LATEST DATES.			
New-York	March 23	London	March 3
Boston	March 22	Liverpool	March 4
Philadelphia	March 24	Paris	March 1
Washington	March 25	Havre	Feb. 24
Baltimore	March 24	Mexico	Feb. 10
Charleston	March 25	Tampico	March 1
Cincinnati	March 27	Vera Cruz	Feb. 14
Louisville	March 27	Houston	March 27
Havana	March 29	Galveston	March 29

MONEY MARKET.

[illegible]

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT, April 4, 1843.

Since our last we have received advices from England up to the 4th ult., rather of a discouraging nature in regard to Cotton, the [illegible] of which, however, has been to strengthen our market, from no other cause we imagine, than that the [illegible] was not turn out to be so bad as was generally anticipated. [illegible]

The weather has at last become somewhat more set on able, although not so warm as usual at this period of the year. The season is remarkably backward [illegible] The character of the weather has been such as inevitably to injure and retard cultivation, by which—even allowing a continuance of seasonable temperature from this time forth—the crop will necessarily be exposed to those numerous visitations, which are far more likely to occur if the picking is delayed to a later period of the year.

We have all along contended that the present depressed condition of our staple arises in a great measure from over production; Cotton has been produced in such prodigious quantities as to exceed even the most imaginative purposes of consumption and with the experience of the past season before us few, we imagine, will deny that a limited growth and higher prices, would more than compensate for the vast yield of the present season with its concurrent low value.

COTTON. Arrived since the 31st ult., of Louisiana and Mississippi 11,028 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, [illegible]; Arkansas, [illegible]; Lake, 159; Florida, 77; Texas, [illegible]; together 11,978 bales. Cleared, in the same time, for Liverpool, 8,047 bales; Havre, 2,131; Bremen, 121; New York, 444; Boston, [illegible]; Baltimore, [illegible]; together, 11,272 bales, making an addition to stock of 5,766 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 168,664 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

[illegible]

As [illegible] on Friday night (after closing our previous review) the Northern mail arrived, bringing the steamer's [illegible] from England up to the 4th March. The tenor of [illegible] intelligence, to which we have already alluded [illegible] the Liverpool Cotton market having [illegible] great business during the week preceding the steamer's departure whilst prices had further declined [illegible]. On our own market these accounts produced no effect whatever; the sales on Saturday were [illegible] bales, yesterday [illegible], and to-day, 4,500; together, 15,000 bales, and the market throughout has exhibited great firmness, [illegible] at previous quotations.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

[illegible]

TOBACCO. Within the past few days only a moderate business has been transacted in Tobacco, arising in some measure from the high rates demanded by factors and [illegible] which prevents buyers in making their selections to advantage. [illegible]

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

[illegible]

SUGAR. The transactions in Sugar since our report of Friday last [illegible]

MOLASSES. The market continues brisk [illegible]

FLOUR. [illegible]

WESTERN PRODUCE. [illegible] We quote Mess Pork, $7 50; Prime, $6 00, and scarcely any in market. [illegible]

WHISKEY. [illegible]

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE. We have no alteration to notice in prices. [illegible]

COFFEE. The demand has been very limited since our last, but prices remain unchanged. We quote Rio Coffee, [illegible]

SALT. [illegible]

CANDLES. We quote New Bedford Sperm [illegible]

EXCHANGE. [illegible]

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS

[illegible]

FREIGHTS.—The freight market is very dull, and but few engagements have been made since our last. Two vessels to Liverpool have been taken up at [illegible] and British ships are now filling up at 7-16d. Coastwise freights are dull with but little offering.

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

The members of the committee appointed on the [illegible] March at the office of L. [illegible] to take measures for the relief of the [illegible] are requested to meet on Tuesday, 6th inst. [illegible]

E. LARUE, Secretary.

Per packet ship WAKULLA, Capt. Johnson, from New York, is discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp street.

A CARD. The undersigned has removed his office to No. 39 St. Louis street, for the transaction of a general commission and brokerage business. He will make liberal advances on all kinds of produce and merchandise addressed to him for sale. HENRY LEGENDRE.

H. Chotrau, Jacob Rosenstein, N. L. Hazen, Geo. R. Simpson, W. A. Hartwell, F. W. Tolon, Robin & Shaye, E. Kipping, Lynn, Jr., consignees per ship WAKULLA, from New York, also the consignees of the following goods to order: [illegible] are requested to make themselves known to the discharging clerk on the levee, or they will be stored for their account and risk. FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st.

ISAAC BRIDGE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, And Agent for the sale of Robertson & Rich's improved Salamander Iron Safes, and Amos Stevens' Patent Balances, 76 Magazine street.

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

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

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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

TRI-PAPER PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance $15. COUNTRY PAPER PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY. $10.

"Truth is omnipotent and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS: WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 5, 1843.

The Mail failed yesterday beyond Mobile.

We have omitted several articles prepared for to-day's paper, in order to afford as much space as possible for the proceedings of the Legislature.

The *Herald* has made the astounding discovery that the municipal election on Monday were conducted without reference to party distinctions, and yet in the same paragraph in which this announcement is made, it boasts that five "Reformers" were chosen in the second Municipality. Now what was this reform ticket but an amalgam of Tylerism and Locofocoism, cunningly devised to gull the whigs of the second Municipality into supporting it under the specious title of *reform!* In every part of the city where the locofocos thought they had the smallest chance of success, full blooded locofoco candidates were out. Now that they have been signally beaten the stale apology that the election was not a political contest, is employed to cover defeat. It won't do. The truth is, the whigs, for the first time we believe, in this city, determined to conduct the municipal canvass on strict party grounds. They did so, and the result proves their invincible strength when united and harmonious. Thus may it ever be.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—Through an inadvertence yesterday, we classed Mr. F. BARTHELEMY, Alderman elect to the Council of the third Municipality, as a locofoco. We have since learned that he is a thorough going whig. The glorious whigs of the noble third Municipality have swept locofocoism completely out of the Council Hall. *All the Aldermen elect are whigs to a man.*

In the fourth Ward first Municipality, where the whigs had to contend with a usually decided majority against them, both the whig candidates were chosen by a vote of nearly two to one. The great gun of locofocoism—Mr. *Canon*—missed fire for once.

MAX BOHRER.—This distinguished violincellist gives his first concert this evening, at the St. Louis Ball Room. He will be supported by Madame BAMBERGER, of the French Opera, and Mr. RAKEMAN, a pianist of celebrity.

The encomia that have been bestowed upon Mr. BOHRER's performances in every city he has visited, authorizes us in saying that the *dilettanti* have a treat in prospect of rare occurrence. The violincello in the hands of an accomplished *artiste*, is a powerful instrument, and capable of yielding the most exquisite strains. Mr. BOHRER's selections are of a character to develope its scope, and his execution of them will no doubt fill his audience with rapture. We desire those desirous of attending the concert, to go early and secure eligible seats.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—We are glad to see this establishment thriving under the management of Mrs. SEFTON. She has quite a good company and the legitimate drama is done there upon occasion, in first rate style. Mrs. SEFTON is herself a host, and CONNER has a number of admirers. Besides these Miss PETRIE is decidedly a popular actress and Mrs. ROWE in her line of business has no superior on the American stage.

Miss INCE is growing greatly in popularity.—She has improved vastly of late in her dancing, and a little more acquaintance with the tastes of the audience will make her decidedly a favorite. Madr. ARRALINE and BENNIE give general satisfaction and add much to the interest of the House.

The fact is that the American is deserving of patronage. With an excellent orchestra, a company capable of doing any kind of business, a strong corps de ballet, and the pantomimists, every taste may be accommodated there in one evening.

MEXICO—TEXAN PRISONERS.

Private letters have been received in this city, giving a more detailed account of the situation of the Texan captives in Mexico. The persons taken at Meir arrived at Zacubaza, five miles from the city of Mexico, on the 15th February. In the onslaught made upon their escort, we are pained to learn that Dr. BRENHAM and Mr. FITZGERALD were killed. After the prisoners were recaptured, Gen. BRAVO ordered MEJA, who was in command of the escort, to put to death every tenth man in consequence of the subsequent assassination of a Mexican officer. MEJA refused to obey the order. When SANTA ANA arrived in Mexico he gave orders to have them all shot indiscriminately, which were modified through the remonstrance of Gen. THOMPSON and the British Minister to a decimation as commanded by BRAVO. It is hoped that even this will be revoked.

We learn that three of the Perote prisoners taken at Bexar have been liberated, and that GEORGE CRITTENDEN, one of the prisoners taken at Meir, has also been released.

HAYTI.

By the arrival of the brig *Orhilla*, we have received the proclamation of President BOYER, abdicating the chief magistracy of the island:

PORT AU PRINCE, 13th March, 1843.

Gentlemen of the Council—

Twenty-five years have elapsed since I was called upon to fill the post of President, then made vacant by the death of Petion, the founder of the republic. Since then I have endeavored to carry out his views, of which I had, of all others, the best opportunity of knowing.

I have endeavored, during my administration to conduct the affairs of Government, with a strict attention to an economical management of its finances. In proof of my labors on this subject, there are now one million of dollars in reserve, besides other funds, deposited in Paris, to the credit of the Government.

Recent events, which I do not desire to characterize, have brought upon me calamities which I did not foresee, nor am prepared to meet. In this emergency, I deem it due to my dignity and honor to make a personal *abnegation* of the powers with which I have been clothed.

During my Presidency, I have adopted the policy of quelling the discords and divisions that made Hayti a distracted and feeble Government. I have lived to see the Independence of the nation acknowledged, and its territory united; and now, in voluntarily ostracising myself, I give another proof of my desire to remove all cause of discontent and division.

In conclusion, I may add, that I wish Hayti to be as happy as I strove to render her.

(Signed) BOYER.

It is said that Col. W. H. SHELTON, who is reported to have drowned himself in Pearl River, was led to this desperate act by reason of some connection with GRAVES, the absconding locofoco Treasurer of Mississippi. GRAVES, it is said, got possession of a large sum of money, borrowed by SHELTON of a Mr. CRANE, and deposited with him for safe keeping. The loss of this money was the cause of the suicide—if it be true that SHELTON has really made way with himself.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—The Memphis *Enquirer* of the 28th ult., says:—An Irish laborer, whose name we have not learned, was bitten about two months ago, by a dog supposed to be rabid. The wound healed in a short time. On Friday evening last, he was attacked with symptoms of that terrible malady, *hydrophobia*, which increased rapidly, until his sufferings were terminated by death yesterday morning about two o'clock.

EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.—The *African Repository*, (March number) says that a suitable vessel is to be chartered immediately to proceed to New Orleans, and sail thence, with about seventy liberated slaves, left by the late excellent Mrs. READ, daughter of Capt. Ross of Mississippi, and certain others from Kentucky, for Liberia.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—The New Yorkers have it in their contemplation to employ Stout, one of our native sculptors, to execute a colossal pedestrian statue of Washington, to be placed in the Park. The statue is to be fifteen feet tall, and on a pedestal twenty-five feet high. The drapery is to be simple.

The *New York Sun* says that a case was recently decided in one of the courts which developed the law of settlements of accounts. It appeared that if the *whole* of the principal of a debt is received, the interest cannot be sued for. It requires some portion of the principal (however minute) to remain unpaid to enable the creditor to sue for the interest.

MURDER IN THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.—The Ohio Statesman says: "Two black women killed a white woman in prison on last Friday, by beating her brains out with the shovel and tongs. The reason they give is that they want to get out of the penitentiary into the county jail.

The Hon. THOS. F. MARSHALL made an address to the citizens of Lexington, on the 22d ult., in which he avowed his determination *not* to be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* states that the steamboat Ashland, Capt. Tinsler, collapsed a flue a few miles below that city, on Thursday last, on her last trip from Cincinnati.

The Mobile Theatre is now under the management of Mrs. RICHARDSON. We wish the fair lessee every success.

ANOTHER COMET.—The Philadelphia Sentinel says:—"We understand that several gentlemen saw another Comet about Mid-Heavens, between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday night.

A NOVEL HUNT.—The Cincinnati Inquirer, says:—"The good citizens of Harrison county met at a point near Cadiz, a few days since, to enjoy the sport of a fox chase. They assembled in respectable numbers, proceeded to march, extended their circle to its arranged limits, and then began the contraction which soon closed in a small space, in the middle of which they soon discovered a singular animal—neither fox, bear, nor wolf, but a full grown man, with an iron hobble around our of his legs. The fact soon became known that he was a prisoner, named Graham, who had broken the Carrollton jail, had been arrested by the Sheriff of Cadiz, but escaped, and was in this singular manner recaptured.

LIVING WITHOUT DRINK.—The last Boston Medical Journal contains a communication from Dr. W. A. Alcott, in which he states that he *drank nothing* during the whole of the year 1842, and in fact that he had not yet returned to the use of drink. With one exception, he suffered less than formerly from thirst. "The exception was in July, when, in order to make a fair experiment, he worked hard at haying. The first day or two it being very hot weather, he felt a return of thirst, which he allayed by gargling his throat with cold water, and eating bread crumbled in water. After two days he felt no more thirst, though he worked hard.—The object of the experiment was to prove, for the benefit of the friends of temperance, that if our food is simple and plain, we need but very little drink. His diet was bread, fruits and succulent vegetables."

Now if people could only live without eating, sleeping, dressing and other wants they would be as happy as toads in a rock. Abstinence from alcoholic drinks is a virtue—but to avoid drinking water when one is thirsty is quite the contrary. It is the greatest as well as the *cheapest* luxury.

Mr. McDuffie, in his great speech upon the removal of the deposites, during Gen. Jackson's Administration, said:

Before that God, to whom I am responsible for what I say here, I do believe that the annals of human idolatry and delusion cannot furnish an example of a more impudent, audacious *imposture*, than that which this Administration is attempting (and I fear with too much success) to palm upon the people of the United States, under the *flimsy and delusive* guise of returning to the primitive simplicity of "a hard money Government."—Nothing that I have read, amongst the superstition of the world, transcends its monstrous audacity."

And now (oh shame to human nature!) the South Carolina orator, before that God to whom he acknowledges himself *responsible*, is endeavoring to palm upon the people of the United States the same audacious and most monstrous imposture! Do the dark and infernal records of political and moral abasement present anything more infamous than this?—*Lou. Jour.*

A FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.—On Thursday last, we are informed by a gentleman arrived here, a constable, accompanied by several armed persons, repaired to an Indian village, situated between Marksville and Hidropolis, for the purpose of arresting an Indian who had, some time before, attacked and committed violence on the person of Mr. Celestin Morea, while he was in the woods. The Indians, on perceiving an armed force approaching their village, likewise armed themselves, and fired on the party of citizens, who immediately returned their fire, wounding three of the Indians, one very dangerously. The wounded Indians were carried off by the squaws. None of the whites were injured. It is presumed that the Indians, on being reinforced by their comrades, will endeavor to avenge the death of their friends.—*Courier.*

The Whig Congress is remarkable for many peculiar circumstances, distinct and apart from political characteristics or acts. It has now being in actual session more than one year and a quarter, being now in the sixteenth month of its legislative labors. No other Congress ever sat twelve months. This has set more months, more weeks, more days, and more hours, than any other since the beginning of the Government.—It has made more speeches, done more business, received more petitions, examined more cases, made more reports, printed more documents, acted on more resolutions, passed more private bills, *rejected* more private bills, passed more public bills into acts and laws *rejected* more public bills, had more bills *vetoed*, effected more and greater retrenchments, caused more reforms in the parliamentary rules, lost more members by resignation, lost more members by death than any previous Congress. THIRTEEN have died. SEVEN have lost their wives by death during the Congress. NINE have *married* since their election. TWELVE or more have lost their children by death during that time. *Seven* Senators and *twelve* Representatives have resigned, three have been re-elected to the same seats in Congress. Several have been very ill and near to death. One has had his leg broken.—One has had his ear bit off in a fight. Three have been falsely reported as dead; and published notices to that effect have been generally believed throughout the country for a time.—*Correspondent of N. Y. American.*

A very successful experiment has been made in Ohio in the cultivation of madder. A gentleman in Erie county sold the crop off of *nine* acres for $2,500, more than half of which sum was clear profit. There is some art required in preparing the article, but this, it is stated, is easily learned.—*Ex. Paper.*

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE,

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA. (Continuation of the proceedings of Friday last.)

Debate on the Removal of the Seat of Government.

Mr. MORSE said, he would move an amendment to the proposition of the Senator from New Orleans, to lay the bill on the table until the beginning of the next session. He considered the session too near its close to entertain the question now. Several members would no doubt wish to give their views in relation to it, and he believed it would be impossible to dispose of the subject at the present session. It would create protracted debates in the other House, and would seriously conflict with very important business before them.—It was better, therefore, to postpone its consideration. The finances of the State were not in the best condition, to incur the outlay which the passage of the bill would require, and upon the whole, the moment was extremely unpropitious for such a design.

Mr. HOA assented to the amendment.

Mr. DOWNS said, that he had not intended to say any thing in reference to this measure, as it was one which he thought it unnecessary to discuss, inasmuch as every member must have come to a positive conclusion, one way or the other. But since the Senator from New Orleans had gone into the question, he would very briefly reply to the principal arguments of that gentleman. He would certainly have preferred that the direct question should have been taken, and that neither the motion of the Senator from Orleans or the amendment of the Senator from Attakapas, should have been proposed, inasmuch as they amounted identically to the same thing, for in either case the bill would be protracted to next year—since the indefinite postponement did not extend beyond that period. This might be a fair way of defeating a bill without incurring any direct responsibility, but it was one which he did not admire, and which he considered evasive. The great and chief argument then, against the removal of the seat of government was the expense attending it. This argument was without foundation. The reverse was the fact. In place of sessions of ninety and one hundred days, one month would be the most that would have to be consumed for the purpose of legislation and instead of an annual expense of from forty-five to sixty thousand dollars, the expense would not much exceed fifteen thousand dollars. In the State of New York, with a population of two millions of inhabitants, and in Pennsylvania, with a population almost as large, legislative sessions scarcely exceed one month. The duration and expense of our Legislature was without a parallel in the Union. In one half of the States the sessions of their Legislatures were only once in every two years; and in not one of the States were they as unnecessarily protracted. Many very capable and efficient citizens were debarred from participating in a share of the administration of the government of the State, by reason of its being placed in a remote point from them, to repair to which, they had to leave their business at home and to part from their families, and to expose themselves to the epidemic diseases which raged so fatally at one season of the year. This circumstance positively operated in excluding them from occupying the stations which were the common property of all the citizens, who had the capacity to fill them, and the confidence of the body of the people. As it was, most of those who came in a legislative capacity, came prepared to spend their winter in the gay metropolis. It was a pleasant place of residence, and here they remained until the warm weather of April admonished them to return home to look after their crops. Those who were anxious to close the session and get home, were detained by those who had no desire to shorten their sojourn, and thus the business of legislation was made a matter of secondary importance and yielded to the personal inclinations of those who preferred amusement and pleasure to the dull and tedious routine of legislation.

As to the immediate expense to be incurred for transporting the seat of government and obtaining the necessary buildings, he believed it could be effected for a mere trifle. The citizens of Baton Rouge, who were an intelligent community, would readily afford every facility in their power, and the necessary buildings, at least for the present, could be had without cost. The U. S. government was in possession of a large and commodious building at Baton Rouge, which, upon application to the President of the U. S., he had no doubt would be placed at the disposition of the State until she could erect buildings of her own, suitable for the purpose. At any rate, even if the State were to build, she could be at no loss to obtain the necessary funds, as the interest on the property where the Legislature now sits would be sufficient in itself, even at the present depreciation, to enable her to do so.

He had proposed to locate the government at Baton Rouge, not as a matter of favor to that point, but because he regarded it as the best location, and as uniting more requisites than any other. He should steadfastly insist upon Baton Rouge, and he trusted that the friends of removal would not suffer themselves to be distracted by propositions for other places, so as to divide them, and prevent them from acting in concert upon that great and important measure. He should vote against every other place, although it was proposed to place the seat of government at his very door. There was no place so well situated for the purpose. It was convenient and accessible to all parts of the State, and coming from whatever quarter you may, to go to the city of New Orleans, you had to pass it. It was the very first high land ascending the Mississippi. Its situation was beautiful and picturesque in the extreme, and nature could not possibly have formed a spot more desirable. There were no apprehensions to be entertained of contagious diseases, and all the permanent offices could be established there, without the necessity of exposing the incumbents to a fatal epidemic, or driving them at any season of the year from the performances of their duties. These were some of the reasons that had irresistibly influenced him in desiring the seat of government to be removed from the city of New Orleans to the town of Baton Rouge.

There were several others, among which, not the least conspicuous, was the influence exercised, although it had been controverted by the Senator who so ably represented the city, upon the members from the country. So great was that influence, that it had justly been remarked, that if the city had no delegation in the Legislature at all, still its interests and its wishes would not fail to be assiduously prosecuted at the expense of every thing else, if there was a conflict. That it should be so was reasonable enough, when it was reflected that seventy-seven persons were brought into daily and constant contact with a population 100,000. We were all influenced by representations and sympathies, and, more or less, we imbibed the opinions and views of those with whom we were in hourly association. He did not make this remark with the remotest design of intimating that the citizens of New Orleans were capable or the members from the country of receiving improper impressions, but if the citizens of New Orleans were angels, it could not be denied that the effect of the contact would be perceptible in the tendency of legislation to conform itself to their wishes and designs more particularly than with that of the other portions of the State, although no direct means for that purpose might be resorted to.

Mr. D. contended that wisdom and experience had induced every other State, with the exception, perhaps, of Massachusetts, to place the seat of government away from the influences of its commercial cities. New York had chosen Albany; Pennsylvania, Harrisburg; South Carolina, Columbia; Marylyland, Annapolis; and so on; all actuated by the one powerful motive to relieve their legislation from that undue control, which might be brought to bear upon it. The motive applied to New Orleans with much greater force. It was not only the metropolis of the State, but the great emporium of the West, and subjected to all the influences which this position gave to it.

In reply to the argument adduced by the Senator from Attakapas, that the session was too near its close to bring up this matter, Mr. D. would answer, that one week of the session still remained, and it was during that period that the most important measures of the session were adopted. At any rate, by expedition in this body, we could send the bill to the House immediately, and we should discharge our duty to our constituents, leaving that body to do theirs. He should call for the ayes and nays upon the postponement of the question, as amended by the Senator from Attakapas.

Mr. MORSE repeated his former objections to taking up the bill at the present session. It was too late to pass it, and it could only interfere with important matters in the other House. No provision had yet been made for the revenue of the State, or for the banks.

Messrs. DUPRE and LABAUVE declared that they were actuated by similar considerations in voting against immediate action on this bill. They were convinced it could not pass at the present session, and that it would only seem to distract the attention of the Legislature from indispensable legislation which was before them.

The motion to lay on the table being lost by ayes and nays; on motion, the first section of the bill was adopted.

The second section was taken up and adopted; the blank for the expenditures being filled, on motion of Mr. Bernard at $10,000.

Mr. BOSSIER moved for the dispensation of the rules, so that the bill might undergo its final reading, and appealed to the magnanimity of the minority for that purpose.

Mr. HOA objected. The Senator from Natchitoches knew what was the magnanimity usual on such occasions. He did not approve of the passage of the bill, and more particularly at so inopportune a moment.—The remarks of the Senator from Attakapas were just and correct. The only effect of the passage of the bill through the Senate, at the close of the session, would be to cause protracted debates in the House, and to defeat, perhaps, the important measures before that body. He would endeavor, as far as laid in his power, to avoid that result, trusting to contingencies to do that which neither argument nor reason could effect. He would observe to the Senate, that if this bill was taken up next year, the Senator from Baton Rouge would be able to make a report to the Senate, if that gentleman was appointed for the purpose, which he suggested, as to whether the town of Baton Rouge was in the possession of the necessary buildings, accommodation, &c. for the seat of Government. It was very desirable first of all to obtain that information.

Mr. BERNARD said he was prepared to satisfy the senator from New Orleans upon that point, and he was very glad that that gentleman had given him an opportunity of doing so.

Mr. HOA begged to be excused for interrupting the gentleman from Baton Rouge in the details he was probably about to give. He wanted his report for next year, not this.

Mr. BOSSIER observed that as the minority did not appear disposed to facilitate the bill through the senate, notwithstanding their argument about the lateness of the session, which recommended its early transmission to the house, where they supposed it would be defeated, and if that was the case, he could not see why they should object; he would withdraw the motion to dispense, believing it to be useless.

Mr. SPARROW renewed the motion to dispense with the rules.

Mr. BERNARD supported the motion. He had designed at the very commencement of the session to have introduced a similar measure, and had consulted some of the members of the legislature upon the subject, but had been deterred from doing so by a representation that the moment was unpropitious, from the condition of the treasury. He was very glad that a contrary impression now existed in the mind of the honorable introducer of the bill, and that that senator was so resolutely inclined to insist on its immediate passage. It was a measure, apart from the position he occupied in reference to it, which met his cordial approval, and he should be most happy if it could be facilitated through this body early enough to secure its passage through the other house. Had he thought that the argument urged upon him against its presentation at the begining of the session, would not have had great weight, he would have introduced it at that time, but as it was, he trusted there would be sufficient unanimity among those who agreed upon the principle of removal, to lose no further time in expediting its passage. With reference to the position of Baton Rouge, and its adaptation to the purpose, no doubt could be entertained by any one acquainted with the locality. He hoped the rules would be dispensed with.

The yeas and nays were called for upon the dispensation of the rules, and was decided in the negative.

Mr. BOSSIER with leave, introduced a bill creating additional election precincts in the new parish of De Soto. Passed.

The same senator, on behalf of the special committee to whom were referred the petition to form a new parish out of the parishes of Union, Ouachita and Claiborne, to be called the parish of Richland, made a report adverse for the present to the application. The committee were not sufficiently advised as to whether it was the general wish of the people of these parishes to concur in the division, not having the evidence of their wishes before them, and inasmuch as the parish of Claiborne had already been divided for the new parish of Bossier, they considered it more respectful to the people to have their disposition first consulted upon the subject.

Mr. SPARROW said he had concurred in the report, because he thought the senators from the parishes immediately interested, were better acquainted with the subject, and with the localities.

On motion, the senate proceeded to the consideration of the contested election in the Iberville district.

Mr. SPARROW continued his remarks of the preceding day, in favor of the report of the minority of the committee, and of the validity of the sitting member.

Mr. WALKER replied to the argument of the Senator from Concordia, and explained the views and motives which actuated the majority of the committee in the report they had made, declaring the election held to be null and void.

Mr. DOWNS went into a brief analysis of the whole subject, concurring fully in the report of the majority of the committee.

The question was taken upon the resolution declaring the election null and void, and referring the subject back to the people at the polls.

And the ayes and nays were called for, when the name of Mr. MORSE was reached, that gentleman said:

I vote against Mr. Labauve's right to a seat in this body as Senator from Iberville.

1st. Because a majority of the committee, after a careful examination, have reported against his right to his seat.

2d. It does appear from the evidence that at least a number exceeding a 11 persons voted, whose names do not appear on the tax roll and no evidence is shown either on the tax list, or elsewhere that they had such right, which could easily have been shown, while, the want of property qualification is a negative almost incapable of being shown.

3d. Because the purity of the ballot-box should be untarnished and when the absence of the evidence required by law is wanting, it becomes the duty of the persons claiming a seat to show the right of such persons to vote, who have neglected to show their right, title, or that the commissioners had even neglected their duty.

4th. Because maintaining Mr. L. in his seat at all events doubtful, the people of Iberville may be unrepresented for three years, while sending it back, they will have time to elect a Senator before the next session, and they will have been represented during nearly the whole of this session by the present Senator.

Mr. CARTER gave similar reasons for voting in favor of the resolution.

The result was, 7 ayes—5 nays.

On motion, the Senate took up a resolution from the House of Representatives, asking the appointment of a new committee of conference on the districting bill, the report of the former committee not being deemed acceptable by the house.

This proposition gave rise to some debate, in which Messrs. Downs, Hoa, Sparrow, Walker, Morse and Carter participated, and which eventuated in the rejection of the resolution, by ayes and nays—8 ayes—4 nays.

On motion, the Senate took up the resolutions relative to General Jackson's fine, concurred in which amendments by the House of Representatives, which amendments were acceded to unanimously; on a call for the ayes and nays, Messrs. Walker and Downs declared that this act of justice should be otherwise defeated, if the Senate insisted upon the original proposition.

On motion, the Senate took up the bill relative to promissory notes and bills of exchange, in which the house insisted upon the section struck out by the Senate.

Mr. HOA moved to desist from the amendment, and explained at length his motives for doing so. He was at first averse to the section, but the information he had since received, had removed all the doubts entertained by him as to its expediency.

Messrs. Sparrow and Carter opposed the motion, and insisted that the rejection by the Senate of the section, was proper and just.

Mr. DOWNS responded to the arguments of the senators from Concordia and Feliciana, and in favor of the section.

The ayes and nays were called for, and the Senate insisted upon their rejection of the section; and a committee of conference was appointed on the part of the Senate to confer, with a like committee on the part of the house, and Messrs. Hoa and Sparrow were appointed [illegible]

Whereupon, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

Saturday, April 1st, 1843.

SPEECH OF MR. MUSSON, ON THE BANK BILL.

Mr. Musson addressed the House at some length. He observed that he regretted the absence of the Chairman of the Bank Committee. He would say but little on those dignified portions of the gentleman's speech, wherein he had spoken of himself, and of the rubicund visage of the member now addressing the chair. They might go for what they were worth. Nor would he transgress his fifteen minutes proposition by detaining the House, but would come at once to the point.

He would ask his peers if they were prepared to say that the previous Legislature was wrong in creating the Board of Currency, and passing the bank bill. His colleague had labored hard to convince the House that the Board of Currency was inefficient and useless, and that the bank laws were improper. But, without these laws and that board, ten of the sixteen banks then in existence would not have been forced into liquidation and sequestration, nor could the Board of Currency have separated the solvent from the insolvent banks. At present the circulation of the banks was equal to specie. Never, indeed, had there been more specie in the country. Foreign and domestic exchanges were at proper rates, and if the price of produce were low, this must be attributed not to want of specie, but to the low rates in other markets.

With respect to the conduct of the Union Bank, he had demonstrated that that institution had refused to obey the mandates of the Board of Currency in declining to furnish information which the Board had a right to obtain. To prove this Mr. Musson read the certified judgment of Judge Buchanan. There was no question the bank had disobeyed the law, and the Board were justified in proceeding against her.

In regard to the premature resumption of specie payments, it was the fault of the bank presidents who were ignorant of the precise condition of their own institutions. It was in fact a false measure, brought on to settle weekly balances. The bank presidents had declared themselves able to resume, and if they had followed the advice of the Board of Currency, they would not have done so, unless by mutual agreement of all the banks. The Board of Currency did recommend the banks to protect each other; and the suicidal course they had pursued had proved highly injurious to them. In proof of this, he would state that a suit was now pending in one of the courts, which showed that an understanding had existed among the bank presidents to receive each other's notes; but the Improvement Bank had been saddled with a due bill of the Exchange Bank for $92,000. The other banks pretended that the Improvement Bank must suffer the loss. A suit was now in court to decide the point, and he had little doubt it would be decided in favor of the Improvement Bank.

Forty days after the promulgation of the bank law, the banks working under it were so ignorant of its provisions, as to violate them by carrying $3,000,000 from the dead weight to the active line. To prevent this, the Board had to address them a circular, containing the opinion of the Attorney General. This Mr. Musson read.

He was no enemy to banks. They were useful institutions, especially in a commercial city. The use of bank notes as a convenient substitute for specie was desirable. It was certainly the duty of the community to protect the solvent banks, but still some control should be had over them. Call it Board of Currency, or what you please, a preventive power was necessary. In November last, the Board of Currency had showed the fallacy of the Commercial Bank attempting to resume, but having no preventive power, and the bank being in the bill prescribed by law, she did resume. Well, the bank had resumed, and yet on Saturday she had received deposits, knowing that on Monday she would suspend payments. All that the Board of Currency could do, was to make the bank furnish ample security for the payment of its debts; but its assets were not available, and the depositors and note holders would have to wait some time.

Much had been said of the foreign expressions used in the bank bill; but the gentleman had contradicted himself, for he had relied for his authorities almost entirely upon foreign bankers. This, however, was a matter of little moment.

According to the bill of the last session, the dead weight required 64 per cent. from personal debts, and 38 per cent. from real estates. Had this amount been collected, public confidence would not have been destroyed, and several banks would have been saved. He was sorry this course had not been pursued. The banks did not protect each other, and had forfeited public confidence.

His colleague had said, the Board of Currency had been in contradiction with regard to the Citizens' Bank. It was true, the Board had said there was a deficit in the cash assets of the Bank, with regard to [illegible] liabilities. At that time, she had [illegible] in her port-folio; her deposites amounted to [illegible] and were not called for. Besides, she had half a million of specie in her vaults. If, therefore, no discredit had been thrown on the Bank, she might have [illegible]. The depositors were not afraid. It was only after the panic became general, that the Bank [illegible]. In this, the public mind became so inflamed, that a revolt took place in open day, and the Exchange Offices were attacked and plundered. Enormous sacrifices, and general agitation and disturbance prevailed. The Governor had called on the Board of Currency and Attorney-General, for a remedy. At that time, only three Banks were paying specie. It was thought that if the circulation were put on a level, it would prevent further disturbances. Hence the Board of Currency had recommended suspension. It was refused, and ten days after, two of the three Banks that continued to pay specie, did suspend. It was not correct to state, that the Board of Currency did not lay the situation of affairs of the Citizens' Bank before the Managers and Stockholders. He did not know why, but the Stockholders very seldom attended the meetings of the Board of Currency.

With regard to the Millaudon affair, it had been laid before the Stockholders and Directors of the Board of Currency. As to the defalcation of Mr. Perrault, the discovery had been made by a letter from himself. It could not have been otherwise found out for some time, in consequence of the unsettled accounts between the Citizens' Bank and Foreign Banks. Look at the Louisiana Bank,—the best managed institution in the State. Under the very nose of the President and Directors $132,000 had been stolen by Clerks. Was this a reason for having no President, no Cashier, because they suffered robbery?

In the Atchafalaya, Orleans, and Exchange Banks, the frauds have been innumerable. Practices had existed in most of these banks which had tended to produce these frauds. The President had overdrawn their account, and this was a bad example for the subordinate officers.

With respect to the new law, how could a correct examination of the Banks be made by the State Treasurer? For several months he had been incapable of ascertaining their true condition. This can only be done by long practice. The House had received many statements from the Presidents of the Atchafalaya, Orleans and Exchange Banks, showing assets more than sufficient to meet their liabilities. But these assets were so worthless that they would not pay one-tenth of the liabilities. The penalty of forfeiture would come too late. The evil of suspension would have been permitted, and the public would be the dupe. He was no member of the Board of Currency now, and spoke disinterestedly.

One word more as to the non publication of the report of the Board of Currency. It was an important document, which had been laid before the House, at an early period of the session. What had become of it he knew not. But this House was called upon to act on this important question, without the requisite information to be derived from that report. He would, therefore, move to lay the bill on the table, and appoint a Committee to report on Tuesday next, as to any amendments that may be required in the law of the last session.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Bombay—1736 bales cotton, 83 bbls tallow, 5 half pipes do.

Boston—Per ship Hudson—161 bales cotton, 1212 bbls pork and lard, 1313 kegs lard, 127 hhds sugar, 190 bbls flour, 6 bbls molasses, 353 hides, 1 hhd hams.

Mobile—Per ship Ohio—ballast.

Havana—Per brig T. Street—19,2 kegs and 16 bbls lard, 21 bbls and 100 kegs pork, 18 ten and 6 casks hams, 1 bbl flour, 15 do tallow, 15 do spirits turpentine.

New York—Per brig Lion—23 hhds sugar and 100 bbls pork.

New York—Per brig Androscoggin—207 hhds sugar, 66 do molasses.

New York—Per schr Vermillion—160 hhds sugar, 100 bbls molasses, 300 bushels corn, 300 do oats, 100 sks and 10 bbls corn, 4 hhds hams.

Boston—Per schr Star—150 bbls pork and lard, 271 bbls pork, hams and shoulders, 36 bbls pork, 345 kegs, 34 hhds and 61 bbls lard, 25 bbls tallow.

Baltimore—Per schr Exiso—30 bales cotton, 97 hhds tobacco, 80 do sugar.

Matamoras—Per sloop J. D. Fish—100 bbls flour, 492 kegs and 6 bbls lard, 60 sacks corn.

Balize, Honduras—Per schr Sarah Ann Jane—1300 bush. els corn, 1 0 bbls beans.

IMPORTS.

Kingston, (Ja)—Per brig Volin—The following specie To E & F T Prescott, $3,800; A Fish, 2,000. Total $4,800.

Boston—Per schr Eclipse—a'd mdse.

Thomaston—Per schr Metalic—lime.

Havana—Per brig Uncas—coffee, C L S Colman; 153 do J W M Cobb; 14 do J Landis; 34 do Worsley & Foreman; 34 do Hartwell & Rieder, 17 bxs segars, Y Quadiras; 210 do F Tio, 20 bales tobacco, F D Mora; lots fruit, &c., J M Angueras.

Balize, (Honduras)—Per schr Billow—10,000 feet cedar 20 tons log wood and fustic, to C Foilain.

CONSIGNEES.

Per schr Eclipse—C Doane & co; Green & Shanklin, Ferguson & Reid, C R Green, F M Weld & co, Norcross & Fosdick, F Crosby, and order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

St. Martinsville—Per steamer Republic—129 bls cotton, to Foilain, Bellocq & Degoi, 70 C Toledano, 6 P J Pavey & co; 63 A lame & Whitall; 7 Frost & co; 12 J B Plauche & co, 9 M Hoffman & co; total 304 bales. 25 hhds sugar, 70 hides, C Toledano, 18 hhds sugar, 100 bls molasses, 9 M Darby, 29 hhds sugar, 19 bbls molasses, 12 rolls leather J Hall, 25 do sugar, Ellis & co.

Florence and Tuscumbia—Per steamer Walk in the Water—123 bls cotton, Fearn, Donegan Crenshaw & Moon, 34 Dick, McLean & Hill, 8 Frierson, Dale & co, 3 Abernathy, 76 McMahon, Trotter & Penrose, 17 McRae, &c. [illegible]

[illegible]

Bayou de Glaize—Per steamer Levi Welch—49 bls cotton to owner on board, 16 do J B Plauche & co; 15 do Lum & Torbet, 4 do J W Woodland & co; 7 do A W Walker; [illegible] to Flower & Finley, 29 do J Byrne & co, 113 sks cotton seed, Wm Dian.

Balize—Per steamer Gov. Yell—45 hhds sugar and 96 bls molasses, A L Addison & co, 40 hhds sugar, J M Melton, [illegible] do and 36 bls molasses, G & C Urquhart; 16 bls molasses, owner on board; 21 F J Heldreth & co; 12 Lambeth, Thompson & co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Bombay, Gay, Liverpool, S & J P Whitney & co
Ship Hudson, Buckenan, Boston, S & J P Whitney & co
Ship Ohio, Hatch, Mobile, S & J P Whitney & co
Brig T Street, McConnell, Havana, P Reynaud
Brig Lion, Peterson, New York, C H Ogden & co
Brig Androscoggin, Davis, New York, C H Ogden & co
Schr Vermillion, Jones, New York, B Fernandez
Schr Star, Thomas, Boston, Master
Schr Exiso, Robinson, Baltimore, J A Merritt & co
Schr Sarah Ann Jane, Coffin, Balize, (Honduras,) Master
Sloop J. D. Fish, Forsyth, Matamoras, D Goldsmith

ARRIVED.

Towboat Paul Jones, Davis, from McCall's Flats—brought up brig Lexington, and schrs Eclipse, Sage and Magnet.

Towboat Dan'l Webster, Limbert, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Niagara—brought up ship Herculean, brig Uncas, and schr Billow.

Towboat Invincible, Howran, from Fort Jackson—brought up ship Tyrian, brig William, and schr Metalic.

Ship Tyrian, Jackson, 50 days from Liverpool, in ballast, to master.

Ship Herculean, Holmes, 48 days from Liverpool, in ballast to master.

Brig Lexington, Dickman, 20 days from Warren, (R. I.) in ballast, to master.

Brig Selim, Farris, 12 days from Kingston, (Ja) to E & F T Prescott.

Brig Uncas, Thompson, 3½ days from Havana, to J M Anguera.

Brig William, Bacon, 24 days from New York, in ballast, to master.

Schr Metalic, Simonton, 30 days from Thomaston, to master.

Schr Billow, (British) Neall, 8 days from Balize, (Honduras,) to C Tolain.

Schr Sage, Kirby, 10 days from Charleston, in ballast, to master.

Schr Magnet, Taylor, 6 days from Apalachicola, in ballast, to E G Rogers & co.

Schr Eclipse, Whelden, 20 days from Boston, to master.

Steamer Levi Welch, Goodrich, fm Bayou De Glaize.

Steamer Republic, Johnson, fm St. Martinsville.

Steamer Walk-in-the-Water, Wilson, fm Florence and Tuscumbia.

Steamer Gen'l Morgan, Gordon, fm Opelousas.

Steamer Joan of Arc, Church, fm Portsmouth.

Steamer Miami, Davis, fm Fort Towson.

Steamer Gov. Yell, Martin, fm the Balize.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Joan of Arc reports steamer Clarksville to be aground at the mouth of St. Francis River.

Schr Eclipse reports—On 20th March, 6 days out, lost a seaman over board, named Jos. M. Silva, a native of Cohasset, (Ma.) Same time, experienced very heavy weather, during which she lost flying jib and split fore and main sails, and sustained considerable other damage in her rigging.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Havana, March 27—Arrived, brig Prince de Joinville, Savannah; brig Confidence, Newport; brig Arabian, Charleston; brig Cresline, Boston; ship Nautilus, New York; ship Natchez, Boston; 26th, sailed, schr Franklin Green, Savannah; brig Lawrence, Philadelphia; brig Calcutta, Boston; schr Gen Warren, Philadelphia; 26th, sailed, schr Augusta, Mobile; arrived, schr Joe Brown, do.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer John of Arc—Mrs Freeman and family, Miss Lee, Messrs Hunt, Ward, Marks, Chamberlin, Riley, Bass, Tipton.

Per steamer Walk in the Water—Dr Sykes and lady, Miss Kimberly, Messrs Dawson, Nelson, Alexander, Phausey, Pope, Wilborne, Moore, Byrd, Smith, Childres.

Per steamer Levi Welch—Maj. Betts, Dr. Foster, Messrs Yober, McBride, Flowers, Ivey, Town, McPhaul, Frith, Butler, Gray.

Per schr Magnet—Maj. Appolling, D B Sanford, Samuel Steele.

Per steamer Gov. Yell—Capt Taylor and lady, M Faget and family, Col. White, capt Hoziel, Kensbury, Armstrong, Coiner, Cleff, Alexander, Gay, Stark, Brilliant, Smelsey, King, Francher.

ORLEANS BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

The Battalion will meet in general assembly, in citizen's dress, on Sunday, 9th instant, at 10 o'clock, A M, to take into consideration the proposed amendments to the by-laws of the Company; and the proposition for a change in their summer uniform. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the Major: E. SAUTON, Adj.-Major

NOW LANDING ex schooner Zerviah from Matamoras: 1000 ox hides; 91 bales wool; In store—200,000 feet timber and planks of all dimensions; coal and charcoal, Thomaston lime, sand, pitch, tar, bricks, staves, shingles, laths, railings, plaster of Paris, cement, &c. &c. LOUIS DANSAC, 146 Old Basin.

WINDOW GLASS—All sizes, for sale by J. ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

BY AUTHORITY.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR, By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE PARISH OF JEFFERSON:

Henry Nearon, James A. Lee.

AUCTIONEER FOR THE PARISH OF JEFFERSON: Samuel B. Smith.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: H. Pastier, for the Parish of Sabine; Alexandre De Blanc, do St. Martin. Henry Gakio, do do.

AUCTIONEERS: Bernard Dupuy, Charles C. Whitley, } New Orleans. Louis E. Chassagney, Special Auctioneer for the sale of horses, carriages and cattle, for the city of New Orleans.

NOTARIES PUBLIC: Louis Francois Maugrac, New Orleans. Leufroy C. Barras, Terrebonne.

New Orleans, April 3d, 1843.

Joseph Saul, to be Manager to Liquidate the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

Hugh Waterman, to be Inspector and Gauger of Liquors for the city of New Orleans.

New Orleans, April 4th, 1843.

AMUSEMENTS.

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

DR. LARDNER'S LAST LECTURE IN NEW ORLEANS THIS SEASON. No Dramatic Performances.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5th, 1843, Dr. Lardner will give his celebrated BRIDGEWATER LECTURE

In three parts—being a discourse on the modern discoveries in Astronomy, considered as establishing the existence and manifesting the character and attributes of the Divine Author of the Universe.

To be followed by an explanation of the part taken by Dr. Lardner in the project of CROSSING THE ATLANTIC BY STEAM.

After which a notice of the opinions imputed to Dr. L. on the subject of the ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, With a view of the comparative state of slave labor in the United States and free labor in Europe.

During the evening, a great variety of Scenic and Telescopic illustrations, being nearly all that have been exhibited during two courses of lectures delivered at this Theatre.

SHIP MATES! AHOY!

W. G. JONES,

Once more pipes all hands, and announces that the commanders of the new ship ST. CHARLES, have generously allowed him to invite his friends on board once more, and accordingly hopes that on THURSDAY EVENING, to see all parts of the gallant vessel well manned, unless it rains "cats and dogs," as it did when he last gave them an "invite." Come my hearties and take a voyage on the "Ocean of Life" with Mat Merritt, and he will introduce you to "Uncle Jem," show you the "Jackets of Blue" and give you an opportunity to give a farewell cheer to "Ben the Boatswain."

GRAND CONCERT.

MR. MAX BOHRER (Master of the Royal Chapel and Violincellist to His Majesty, the King of Wurtemberg) assisted by MR. L. RAKEMANN, (Pianist from Germany,) will give a CONCERT at the *ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE BALL ROOM,* On WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 5th. On which occasion Madame BAMBERGER has kindly volunteered her services.

Mr. W. FURST will preside at the Piano.

PROGRAMME. FIRST PART.

1. Grand Solo, for the Violoncello—composed and performed by Mr. MAX BOHRER.
2. Air—Italian—from the Opera of Romeo and Juliet—Madame Bamberger. BELLINI.
3. Fantasie on Motives, from La Donna del Lago, for the Piano Solo—Mr. Rakemann. THALBERG.
4. Duo Concertante, for Violoncello and Piano—composed by Max Bohrer, and performed by Messrs. Rakemann and the Author. BOHRER.

SECOND PART.

1. Adagio, for the Violoncello—Mr. Bohrer. BOMBERG.
2. Grand Aria, from the opera "The Jewess"—Mad. Bamberger. F. HALEVY.
3. Variations Brillantes, for the Piano Solo—Mr. Rakemann. HERZ.
4. Souvenir de Bellini—Fantasie—for the Violoncello Solo—composed and performed by MAX BOHRER.

Tickets $1 each, to be had at the principal Music and Book Stores, the principal Hotels and at the door. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Commercial Court of New Orleans—The State of Louisiana, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas, Jas. Donaldson having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the Commercial Court of New Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the clerk of this court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the third day of February, A. D. 1843, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales," approved the tenth day of March, 1834. [illegible]

Witness, the Hon. CHAS. WATTS, Judge. ED. GARDERE, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—The state of Louisiana—To all whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Whereas, William Florance having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the clerk of this court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1843, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana entitled "An Act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales," approved the 10th day of March, 1834. [illegible] Given under my hand and the impress of the seal of this Court, Clerk's office, New Orleans, April 3d, 1843. LOUIS B. COURTIN, Dy. Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court.—No. 21,286—I hereby certify, that on the 20th day of February, 1843, judgment was entered in the court in the suit of Adelaide Felicie Fortier, wife of J. F. Pieroes, vs. her husband, in the words following, to wit: [illegible] Judgment rendered 20th February, 1843. Signed 4th March, 1843. A M BUCHANAN, Judge. [illegible] W F WAGNER, Dy. Clerk.

PARISH COURT in and for the city and parish of New Orleans—No 14,966—A Hodge, Jr. and al. stockholders of the Bank of Orleans, praying for dissolution of charter—Tuesday, 4th April, 1843. [illegible] Extract from the minutes. Clerk's office, New Orleans, April 4th, 1843. C WEYSHAM, Dy. Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—No 21,264—Benjamin Casey vs his creditors—The cession of the petitioners property having been accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors: it is ordered that a meeting of said creditors be had before John Nixon, Esq., notary public, on Monday, the 8th day of May, 1843, at 10 o'clock A M, to deliberate on the affairs of said petitioner. [illegible] George E Rogers, Esq. is appointed to represent the absent creditors. Witness the Hon A M Buchanan, Judge of said Court, this third day of April, 1843. T GILMORE, Dy. Clerk.

NOW landing from schooner Cayman, and for sale:—114 pounds tortoise shell; 60 pounds loggerhead shell; 10 tons fustic; and 4 bbls arrowroot. Apply on board, Picayune Tier, or to LEVI H GALE, 98 Common st.

PANAMA HATS AND BAMBOO CAPS, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

SALES THIS DAY.

BY P. M. PETITPAIN.

ON account of departure I will sell, without reserve, at the corner of St John and Common sts. The contents of a coffee house and grocery store, consisting of coffee, sugar, sperm candles, tin-ware, lamps, &c. and a large assortment of liquors and groceries. Also, the fixtures of the house, consisting of counters, liquor cases, &c. Terms at sale.

BY M BARNETT, Jun.

WILL be sold this day, at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, Chartres street, No. 112: An assortment of dry goods, such as linen; prints; white and unbleached cotton hose and half hose; muslin; jaconets; suspenders; bleached and unbleached cotton 3-4 and 4-4, 10 boxes soap; [illegible] drill do, an assortment of ready made clothing. AT 12 o'clock, A suit of household furniture, consisting of sideboard; bed and bedstead; table; console; and other furniture; sold on account of departure.

BY A FERNANDEZ & Co.

THIS day, Wednesday, April 5th, at 4 o'clock, P M, will be sold in St Peter st, between Royal and Bourbon streets: The contents of a Grocery and Cabaret, consisting of wines, Liquors, soap, &c. &c. and the shelves, fixtures, &c. of the store.

BY JOS. A. BEARD & RICHARDSON.

Positive and Unreserved Sale of Field Negroes, &c., from one plantation.

WILL be sold at auction on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a valuable lot of young negroes, acclimated, viz: The negress Suky, 38 years, and her child, washer ironer and likely. [illegible] Also—Several other valuable slaves, full description at sale. The above slaves are fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law, excepting Ned who has run away. Terms—Cash. Acts of sale before J. B. Marks, Esq., not. pub., at the expense of the purchaser.

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

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his sales room, 51 Magazine street, 100 cases boots, brogans, ladies' and children's shoes, consisting of calf, kip, seal, morocco and kid, prime fresh stock; 75 cases and bales dry goods and clothing; 40 do hats, various qualities. Catalogues will be ready early on the morning of the sale.

Passenger steamer ALEXANDER SCOTT, Captain J. C. Swan, for ST. LOUIS and all intermediate landings. This splendid and fast running steamer will leave the Rue Louis on her next trip, on Sunday, the 9th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board. J. R. SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

FOR ATTAKAPAS—The well known splendid fast running steamer REPUBLIC, Chesney Johnson, master, is now ready to receive freight at the foot of Conti street and will leave on Wednesday, the 5th inst. at 10 o'clock, M, positively, taking freight and passengers for St. Martinsville, New Iberia, Franklin, Pattersonville, Berwick's Bay, and all intermediate landings on the Teche and Atchafalaya. For further particulars apply on board, or to JOHN HALL, No. 2 Front Levee.

Passenger steamer J. M. WHITE, Captain J. W. Conner, for ST. LOUIS and all intermediate ports—This new, splendid and fast running steamer is daily expected to arrive, and will have despatch for the above ports. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to JOHN R. SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras street.

STEAMER LOUISA FOR ST. LOUIS.—The elegant and fast running steamboat LOUISIA, S. Field, master, is now receiving freight, and having the most of her cargo engaged, will leave on Thursday the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m. For freight or passage, apply on board at the foot of Poydras street, or to C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

STEAMER BELLE OF ARKANSAS. FOR ST. LOUIS, ALTON, and all intermediate landings, on Wednesday evening, 5th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. the splendid fast running steamer BELLE OF ARKANSAS, H. Mason, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK.—This week—Commercial Line of Packets.—The elegant A 1 and very fast sailing packet ship FRANKLIN, Capt Chandler Burgess, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail as above. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Public square, or to FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st.

FOR BALTIMORE—This Day—The fast sailing schooner EXTIO, master Robinson, can take 150 barrels molasses on deck from city or below—For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 63 Camp st.

FOR VERA CRUZ. The schr WATER WITCH, Capt Hoffman, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to A CAPDEVIELLE & CUCULLU, 34 Old Levee.

FOR HAVRE—The splendid and well known ship TAGLIONI, Rogers, master, will sail for the above port with despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to LARUE & PREVOST, No. 2 Royal street.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 brig COMMERCE, Capt Brai, having most of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to WHITMAN & DAVENPORT, 46 Magazine st. or to JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 63 Camp st.

FOR BOSTON—First Vessel—The barque CREOLE, Cyrus Bowen master, having two thirds her cargo on board. For freight or passage, apply to HARROD, DARLING & Co, 79 Common st.

AMAZONE BONNETS.—The manufacturer of this beautiful article is now brought to great perfection, and ladies can be accommodated with bonnets of any style of color, on application at the Depot, 343 Broadway. [illegible] A. CASELLI, 34 EXCHANGE PLACE, keeps constantly on hand a very large supply of AMAZONE BRAID of several colors, and also a beautiful white, for sale on quantities to accommodate purchasers.

Succession of Charles M. McMillan. SALE BY THE REGISTER OF WILLS. THIS Day, at half past 4 o'clock p. m. will be sold, at the Register of Wills Office, corner of St. Anne and Conde streets, a lot of Law Books, belonging to the above estate. Terms—Cash. W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Register of Wills.

L. Delache vs. Magdelaine Bernard alias Bernardine. BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the Hon. P. M. Guyol, Associate Judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, on the 6th May, 1843, at noon, in the rotunda of the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, The slave LYDIA; seized in the above case. Terms, cash. C. CLAIBORNE, City Marshal.

Frederick Roy vs F Lambert and A L Michell. BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed against A L Michel, by the Hon T W Collins, one presiding Judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 6th May, 1843, at noon, in the rotunda of the City Exchange, St Louis street between Chartres and Royal streets: The slave Celestine, aged about 18 years. Seized in the above case. Terms—cash. C CLAIBORNE, City Surveyor.

Robert Mitchell vs M H Breen; M H Breen vs R Mitchell; M H Breen vs R Mitchell. BY virtue of the writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon O Preval, associate Judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 6th May, 1843, at noon, in the rotunda of the City Exchange, St Louis street between Chartres and Royal sts: A certain lot of ground situate in faubourg Franklin, below this city, designated (according to a plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, City Surveyor, dated the 7th April, 1819, and deposited in the office of Louis T Caire, Notary Public) by the No 19 of the square comprised between Marigny, Girod, Champs Elysees and Urquhart streets, and having, American measure, 32 feet front on Marigny street, by 110 feet 10 inches and 6 lines deep, [illegible] together with the improvements thereon. Seized in the above cases. C CLAIBORNE, City Marshal.

Newland Holmes, vs. W Y Lewis and J Goetz. Same, vs. Same. John Bradford, vs. Same. BY virtue of three writs of fi. fa. to me directed by the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 21st day of April, 1843, at noon, in the Rotunda of the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets:—Five certain lots of ground, situated on the Commons of this city, [illegible] This being the second and last auction the said property will be sold to the last and highest bidder, for whatever it will bring at twelve months' credit, the purchaser furnishing his bond with sufficient security bearing five per cent interest and special mortgage until final payment. C CLAIBORNE, City Marshal.

E. Marmiche vs. Felicite Foucher, f. w. s. DISTRICT COURT.—No. 21,139—By virtue of an alias order of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, will be offered at public sale, at the City Exchange St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on Saturday 22d April, 1843, at 12 o'clock, Meridian: A certain negro slave named Franc de Azolin, aged about twenty years. Seized in the above suit. [illegible] A. SIDNEY LEWIS, Sheriff of the District Court.

GOODS FOR THE SEASON. WILL be sold by the subscribers at very low prices for cash, received by the Lion and Creole from Havre: French jaconets, new patterns; organdy muslins, new patterns; thread and cut cambric; white and colored drilling; [illegible] FORCADE & Co, 30 Chartres st, between Bienville and Customhouse.

THE subscribers will continue to sell at retail until the end of the month, all kinds of groceries, wines, cordials, &c. at very reduced prices, on account of liquidation. They request, at the same time, persons who are indebted to the firm, to settle within the shortest delay, and those to whom they are indebted, to present their accounts. V L GIRARD & Co, cor Chartres and St Peter sts.

COGNAC BRANDY, KIRSCH, ABSYNTH AND WINE—60 half pipes Cognac brandy, lot and 5th proof; 50 bxs Kirsch; 100 bxs Swiss absynthe; 100 baskets superior Lunel; 20 Champagne wine; 90 boxes Burgundy wine, Volnay, Chambertin and Clos Vougeot, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

DUCKS—Russia, English and American ducks, of all numbers, in use, constantly on hand and for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

SALES AT AUCTION

BY J. A. BEARD & RICHARDSON. Positive sale of Second Municipality Real Estate, Improved.

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday 8th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange: Two certain lots of ground in square No 20, bounded by Canal, Claiborne, Derbigny and Jackson streets, being Nos 5 and 6, measuring each 25 feet 7 inches and 6 lines on Claiborne street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 6 lines in depth to gether with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a new and substantial two story frame house with gallery, slated roof and copper gutters, double kitchen and other out-houses. The property to be sold in block. The sale to be positive, the owner leaving the State. Terms—Purchaser to assume payment of $926 25, payable 14th May, 1843, $130 25, payable May 14th, 1844. The balance cash. Act of sale before G R Stringer, Esq., Not. Pub., at the expense of purchaser.

BY ABAT & COQUET, Office opposite the Citizens' Bank. Sale without reserve—on account of departure.

WILL be sold on Friday, 7th inst, at 4 o'clock, p. m. at No. 28 Victory street, between Champs Elysees and Frenchmen streets: The stock of a block tin ware store, together with the tools and a splendid show glass of copper, suitable for a confectioner.

BY M. BARNETT, Jun'r.

WILL be sold on Thursday, 6th inst, at 11 o'clock at No. 257 Burgundy street, between Main and St. Philip streets: A suit of household furniture consisting of bedstead, armoir, mirror, carpet, pier glass, marble centre table, mahogany chairs and sofa, and wash stand. The sale being on account of departure, is positive and without reserve. Conditions—cash.

SHELF SALE. MULLEN & O'HARA, 12 Canal street, Paulding's Row.

WILL sell on Thursday next, 6th inst, at 10 o'clock, without reserve: The contents of a country store, consisting of dry goods, clothing, hats, hardware, &c. &c. Also—Russet brogans, glass casings and furniture, &c.

BY J. A. BEARD & RICHARDSON. Fashionable and superior New Orleans manufactured Household Furniture removed for convenience of sale.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 11th inst, at half past 10 o'clock, at the store No 88 Royal street, opposite the Louisiana Bank: A very superior lot of furniture, manufactured by one of the best furnishers in the city, comprising superb bedsteads, fashionable armoirs; newest style bureaus and toilets; marble top and other wash stands; lounges, &c., drawing and dining room furniture, comprising pier and centre tables; card, work and dining tables; sofas; settees, mahogany and other chairs, rocking, sewing and other chairs, superb French plated mirrors, tete-a-tetes; book cases and secretaries, and a variety of other articles suitable for families furnishing. Furniture packed and shipped for the country at the usual charges. Terms—cash.

Catalogue sale of Foreign and American Dry Goods. BY VINCENT & DE FERIET, Auctioneers. No 116 Chartres street.

WILL be sold on Thursday next, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, rich printed lawns, Irish linens, diapers, thread laces, French jaconets, Swiss muslins, Drap D'Ete, a variety of shawls and scarfs, extremely rich, cambrick prints bleached and brown cotton checks, handkerchiefs, gum elastic suspenders, linen drills, cottonades, linen sheeting hosiery, bed's eye diaper, bombazettes, &c. &c.

POSITIVE SALE Of Third Municipality Real Estate, BY J. A. BEARD & RICHARDSON, Office, 48 Magazine street.

WILL be sold at auction, on Saturday, 8th of April at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange: Four certain lots of ground, being Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 in square No. 34, faubourg Washington, bounded by Morales, Mandeville, Urquhart and France streets, [illegible] drawn by Mr. Pilie, and deposited in the office of Louis Fernand, not. public. Terms, cash. Act of sale before Edward Duplessis, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

U. S. Marshal Sales.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana—No 612—Arnold Harris, assignee of the estate of J B Couvertier, bankrupt. By virtue of an order of court, issued from the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, I will expose at public sale on Wednesday, 5th of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. [illegible] Royal street, all the contents, consisting of dry goods, clothing and fancy articles. Terms—Cash. A SIDNEY ROBERTSON, U. S. Marshal.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—District Court—No 17 [illegible] vs William [illegible] George Jones, in the case of A H Wallace & co, [illegible] Murphy, subrogated to their rights vs Philip Harty & William Jones. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the first Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana, I shall offer for sale at the New Exchange, corner of Jackson and Levee streets, City of Lafayette, Saturday the 6th of May next, at 1 o'clock, P M. The following mortgaged and described property, to wit: [illegible] MANUEL J GARCIA, Sheriff.

SPRING FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE ladies will find at present, at very reduced prices, a very complete assortment of new and fashionable fancy articles of every kind, just arrived from Paris: Plain and fancy straw hats; Italian rice straw and crape caps; White and black lace camails; Fashionable ribbons, &c.; Ready made clothing, marriage and baptismal dresses; Infants' clothing and various fancy articles. And more than 150 dozen linen cambric capotes, all colors, for ladies and children, from 1 to 3 dollars. DELOUVRE, 161 Royal st, between St Louis and Toulouse.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between Smith & Wright, of New Jersey, and Ralph Hubbard, of this city, under the firm of Ralph Hubbard & co, is by mutual consent dissolved. All debts due said firm to be paid to Smith & Wright, who are alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. RALPH HUBBARD, SMITH & WRIGHT.

No. 104 Royal street, between St. Louis and Conti streets. Miss BEAUVALET has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans, that she has received by ship Aberica, a fine assortment of BONNETS [illegible]

LADIES SPRING GOODS. Received by ship Columbia for sale at moderate prices. The undersigned has the honor of informing the ladies that he will open his new goods this day and that he will offer for sale a splendid assortment of Bonnets, [illegible] P. ROUSSEL, 83 Chartres street, corner Bienville street.

KOGAIAR—Pure regalias, brand, Remedial 50 per Alabama No brown tobacco will be found cigars which are warranted. Apply at No 98 Conde st.

INFORMATION WANTED OF LEOPOLD PINNER, who left Munster, Westphalia, in March, 1837. Should meet his eye, he is requested to write to his sister, H. Pinner, New York. The last heard of him was he left New Orleans in November or December, 1837. Any of his acquaintances can give information about him will confer a favor on his family by addressing a line to H. Pinner, New York. The Civilian & Gazette of Galveston, Texas, will please copy, and charge our office.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—40 firkins prime Goshen butter; 20 bxs pine apple cheese, landing from ship Emily; 20 bxs soda biscuit, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

SPERM OIL AND CANDLES—15 casks and 15 bbls winter and fall strained and bleached sperm oil; 100 boxes assorted New Bedford sperm candles, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

PICKLES, CATSUPS, &c.—200 bxs asst pickles and sauces; asst catsups, pepper sauce, ground pepper, cinnamon, pimento and cloves, lemon syrups, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, cor Magazine and Lafayette sts.

SALAD OIL—50 baskets salad oil (comb brand) landing from ship Emily, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, cor Magazine and Lafayette sts.

BRONTE WINE—1 pipe and 12 quarter casks Woodhouse's celebrated bronte wine, of the first quality, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 60 Tchoupitoulas st.

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

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

TEA AND COFFEE—100 chests asst teas and fine Rio coffee, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, cor Magazine and Lafayette sts.

SOAP AND STARCH—300 boxes No's 1 and 2 soap and starch, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

JAVA COFFEE—50 bags now landing ex brig Wakulla, and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine st.

FOR SALE now landing ex brig America, from Bordeaux, 50 casks red wine. CHS DUFOUR.

MACKEREL, Codfish and Salmon—200 barrels mackerel; 15 drums new codfish; 20 kits salmon for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st.

BOSTON Refined Sugar—300 boxes and barrels loaves, powdered and crushed, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st.

CANDLES & SOAP—400 boxes sperm candles, 100 boxes No 1 soap, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st.

FRENCH DRILLS—White and fancy colored, for sale low to close an invoice, by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

TABLE CLOTH. An assortment of very fine table cloth, for sale low to close an invoice, by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

COFFEE—Havana prime green, in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO, 31 Old Levee.

HAVANA SEGARS—All kinds in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO, 31 Old Levee.

GOSHEN BUTTER—For sale by STETSON & AVERY.

INDIA BAGGING—Heavy and wide, for sale by STETSON & AVERY.

FANCY COTTONADES—For sale by STETSON & AVERY.

DRIED BEEF—20 bbls, in store and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine st.

NUTMEGS—500 pounds, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine st.

GOSHEN BUTTER—100 firkins in store for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine st.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR—In large barrels, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

SAUSAGES—7 boxes Lyons sausages, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st.

EXCHANGE on Paris or Bordeaux, for sale by CHS DUFOUR.

TEAS—300 boxes teas, various kinds, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st.

MANILLA ROPE—200 coils Manilla rope, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st.

GIN—12 pipes Holland, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st.

GUNNY BAGS—10,000 for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st.

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE—Assorted sizes, in store and for sale by GEO E CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st.

WHISKEY—10 bbls Bourbon whiskey, in store and for sale by HARTWELL & KIDDER, 44 Poydras st.

FAMILY HAMS—20 bbls Cincinnati sugar cured hams, put up in bags, for sale by HARTWELL & KIDDER, 44 Poydras st.

L'ABEILLE [illegible]

JOURNAL OFFICIEL [illegible]

PAR BULLITT [illegible] No. 81, Rue [illegible]

NOUVELLE-[illegible] MERCREDI MATIN [illegible]

POUR PRÉSIDENT [illegible] HENRY [illegible]

[illegible]