. Bernard were actually connected with the Lafourche parishes, and thus the object of the law of Congress requiring the Districts to be formed of contiguous territory, was fully embraced. It was impossible in a plan of apportionment to please every body, and the committee avowing this, had determined to perform equal justice to all, and to give political equality as far as was practicable.

Mr. Wadsworth replied that it was true that in the last apportionment Plaquemines had been placed at the same distance from Lafourche, but that it was then unavoidable, in consequence of the size of the district, which extended regularly from the Balize to Lafourche. But now the original first district has increased so rapidly in population, that it will pretty nearly suffice for its former allowance of one representative, and the additional representatives to which the State is entitled under the new apportionment. Why not then make the districts as compact as possible? Why include Plaquemines with Lafourche, which was almost three hundred miles distant? What community of feeling and interest existed between the two? None whatever, except that a few vagrant oystermen or fishmen occasionally strolled from one point to the other. The committee might have connected as before, with Plaquemines, and stopped when they got the necessary population. Then they could begin again, and again pause, when the several numbers were sufficient to form a district.—But this taking Plaquemines, and skipping over the first and third municipalities, and then uniting his parish to the 2d municipality, and so on to Lafourche, struck him as unfair and inequitable.

Mr. Brewer had strong objections to the bill before the House. It did not do justice to that section of the country represented by him. Gentlemen had declared that political considerations had not interfered in the adjustment of the districts. This he denied. How happened it that we find in the bill, parishes bordering on Arkansas attached to parishes connected with the Lake, and in that manner a congressional district made of an extraordinary shape and form? Why were Catahoula and Avoyelles, both of which were strong democratic parishes, thrown in with other parishes of the same politics, but for the purpose of keeping together the decided democratic portions of the State? But there were other reasons which induced him to oppose the bill.—It had emanated from Washington, under the frank of a member of Congress. The estimate framed at Washington was precisely the same as that which came from the committee. The member who had franked that plan came near being defeated last year, and doubtless this plan, by excluding two strong democratic parishes, was intended to secure his election. But he opposed the bill because it was not fair,—the parish of Rapides, for instance, was united with St. Mary, St. Martin and St. Landry, but Pointe Coupée and Iberville, which were nearer those parishes, and which would give a closer approximation to the federal population required, were not included in the district. The intention of the bill was evidently to make them whig districts, and to accomplish this, unnatural divisions were made. He would therefore oppose it.

Mr. Ratliff thought that the settlement of the question would naturally be attended with great difficulties. He believed that the members had not given the subject a fair and impartial view. There were circumstances to be taken into consideration which appeared to have escaped the attention of the House. Louisiana had three distinct and separate interests—viz: her commercial, sugar and cotton interests. Each was confined to a distinct portion of her population. Now he did not believe that the law of congress bound us down to the precise number required by the ratio of apportionment. It was not necessary that each district should have the federal number indicated in the ratio. In his opinion we might safely legislate so as to give each interest its distinct representative—one for the planting interest, another for the sugar interest, a third for the cotton interest, a fourth for the commercial interest.—with this view he suggested that the city should of itself be entitled to one representative. It had a distinct interest—commerce, which ought to be represented.—Then the rest of the State might be divided so as to represent the planting interest, taking care only to be as compact as possible. He foresaw that any other course would be attended with nearly insurmountable difficulties, and he urged his plan as tending to harmonize conflicting opinions, and avoid much embarrassment and vexatious delay and discussion.

Mr. Taylor did not address the House with any hope of preventing the passage of the bill. The mandate to pass the bill had come from Washington. He held in his hand a document from the federal city talleying letter for letter with the plan before the House. (Here Mr. Taylor was declared out of order by the Speaker)—Since he was not allowed to speak on this point, he would simply remark that the democratic party were in a minority on this floor, but he thanked his God they were triumphant throughout the Union. He therefore advised gentlemen to act fairly, if they expected justice to be meted out to them hereafter.

Mr. Winchester said that the course of the debate was entirely out of order. The only question before the House was the amendment of the member from Plaquemines, but gentlemen made use of this amendment to enter the field of politics. For his part, he had been struck with the justice of the bill—it preserved equality of numbers—it preserved sectional interests. The large mercantile interests, and the agricultural interests were alike consulted. On referring to the bill it would be seen that the First Congressional District contains a population equal to the balance of the State. Hence the additional representative must come from that district. Now the district had been divided with an exact reference to the population, and a line had been drawn between the agricultural and commercial interests. By the bill, Plaquemines was attached to a section of country having analogous interests. The amendment would attach that parish exclusively to New Orleans, with which it had little community of interest. As regarded compactness of territory, this principle had been consulted as much as the nature of things would allow. It must be borne in mind that the natural divisions of the State are peculiarly circumstanced. He concluded by moving for the rejection of the amendment.

Mr. Wadsworth made a brief reply, in which he declared that every one seemed anxious to have Plaquemines—all were disposed to take her into their arms and smother her, because she was democratic. One gentleman actually wished her united with the Florida parishes, in order to secure the democratic ascendancy in that portion of the State. In answer to the member who had last spoken, he would say if by the bill Plaquemines was not connected with the Second Municipality? Why was this parish not placed with the First or Third Municipalities. Because the Second Municipality was whig.

Mr. Ratliff read the law to show that though it required the districts to be contiguous, it did not confine each district to a specific number.

Mr. Hunt observed that it had not been his intention to take part in the debate, but the extraordinary propositions, and still more extraordinary arguments of some of the members, compelled him to trespass on the patience of the House. In regard to the amendment of the member from Plaquemines, let gentlemen look at the map. They would see that if the Second District was composed of the Second Municipality, it was also composed of Jefferson and St. Bernard, and [illegible] that of Plaquemines bordered. While, therefore, gentlemen were complaining of injustice, every one must perceive that the law of Congress in regard to contiguity of territory had been strictly observed. The next ground of argument was that there was no community of interest between Plaquemines and the rest of the district. The third, that there was no communication between the two. Was it possible that the voters of Plaquemines could not unite with the other districts in voting for a candidate for Congress in Lafourche? In regard to identity of interest, does the gentleman repudiate the interest the sugar planters of Plaquemines concerning whom he was heard so much? The dogma that a sound distinction of interest between agriculture and commerce, he believed to be false. Destroy the home market, and what would become of the sugar planters? Without the prosperity of agriculture, commerce cannot flourish. He who looked to a single interest of the State, but half performed his duty. The gentleman says that the division of the State should be purely geographical, and that political consequences should be altogether accidental. The idea was not a novel one. It was borrowed from a member of the U. S. Senate, who, in relation to a tariff, wished protection not to be guided by reason, by judgment, by discretion, but to be the offspring of chance, of accident.

In regard to the opinions of the member from West Feliciana, he so far agreed with that gentleman as to believe that it was not requisite for each district to contain exactly the population required by the ratio—but it should approach that ratio as nearly as possible. The gentleman from Rapides had indulged in many diatribes against the venerable member from St. Mary. He regretted that the gentleman, an honorable ambition, who he counselled him to emulate the stainless integrity and unflinching independence of the member from St. Mary. The idea of dictation from Washington, was so preposterous that the simple statement refuted itself.—He would sum up by declaring, that he had showed the objection on the score of want of contiguity to be invalid, and, that founded on a supposed diversity of interest to be equally nugatory. Our wandering gentlemen from Natchitoches had thanked his God that the locofoco party were in a majority throughout the land. He begged him for love of grace not to lay that flattering unction to his soul. What, though treachery had temporarily discomfited us—what, though Massachusetts had fallen away? Was there not even now a token of reaction? Look at Georgia; The Legislature of that State had attempted to instruct the fearless Berrien out of his seat. But the people had already signally rebuked them, by the election of a Whig and the defeat of a locofoco instructionist. This was but a sign of the future. When the Whigs entered the field with their candidate, they feared not discomfiture from the cohorts of Van Buren or Calhoun. The gentleman might smile, but the sound would soon rankle. In conclusion, he pronounced the plan before the house to be constitutional, fair and honorable.

Mr. Brashear, in a few brief words, repelled the discourteous remarks that fell from the gentlemen from Natchitoches and Rapides. The bill had been framed by a gentleman now in his place, only last year. The committee had shown no want of candor, or disposition to shrink from their duty. He had always treated the democratic party with courtesy. But when his party were in a minority on that year, they (the democrats) had not reciprocated. He declared that no attempt had been made to gerrymander the State.

Mr. Brewer said, he had been accused of injustice. He did not impute dishonorable motives to members, but he insisted that he had said nothing but the truth. The document did come from Washington, under the frank of a member of Congress. (Here Mr. Brewer was called to order by the Speaker.) He had been charged with saying things that were not true; but if he was not allowed to reply, he must bow to the decision of the chair. Mr. Brewer continued for a few moments longer to repeat the arguments first employed by him to demonstrate his idea of the injustice of the bill. He declared that he preferred the plan of the gentleman from West Feliciana.

Mr. Hunt moved to lay Mr. Wadsworth's amendment on the table. Mr. Wadsworth called for the yeas and nays. The motion to lay on the table prevailed—Yeas, 30—Nays, 24.

On motion, the house adjourned.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

Tuesday, January 24, 1843.

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

Act to incorporate the town of New Iberia, in the Parish of St. Martin;

Act to create additional election precincts in the Parishes of Madison, Carroll and Concordia.

Mr. Davidson called up the bill creating an additional election precinct in the Parish of St. Tammany, which having undergone an amendment creating an additional election precinct in the Parish of Rapides, moved by Mr. Walker, and an additional election precinct in the Parish of Pointe Coupee, moved by Mr. Lenoux, underwent its several readings and was passed.

Mr. Davidson also gave notice that he would introduce a bill to change the names of Joseph Joel Wilkinson Nicholls and Catharine Isabella Nicholls.

The President laid before the Senate an invitation to attend the examination of the Public School of Municipality No. 2 of the City of New Orleans.

Mr. Bossier called up the bill dividing the County of Natchitoches, and creating a new Parish, to be called the Parish of Sabine; which having undergone its several readings, was passed, with a slight amendment, limiting the Police Jury for said Parish to not more than 7 members nor less than 5.

Special Order of the Day.

Act for the relief of the Common Schools of Lafayette, which underwent its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Waggaman, the rules were dispensed with, and it was passed.

The bill from the House of Representatives amendatory of the act of incorporation of the Marine Insurance Company was, on motion of Mr. Hoa, taken up and concurred in.

Mr. Waggaman called up the bill imposing a tax on foreign insurance companies, which being read, was, on his motion, laid over for the present, in order that he might introduce an additional section, taxing foreign insurance companies or agents dealing in exchange.

Mr. Morse introduced a resolution appointing a committee of two members of the Senate, and —— members of the House of Representatives, to make suitable arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor elect, on Monday the 30th instant. The rules were dispensed with, and the Resolution being taken up;

On motion, the committee on the part of the Senate was increased to three, and the resolution was passed.

The President appointed Messrs. Morse, Bossier and Waggaman upon said committee.

On motion, the several bills and resolutions passed during the morning, were reported to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Carver called up the bill amendatory of the act providing for the trial of certain causes in the 3d, 9th and 10th Judicial Districts; which after some explanations from him, and a dispensation of the rules, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Morse, the bill amendatory of the act of incorporation of the town of St. Martinsville, was taken up and read.

Mr. Downs called up the bill granting the privilege of keeping a ferry on the Sabine; which with an additional section offered by Mr. Bossier for a similar privilege at another point on the same river, was passed.

Mr. Lenoux called up the bill amendatory of the act increasing the police jury of the parish of Point Coupee; the first section of which being, on his motion, rejected; the bill was passed.

Whereupon, the Senate adjourned.

FLOUR, &c.—100 brls superfine flour, for family use; 50 bxs buffalo tongues landing from steamer Amazon and for sale by MERLE, SEYLLE & co, 44 Old Levee.

DIED—Yesterday morning, 25th inst, at half past six o'clock, Mr. Edward Peace, aged about [illegible] years. His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, at half past 3 o'clock, P M, without further invitation.

☞ New York papers will please copy.

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 fowl.

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.

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.

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. 25th, 1843.

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

Whereas, J. B. N. Fortier, having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the parish of Jefferson, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the Clerk of this Court in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the 29th day of April, 1842, for a monition or advertisement in conformity to an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled, "An Act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales; approved the tenth day of March, 1834.

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

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the parish aforesaid on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1842, by virtue of a decree of this Court, rendered on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1841, in a suit entitled, J. B. N. Fortier vs Samuel Thompson, No. 23775 of the Docket of this Court, at which sale the said J. B. N. Fortier became the purchaser for the price of sixteen hundred and sixty-six dollars sixty-six 1 cents, cash.

Description of Property as given in the Judicial Conveyance, viz.—

A certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the parish of Jefferson, at about eight miles above the city of New-Orleans, and on the same bank of the river, being designated by the No. fourteen, on a plan of sixty lots of ground drawn by Benjamin Buisson, Surveyor of said parish, dated the nineteenth February, 1837, and deposited in the office of Felix Grima, notary public; said piece or parcel of land measuring one arpent in front on the river Mississippi, by the depth it has or may have to the Lake Pontchartrain; together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, and all the rights, &c. thereto in anywise appertaining.

Witness the Hon. A. M. Buchanan, Judge of the Court aforesaid, this 9th January, 1843.

jan 26 3t in 30 ds — P. LE BLANC, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—No. 21,044—I hereby certify, that on the 10th day of January, 1843, judgment was entered in this Court in the suit of Georgiana Jane McIlvain, wife of Francis Cook, vs her husband, in the words and figures following, to wit:—

On motion of H. B. Eggleston, Esq., of counsel for the plaintiff, and on producing to the court due proof of the allegations of said plaintiff's petition, it is adjudged and decreed, that the judgment by default herein taken on the 11th inst. be now confirmed, and that judgment decreeing a separation of property between the plaintiff, Georgiana Jane McIlvain, and the defendant, Francis Cook, her husband; that said plaintiff be restored to the possession of the paraphernal property described in the petition, to wit:—the two slaves, Ellen and Susan, and that she be secured to have a lien and mortgage, according to article 2387 of the Civil Code of Louisiana, for the restitution of the same, and lastly, the defendant pay costs.

Judgment rendered, 10th January, 1843. Signed, 20th January, 1843.

(Signed) A. M. BUCHANAN, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the [L. S.] city of New Orleans, on this 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and in the sixty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

j26 3t in 30ds — P. LE BLANC, Dep'y Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Honorable Charles Maurian, Judge—No. 14,477. Antoine Rocca, Com. [illegible] Chapter of the Court [illegible]. [illegible]

Clerk's Office, New Orleans January 24, 1843.
LOUIS R. COURTIN, Dy. Clerk.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—John Rogers Chapman, of the Parish of [illegible], to be discharged from all his debts.

Notice is hereby given that John Rogers Chapman, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered appointing [illegible] day of [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock, A M, [illegible] when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

By order of the Court—Jan. 25th, 1843.
ED. LAUVE, Dy. Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—William Leonery, of Lafayette, parish of Jefferson, to be declared a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that William Leonery, of Lafayette, has filed in this court his petition to be declared a bankrupt, upon which an order has been duly entered appointing the 11th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A M, as the time 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—January 26, 1843.
ED. LAUVE, Dy. Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana—[illegible], of the firm of Chabert & Schroder, to be declared a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that [illegible] 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 10 o'clock, A M, as the time 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—Jan. 24, 1843.
ED. LAUVE, Dy. Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—Thomas C. Black, of the Parish of East Feliciana, to be declared a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas C. Black, 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 10 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—January 26 1843.
ED LAUVE, Deputy Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—Erasmus D. Feaner, to be discharged from all his debts and for a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given that Erasmus D. Feaner, bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate; upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the 21st day of April, 1843, at nine o'clock, A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

January 25th, 1843.—By order of the Court.
ED LAUVE, Dy clerk of the United States District Court.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—George Ramsey Barfield, to be discharged from all his debts and for a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that George Ramsey Barfield, bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate; upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof at this court, the 21st day of April, 1843, at nine o'clock, A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

January 25, 1843.—By order of the court.
ED LAUVE, Dy clerk of the United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana—Adam Johnson, to be discharged from all his debts and for a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that Adam Johnson, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate; upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the 21st day of April, 1843, at nine o'clock, A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

January 25th.—By order of the court.
ED LAUVE, deputy clerk of the United States District Court.

DRY GOODS.

NORTH & BROTHERS,

No. 13, Chartres Street, New Orleans,

(*Successors to Peet & North.*)

HAVING recently received from the Northern Manufactories, a large addition to their stock of Goods bought of the late firm of Peet & North, are now enabled to offer for sale, at the lowest cash prices, to Planters and Merchants, and the friends of the late firm, a complete assortment of Dry Goods, consisting in part of—

Negro Cottons, Heavy Negro Linseys, Heavy Negro Kerseys, Plaid Linseys, for house servants, Kentucky Jeans; French, American and English Blankets, for negroes, Twilled Cottons, for negroes' pantaloons, White and Brown Cotton Drillings, Bleached Cottons, Brown Sheetings, 12-4 Bleached Cotton Sheeting, a new article; Bed Ticking, Satinetts, Ginghams, Cotton Velvets, White Yellow, Red and Green Flannels, Irish Linens, Twilled Shirting Stripes, Apron Checks, Brown Linens, Red Padding, Long Lawns, Canton Flannels, Russia Diapers, Furniture Checks, Bonlaine, Cast Canvass, Jaconet Muslins, Plaid Cambrics, Printed Muslins, Musquito Nettings, Brown Brins, Cottonades, Dimities, Bombazetts, Bombazines, Damask Diapers, Brown Hollands, Marseilles Quilts, Napkins, Birds-eye Diaper, Denims, Cotton Cambrics, Calicoes of all descriptions, Burlaps, Osnaburgs, Britannias, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Beaverteens, Colored Cambrics, Black Cambrics, Platillas, Linen Checks, Gambroons, Chambrays, Blue Drillings, Black Lastings, Merinos, Marseilles, Linens Sheetings, Huckaback Diapers, Swiss Muslins, Bishop's Lawns, Book Muslins, Mull Muslins, Linen Cambric Hdkfs, Silk Pocket Hdkfs, Cotton Imitation Silk Pocket Hdkfs, Spool Cotton, Cotton Flag Hdkfs, Plaid Cravats, Black Silk Cravats, Madras Head Hdkfs, Black Silk Hose, White Silk Hose, Patent Linen Thread, Mattress Binding, Bone Buttons, Silk Buttons, Pearl Buttons, Linen Buttons, Negro Buttons, Linen Tapes, Cotton Tapes, Linen Bobbins, Gloves, Boots, Hooks and Eyes, Drilled Eye Needles, Solid Head Pins, Black Sewing Silk, Cotton Cord Suspenders, Black and Colored Silks, Black Satin, Black Serge, Silk Cord, Merino Drawers, Merino Shirts, Cotton Drawers, Cotton Undershirts, Worsted Suspenders, Colored Skirts, White Cotton Hose, Black Cotton Hose, White Cotton Half Hose, Brown Cotton Half Hose, Mixed Cotton Half Hose, Blue Cotton Hose, Children's Hose, Palmetto Hats, Wrapping Twine, Gentlemen's Silk Gloves, Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, Ladies' White Silk Gloves, &c., &c., &c.

Merchants and Planters are respectfully requested to call and examine their stock previous to purchasing.

N. B.—North & Brothers are alone authorised to settle the outstanding business of the late firm of Peet & North.

THOMASTON STONE LIME; calcined plaster of Paris, Roman and hydraulic cement, plastering hair; English and Baltimore fire bricks; constantly on hand in lots to suit purchasers, by GEORGE BEDFORD, 47 Common st.

LINENS. A full assortment of Linens, from the best manufactories, in whole and half pieces, some very fine; also a few cases yard wide brown linen and brown Holl'ands for sale by WILLIAM G. HEWES, [illegible] st.

CANTENMERLE AND SHERRY WINES, of very superior quality, in store, for sale by HUGO C GILDEMEESTER & Co, 47 Bienville st.

OMBRO MADDER—6 casks Dutch Ombro Madder, in store and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine st.

LARD—New prime leaf lard in store and for sale by G GREEN & Bro, 82 Gravier st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Managers—LUDLOW & SMITH.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26th.

The Play, in five acts, of DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Damon ... Mr. W. G. Jones.

The Spanish Dance of EL BOLERO. By Miss MARY ANN LEE.

After which the CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

Walter, (the Carpenter) ... Mr. J. M. Field.
Josephine ... Miss C. Chapman.

To conclude with the Polish Dance of LA CRACOVIENNE.

OPPOSITE THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Formerly the Museum, No. 30 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 canvass; 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 Goldau (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.

WASHINGTON BALL ROOM.

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

Admittance ... $1 00.
j24 — S 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.

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.

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, Conti street.

By order — JOHN NICHOLSON, Cashier.

☞ Ad. RINCK, Portrait Painter—Has the honor to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Studio to No. 119 Toulouse street, between Bourbon and Dauphine, formerly the residence of D. Formento.

AD. RINCK.

Orleans Western Marine and Fire Insurance Co., New Orleans, January 25, 1843.

AN election for 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.

L. MATHEWS, President.

$10 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 10 or 12 inches in height; halts a little in walking; speaks very little English only. He is a plasterer by trade, and often works in the upper faubourg in loading steamboats. He has been once apprehended near the plantation of Mr. Cohen, on the other side of the river, and in the month of May last, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, where he had assumed a false name.

DUPAY, No. 10 St. Louis street.

FOR SALE by the subscribers—Brandy cherries, from [illegible] brothers, Paris; macaroni and vermicelli in boxes; [illegible] truffle paste, [illegible] liqueurs; capers, olives, anchovies in oil; [illegible] and English mustard; American and French salad mustard; [illegible] jelly for venison; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible] fresh salmon in quarter boxes; Chinese [illegible].

A large variety of fine wines of the very first brands, both red and white; Frontignac, Muscatel, fruits in their juice, &c. for sale by VALETON BROTHERS, No. 21 St. Charles street, under the Verandah.

☞ Ten bottles of very good Bordeaux wine for a dollar, sold to houses.

KEEL BOAT—For sale in good order. Apply to HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 66 Camp st.

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

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

COTTONADES—[illegible] for sale by STETSON & AVERY.

INDIA BAGGING—[illegible] very heavy and wide, for sale by STETSON & AVERY.

LOWELL NEGRO COTTONS for sale by STETSON & AVERY.

KENTUCKY BAGGING AND ROPE for sale by STETSON & AVERY.

MANILLA CORDAGE for sale by STETSON & AVERY.

LARD—[illegible] kegs and [illegible] brls, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 60 Tchoupitoulas st.

PORK—[illegible] brls new Mess Pork, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 60 Tchoupitoulas st.

EXCHANGE on Boston—Sight Bill for sale by J A MERRITT & Co, 61 Camp st.

DOUBLOONS—Ten Spanish doubloons, for sale by FRANCISCO TIO, 56 St Ann street.

BAGGING—[illegible] for sale by G GREEN & Bro, 82 Gravier st.

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

GUNNY BAGS for sale by G GREEN & Bro, 82 Gravier st.

RAISINS—Fresh Malaga M R Raisins for sale by G GREEN & Bro, 82 Gravier st.

BLANKETS—3 point Mackinaw blankets for sale by G GREEN & Bro, 82 Gravier st.

WINE—Champagne, Muscat and Malaga wine for sale by G GREEN & Bro, 82 Gravier st.

RIO COFFEE—[illegible] bags of various qualities, in store and for sale by G GREEN & Bro, 82 Gravier st.

NUTMEGS—Prime Government nutmegs for sale by HUGO C GILDEMEESTER & Co, 47 Bienville st.

BRAZIER'S COPPER AND COPPER SHEATHING in store, for sale by HUGO C GILDEMEESTER & Co.

TIN PLATES in store, for sale by HUGO C GILDEMEESTER & Co, 47 Bienville st.

COFFEE—250 bags prime green Havana coffee, landing and for sale by GEO E CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras street, corner of Magazine.

RIO COFFEE—In store, for sale by GEO. E. CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras, corner of Magazine st.

SPERM CANDLES—In store and for sale by GEO. E. CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras, corner of Magazine st.

RIO COFFEE—[illegible] bags new crop, just received and for sale by JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 61 Camp street.

EXCHANGE ON PHILADELPHIA at sight and short bills at 60 days, for sale by J H ASHBRIDGE, 79 Camp st.

SALT—[illegible] sacks of fine Liverpool blown salt, landing from ship Arctic, and for sale at reduced prices, by O HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

SIMMONS' AXES—[illegible] dozen Simmons' Axes in store and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine st.

GIN SAWS—1,500 Taylor & Co. cast steel gin saws in store and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine st.

ZANTE CURRANTS—40 casks Zante Currants in store and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine st.

TURKS ISLAND SALT—3,000 bushels Turks' Island Salt, in store and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine st.

ALMONDS—50 bxs shelled almonds, of 25lb each, received and for sale by C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

WINES—30 boxes of 1 doz each, Sherry and Madeira, on hand and for sale by CHAS DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

COFFEE—272 bags, landing from steamship Alabama, from Havana, for sale by O H MIKESGAAN, 24 Old Levee.

MACKEREL—100 barrels No 3 South catch, in store, and for sale by JOHN A MERRITT, & co, 61 Camp street.

ALMONDS—[illegible] lbs fresh Bordeaux Almonds, in store, for sale by PETERS & MILLARD.

HAVANA COFFEE—Prime Green, just received, and for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis street.

SAIL CLOTH—Russia duck, assorted numbers, English canvass; Raven's duck and cotton duck, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

HAVANA SEGARS—All kinds from the most approved brands, in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

BROGANS, BOOTS AND SHOES—[illegible] cases now landing from ship [illegible], and for sale by A F DUNBAR & Co, 10 Customhouse st.

PAILS—[illegible] painted pails, landing from ship Glasgow and for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Common st.

SPERM OIL—50 casks superior winter sperm; 50 brls and [illegible] tierces Nos. 1 and 2 do, landing and for sale by HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Common st.

HIDES AND SKINS—A lot of beef hides and deer skins, landing from steamer Neptune, and for sale by T & S TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp st.

SUNDRIES—[illegible] brls Newark cider, [illegible] cases shoes, [illegible] iron bound water casks, 2 cabooses, for sale by FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st.

WOOL HATS—10 cases white and black wool hats, fine and low priced qualities, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st.

HAVANA COFFEE—[illegible] bags, landing from the steamship Alabama, for sale by A DURAND, 7 Conti st.

PAVING STONE—[illegible] on board brig Wakulla at Lafayette for sale by J W STANTON & Co, Corner Magazine & Lafayette streets.

HAVANA COFFEE—[illegible] bags, landing and in store, for sale by PRATS & HERNANDEZ, 97 Toulouse st.

HATS—[illegible] cases cassimere, Russia, brush and plain hats now landing from ship Boston and for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st.

ROPE AND BAGGING—[illegible] coils rope, and 200 pieces bagging, for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 44 Magazine st.

TEAS—Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson, in 6 and 13 lb boxes and half chests for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 44 Magazine st.

NAILS—180 kegs Boston nails, assorted sizes, for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 44 Magazine st.

NAILS—1,000 kegs Boston Swedes iron nails, assorted sizes, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 49 Customhouse st.

RIO COFFEE—10,000 bags, of various qualities, landing and in store, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

IRISH WHISKEY—Old Irish Whiskey, of superior quality, in 5 gallon demijohns, in store, and for sale by WM. FRERN, 46 Customhouse st.

DRAP D'ETE AND ALPINES—A few cases of these articles for men's wear, just received, in store and for sale by WM FRERN, 46 Customhouse st.

LARD—2,000 kegs and 300 barrels, for sale by HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 65 Camp st.

SALES THIS DAY.

BY E TASTET.

No 136 Chartres st.

WILL be sold this day, January 26 at 4 o'clock P M, on the premises in Bagatelle st, between Morales and Urquhart sts,

The stock in trade of a Grocery store.

Terms—Cash.

BY J. LEVY.

Malaga Raisins without reserve.

WILL be sold on Thursday, 26th inst, at half past 10 o'clock, on the Levee, opposite Jefferson street, 4500 boxes M R Raisins, Kreinler's brand.

BY R. D. SYKES.

Boston and Sandwich Glass Company Ware.

WILL be sold on Thursday, 26th inst, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, 51 Magazine street:

10 cases glass chimnies;
8 do cruets;
40 do and 6 hole casters, cut glass bottles;
8 dozen side lamps;
7 do assorted tumblers;
[illegible] do bottles for apothecaries;

all of the Boston and Sandwich Company Manufactory. Terms cash. Sale positive.

Package Sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

BY VINCENT & DE FERIET.

WILL be sold on Thursday next, 26th instant, at 10 o'clock

TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES

fresh imported seasonable Dry Goods; comprising a most desirable assortment of seasonable articles, and which will be found worthy the attention of city and country buyers.

Catalogues and samples ready early on the morning of sale.

FOR HAVANA.—The fine fast sailing steamship ALABAMA, Capt. H 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 MERLE, SEYLLE & co, 45 Old Levee.

Passengers are requested to procure passports from the Spanish Consul.

STEAMBOAT MISSOURI—The elegant fast running packet Missouri, J W Grice, master, will leave for Vicksburg, and intermediate landings, this day, Thursday, the 26th, at 4 o'clock P. For freight or passage apply on board, or to C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

Steamboat CHAMPLAIN FOR ST. LOUIS.

The elegant steamer CHAMPLAIN, Freleigh, master, is now receiving freight, and having the most of her cargo engaged, will leave on Thursday, the 26th inst, at 4 o'clock P M, positively. For freight or passage apply on board, at Long Wharf, or to C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras 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 HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 66 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK—Louisiana and New York Line—The fast sailing packet ship EMILY, Capt. J B 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 HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 66 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK—(To-morrow night.) The A 1 fast sailing brig PALLAS, Captain Blanchard, having all her cargo under deck, can take the bulk of 100 bbls molasses on deck. For the freight of which apply to FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp street.

FOR NEW YORK—New York and New Orleans Line—The new and splendid packet ship UNION, Capt J G Russell, having part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Vegetable market, or to J W STANTON & Co, corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

FOR NEW YORK—The superior fast sailing schooner NIDUS, capt Seaver, having nearly all her cargo engaged and going on board, will meet with despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to T & S TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK—To-morrow night—The A 1 fast sailing brig TOWER, Captain Wilson, having all her cargo under deck, can take the bulk of 80 brls Molasses on deck, for the freight of which, apply to FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK.

The fast sailing brig GRAND TURK, Captain Nichols, has all her cargo engaged and will have despatch. For passage apply to S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK—Regular Packet,—(Saturday,) the 28th inst) The fine packet Barque FALMOUTH, Capt. Davis, has most of her cargo on board, can yet take the bulk of 100 bales of cotton, and will be despatched as above. For the freight of which or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to the master on board, three tiers below the vegetable market, or to FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st.

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. Apply to FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia and New Orleans Line—Positively first day. The fine brig NORTH BEND, Capt Spear, will sail as above. For the bulk of 80 hhds freight or passage apply to J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

FOR SAVANNAH—A fast sailing schooner will have immediate despatch. Apply to JOHN A MERRITT, 61 Camp street.

FOR GLASGOW—The first class ship LAGRANGE, capt Wescott, has all her cargo engaged and will have despatch. For passage, apply to the master on board, or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

FOR HAVRE.

The A 1 ship MARY KINGSLAND, Capt Baker, Wayne, will have immediate despatch. For freight of 300 bales cotton, or passage having splendid accommodations, apply to L H GALE, 23 Common 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, or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

FOR RICHMOND—A fast sailing vessel can take the bulk of 80 hhds of sugar if offered immediately. Apply to T & S TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp st.

FOR MARSEILLES—The fast sailing Brig WAKULLA, Capt. Johnson, of 2500 bbls capacity, is now ready to receive cargo. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, or to J W STANTON & Co, cor. Magazine and Lafayette sts.

FOR NEW YORK—The superior fast-sailing brig N. F. FROTHINGHAM, Captain Dennett, is now loading for the above port. For balance of freight or passage, apply to T & S TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp st.

Office of the New Orleans Gas Company, January 24, 1843.

AT a meeting of the Committee, the following rules were adopted:

Notice is hereby given that from and after this date, this Company will introduce the gas into any premises within the range of their mains, pipes, and fixtures, the fittings are put up in their proper places, in a workmanlike manner, and are perfectly gas tight, under the following regulations:

The main and all connections shall be furnished by the Company.

The tubings and fittings for the conveyance of gas within the walls, after it has passed the meter, may be put up by any competent mechanic employed by the consumer or proprietor of the premises, at his own expense, under the superintendence and approval of the Company, or their authorized agents.

All screws used in putting up gas tubing shall be made to standard size, as may be authorized by the Company, and no tubing shall be used of smaller size than is now or hereafter allowed by them, and all tubings and fittings shall be examined and approved by an Inspector appointed by the Company previous to being put up, and again examined and approved after being fixed, before the gas will be supplied.

The Inspector will at all times be in readiness to examine the apparatus and premises of applicants, free of charge, on receiving three days notice.

Mechanics wishing to be instructed can obtain any articles of gas fittings from the Company at moderate prices.

JAMES ROSS, Chairman of Gas Light Committee.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, in doors or out doors, by a competent Accountant and Book-keeper, perfected and equally familiar with both languages. Unexceptionable references. Address box C, No. 101, post-office.

$1,000 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 or the successful termination of a suit now pending, he will receive the above reward.

New Orleans, January 23d, 1843.

Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 23d, 1843.

AT the election held this day the following gentlemen were elected Directors on the part of the stockholders, viz:

Benjamin Story, C. Toledano, A. Hennen, Thos. Shute, J. Brandegee, J. F. Canonge, and James J. Day.

WM. E. LEVERICH, Cashier.

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 HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Common st.

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 92 Tchoupitoulas street. If not sold entire before the 1st February, they will be sold at auction by catalogue on the 10th.

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 guaranteed. Conditions, cash.

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

If not sold by the 29th inst, said slave will be disposed of at public auction on that day.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be given to whoever will apprehend the griff Sylphide, aged about 20 or 30 years, speaking English, French and Spanish. Her front teeth in the upper jaw are wanting. She is about 4 ft 4½ inches 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. Dunne 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. P REYNAUD, 10 Bienville st.

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

THIS establishment will compress cotton at fifty cents per bale without discount, as heretofore.

By order of the Board. D P GUEX, Secretary.

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. 25.

A Young Frenchwoman, aged 27 years, with a child 4 months old, wishes a situation as a wet nurse. Apply at No. 48 Dauphin street, to Madame Huet.

JAVA COFFEE—Prime Government Java coffee in store, for sale by HUGO C GILDEMEESTER & Co, 47 Bienville st.

NAILS—700 Swedes iron nails, of the best quality, and assorted sizes, for sale by GEO E CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras, corner Magazine st.

SALT—2,343 sacks of Liverpool coarse and fine Salt landing this day from ship Diversion, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by O HARRISON, 7 Tchoupitoulas st.

HOOP IRON—Assorted sizes Staffordshire hoop iron in store, for sale by HUGO C GILDEMEESTER & Co, 47 Bienville st.

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

MADDER—5 qr casks Ombro madder, in store and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine street.

WHISKEY—[illegible] brls old Bourbon whiskey, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 36 Poydras st.

TEAS—[illegible] packages, assorted qualities, in store and for sale, by WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine st.

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

THE Adventures of Roderick Random, being a part of the edition of Smollett's works, price 25 cents only. Jack Hinton, the Guardsman, by Chs Lever, complete in one vol, 50c only. Oliver Twist, by Chas Dickens, with a new introduction; price 25c. Just received and for sale by W McKEAN, cor Camp and Common sts.

SALES AT AUCTION

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.

20 cases hats.

BY S. GUINAULT.

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 & Rosch.

Conditions—Cash.

BY J A BEARD, Auctioneer.

Office 44 Magazine st.

WILL be sold at auction on Friday, 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, at No. 81 Tchoupitoulas st—

20 casks S C Rice, new crop, slightly damaged, and sold for account of whom it may concern.

Terms—cash.

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—

1,800 boxes Lemons;
100 half do do,
300 boxes Oranges,
100 half do do.

BY E TASTET,

No. 136 Chartres street.

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

At store No. 16 Canal street.

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

125 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.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BY VINCENT & DE FERIET.

WILL be sold on Friday, 27th January, 1843, at 12 o'clock, at the store No. 104 Chartres 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.

26 barrels dried vegetables.

Games of skill, such as Polygone, Arquebuse, &c, suitable for public establishments.

BY A FERNANDEZ.

Sale positive and without reserve.

ON FRIDAY next, 27th inst, at 4 o'clock, P.M. Will be sold on the Levee, opposite Hospital street, now landing ex ship Vaillant from Bordeaux,

100 casks Bordeaux wine, of different brands and qualities.

50 brls white wine;
200 baskets champagne, superior quality,
15 boxes French Lyon sausages.

Conditions at the sale.

BY BACH & WAGFIELD.

Eighteen valuable squares of ground in faubourg Livaudais.

WILL be leased on a term of 100 years, on Monday, February the 6th, at 12 o'clock M. at Banks' Arcade, Magazine street 18 valuable squares of ground, designated by Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, 79, 61, 63, 64, 173, 90, 91, 92, 93, 98, 99, 100, 101, 174, as per original plan. The rent to be paid every three months. Particulars on the day of sale. Plan at the office of the auctioneer.

U. S. Marshal Sales.

IN BANKRUPTCY—In the District Court of the United States, Eastern District of Louisiana—No. 204.

Paul F. Layet, assignee of the estate of Duraine & Ou Blanc bankrupts.

By virtue of an order of court issued from the honorable the District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, I will expose at public sale, on Thursday the 31st of January, 1843, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the residence of Mr. Edward Durrive, No. 124 Dumain street, the following articles of furniture.

3 sofas.
24 chairs.

Terms cash. — A. SIDNEY ROBERTSON, United States Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

The Dative Testamentary Executors of Nicolas Girod vs. L. Gasserie.

DISTRICT COURT—No. 21,336—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon First District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, will be offered at public sale, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on Thursday, second day of March, 1843, at 12 o'clock M.

Two lots of ground situated in suburb Franklin, designated by the No's 2 and 3 in square No 86, said lots are contiguous, and measure each 36 feet 6 inches front on St John the Baptist street, by 120 feet deep.

One lot of ground situated in suburb Franklin, designated by No. 3, in square No. [illegible], said lot measures 36 feet front on Mandeville street, by 120 feet deep.

One lot of ground situated in suburb Montreuil, measuring 31 feet front on Religious street, by 120 feet deep.

One other lot of ground situated in suburb Washington, designated by No. 1, in square 18, and bounded by Good Children, France, Morales and Louisa streets; said lot measuring 36 feet front on Good Children's street, by 120 feet deep and front on Good France street, the whole American measure.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash. — J L THIELEN, Sheriff of the District Court.

Magdeleine Bernard, f. c. w. vs J. J. Jandot.

PARISH COURT—No. 14,037—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon the Parish Court in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, and issued against Magdeleine Bernard, f. c. w., will be sold at the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Monday, the 6th February, 1843, at 12 o'clock M.

An upright piano made by Pleyel, with its seat. Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash. — V ALLAIN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Magdeleine Bernard, f. c. w. vs J. J. Jandot.

PARISH COURT—No. 14,037—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Parish Court in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, and issued against Magdeleine Bernard, f. c. w., 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.,

Slave Lydia, negro woman, aged about 40 years.

Slave Georgiana, daughter of Lydia, mulatto girl, aged 11 years.

Slave Betty, mulatto woman, aged about 10 years.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash. — V. ALLAIN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

No. 5,586—Maurice Lauglinière vs. Mathieu Lagourgue.

COMMERCIAL COURT—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon the Commercial Court of New Orleans will be sold, by consent of parties, in the Coffee-house of the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1843, at noon, the following described property, seized in the above suit:

A certain lot of ground forming the corner of Religious and Race streets, as per plan drawn by J. Williamson, surveyor, dated the 10th December, 1840, and measuring sixty-three feet eleven inches and two lines front on Religious and four lines in depth and front on Race street, together with all the buildings and improvements on said premises, and all the rights, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging.

Terms—Cash. — L. A. DUCROS, Sheriff of the Commercial Court.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—Parish Court—No. 641—Wall & Newman vs. Jouste.—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Parish Court, of the Parish of Jefferson, I shall offer for sale, at the New Exchange Hotel, corner of Jackson and Levee streets, City of Lafayette, on Saturday, the 4th February next, 1843, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit:—A certain lot of ground, situated in the town of Marsinville, in this parish, and designated on a plan made by B. Buisson, on the twenty-fourth March, 1840, and deposited in the office of Barnett, notary public of New Orleans, as Nos. thirteen and fourteen of the following dimensions, to wit:—square No. ten, containing twenty-two lots, and measuring three hundred and seventy feet front on Nashville street; the same front on Eleanor street, three hundred and seventy feet six inches on Tchoupitoulas street; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon; three hundred and thirty two feet front on Tchoupitoulas street, and bounded on the other side by Tchoupitoulas street and before A. Chiapella, notary public, of New Orleans representing Barnett, notary public, dated sixth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Conditions of the sale—Cash.

MANUEL J. GARCIA, Sheriff.

TO RENT.—The large and convenient stables on Gravier street, between Baronne and Phillippa streets, formerly occupied by Dubose & Kendall. Rent will be low to a punctual tenant. Apply to SAML. NICHOLSON, [illegible] 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.

Fontania, Jan. 7, 1843. — [illegible] ARKLE.

CORDAGE—The subscribers being Agents for the celebrated manufactory, Messrs. Richardson & Wall, of New York, have received by late arrivals, a full assortment—Manilla Rope and Hawsers, Hemp Rope & Hawsers, Seven Yarn Tarred Rope, Ratlin, 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, Coffee, &c., and will make prompt returns. A L ADDISON & Co., 60 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; bird and heng pickles, mustards; brandy fruits and prunes, which we are selling at the lowest market price.

J W STANTON & Co, corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

BRANDY—Old cognac brandy, Lecoq & Castillon brand, proof, in half pipes, quarter casks and brls; cognac, J J Dupuy and J J Rousse 4th proof, in half pipes, entitled to drawback, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

49 *Conti street, corner of Exchange Passage.*

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he, intending to leave the city about the 15th March next, will sell at greatly reduced prices, the following articles:

Cloth over coats, lined with serge, made in Paris				$12
Merinos	do	do	do	$11
French coats,	do	do	do	$11
Large grain cloth paletots,	do		do	$10

First quality silk hats, $3 50.
Do felt do $1 75.
Fine India foulards, 87½.
7-8 satin cravats, $2 00.
3-4 do do $1 25.
7-8 taffeta do $1 25.
3-4 do do 75.
Black silk stockings, $1 75.
White do do $1 50.
Fils d'Ecosse do open work, $1 per dozen.
Large colored shirts, $6 do.
White do $11 do.
Fancy colored Gros de Naples, 75c per yard.
Black poult, black Gros de Naples, 87½c per yard.
Black satin, $1 50 per yard.
Silk velvet, $2 50 do.
6-4 China white and pink crape shawls, $6.
Black taffeta scarfs, $3.
Silk poult do, very wide, $3.
Large grain glazed poult, $3.
6-4 silk glazed poult shawls, $3.
6-4 glazed paints, $3.
Children's white veils, different patterns, $1 50.
Embroidered kerchiefs, $1 50.
Silk umbrellas, $3.
Umbrellas, $1 75 and $2 50.
Men's brogans, $1 75.
Ladies' do $1 50.
Lepine watches, flat, 4 holes jewelled, [illegible], $40.
Do do do rubies, [illegible], $40.
Ordinary ladies' watches, $16.
Double barrelled percussion cap guns, $[illegible].

J L DONNAMETTE.

R. DE COOKE & RIFFLARD,

INFORM the merchants and the public in general that as their term of copartnership expires in the ensuing month of March, they will sell, until then, for cash, at cost prices and below cost, their stock, consisting of a large assortment of French, English, American and German goods.

25 Chartres street.

P. S. Persons having accounts against them, are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to the firm, are requested to settle their accounts by the end of January next, at which time all accounts unsettled will be placed in the hands of a lawyer.

LEECHES.

General Warehouse, No. 46 Barrack street, between Conde and Old Levee streets.

RECEIVED by late arrivals from France and Spain, an assortment of fine LEECHES. For sale at moderate prices at the said establishment.

SHERRY WINE—40 cases very fine flavored, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 60 Tchoupitoulas st.