LATEST DATES.

New-York	March [illegible] Boston	Feb. [illegible]
[illegible]	March [illegible] Liverpool	Feb. [illegible]
[illegible]	March [illegible] Havre	Feb. [illegible]
Washington	March [illegible] Mexico	Feb. [illegible]
[illegible]	March [illegible] Tampico	March [illegible]
[illegible]	March [illegible] Vera Cruz	Feb. [illegible]
[illegible]	March [illegible] Houston	March 15
Havana	March [illegible] Galveston	March 18

MONEY MARKET.

Commercial	21 @ 24 ℔ cent. dis	
Consolidated	30 @ 33	do
Citizens'	27 @ 30	do
Improvement	67 @ 70	do
Atchafalaya	[illegible]	do
Exchange	60 @ 65	do
[illegible]	[illegible]	do
United States Treasury Notes	[illegible]	
$1000 bills	1¼ @ 1½ ℔ cent. dis	
$500 bills	1¼ @ 1½	do
$5 and $100 bills	1 @ 1	do
Kentucky	par @ 1	do
Tennessee	[illegible]	do
First Municipality Notes	[illegible]	do
Second Municipality	[illegible]	do
Third Municipality	[illegible]	do
Alabama	19 @ 21	do
Ohio	[illegible]	do
Illinois	[illegible]	do
Indiana	[illegible]	do

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT
March 21, 1843.

Only a moderate business has been transacted in the various markets since our last report. The non-arrival of the Great Western with later advices from Europe, has had the effect of curtailing operations in Cotton, which have been unusually limited.

The weather continues very cold and uncomfortable; we are in the midst of a north-east rain storm, which has put a stop to out door business. The river remains at the same stage [illegible].

COTTON. Arrived since the 17th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 14 [illegible] bales; Tennessee and North Alabama 6,156; Arkansas, [illegible]; Texas, [illegible]; together, 20,701 bales. Cleared, in the same time, for Liverpool, 2,8[illegible] bales; New York, 718; Boston, [illegible]; Philadelphia, 3; together, 5,5[illegible] bales, making an addition to stock of 15,113 bales, and leaving on hand exclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day a stock of 184,743 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

[illegible]

In our review of Friday last the cotton market has been almost a perfect blank, and the operations of the three days since have been insufficient to constitute the ordinary business of a day. This inactivity proceeds as before noted, from the high prices demanded by holders, who still preserve their firmness, not evincing the slightest inclination to part with their stock unless at very full rates, to which buyers are unwilling to accede, in the absence of any later European intelligence to guide them in their operations. The sales since Friday only amount to 3,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

[illegible]

TOBACCO. [illegible]

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

[illegible]

SUGAR. [illegible]

Havana Sugars are dull at former prices, [illegible]

MOLASSES. There has been a very active demand for this article since our last, under the influence of which prices have again advanced, and we now quote 14 @ 15c according to quality. The supply on the levee is rather small. We are not informed of any sales on plantation.

FLOUR. The market has been very dull since our last, and we have not heard of any sales for shipment. The receipts have been more extensive; but little, however, has been placed in the market, the greater portion having been forwarded to the north. We quote superfine $3 50 @ $3 56 ¼.

WESTERN PRODUCE. Since our last the Provision market has undergone no change worth noticing; the transactions have been on a limited scale, buyers being not apt to operate largely in anticipation of an increase of receipts which must come to hand as soon as the navigation of the upper rivers is fairly open. We quote Mess Pork $7 @ $7 25; M. O. $5 50 @ $5 75; Prime, $5 75; and Rump Pork $4 75 @ $4 90 ℔ bbl. Mess Beef $5 75 @ $6 00 ℔ barrel, half barrel, $3 75 @ $4 00. Prime Beef, $5 00 @ $5 25 ℔ bbl. Lard, [illegible] ℔ lb according to quality. There have been small sales since our last. Bacon, Shoulders, 3 @ 3½c; Sides, 3 @ 3½c. Hams uncanvassed, 5c.

WHISKEY. The market has been very dull since our last, and holders are willing sellers, at [illegible] ℔ gallon. The arrivals since our last have been large.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE. The market has experienced no change since our last, and holders are firm at former prices. We quote Kentucky Bagging, 11 @ 13½c, cash, and 13c @ 13½ on time; India Bagging, 13 @ 15c, according to terms and quality. Kentucky Rope, [illegible].

SALT. The sales from shipboard since our last have been to a limited extent, at $1 00 ℔ sack for fine, and 85c for coarse. Prices from store have undergone no change since our last.

COFFEE. We continue to quote Havana prime green [illegible]

CANDLES. We quote New Bedford Sperm [illegible]

EXCHANGE. There has not been much Exchange offering since our last, and the rates have been generally supported. We quote sterling [illegible] ℔ cent premium; France [illegible]; New York 60 days [illegible] ℔ cent discount [illegible].

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

[illegible]

FREIGHTS. A few engagements have been made since our last, at former rates. Coastwise freights are dull and little offering.

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

MOBILE, MARCH 18. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LARGE CARGO. The British ship Greenock, [illegible], cleared at this port on Saturday, for Liverpool, with 3,900 bales Cotton, weighing 1,913,612 lbs and valued at $112 [illegible]. This is, by 429 bales, [illegible] than the largest cargo ever shipped from this port, and we believe it to be the largest quantity of Cotton ever shipped out of any port in the country by a single vessel. The Greenock rates at 1,307 tons.

☞ Ship DEUCALION, Capt. Allen, for Havre, will clear this day. Shippers are requested to make their exports manifest at the Custom-house early this morning. m22 J & J F WHITNEY & Co.

☞ DR. R. DENIS & ARMAND PITOT, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, have entered into a partnership for the exercise of their profession. Their office is situated in Royal street, No. 70. m20 2

☞ NOTICE. No debts contracted by the crew of the brig LENNY will be paid by the captain or consignee. March 22 m18 1w W. FREHN.

☞ NOTICE. The undersigned, having been duly commissioned a Public Auctioneer of this city, tenders in that capacity his best services to the community. New Orleans, March 18, 1843—m18 W. E. HYDE.

OIL SOAP—A superior article in store and for sale by m22 O K CLIFFORD 47 Poydras st

CITIZENS BANK NOTES for sale by m24 3 J MAGER, St Louis st

SALERATUS—[illegible] for sale by m24 NORCROSS & FOSDICK 40 Gravier st

NAILS—[illegible] casks Boston [illegible] for sale by m22 NORCROSS & FOSDICK 40 Gravier st

GUNNY BAGS—[illegible] gunny bags [illegible] for sale by m22 NORCROSS & FOSDICK 40 Gravier st

MACKEREL—[illegible] for sale by m22 NORCROSS & FOSDICK 40 Gravier st

CANDLES—[illegible] boxes sperm candles for sale by m22 NORCROSS & FOSDICK 40 Gravier st

BUCELLAS WINE—[illegible] in store and for sale by m24 WM FREHN, 56 Customhouse st

ROPE—Kentucky rope, for sale by m21 GEO GREEN & BRO, 62 Gravier st

CORDAGE—Manilla cordage, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 62 Gravier st

FRENCH LIQUORS—For sale by m21 GEO GREEN & BRO, 62 Gravier st

DOMESTICS—100 bales 4-4 brown domestics for sale by [illegible] GEO GREEN & BRO, 62 Gravier st

COFFEE—Rio and Laguayra in store and for sale by m21 SCHMIDT & [illegible], 88 Bienville st

HAMS—[illegible] barrels superior sugar cured hams for sale by m22 WOODS & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st

BEEF—[illegible] bbls prime and [illegible] inspection and for sale by m21 A L ADDISON & Co, 69 Tchoupitoulas st

PORK—100 bbls mess pork for sale by m21 A L ADDISON & Co, 69 Tchoupitoulas st

GREEN JAVA COFFEE—for sale by m21 GEO GREEN & BRO, 62 Gravier st

CORKS—5 bales velvet corks, for sale by m30 C DOANE & co, 60 Poydras st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance $12
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, [illegible] $10

"Truth is omnipotent and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1843.

THE COMET.

The comet visible every evening has been taken by many to be the same as that seen at the north. From a comparison of the position of Laugier's comet, as stated in the *U. S. Gazette*, it cannot be the same seen here. It would seem that there are no less than two of these eccentric visiters in sight of the globe. The calculation in the *Gazette*, gives the following position to Laugier's comet, which is altogether different from that of the new one about the same time, as furnished us by a gentleman who made a number of observations upon it, and which for reference we place immediately under the figures of the other.

	Right Ascension.			Declination.	
	H.	M.	S.	Deg	M.
Laugier's Comet 5th March,	16	0	56	22	3
New Comet 10th "	1	37	56	14	9
Laugier's Comet 16th March,	15	35	33	23	30
New Comet 13th "	2	43	15	14	0

Here is a marked difference, and besides Laugier's comet is changing its declination, whilst the other is less and does not vary, the body moving due east. The new comet passed its meridian on the 10th, at 2 h. 18 m. 54 s., and on the 13 h. at 2 h. 54 m. 56 s. On the 10th, the distance of the nucleus from the sun was 26 degrees, on the 13th, it was 43 degrees (difference of 17 degrees) moving at the rate of 3 minutes 10 seconds per day, or 20 seconds per hour.

The length of the tail increases more rapidly towards the west than the nucleus moves, as the nights become darker in the absence of the moon. The centre of the tail maintains a declination of 14 degrees—the same as the nucleus. On the evening of the 18th, it extended 48 degrees.

DARKNESS.—About five minutes before twelve o'clock, yesterday, it clouded up so suddenly and densely that, for a few moments and after meridian we could not see to read without a candle. Just at that time we believe, the sun crossed the Equator. The transition from darkness to light again was as sudden as that from light to darkness. The over loaded clouds relieved themselves by a torrent of rain, so as to admit of sufficient light for us to go on with our vocation. Yesterday was the beginning of the year in which MILLER asserts the world will be destroyed. Here is another bone for folly to gnaw at.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The communication of "Justice" presents the views of the party opposed to the bill or the establishment of a "Medical College," and directs attention to the provisions embraced in the act that are objected to. We insert it, as it may be due to the gentlemen to give them a hearing,—though we think the points of dissent are not of a character to invoke Executive veto upon a matter of such importance. So far as the objections arise upon professional grounds, they are in accordance with the old adage "Doctors will differ," and in respect to the interests of the State, we apprehend the Legislature are as competent to decide upon that branch of the opposition as the dissentant doctors are.

DR. LARDNER'S discourse on the distant planets, and his remarks on the luminous appearance now visible in the Heavens, were listened to by a very crowded auditory. His array of proof in support of the opinion that the light in question is a Comet of considerable magnitude were ample and satisfactory, and his general observations on the nature and number of the Comets, exhibited as usual, a perfect familiarity with this branch of astronomical enquiry. Some additional remarks on Comets will be offered this evening, at the conclusion of his lecture on the fixed stars.

Mr. HUNT in the House, yesterday, made a very able speech on the Bank Bill. We have already stated the object of the bill. It repeals the Board of Currency, and prescribes a few simple and judicious enactments for the regulation of the Banks.

MR. WALLACE'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, Mr. WALLACE has postponed his farewell Concert until Saturday next.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam ship *Neptune*, we have received Galveston dates to the 18th and Houston to the 15th inst.

The weather in Galveston has been as fickle and disagreeable as in this region. The *comet* too, has aroused no little curiosity in our sister republic.

From the Texas Times of the 12th.

On Wednesday morning, two men left Mr. Parish's in a small boat to procure oysters. Before they started to return, the storm came on, and in attempting to return they were lost in the fog; still attempted to reach shelter, and succeeded in getting their boat within a short distance of Mr. Parish's dwelling. By this time the weather had become intensely cold, and the men were so benumbed that one only was able to walk, he succeeded in reaching Mr. Parish's house, but was so early exhausted that some length of time expired before he was able to communicate the situation of his comrade, who was promptly sought after by the inmates. But the vital spark was extinguished when he was found. The name of the deceased was Campbell, he was formerly a captain in Laffite's service, and knew more of that remarkable man's history than any one now living in this country. His comrade has recovered.

After the severe frost Wednesday night, the bay shore was literally strewn with frozen fish, great quantities of which have no doubt been taken and salted down. This is a casualty of frequent occurrence in this country towards the close of the winter, and turned to good account by the provident, but we fear that a majority are content with procuring a supply for the day, trusting to another God-send for the morrow's meal.

Gov. RUNNELS, of Mississippi, had reached Galveston in good health. Meetings has been held in several counties, at which resolutions were passed in favor of getting up another expedition across the Rio Grande, and a memorial adopted requesting the President to invite volunteers to join them in that enterprise.

We find the following paragraph, respecting one of our citizens, in the Houston *Telegraph* of the 15th inst.:

GEN. FELIX HUSTON.—We have been informed that Gen. Felix Huston has recently expressed an intention to aid in conducting an expedition against Mexico. The news of the battle of Mier and the capture of Colonel Fisher, Green, and so many of his old companions in arms, has caused him, like Achilles after the loss of Patroclus, to forget his private antipathies, and again buckle on his armor for battle. He would be a welcome "volunteer."

Most of the Mexican families that accompanied Gen. WOLL in his retreat from Bexar, had returned.

A party of Indians, supposed to be Cherokees, had committed depredations in the neighborhood of Gonzales and Austin.

We are indebted to the attention of the clerk of the steamboat *Rainbow* for late Louisville and other papers.

SNOW.—The Natchez *Free Trader* says that snow fell in that city on the 15th to the depth of two or three inches, and that persons were out sleigh-riding during the day.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Messrs. Editors:

As your article of yesterday, under the above title, contains some statements calculated to mislead public opinion, I beg the use of your columns in order to make a few remarks.

The Charity Hospital of this city has always been under the control of a Board of Administrators, appointed by the Governor and the Senate; and these Administrators manage the affairs of this public institution, and devote a great deal of their time to it, without any compensation in return. It is customary with the Administrators on entering into office, to advertise for physicians and all other functionaries, to attend upon the Hospital. They listen to the claims of the candidates, and select such as are best qualified or such as prove satisfactory to them.

These Administators are the guardians of the Charity Hospital, and have its welfare and prosperity at heart, and no one has ever yet ventured to assert that the high-minded gentlemen who have at different times exercised the control of this institution, have ever betrayed such an important public trust.

A bill has passed both houses of the Legislature, containing some insidious provisions which gained it favor without, perhaps, any suspicion being excited, that the generous offers of the seven professors meant nothing more than to give a dose to the State to receive a dollar in return.

The bill provides that the medical and surgical wards of the Hospital, shall be placed under the exclusive control of the seven professors of the Medical College for the space of ten years. Now let us see the consequences of this step.

One of the professors has a hospital of his own to attend to, which is enough to engage his time, with other engagements. Another professor is the refiner of metals at the Mint, and busily enough occupied there, and if he could visit the Charity Hospital, could be of no service. Two others of the professors are gentlemen who have just arrived in New Orleans—one of them having been here about six months, and the other about one year. These two gentlemen, therefore, cannot be so familiar with the diseases of the climate as some other members of the medical profession in the city of New Orleans. At least the Administrators of the Hospital are of that opinion.

If you leave out these four, therefore, there will be but three of the professors left to attend on the Hospital, and during sickly seasons they will be required to administer to as many as four or five hundred patients.—But the professors construe the bill to mean that they must exclusively have the charge of the Hospital, and that the Administrators must not appoint any other physicians or surgeons during these long, and, to the Hospital, unfortunate ten years. The opposition, then, to these schemes of power and monopoly, arises not so much from the physicians of the city as from the Administrators of the Hospital, who are certainly disinterested judges; and of the eight Administrators, six are opposed to the professors, and two are in favor of them—perhaps, because these very two are nearly related to two of the professors.

The Administrators say, and with justice, let us manage the affairs of the Hospital as heretofore. They say, moreover, let us choose physicians from the whole body of the profession in the city, for all of them have offered their services gratuitously to the State, and ask no favors or compensation in return. If another medical college should spring up, will another corner of the public square be allotted to them also? If the lawyers establish a school of law, will they receive a portion too or if a society of tailors and shoemakers should be organized, and should agree to administer to the necessities of some indigent individual in each parish, must they have a slice of the public square, as well as the rest. There is, throughout the city, a great opposition to the alienation of any portion of that particular part of the public domain for any private purposes whatsoever, and our inhabitants will witness with regret the sight of a medical college and dissecting rooms upon a piece of property which may hereafter be an ornament to the city. JUSTICE.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA

SPEECH OF MR. DOWNS,

On the Bill to facilitate the Liquidation of the Banks.

Mr. Downs said, that when the committee to whom this bill had been referred made their report, it was stated, that a dissimilarity of views existed as to the expediency of one of its chief provisions. He differed then, and he differed now from the Senator from New Orleans, notwithstanding the eloquent and plausible argument advanced by that gentleman in favor of the plan suggested by him. He disagreed in opinion with that Senator, with a great deal of hesitation, having had the honor of acting in concert with him upon several important measures of a similar character to the one now under discussion, and knowing his great ability and perfect acquaintance with the subject, and the precise condition of one of the Banks to which the remedy was to apply. But the facts were so strong as to force an irresistible conclusion on his (Mr. D.'s) mind, that the contrary proposition to the one in the bill was neither expedient nor recommendable; and the arguments of that Senator had completely failed to satisfy his judgment, in favor of it. He could not concur in the justice of exacting one kind of debt in specie, and the other in paper, since both debts had a similar origin, and one should not enjoy a preference over the other. He had understood the Senator from New Orleans, as assuming the necessity and expediency, for the stockholders to pay their dues in specie, while the other debtors of the banks should have the privilege of paying in paper. He could not assent to this position, but concurred in that of the House's bill, which prescribed no distinction and placed both classes of debtors in precisely the same situation, as regarded their liabilities. He did not concur entirely in all the provisions of that bill. He should be pleased to see some modifications, but, being under the conviction that some measure was better than none at all, he should not hazard the fate of the present bill, by making other than the present alterations possible, consistent with its efficient operation. What would be the consequence, he would ask, of the plan proposed by the Senator from New Orleans? Why it would give a decided advantage to the bond-holders! It would be creating for them a specie fund. He considered this too great a privilege, a privilege, unwarranted and inconsistent with the rights of other parties, who were just as much entitled to it. The assets of the bank was the common property of all the creditors. If there was really any privilege in favor of the bond-holders, it was unnecessary for us to give them that privilege, as it existed independent of any action on our part, and it there was not, he doubted very much the policy of our giving it to them.

The deposites, circulation, &c., were as much obligations to be paid as the Bonds, and our own citizens had as much right to be paid in specie as the holders of the other liabilities. Why then should the latter be invested with that advantage. Were there no possible contingencies to happen, by which the payment of the interest on the Bonds ought be arrested, when they were stipulated for? It cannot be urged that there were not, as the negociation of the Bonds was a transaction like all others, exposed to doubt and uncertainty in the fulfilment of the conditions, which depended upon casualties over which the party obligated might have no control, as has actually been the case. He would ask, was it a boon conferred upon us by the Bond holders in negociating our bonds? Was it for our benefit that they did so, or was it not rather a mere business transaction, a profitable investment of their superabundant capital? We wanted the money, and they wanted the interest. The transaction was in the nature of a joint contract for mutual advantage, the State pledging her faith for the profit of her citizens, and the Bondholders negotiating the Bonds to secure a profitable investment of their funds. If the interest had been paid, things would have gone on smoothly, and there would have been no disagreement between the parties. But, if these Bonds and the interest upon them be paid in the manner indicated by the Senator from New Orleans, the result will be that one party will have all the benefit, and the other all the loss. Was this just? Suppose these Bonds be all paid in specie, what will be the consequence? Why that the Bondholders will not only receive the amount stipulated for, but a great deal more.

The value of money being enhanced almost double, in place of paying one hundred dollars, they will pay two hundred dollars—and will be by so much, the loosers. Why should our citizens be debarred the privilege of buying up the bonds to cancel their mortgages, and to relieve their indebtedness? The reduction upon these bonds were in proportion to the actual value of money, and in paying them at what they would now bring, the amount actually received would be returned, and one party would not be required to sustain a heavy loss for the gratuitous profit of the other. He contended, that he could see nothing which ought, in justice, to influence the State, to prescribe the redemption of these bonds in specie, when the circulation and deposites, which were obligations as obligatory were made payable in paper. If the rule was a proper one in one case, it was unquestionably a proper one in the other. It was true, as had argued the Senator from New Orleans, that the faith of the State was not actually pledged for their redemption; but who would pretend that the authority and credit of the State, had not contributed in a most essential degree to the circulation and increased issue of this paper, and to the facility of its emission. The truth was, that it was as much a debt, as the debt arising from the negotiation of the banks. We certainly owed some regard to the interests of our citizens, while we were so solicitous about those of foreigners.

Another objection I have (continued Mr. Downs) to the principle advocated by the honorable member, is that it contemplates a resuscitation of the property banks, and a renewal of their discount operations, while the plan I prefer, and the House bill is essentially a system of liquidation—involving the banks no more in the dangerous round of operations which has brought them to their present precarious position. The experiments of property banks has been tried, and in my opinion, and in that of many others, has failed. No man would propose now to try it again. No man would now venture to give the bonds of the State for such a purpose. No man would say that the liabilities of the State for millions should depend in a great degree upon discounted paper, half of which is always protested in a commercial crisis, and more than half of all that is protested is generally lost. Yet the plan of the gentleman would involve all this danger. The managers of the Citizens Bank state the operation of this system thus:—

"1st. They would secure, most effectually, the payment of interests on the bonds—the income derived from the property mortgaged by the stockholders, who have borrowed upon their stocks—and from the State bonds owned by this corporation being made speedily payable in specie or coupons, as aforesaid, and applicable to the annual interest on and to the redemption of the bonds—that income would be as follows:—(See Statement of 31st January.)

Stock notes, i. e. money borrowed by the stockholders: Say,		$5,652,802 92
State bonds exchanged against capital,		250,000 00
		$5,902,802 92
Int'st and curtailment thereon, 8½ pr. ct.		$480,488 00
6 pr. ct.		15,000 00
Yearly income,		$495,488 00
Yearly interest payable by the Bank on the capital borrowed, say $7,188,888 89, including all probable charges,		$384,60[illegible] 54
Leaving a yearly surplus revenue to meet the redemption of the bonds,		$110,882 46

This surplus in seven years would amount to $776,174. But if we add to this surplus the amount received from other sources than stock loans and stock bonds, after deducting the amount received on the liabilities of the Bank, and also take into consideration that by receiving State bonds in payment, the annual interest accruing will be diminished, and this surplus would amount probably in seven years to $1,000,000. The capital of bonds to be paid by the Citizens Bank at the end of seven years, (see figure 18.0,) is $1,435,777.

By the plan which I advocate $1,000,000 of this debt will have been paid off by this surplus by that time, but on the other hand, if the plan of the gentleman and the Board of Directors be adopted, this $1,000,000 will be in the sinking fund—that is, out on discount, and as that will probably be about the time of another great commercial crisis, half of it protested and soon to be carried to the account of profit and loss, which always means loss and no profits. This is the real difference between the two systems. My plan and that of the House bill is to pay as fast as we can, either in cash or by transaction and compromise, or effect, or any fair and honorable way by which we can gradually take up the obligations of the State, or extinguish the obligations of the State and the incumbrance on the property of the stockholders. But the other plan is, as if I, having the power in my hands to pay my debts, do not do so, but loan out these means to others and continue to pay interest on my own debts as long as they can be put off, and then when the final day of payment comes at last, find myself bowed down and ruined, because all my means are in the hands of others and cannot be collected, as is the case with thousands of insolvents. This plan may be a deep and ingenious financial scheme, which appears plausible on paper, but as I never yet was able to discover how debts could be paid by financiering without cash, as the age of financiers seems to be rapidly passing away, as the old proverb which was impressed on my mind in childhood, that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,"—still has its influence with me, I cannot approve of it;—I prefer the bird in the hand, I prefer my cancelled obligations to the discounted notes of others, I prefer cash to financiers, and entertaining such opinions, I cannot go for the gentleman's project.

State held by those banks, and to the interest of the State in the Union and Louisiana Banks.

The bill was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. Musson, in behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, offered a report on the petition of the dealers in salted provisions, accompanied by an act relative to the inspection of beef and pork.

The same member presented a report adverse to the creation of an inspector of butter and lard.

The same member presented a report relative to the inspection of tobacco, and a bill which he moved should be taken up in lieu of the former bill. The motion to dispense with the rules and take up the bill was lost.

Mr. Phelps, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill granting the privilege of a ferry over the River Tensas.

Mr. Brewer, in behalf of a Special Committee, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of James M. Wells, late Sheriff of Rapides, made a report, showing the claims of that gentleman to indulgence by the State, and demonstrating that his sureties will be enabled to pay the amount due the State in one, two, three, four and five years. Mr. Brewer offered a bill to this effect, providing that Mr. Well's sureties should furnish their bonds for the payment of his arrears, with interest, within the prescribed period. He thought this the safer plan, as more vigorous measures would probably fail in procuring the sums due the State.

The bill was taken up by sections.

Mr. Ratliff, after a few remarks in which he deprecated any authority being given to females to sacrifice their property, moved to strike out so much of the section as conferred such authority and to substitute 7 per cent. interest for 5 per cent.

Mr. Brewer opposed the motion. The bill was less a relief to the applicant than an advantage to the State. It embraced a proposition made by themselves. He acted for the State, precisely as he would act for a client. If the State enforced the payment and rejected the bill—not a cent would be recovered. He did not know whether 6 per cent. would be accepted by the parties. He knew too, that this debt could be paid without any injury to the females who might bind themselves.

Mr. Ratliff asked, how the Sheriff could come forward and charge a commission for money he had never touched. Where was the justice in this? If, therefore, the Sheriff could give security for 5 per cent. interest, he could do so for 7 per cent., and if an unfortunate woman was to be sacrificed for him, let it be done in toto, and let the mortgage be clear and unincumbered. He wished the responsibility to be ample, and the security unquestionable. Doubtless, the Sheriff had collected a portion of the $11,000, but he had put it in his pocket and kept it there. He moved to insert 7 per cent. for 5 per cent.

Mr. Orr said, (as well as the Reporter could hear) that the gentleman had mistaken the case, Mr. Wells had collected some $16,000, and had transmitted it in drafts to Edward Yorke, but the latter having absconded, this amount was lost.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Ratliff was lost.

Mr. Ratliff moved to strike out the amount mentioned in the bill, and substitute the words, "the amount due for State taxes."

Mr. Brewer said, we were going on the presumption, that the Sheriff had collected every cent of the taxes.—If he had not collected it, he was not responsible; and if uncollected, it was subject to collection by the new Sheriff. The only question was to know if the Sheriff was entitled to commission, since he had not paid over the amount.

Mr. Ratliff could not agree that the Sheriff was not bound for money not collected. It was the duty of the Sheriff to proceed against those who had failed to pay.

Mr. Newport said, he was clearly of opinion, that the Sheriff had collected the money, and had pocketed it.

The amendment of Mr. Ratliff was lost.

After some further discussion, Mr. Ratliff offered an amendment, providing that the mortgage should be given on unincumbered real estate, in lieu of that portion of the section, permitting women to hypothecate their paraphernal property for the debt.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Ratliff then moved to strike out so much of the section as related to the mortgage of a woman's paraphernal property.

The amendment was lost.

The bill was read a third time and passed, with an amendment to the title by Mr. Nicholls.

Mr. Ratliff asked a suspension of the rules to take up the bill amending articles 680, [illegible] and 682 of the Code of Practice.

The motion was lost.

Order of the Day.

The bill to create a Court of Appeals in criminal cases came up on the order of the day; the fourth section being under consideration.

Mr. Ogden offered a substitute for the fourth section, providing that the Court should hold three sessions in each year,—one in New Orleans in the month of February; one in July, in Baton Rouge, and one in October, in Opelousas.

Mr. Brewer opposed the substitute. The first Monday in October was the term of the Supreme Court at Alexandria, and nearly every member of the bar was in attendance. Besides, the yellow fever raged at that period in Opelousas.

Mr. Ogden was willing to modify the substitute.

After several suggestions, Mr. Taylor proposed Alexandria in lieu of Opelousas, lost.

Mr. Ogden moved to strike out "three terms" and substitute two, striking out the term at Opelousas. He had no idea of defeating the bill by indirect means. Lost.

Mr. Brewer said that this was a fruitless consumption of time at this advanced period of the session. The bill could not get through both Houses before an adjournment. He moved to lay the bill on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The vote stood: yeas, 10; nays, 31. So the motion was lost.

Mr. Voorhies moved the adoption of the original substitute. The Land Office was kept at Opelousas, and the Supreme Court of the United States, were both held at that place. It was a very important location. The motion prevailed.

The 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th sections were adopted with slight amendments.

Section 9th was adopted without amendment.

Mr. Brewer, offered a substitute for the tenth section, providing that the office of any Judge, who shall refuse to serve in the Court of Errors, shall be deemed vacated.

Mr. Ogden opposed the substitute as unconstitutional.

Mr. Brewer said, the power in the Judges to attend the Court would be entirely discretionary in the event of the bill being passed in its present form. No court could be organized under the bill.

Mr. Ogden said, the members were not engaged in child's play; nor were they disposed to trifle with the subject before them. The gentleman said Judges may refuse to perform the increased duties. This objection might apply with equal force to an enlargement of judicial jurisdiction, the power to do which lay indisputably in the Legislature. A refusal to obey would be clearly delinquency, for which such a functionary would merit and receive impeachment, or be addressed out of office by three-fourths of both Houses.

The amendment was laid on the table.

The 10th section was laid on the table.

The remaining sections were adopted without amendments.

Mr. Brewer offered an additional section, requiring any District Judge chosen as Judge of the Court, to serve as such, and if he resigns the one, he must equally resign the other. Adopted.

The rules being dispensed with, the bill was taken up on its final passage.

Mr. Winchester opposed the bill on the ground that in eighteen months the constitution would be remodelled, and the entire judiciary system altered. He had other objections, the bill did not provide for the manner in which questions of law shall be taken up, nor in what manner the Clerk of the Inferior Court should prepare the record. He objected to the 5th section, as it did not state what was to be done with the criminal between his condemnation and the taking of the appeal. The bill did not provide upon whose account and out of what funds the fees to the Clerk shall be paid. These considerations would induce him to vote against the bill.

Mr. Brewer moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report at the next session of the Legislature. He considered the bill imperfect as it stood, and objected strongly to it, as denying to one half the State a participation in justice. The western part of the State had no interest in the terms at New Orleans and Baton Rouge. More inconvenience would result from the bill than any possible good. He concurred fully in the views of the gentleman from St. James, (Mr. Winchester,) a convention might re-organize the judiciary, and the subject might well be postponed until that time. He withdrew the motion to recommit, and moved to reject.

Mr. Hunt said he would vote for the bill. The bill might be defective, but was better than no bill. Several of the objections he considered invalid. The provisions were ample for the taking of exceptions and assignment of errors. The objection that an individual sentenced to be hung, might be executed while the appeal was going on, was trifling with common sense. When an appeal was taken, no judge would so far forget his duty as to pronounce a sentence pending an appeal. The prisoner would be detained until the result of the appeal was known. This was clear. As to the payment of the costs, that would be decided by the court. Why should we go without this court for two years, because a convention would meet at the expiration of that time. The life of a human being was too precious to admit of this delay. He would hold himself inexcusable in voting against the bill.

After an explanation by Mr. Winchester, of the nature of his objections, the yeas and nays being called for on the final passage of the bill, stood—yeas 27; nays 13.

Leave of absence was granted to General Garrigues and Mr. Briant.

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

Mr. Hunt, on leave, reported a substitute for the bill to repeal the present laws against duelling. The bill provides a graduation of penalties proportioned to the character and consequences of the offence.

Mr. Philips moved the rejection of the substitute, as it destroyed the object of his bill, doing away with the Board of Honor, and driving the people into anothes State. Duelling was a matter of feeling, education and principle in the South, and could only be suppressed by a mode of arbitration, such as was proposed by him.—No jury in Louisiana would enforce the penalties contained in the bill—more especially disfranchisement, which was more odious than death.

Mr. Benjamin, in behalf of Mr. Hunt, who was absent, stated that the committee considered the original bill out of the question. The principle that the Legislature could, under any circumstances, sanction duelling, was showed inadmissible—at the same time, the present statutes were considered so severe as to become a nullity. It was therefore proposed to provide penalties better proportioned to the crime, and more in accordance with public opinion. This was the basis of the substitute.

The bill did not disfranchise the duellist—it only deprived him for a time of the privilege of holding office under the State, of profit or trust. Mr. Benjamin examined the various sections, and showed that they graduated the punishment, and left to the jury the discretionary power of pronouncing as to the character of the office. A similar power was lodged in the judge in inflicting the penalty, which in some cases would be nearly nominal, and in aggravated ones, would of course be severe. The provisions of the bill had been found effectual in Virginia, and attended with marked success. In a somewhat modified form they would be equally applicable to Louisiana. There was little fear of duels being fought out of the State, as penalties were provided for passing challenges.

Mr. Wadsworth believed legislation unnecessary in the matter. He thought the plan of the gentleman from Assumption (Mr. Phillips) was the most practicable; but the less we did, the better. The provision depriving the duellist of offices of trust and profit, would operate unequally. The independent farmer, who cared nothing for office, might kick with impunity the unhappy office holder, who lived entirely by his brains. The bill made cowards of us, or else we would starve. It would create street fights, and such turbulent affrays would inevitably follow the suppression of duelling, while brute physical force would be called in to command the victory.

Mr. Brewer said the bill vested too much latitude in a court of justice. Extenuating circumstances would always be found, and the minimum of the penalty would be inflicted. He objected to the clause of disfranchisement on the same ground as Mr. Wadsworth. It was giving the reckless and hardy the power to defeat any political candidate. He doubted the constitutionality of the provision, and could not vote for the bill.

A motion was made to adjourn till to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The yeas and nays being called for, stood—yeas 16; nays 15. So the House stood adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 20, 1843.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called, 33 members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Messrs. Bickham, Foley and Brashear.

On motion of Mr. Hunt, the House took up the bank bill and made it the special order of the day for to-morrow, after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Taylor presented a resolution requiring the adjournment of the Legislature on Monday, 27th instant. The House refused to dispense with the rules, and the resolution was consequently read but once.

Mr. Brewer asked whether the report on the contested election had lost its turn. The Speaker said that it had.

Mr. Brewer contended, with due deference, that the report was still in order, and appealed from the Chair.

The Speaker said this was not a question of order decided by him, but by the House. It was not a point that called for any decision by the Chair. It was a clearly established rule.

Mr. Winchester moved to dispense with the rules, and make the report the special order of the day for Wednesday. Lost.

Mr. Philips moved to take the report up and act upon it now. Lost.

The Speaker presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Jefferson, which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Couvillion offered a petition praying for certain internal improvements in the parish of Avoyelles. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Winchester, on the part of the Finance Committee, offered a report. He had procured from the Treasurer a statement of the probable expenditures and receipts for the year 1843. The retrenchment bill would probably save $60,000 to the Treasury—leaving $15,000 deficit, and $100,000 of unpaid appropriations. The bill presented by him repealed a section in a bill passed last year, relative to auction commissions on package sales. The construction given to the act had operated injuriously to the State, and the receipts to the Treasury from this source had diminished some $20,000. The repeal of this section, and the revival of the former act, was the first object of the bill. A tax was laid on all adjudicated property made by virtue of a decree of court—also on all other mutations of property other than those obtained by a decree of court—the appropriations to the State Library and Mechanics' Association were proposed to be repealed—a tax was levied on professions, and the negroes belonging to the State were proposed to be sold. The bill would bring $60,000 to $70,000 into the Treasury. He further proposed that a joint committee should confer with the Louisiana, City, and Union Banks in relation to the bonds of the

ADVANCES made on shipments of sugar, molasses, cotton, tobacco, flour, lead and other produce, consigned to our friends in Boston. MERLE, BEYLLE & Co. m22 44 Old Levee st.

TOBACCO—40 boxes, for sale by m30 C DOANE & co, 60 Poydras st

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

FROM ENGLAND.		FROM BOSTON.	
Columbia	March 4		April 1
FROM ENGLAND.		FROM NEW YORK.	
G Western	Feb. 11		March 16

EXPORTS.

Boston—Per brig Corvallis—312 bales cotton, 307 bris pork, 230 bris and 488 kegs lard, 135 kegs butter, 435 bris flour, 40 bales hemp, 5 tcs clover seed, 91 hides and sundries.

New York—Per brig Georgiana—478 hhds sugar and 150 bris molasses.

Martinique and a market—Per brig Atwilda—170 hhds tobacco, 150 bris flour, 25 do pork, 30 do beef.

Laguna—Per schr Charlotte—1200 sacks corn and sundries.

IMPORTS.

Galveston—Per steamship Neptune—22 bales cotton, to Brander, Williams & co; 27 do Marie, Baylie & co; 22 bags pecans, Kelly & Conyngham.

Boston—Per barque Ganges—300 tons ice, to J Touro.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Tensas River—Per steamer Beaver—186 bls cotton, J H Moore, 122 Burke, Watt & co; 81 Clark, Aiken & co; 22 do Ward, Moffatt & co, total 412 bls.

Ashport—Per steamer Louisiana—440 bls cotton, to M D Cooper & co; 225 Frierson, Dale & co; 200 Fearn, Donegan, Crenshaw & Moon; 192 Brander, Williams & co; 200 M Anderson & son, 193 J Dockery & co; 100 A L Addison & co, 104 Yeatman & co; 118 Andrews & Bro; 70 T Reel, son & co, 55 Armour, Lake & co, 20 Fetter & Lonsdale; 10 Dick, McLean & Hill; 15 M Caruthers & co; 22 J Abernathy; 18 J R Jefferson; 8 Robson & Allen; 29 J White; 43 R King, 20 M White & co; 18 Bowe & Crenshaw; 10 Burke, Watt & co; 32 A M Nathan; 10 J Goodin & co; 8 L H Gale; 4 P H Skipwith; 3 W F Hughes & co; 1 Ford & Goodwin; 1 J H Moore, total 3319 bales—109 hhds, 30 tierces, 303 bris and 753 kegs lard, to order, 17 hhds tobacco and 5 bris castor oil, to Brander, Williams & co; 13 hhds tobacco, Frierson, Dale & co, 3 Fisher & Rayburn; 13 J Dockery & co, 1 A L Addison & co, 1 E & F T Prescott; total 36 hhds tobacco, 111 bales tobacco, 4 bris brandy, 75 sks corn, L V Hubbard.

Louisville—Per steamer Diana—1 box and 1 keg specie, L Corning, 2 bxs do F Breated; 1 box do, H A Rathbone; 1 box do, Ferguson & Hewitt; 21 casks bacon, 5 bris and 83 kegs lard, Wiggin & Davenport; 94 pcs bagging, 120 coils rope, Curtis & Wailes; 80 pcs bagging, 15 coils rope, Sam'l Bell; 1 box specie, W Newcomb; 118 pcs bagging, 3 6 coils rope, Worsley & Forman; 150 bris whiskey, A Dunn, 101 bris flour, Ryan & Mann; 28 hhds tobacco, R T Black, 101 pcs bagging, 80 coils rope, 20 bris and 2 bris beef, T H Chenowith & co, 15 empty kegs, J A Field, 60 bris and 60 bags oats, 150 bris apples, owners on board, 262 coils rope Carmelo & Brod, 1 box specie, Robb & Hogue.

Louisville—Per steamer Rainbow—86 bris flour, 36 do beef, 29 sacks dried apples, Justus & Livingston, 613 pcs bagging, 21 coils rope, 12 hhds tobacco, 12 casks bacon, Hewitt, Herau & co, 3 bris and 3 bxs glassware, Dalhonde & Urqehart; 30 pcs bagging, 33 coils rope, Bailey & Beck, 1 box mdse, Yeatman & co; 21 pcs bagging, 20 coil rope, Adams & Whitall, 32 casks & 11 tcs bacon, M Wolfe; 1 box, Wordley & Foreman, 17 coils rope, 34 bales twine, 7 casks bacon, Fetter & Lonsdale, $1,840 in specie, 1 cask bacon, C Brown; $1,480 to W Barker, $2,900 do, Robb & Hogue; total $6,119 in specie—28 bris pork, owners on board; 6 bls cotton, Brander, Williams & co.

Balize—Per steamer Gov. Yell—30 hhds sugar, J McDonough, 3 J Louise; 13 R A Upton; 35 bris molasses, J Y Hildreth & co, 60 do J B Laclere; 20 do Urquhart; 30 J Louise; 6 bbs moss, Estrees.

Lafourche—Per steamer Carrier—34 hhds sugar, P Beswell, 9 do Brand & Landry; 13 Lambeth, Thompson & co, 41 do, 3 bris do, 52 bris molasses, Laforest & Squires, 20 do P H Foley.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Cervantes, Tufts, Boston, Nortross & Fosdick
Brig Georgiana, McLellan, New York, F P Beck
Brig Atwilda, Tohman, Martinique and a market, F P Beck
Schr Charlotte, Best, Laguna, F Catonnett

ARRIVED.

Towboat Thenis Ana'le, from the Passes, towed up ship [illegible], through up barque Ganges and Mandarin, and brig Eugene.

Barque Ganges, Elliott, 34 days from Boston, to master.
Barque Mandarin, Collins, 30 days from New York, to ballast to master.
Brig Eugene, Bridgewater, 23 days from New York, in ballast to master.
Steamship Neptune, Rollins, 2[illegible] hours from Galveston, to Jas Reed.
Steamer Gov. Yell, Martin, fm the Balize
Steamer Carrier, Choate, fm Lafourche
Steamer Rainbow, Combs, fm Louisville
Steamer Diana, Swiger, fm Louisville
Steamer Beaver, Moore, fm Tensas River
Steamer Louisiana, Tufts, fm Ashport.

ON THE BAR—BOUND IN.

Ship Hampden, Spooner, from Liverpool

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Rainbow left Louisville on the 14th; reports River rising slowly, weather very cold and making ice.

DISASTER.

Extract from the log-book of the ship Sapphire, Stocey, of Salem, (bound from Salem to Apalachicola,) lost on the edge of the Bahama Banks—(Mobile paper.)

"Wednesday, March 9—Light winds and fine weather; at midnight ship going at the rate of 5 knots, struck something on the starboard bow, but did not stop—sounded the pumps and found two feet water, went into the hold and discovered four of the floor timbers, and as many of the planks stove in. The water pouring in very fast, turned to pumping, bailing and trying to stop the leak, but all to no purpose; water gaining very fast. At day light, 10 feet water in the hold, turned too and got the boats out for fear of the ship capsizing; at 11 a. m. ship settling and going over very fast, cut away the fore and main mast to prevent her turning over. Thursday March 8th—Pleasant fine weather [illegible], at 2 p. m. 11 feet water in the hold; at 4 p. m. a sail appeared to the North; at 6 p. m. 13 feet water in the hold; at 6 30 p. m. [illegible], the ship in the [illegible] and at 9 p. m. was kindly received on board of the brig Greenwich, Capt. Tinker. At 10 p. m. sent the ship's boats to the ship, and manned with our own men to save provisions and everything we could."

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Louisiana—Mr Brooker and lady, Messrs Perkins, Watkens, White, Peterson, Hodson, Harrison, Hill, Meshings, Williams.

Per steamer Gov. Yell—Mr Puja, Jean Ross, Fanning, White, Wade, Mather, McConley, Compon, Gustave, Buie, Bedford, Greene.

Per steamship Neptune—Mr Hyler and lady, Mrs [illegible] Jolie, Messrs Darrington, Boyer, C W Smith, Johnston, Ward, Smith, Belknap, W I Byrne, Noble, Curtin, West, J H Randall, Burgess, Jacobs, R Campbell, R Ross, J H [illegible], Ajnsworth, Kirkes, C H Smith.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Managers—LUDLOW & SMITH.

DR LARDNER'S LAST LECTURES

WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1843
MY AUNT

After which, DR. LARDNER will commence his 4th lecture with Part I, Remarks on the
PRESENT COMET—COMETS of 1456 and 1811
And a Transparent Drawing of the present Comet, prepared by Mr. Stockwell under the direction of Dr Lardner. Part 2d,
THE FIXED STARS.
☞ During the interval of time between parts first and second and at the conclusion, the beautiful
MUSIC OF MACBETH.
The Words by Shakspeare—the Music by Locke—will be given in character by the Dramatic Company.

FAREWELL CONCERT

W. V. WALLACE respectfully informs his friends and the public that his Farewell Concert, previous to his departure for Europe, will take place on Saturday, evening next, 25th inst., at the St. Louis Exchange Ball Room, upon which occasion he will be assisted by several eminent artists, and by the gentlemen of the German Glee Club, who have kindly volunteered their services.

PROGRAMME. First Part.

1 Variations for the Violin on the favorite theme "Nel cor piu non mi sento" (accompanied on the Piano by Mr. Trust)—executed by W V Wallace
2 Chorus—"All the world is nought but love," by the German Glee Club.
3 Grand Duett for the Piano and Violin, composed by Hertz and Lafont, executed by Madame Ma[illegible] de la Lenais and W V Wallace
4 Air, with variations for the Oboe, by Mr. Formestreaux.
5 Song—"Grand Scène à Lara, (P. Cheret) by Mr. Hector Lefebre
6 Introduction and brilliant variations in Theme, from the Opera of "L'Eclair," composed for the Piano and executed by W V Wallace.
Second Part.
7 Romance for the Piano, "Le Rêve," composed and executed by W V Wallace
8 Divertisments composed for the Violincello by Romberg on a Russian air, adapted for the Trombone, and executed by F Cioffi.
9 Grand Fantasia for the Piano," in original themes, composed and executed by Wm. H Rolan.
10 Chorus—"In praise of Rhine Wine,"—by the German Glee Club
11 Variations di Bravura, for the Violin, on the theme of the "Carnival in Venice, composed by Paganini, (accompanied on the Piano by Mr Trust,) executed (by desire,) by W V Wallace.

Tickets $1 each, to be had at Chas. Herat & Co's Music Saloon, St. Charles street; B. Casey's Music Store, Camp street; Tyler & Jacks' Camp street; Stewart's Book Store, No. 50 Camp street; Zimbell's Music Store, Royal street; Benoist's, Chartres street; G Brusle, Chartres street, St. Charles and St Louis Hotels—and at the door of the Ball Room on the evening of the performance.

☞ Concert to commence at half past 7 o'clock. m20

SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF DAGUERRE'S PICTURES.

Open every day opposite the St. Charles Theatre

DAGUERRE'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PICTURES FROM PARIS

[Oil Paintings.]

THESE splendid and extraordinary specimens of art which have excited general admiration on account of the marvellous effects produced by their imitation of nature from sunrise until sunset and night, thus producing two different subjects on the same canvass, results obtained by the decomposition of light, a new process invented by the celebrated Daguerre.

In order to render the exhibition as agreeable as possible MISS MOWBRAY will execute on the Piano Forte at intervals of the Pictures several airs and favorite songs.

The exhibition will consist of

FOUR PICTURES

Representing.

1st. The Inauguration of Solomon's Temple, which, according to the bible, was the richest and most magnificent temple ever known.

2d. A Midnight Mass in the Church of St Etienne Du Mont at Paris.

3d. The charming Valley of Goldeau in Switzerland.

4th. The magnificent Monastery of Mount Serrat, in Catalonia, Spain.

☞ The first exhibition to commence at 12 o'clock noon, the second exhibition at 7 o'clock P M precisely;

☞ Ladies and families, not wishing to be out at night, can visit at 12 o'clock in the day.

☞ As the pictures 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 pictures.

☞ Admittance, 50 cents; children half price. m16 1m

FLOUR—600 bbls superfine Flour, for sale on the Levee by HARTWELL & KIDDER, m22 44 Poydras street.

BEEF—[illegible] bbls M O and Prime Beef, in store, and for sale by HARTWELL & KIDDER, m22 44 Poydras street

LARD—75 kegs Leaf Lard, in store, for sale by HARTWELL & KIDDER, m22 44 Poydras street.

BACON—10 hhds and 10 bbls Cincinnati sugar cured Hams, for sale by HARTWELL & KIDDER, m22 44 Poydras street

PORK—[illegible] half bbls Family Mess Pork, for sale by HARTWELL & KIDDER, m22 44 Poydras street

ALE—50 bbls Cincinnati Cream Ale, for sale by HARTWELL & KIDDER, m22 44 Poydras street.

TOBACCO—30 kegs six twist, Kentucky Tobacco, for sale by HARTWELL & KIDDER, m22 44 Poydras street

STARCH—60 boxes Western starch, for sale by HARTWELL & KIDDER, m22 44 Poydras street.

FAMILY HAMS—10 barrels Family Hams, put up in cage, for sale by HARTWELL & KIDDER, m22 44 Poydras st

BOSTON REFINED SUGAR—200 barrels and boxes loaves, powdered and crushed, for sale by m22 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

TEAS—300 packages teas, imperial, Gunpowder, & in caddy do, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, m22 40 Gravier st

RIO COFFEE of very good quality, landing ex Tenny and in store, for sale by WM FREHN, m22 56 Customhouse st

BY AUTHORITY.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

EDWARD SAWYER, Junior Presiding Judge of the City Court of New Orleans.

WM. B. ROBERTSON, District Attorney of the 4th District.

WILLIAM BOSWELL, Auctioneer, for the City of New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 21st, 20th, 1843.

No. 61.
AN ACT

To form a new Parish to be called the Parish of Tensas.

Section 1st. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened;* That a Parish shall be created and established out of the north or upper part of the Parish of Concordia to be called Tensas. The boundary lines to be as follows, to wit: "Commencing on the Mississippi River at the line dividing townships thirteen and fourteen below the residence of John Perkins, thence running on said line west to where it crosses bayou Durossett, thence down on said bayou to the line dividing the parishes of Madison and Concordia to bayou Mason, thence down said bayou Mason to its junction with the River Tensas, thence down the Tensas to the section line dividing township nine in the centre by an east and west line, thence east on said line to lake St. John, thence along said lake and bayou L'Argent to the Mississippi, thence up the Mississippi to the place of beginning.

Sec. 2d. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That it shall be the duty of the governor immediately after the passage of this act, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint for the said parish a judge, sheriff and all other officers, that may be necessary therefor, whose powers and duties shall be the same as those of other judges, sheriffs and [illegible] throughout the state.

Sec. 3d. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That it shall be the duty of the parish judge of said parish of Tensas, immediately after he receives his commission, to convene the several justices of the peace within the limits of said parish to meet at a convenient time and place, a majority of whom shall form a quorum, for the purpose of laying off not less than five nor more than seven police jury districts in said parish of Tensas.

Sec. 4th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the Parish Judge of the Parish of Tensas as soon as the police districts shall have been formed as required by the foregoing section of this act, and after giving regular notice of time and place, shall cause an election to be held by a Justice of the Peace in each police district, for the election of a member of the police jury.

Sec. 5th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the said Parish Judge shall convene the members of said police jury immediately after the election, at convenient place, and said members after electing a president from among themselves, who shall do all the duties appertaining to such office shall proceed to the locating of a permanent seat of justice for said parish of Tensas at or near the centre of said parish on the banks of the River Mississippi and which shall be called the town of St. Joseph, and in case of absence of the president of the police jury, it shall be the duty of a majority of said police jury to elect from their number a president pro tempore.

Sec. 6th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That it shall be the duty of the Parish Judge to keep his office at the seat of justice of said Parish of Tensas.

Sec. 7th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the Parish of Tensas shall form a part of the ninth judicial district of the State, and the district court of said parish, shall be held at the seat of justice twice in each year on the third Monday in June and of December in each year.

Sec. 8th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That all suits which may have been filed in the district, parish or probate courts of the parishes of Concordia or Madison previous to the promulgation of this act, when the defendant or defendants may reside within the limits of the Parish of Tensas or in case of attachment when the property attached is or being in said last mentioned parish, shall be tried and decreed in the said courts in the same manner as if this act had not passed, and all successions which have been opened in the Parishes of Concordia and Madison shall be closed in the said parishes and in all instances when property situated in the said Parish of Tensas has been offered for sale under any writ of fieri facias or order of seizure and sale by the Sheriff of the Parish of Concordia and Madison and not sold for want of bidders to the amount required by law, the sheriff of the Parish of Concordia or Madison as the case may be, shall proceed and sell said property upon a credit of twelve months as if this act had not passed. And the Sheriff of the Parish of Madison or Concordia as the case may be shall surrender to the Sheriff of the Parish of Tensas any property which either of them may hold under attachment or other conservatory process lying or being in the said Parish of Tensas, who shall receipt to them therefor and be liable for the care and preservation thereof in the same manner as the Sheriff from whom he receives it.

Sec. 9th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That immediately after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the parish judge of the parishes of Madison and Concordia to make a list from the records of all acts, deeds and titles papers, of record in their respective offices relative to or affecting landed property exclusively situated in the parish of Tensas, accompanied by certificates of said parish judges within their seals affixed to the end of said list, all of which shall be made, and with the original acts and titles deeds be transmitted by the said Parish Judges respectively to the parish judge of the parish of Tensas, at the expense of the last mentioned parish, which said acts of mortgage, deeds &c. shall be recorded by the parish judge of the parish of Tensas, at the expense of the parish, and when the said acts of mortgage, deeds &c. may relate to property, part of which only is situated in the parish of Tensas, then copies of such acts only shall be sent by the parishes judges of Concordia and Madison duly certified, which shall also be recorded by the parish judge of the parish of Tensas.

Sec. 10th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That in all elections for members to the state legislature until otherwise provided by law, the votes of the regularly qualified voters of the parish of Tensas shall be given as heretofore for members for Madison, Concordia and Carroll and for senators for Concordia county, and in the same manner as if the parish of Tensas had not been established, and the returns of the elections shall be made by the parish judge of Tensas accordingly and be transmitted to the parish judges of Concordia, and the police jury of the parish of Tensas shall establish not more than seven nor less than five election precincts for said parish.

Sec. 11th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the sheriffs of the parishes of Concordia and Madison shall deliver to the parish Judge of Tensas a list of all the persons who have not paid their taxes for the year eighteen hundred and forty two, with the amount due by each, whose property may be in the said parish of Tensas and it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the Parish of Tensas to give bond and proceed to collect the said taxes so required by law.

Sec. 12th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the Sheriff of the parish of Tensas before entering on the duties of his office shall give bond in the penal sum of [illegible] thousand dollars with similar securities and under the same conditions as are required of other Sheriffs for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 13th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the school fund for the said parish of Tensas shall be provided in the same manner as for the other parishes of the State.

Sec. 14th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That all the laws and regulations of the Police Jury for the Parish of Concordia duly empowered by existing laws, shall be and the same are hereby maintained in full force for said Parish of Tensas.

Sec. 15th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the said parish of Tensas for the year eighteen hundred and forty three and each year thereafter shall pay to the State a tax on the amount of seventeen hundred and seventy five dollars, being the amount of seventy five dollars a year [illegible] the amount required by law to be paid as a [illegible] by [illegible] Madison.

Sec. 16th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the said Parish of Tensas shall be attached to and vote with the same congressional district as the Parish of Concordia.

Sec. 17th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That this act shall be in force from and after its publication in the State [illegible].

(Signed) C. DERBIGNY, Speaker of the House of Representatives
(Signed) FELIX GARCIA, President of the Senate
Approved March 17th, 1843.
(Signed) A. MOUTON, Governor of the State of Louisiana

SALE BY THE REGISTER OF WILLS.

Succession of Charles McMillen.

TUESDAY, fourth April 1843, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Poydras street, between St. Peter and St. Paul streets by virtue of and in obedience to an order rendered by the Hon. Court of Probates, in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, dated [illegible] 1843, will be sold, for account of the succession of the late Charles McMillen, deceased.

The moveable effects belonging to said succession, and consisting of household furniture, law books, &c.

Terms, cash.

m22 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Register of Wills

SALE BY THE REGISTER OF WILLS.

Succession of Stephen Roppolo.

MONDAY, third April, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the corner of Love and Spain streets by virtue of and in obedience to an order rendered by the Honorable Court of Probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, dated 20th March, 1843, will be sold for account of the succession of the late Stephen Roppolo, deceased.

The moveable effects belonging to said succession, and consisting of groceries, shoes, boots, &c. &c.

Terms of sale: Cash. W F C DUPLESSIS, m22 Register of Wills

Magdeleine Bernard f. w. c. vs. François Augustel [illegible] & in. against Magdeleine Bernard, f. w. c.

PARISH COURT—No 14,426—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, will be sold at the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Monday the 24th April, 1843, at noon:

Slave Lydia, negro woman aged about 28 years, belonging to Magdeleine Bernard. Seized in the above suit.

Terms, cash.

m22 31st 3 d V ALLAIN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Fs. Leon vs. Mexican Gulf Railway.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. T. W. Collins, Presiding Judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 8th of May, 1843, at 11 o'clock, at the Court-house of the parish of St Bernard:

The slave PETERS, aged about fifty years, seized in the above suit.

Terms, cash. G. DUCROS, Sheriff.

Hannah Davis, wife of John Marks, vs. John Marks, her Husband.

PARISH COURT—No. 14499—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, will be sold at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this City, on Monday, the 24th April 1843, at noon—

Three lots of ground situated in faubourg Pontchartrain, designated by No. 33, 34 and 35, measuring as follows to wit: Lot No. 33, 60 feet front on Great Road St. John, by 113 feet 7 inches in depth on one side, and 112 feet on the other line. Lot No. 34, contiguous to lot No. 33 60 feet front on Great Road St. John, and 112 feet on the line dividing it from said No. 33, and 112 feet 7 lines on the other line. Lot No. 35, contiguous to lot No. 34, 60 feet front on the Great Road St. John, by 113 feet 7 inches on the line dividing it from said lot No. 34, and 113 feet 2 inches on the other line; the whole French measure.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms, cash. V. ALLAIN,
m22 31 3d Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans

L. S. Macarty vs. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Saillard.

PARISH COURT—No. 14,467—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 by consent of parties will be sold on the premises Basin street, between Common and Jackson streets, on Wednesday 29th March, 1843, at 10 o'clock M.:

A lot of furniture, &c., seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash V. ALLAIN,
m20—3t Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

WINES, BRANDY, CORDIALS.—The undersigned offers for sale an assortment of wines, brandy and cordials, of the first quality, recently imported, to wit:

BORDEAUX—1500 boxes Chateaux Haut Brion, Lafitte, Leoville, La Rose, St Estephe, Margaux, St Julien.

SAUTERNE & BARSAC—100 boxes Haut Barsac and Chauteau D'Yquem, in boxes of 12 and 24 half bottles.

BURGUNDY—Chambertin; Clos de Vougeot, Lauzure's brand.

RHENISH WINES—Hochheimer; Rudesheimer; Johanisberger; Nicosterner; Brannenberger; Markobrunner

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE—150 baskets of the best brands, of 12 and 24 half bottles.

MADEIRA—Of different qualities, in boxes and demijohns.

SHERRY—Very old, in boxes and demijohns.

PORT—Choice brands, imported in 1830, in boxes and demijohns.

BRANDY—Castillon Jr; Dussaut; Otard, in half and quarter pipes and barrels; fine Champagne brandy, of 1825, in demijohns.

CORDIALS—Assorted, from Bordeaux and Paris, superior qualities: Anger's guignolet; Swiss absynthe; kirschwasser, maraschino rosolio; creme of tea, Curacoa. Dantzick brandy, and a very fine assortment of Holland gin, old Jamaica rum, peach brandy; Irish whiskey; Monongahela whiskey in barrels and demijohns.

J. E. LORELHE,
m22 corner of Royal and Customhouse streets.

NOW LANDING from schooner Zaraiste from Matamoras: 1600 ox hides; 60 bales linen;

In store—300,000 feet timber and planks of all dimensions; coal and charcoal; Thomaston lime, sand, pitch, tar, bricks, staves, shingles, laths, pailings, plaster of Paris, cement &c., &c. LOUIS DANZAC, 146 Old Basin m22

SPERM OIL AND CANDLES—10 casks and 15 barrels winter and fall strained and bleached Sperm Oil, (and warranted to stand cold weather;) 200 boxes assorted New Bedford Sperm Candles, for sale by
J W STANTON & Co,
m22 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts

PICKLES, CATSUPS, &c.—200 boxes assorted Pickles, Gerkins, assorted Catsups, Pepper Sauce, Mustard, Pickles in Kegs, do. Lobsters, Table Salt, for sale by J. W. STANTON & Co., m22 cor Magazine & Lafayette sts.

PRESERVES, BRANDY FRUITS, &c.—150 boxes Preserved in pints and quarts, Brandy Fruits, Soda Biscuit, Lemon Syrup, Ground Cinnamon, Pimento, Cloves, Indigo, Currants, Citron, &c., for sale by
J. W. STANTON & Co.
m22 cor Magazine and Lafayette sts

SALES THIS DAY.

BY M. BARNETT, [illegible]

WILL be sold at 10 o'clock this day at his auction store, No. 112 Chartres street, an assortment of dry goods, such as linen shirtings, sheetings, prints, bleached and unbleached cotton, stockings, cotton hose, handkerchiefs, drillings, musquito netting, muslin for curtains, cottonades, an assortment of ready made clothing, lepins and merino frock coats, drill and cottonade pantaloons.

At 12 o'clock—Groceries and Furniture m21

Valuable negroes and Child.

BY J. A. BEARD, (A. Chopard, Auctioneer)

WILL be sold at auction this day, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange—

The negress Margaret, aged 28, a superior washer and ironer and American Cook, and her boy child aged 6 years, fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law, and sold under a superior character.

Terms, cash.

Also, several very likely slaves, field hands and house servants. m21

BY R. S. SYKES.

Package sale of Boots, Brogans and Dry Goods, &c.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 22d instant, at 10 o'clock, at his Sales Room, 31 Magazine street—

150 cases boots, brogans, ladies and childrens' shoes and gentlemens' cloth brogans, all prime fresh stock.

93 cases hats different qualities.

75 cases and bales dry goods and spring clothing.

Catalogues will be ready early on the morning of the sale.

STEAMER LOUISIANA, for ST. LOUIS.—This splendid steamer, Capt. A W Tufts, will leave for the above port, on Thursday the 23d inst, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and will take freight for Vicksburg, Memphis, Randolph, Mills Point and Cairo. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board opposite Lafayette street, or to m22 JOHN K SHAW & co, Agents.

Splendid passenger steamer J. M. WHITE, for St. Louis. This new, elegant and fast running passenger steamer, Capt J M Convers, is now ready to receive freight, and will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on Thursday, 23d instant, at 4 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, opposite Poydras street, or to m20 JOHN K SHAW & Co, Agents, 34 Poydras st

STEAMBOAT MISSOURI, for ST. LOUIS.—This elegant passenger Steamer is now expected to arrive and will have despatch. For freight or passage apply to m21 C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

FOR YAZOO CITY, Williams' Landing, Satartia and all intermediate ports.—The steamboat WALKER, which is hourly expected, will meet with immediate despatch. MITCHELL & TERRILL, m8 No 4 Tchoupitoulas st.

FOR BALTIMORE, (1st Vessel.) The A 1 fast sailing brig ESPELATA, Sproule, master, having almost all her cargo engaged and on board, will leave as above on Saturday the 25th inst. For balance of freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to captain on board, or to m22 JOHN A. MERRITT & Co, 73 Camp st.

FOR ANTWERP—The A 1 ship LUCY, Captain Little, has all her cargo engaged and will have despatch. For passage only, having good accommodations apply to master on board. m22 S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The superior A 1 ship SOBIESKI, capt. Gay, having most of her cargo engaged will receive quick despatch. For freight of [illegible] bales cotton, or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the master on board or to m22 S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st

FOR MARSEILLES—The fast sailing Brig ALBANO, capt Buxton, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For passage, apply to master on board or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co, m22 73 Camp st

FOR MARSEILLES. The fast sailing brig AGENORIA, Capt Andros, has most of her cargo engaged, and will have despatch. For freight of 100 bales cotton or passage apply on board, or to S. & J. P. WHITNEY & Co. m22 73 Camp street.

FOR PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia and New Orleans Line—To sail positively on Saturday, the 25th inst.) The superior fast sailing A 1 brig J PETERSON, capt J Green, having the most of her cargo engaged and going on board, will sail as above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

N. B. Liberal advances will be made on consignments to the address of Messrs Pedroso & Burton, Philadelphia. m21

FOR BOSTON—Boston and New Orleans Regular Line. The A 1 barque LION, captain Sheffield, having nearly all her cargo on board. For freight of 300 bales cotton or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to HARROD, DARLING & Co. m21 46 Common st

FOR BILBOA, Spain—The fast sailing Brig OSCEOLA, Capt. Morgan, will have despatch. For passage apply to master on board. m21 S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st

FOR LIVERPOOL. The A 1 and fast sailing Ship TACITUS, Captain Barstow, will have immediate despatch. For freight of 300 bales cotton or passage, apply to m21 LEVI H. GALE, 96 Common st.

FOR MARSEILLES. The A 1 and very fast sailing barque ADELINE and ELIZA, Captain Hopkins, will have immediate despatch. For passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to m21 LEVI H. GALE, 96 Common st.

FOR MARSEILLES—The A 1 and fast sailing brig PLATO, captain Young, will receive immediate despatch. For freight of 50 bales cotton or passage having handsome accommodations, apply to m21 LEVI H. GALE, 96 Common st

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 and fast sailing ship SWANTON, Capt Davenport, will meet with immediate despatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board. For freight of 300 bales cotton or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to LEVI H GALE, m22 96 Common st

FOR LIVERPOOL—The superior and fast sailing A 1 ship SUSAN DREW, Captain Alex. Wood, requires 800 bales cotton to fill up. For which, or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the master on board, or to T & S TOBY & BOGERT, m16 76 Camp street

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 barque BEAVER, Capt. Edmunds, has most of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For freight of 300 bales cotton or passage, having good accommodations, apply to master on board, or to S & J P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp st. m16

FOR ROTTERDAM—The A 1 and fast sailing barque TOULON, Capt Rich, will receive despatch. For a deck load of 80 bales, or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to m17 L H GALE, 96 Common st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia and New Orleans Line—The superior new fast sailing A 1 brig J PETERSON, Captain James Green, is now loading and having the greater part of her cargo engaged will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accommodation apply to the captain on board, or to m17 J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

FOR HARTFORD, Conn.—The A 1 brig ALFORD, capt Mason, having a full freight engaged, will have quick despatch. For deck freight or passage apply to m16 HARROD & DARLING, 46 Common street

FOR TAMPICO. The fine fast sailing schooner DORE, Captain H Rantlford, will leave in a few days for the above port. For freight or passage apply to m16 P. TIO, 80 St Ann st

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 ship SCOTLAND, J Merryman, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For freight of 300 bales cotton or passage, having good accommodations, apply to S & J P WHITNEY & Co 73 Camp st

FOR HAVRE—The A 1 and fast-sailing ship OSCEOLA, capt A Child, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch.

For freight of 500 bales Cotton, or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to L H GALE, 96 Common st m16

FOR BALTIMORE—Regular Packet Line—The A 1 fast sailing brig ESPELATA, Sproule, master having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the captain on board, at the Beef Market, or to m16 J A MERRITT & Co, 33 Camp st

FOR PHILADELPHIA—A first class brig is now loading and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to J A MERRITT & Co, m16 33 Camp street.

FOR LAGUNA AND CAMPEACHY—The fast sailing schr WM. PENN, capt Girand, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board or to J LAROSE, m9 tf 72 Old Levee street.

FOR CHARLESTON—An A 1 and fast-sailing brig having almost the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above. For balance of freight, or passage, apply to m7 J. A. MERRITT & Co. 33 Camp st

FOR ALEXANDER, D. C.—The new A 1 brig RIDOUT, Capt. Cook, will be despatched as above. For passage only, apply to m4 JOHN A MERRITT & Co. 33 Camp st.

FOR MATAMOROS—The schooner WILLIAM BRYAN, Capt. Moss, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to A. CAPDEVIELLE & CUCULLU, 24 New Levee.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—The fast sailing schr MONITOR, captain Googans, will have despatch, for the above port. For freight or passage apply to m15 GEO E CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana—Present the Hon Theo. H McCaleb—March 18th, 1843—In the Bankruptcy of Joseph Tegert, Jr, C W Morner, assignee

Upon reading the petition of the said assignee, to sell the property surrendered by the said bankrupt, consisting [of] notes, drafts, open accounts, and commercial books, also a lot of ground in Grenada, Mississippi.

Terms of sale cash.

All of which is particularly described and set forth in the schedule of the aforesaid assignee, and annexed to his petition. It is ordered, That a hearing of the said petition be had on Thursday, the 6th of April, at 10 o'clock, A M, when and where the creditors of the bankrupt, and all other persons in interest, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.

Copy test. JAMES R JENNINGS,
m21 2t Deputy Clerk

THE undersigned has been appointed Commissioner of the State of Kentucky, for receiving acknowledgements of deeds, letters of attorney, taking testimony, &c in this State. His office is at No 21 Chartres street.
m21 1m WM CHRISTY

COFFEE HOUSE AT PRIVATE SALE AND AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Thursday, 30th inst., on the premises, unless disposed of at private sale, the establishment known as the Falcon Coffee House, situated corner of Girod and Levee streets.

COAL at 30 cents per barrel—2500 barrels coal now lying on Delord street above Camp. The above will be delivered in any part of the city as wanted at 30 cents per barrel, cash on delivery, purchaser paying cartage. The coal is of excellent quality, and is well adapted for families, use or for steamboats. Apply at No 34 Poydras st m22 S

SALT—6000 sacks coarse and fine Liverpool salt, landing from ship Isabella, Sea, and Georgiana, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, apply to m21 2 ALEX. PARK & Co, 99 Common st

TO LET—The whole or the lower story of the building No 21 Camp street, now occupied by the Firemen's Insurance Company. Apply on the premises.
m21 New5w E. L. TRACY, Secretary.

FOR SALE on board the schr Clarinda, at Lower Picayune Tier, opposite the Public Square, a quantity of second hand sails, nearly new; 1 jolly boat; 2 chain cables, 1 anchor; and a quantity of standing rigging, saved from the wrecks of brigs North America, and Ivanhoe. m18

NOTICE—All persons having claims against the estate of Charles McMillen are requested to present the same to the undersigned administrator of said succession and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber. H. LEVERICH,
m11 lt in 1m Administrator.

REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF ICE.

AT the several principal ice houses, say on the Lake Railroad, and in Chartres, Poydras, Commerce (No [illegible]) and Robin streets; also in Main street and at St Mary's Market, the price of ice will, in accordance with the state of the times be reduced, so that the purchaser will get into 33 per cent more ice for his money this year than last, as follows:

To the large consumers, one cent per pound.

Next class, in quantity, one and a quarter cents per pound.

For the smaller quantities, four pounds for the picayune.
m17 1m J W WASHBURN

FOR SALE—A Specific for dyeing the hair black.—In Royal street, No 126, at the corner of St Louis, may be found a composition, which dyes the hair, black to any tinge that may be desired. It is warranted free from those inconveniences which have followed the use of other remedies of the kind, such as affecting the skin or the blood. The public is requested to give this specific a trial. It will be found a desideratum long sought for and rarely, if ever, found. The owner has sold large quantities of this specific: both in France and America, and as his stay is limited, persons desirous of testing it, would do well to call on [illegible]. m16 [illegible]

CURRENTS—6 casks, for sale by C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY VINCENT & DE FERIET.
No. 114 Chartres street
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods

WILL be sold on Thursday next 23d inst., at 10 o'clock an extensive assortment of seasonable dry goods such as prints, Irish linens, liapers, cottonades, drap d'ete, thread laces, bleached and brown cottons, Swiss muslins, linen drills, &c. &c.

Catalogues and samples ready early on the morning of sale m22

Unlimited Sale of the Bonligny Real Estate.

BY J. A. BEARD—A. CHOPARD, Auctioneer

WILL be sold on Thursday, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade.

Two certain Lots of Ground, situated in faubourg Bouligny, being lots Nos 8 and 12 in square No 1. No 8 measures 60 feet front on Levee street, by 100 feet deep with all improvements thereon, consisting of a good frame dwelling, kitchen, out houses, &c. &c. carriage entrance and a good garden.

Lot 12 measures 60 feet front on Napoleon street, by 150 feet deep, all enclosed and well stocked with fruit trees, shrubs, &c.

Terms—Half cash; balance at 6 and 12 months credit for notes endorsed and mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before Joseph Cuvillier, notary public, at the expense of purchaser. m21

Sale without reserve.

BY MULLEN & O'HARA,
12 Canal street

ON Thursday, 23d instant, at 10 o'clock a. m. will sell at their store the entire Stock of a Country Store, removed to the city for convenience of sale; consisting of dry goods, millinery articles, clothing, hats, boots, shoes hardware, and a variety of other articles.

Also, an assortment of seasonable dry goods m21

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ & Co.

THURSDAY NEXT, March 23d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the corner of Hospital and Conde st, will be sold the contents of Coffee House and Grocery Store, known as the Cocoa Coffee House, well filled and assorted, with groceries, such as coffee, tea, sugar, candles, soap, liquors, &c. &c. first to be offered in block, and if not sold, will then be offered in lots to suit purchasers. m20

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ & Co.

SATURDAY NEXT 25th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. will be sold on the Levee opposite Toulouse st. where she now lies:

The Schooner DOROTHEA, with all her tackle, apparel, &c. &c. Said schooner is about two years old, 71 tons burthen and well found in every respect. She can be seen and her inventory examined by applying on board previous to the sale.

BY J. A. BEARD—A. CHOPARD, Auctioneer
Positive Sale
Valuable family Residences—2d Municipality

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday, 1st April at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade.

The following valuable property, desirably located for respectable families, and sold on a liberal credit, viz:

Four certain lots of ground, being numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 on a plan drawn by L. Surgi, deputy surveyor general, dated December 11th, 1840 said lots are in the square bounded by Common, St. Peter, St. Paul, and Gravier streets.

Lot No. 1 measures 24 feet 11 inches and 4 lines front on Common street, 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines on [illegible], 133 feet 10 inches 5 lines on the line dividing it from lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2, same front, by 133 feet 10 inches 5 lines on line dividing from lot 1 and 127 feet 10 inches 5 lines on line dividing from lot 3.

Lot No 3, same front by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines between parallel lines.

Lot No 4, same dimensions. These lots have an alley in the rear, in common, running from St Paul street, measuring 6 feet.

On these lots are four dwellings, built by Sidell & Stewart, of the best materials, fire proof, having 6 rooms in each dwelling, good brick kitchens, cisterns, hydrants, and yards paved, now rented to good tenants.

ALSO,

Lot No 5, in the same square, measuring 25 feet 2 inches front on St Paul street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 4 lines deep on one line, and 127 feet 6 inches on the other line, and having 21 feet 7 inches in the rear.

Terms—One tenth cash, the balance at 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 months credit, for approved endorsed notes and mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before L. T. Caire, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

All adjudications must be completed within ten days from date of sale, or the property will be resold after ten days advertisement in two of the city papers.

Plans can be seen at the office of J. A. Beard, 46 Magazine street m20

BY J A BEARD—A CHOPARD, Auctioneers
Second Municipality Improved Property

WILL be sold at auction, Thursday, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade:

A certain lot of ground, being lot No 1, in the square bounded by Hercules, Felicity, White and Euterpe streets, forming the corner of Felicity and Hercules streets, with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a new frame house, good kitchen and cistern lately erected. The lot measures 28 feet 8 inches front on Hercules street, 90 feet [illegible] inches and 5 lines front and depth on Felicity street, 90 feet 11 inches and 6 lines on the other line, and 5 feet 11 inches and 6 lines in the rear

Terms cash.—Sale positive.

Act of sale before J B Marks, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ & Co
Sale Positive—without reserve

THURSDAY next 23 inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No [illegible] Bienville, between Bourbon and Royal streets, will be sold to close divers consignments—

240 boxes Claret, St. Julien, very old—250 do WL. Sauterne, very old—300 baskets Bordeaux Anisette, [illegible] casks and 15 half do. Red Wine, St. Julien and Medoc, very old and superior for family use—10 barrels of Wine—5 pipes Holland Gin—6 do. double anchor—10 barrels American Gin—10 do Peach Brandy—Tobacco, Pickled Lobsters, Mustard, Brandy extra, Salt, Lemon Syrup Swiss Absynthe, &c.

Terms at sale.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.
Syndic's Sale.
BY M. BARNETT, Jr.

WILL be sold on Monday the [illegible] of April, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, Magazine street, by virtue of an order [illegible] the [illegible] District [illegible] of the First District [illegible] [illegible] Whitney [illegible]

[illegible] 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 [illegible] 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 [illegible] 47, 75, 76, 77, 78, 137, 138 [illegible] 4, 10, 19, 22 and 25, in square No 100

Terms—One-fifth cash, the balance at a credit of [illegible] years for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the [illegible] secured by mortgage upon the property until [illegible] maturity to bear an interest from that time until paid at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Acts of sale before E. Barnett, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers m17 & ia 30

WANTED—Four or five good Journeymen Tailors are wanted at No. 35 Chartres st. None need apply without being good workmen.

WANTED—A second hand Liverpool engine [illegible] 18 to 22 inches diameter. Apply to No 11 [illegible] m17 3t

WANTED—An English lady speaking the French language as a native, and having much experience in the profession of teacher, wants to find a situation either in the city, or country, to superintend the education of children of several families. Unexceptionable references given. Apply to Mr Lelievre, bookseller, Royal street. [illegible] St. Ann

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans.

IN conformity with Section 6th of the Charter of the Company, the stockholders are hereby notified that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Monday, the 3d day of April, between the hours of 10 A M and 2 o'clock P M at the office of the Company, 21 Camp street.

On Saturday, the 1st April, a statement of the affairs of said Corporation will be ready for the inspection of the Stockholders. E. L. TRACY, [illegible]
m20 1st

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm of T. R. Hyde & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. R. Hyde is specially charged with the settlement of the concern; but either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

T. R. HYDE,
March 18, 1843—m19 G. W. MOSS.

NOTICE—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of MAUNSEL WHITE & Co. was by mutual consent of the partners dissolved on the first day of May, 1842. It has since and will continue to be conducted under the same style by Maunsel White, Cuthbert Bullitt and Theodore Rion.

Signed, MAUNSEL WHITE,
CUTHBERT BULLITT
THEODORE RION
ROBERT SHAW
(per his Attorney, THEODORE RION
New Orleans, March 11, 1843—m11

TO THE MILITARY OF LOUISIANA

WM. H. HORSTMANN, of Philadelphia, who has for the last twenty years actively engaged in manufacturing and importing of Military Goods, takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he will be in the city of New-Orleans in the course of two or three weeks, with a complete assortment of patterns of every article in his line.

Notice to the Ladies.
MAGNOLIA CHRISMADORA.

TO whiten, soften and smooth the Hands. Every composition hitherto invented for the preservation of the hands up to the present time, has left something wanting, and has failed to satisfy in all respects the wishes of the inventor.

The Manufacturers of the Magnolia Chrismadora, flatter they have discovered in this Queen of Louisiana Flowers the necessary substances for the preservation of the hands.

This composition possesses the advantages of giving the hands a whiteness, freshness and velvety feel unequaled by any other invention.

It may be equally employed for the nourishment and preservation of the hair, which it softens while it renews the dandruff.

The Magnolia Chrismadora may be found at the sole agents, NORMANDIN & BROTHERS, corner Royal and Maine streets and M. Maubert, 129 Royal st. m20

ABSCONDED FROM LIZARDI'S PLANTATION—The negro man JACK, about 30 years of age, six feet high, prominent nose, and big mouth, laughs when spoken to. The above negro belongs to the Louisiana Sugar Refinery, and is probably in that neighborhood. A reward of $10 will be paid for his apprehension. A. GORDON, WYLIE & Co.
m14 52 Bienville st

FANCY STRAW HATS AND MILLENERY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from Paris a new and splendid assortment of fancy straw hats (entirely new styles,) artificial flowers, fancy [illegible] ribbons, Nos. [illegible] and 16, together with other [illegible] goods, suitable for the trade, for sale low by D BEHRMAN,
[illegible] 60 Chartres st

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in this city on the 13th ult., his boy MAY, aged 21 years, 5 feet 8 or 6 inches high, very black, full features, defect of one of his front teeth, rather inclined to whine when spoken to, slow in his movements. The said boy is suppose to remain in the lower part of this city, or perhaps is making his way down the river towards the Balize, he is just from Florida and will perhaps try to smuggle himself off in some vessel or boat. I will pay 20 dollars reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in this city any time in the space of 30 days.
m17 6 W W TUCKER

TEAS AND COFFEE—100 packages imperial, gunpowder, Young Hyson, Souchong and Pouchong Teas prime Rio Coffee, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, m22 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts

BACON AND LARD—50 casks Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders, and 500 kegs Lard, landing from steamer Diana, for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, m22 [illegible] Magazine street

OLD IRISH WHISKEY, of a superior quality in store, gallon demijohns, in store and for sale by WM FREHN, 56 Customhouse st

WHITE LEAD, of the New York and Saugerties White Lead Company, in store and for sale by WM FREHN, 56 Customhouse st m22

ELECTORAL FLANNELS, of superfine quality in store and for sale by WM FREHN, 56 Customhouse st m22

GOODS FOR THE MEXICAN MARKET—Platillas, Britannia drills, &c. in store and for sale by WM FREHN, 56 Customhouse st

SLATES—13,000 countesses; 22,000 viscountesses, 21,300 large ladies' slates, for sale by WM FREHN, 56 Customhouse st m22

PRINTS—Six cases new style prints, just received per ship Panthea, and for sale by JOHN A. MERRITT & Co, 33 Camp st m22

COPAL VARNISH—Twelve casks Copal Varnish just received per ship Arkansas, and for sale by JOHN A. MERRITT & Co., 33 Camp st

RED CASE WINE—1,400 boxes red wine, having a right to debenture, for sale by AUG'TE MOLIER, m21 No 9 St Louis st

WINE—Muscat, Malaga, Tent and Madeira imitation wine, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 62 Gravier st. m21

WINE—100 cases sherry and claret wine in store and for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 69 Tchoupitoulas st. m21

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—600 bxs Virginia and Kentucky, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 69 Tchoupitoulas st. m21

ATTAKAPAS COTTONADE—For sale by FOLLAIN, MILLOCQ & DEGELOS, m21 80 St Louis street.

FLAG STONES—1600 yards superior flag stones, for sale low by WOOD & SIMMONS, m22 80 Magazine st

L'A[illegible]

JOURNAL [illegible]

PAR BUL[illegible]

NOUV[illegible]

MERCREDI [illegible]

Pour Pr[illegible]

HEN[illegible]

DRO[illegible]

Nous avons [illegible] façon qui a pu paraît[illegible] vait être selon nous [illegible] question du droit de [illegible] réfléchir quelques [illegible] jeune qu'un [illegible] de l'Angleterre, [illegible] nière de mettre [illegible] inquiétudes que [illegible] susciter, jusqu'à [illegible] notre intérêt [illegible] loi.

[illegible]

Comment, en [illegible] sous les yeux [illegible] maintenir le droit [illegible] Grande-Bretagne [illegible] que le droit de visite [illegible] au nom [illegible] tolérer un état [illegible] à l'exaspération [illegible] s'imposer une [illegible] davantage [illegible]

Il y a donc [illegible] prononcer [illegible] prétentions de [illegible] bonheur. C'est un [illegible] fait constant [illegible] Unis n'ont [illegible] les tentatives [illegible] glais. "L'Angleterre [illegible] français, menace [illegible] d'eux ainsi [illegible] quefois les braves [illegible] Etats-Unis [illegible] de visite; elle [illegible] mais, qu'elle [illegible] les armes. Il y avait [illegible] jourd'hui en France, [illegible] payaient de leurs [illegible] re. Les Etats-Unis [illegible] conseils, et l'Angleterre [illegible] tory, qui avait [illegible] obtenir jamais les [illegible] affranchissait [illegible]

Que l'on [illegible] si la moindre [illegible] pas fatale, [illegible] qui s'attache [illegible] dernières négociations [illegible] l'influence [illegible] cles, nous [illegible] neur, aussi [illegible] notre part, [illegible] missions que rend [illegible] tation imprévue [illegible] d'Etat [illegible] est dévolu? [illegible]

La Tempe[illegible] si nombres [illegible] minutes [illegible] A cette [illegible] moins [illegible] pluie. Sauf [illegible] ment dans [illegible] frappante [illegible] mêmes [illegible] nuit. Le phénomène [illegible] gnolé, [illegible] fondu dans [illegible] du monde, [illegible] Toutes les [illegible] bleu aux folies [illegible]

Concert W[illegible] tiste qui devait [illegible] été renvoyé [illegible] mauvais temps.

L'Assemblée des [illegible] vait avoir lieu [illegible] mauvais temps [illegible]

La perturbation [illegible] la fois sur les [illegible] blic. Le théâtre [illegible] tion de Lucie [illegible] di, pour ne pas [illegible] union des deux [illegible] le mauvais temps [illegible] réunion au jeudi [illegible] sommes convaincus [illegible] ceux qui désirent [illegible] blisme de la Guadeloupe [illegible] rait à donner [illegible] Nous connaissons [illegible] qui composent [illegible] quer d'être [illegible] trant cette [illegible] prendront [illegible] de bienfaisance [illegible] ter. A l'éloquence [illegible] vination si souvent [illegible] dra se joindre [illegible] dit-on, l'acteur [illegible]

La malle a manqué [illegible] (Alabama). C'est là [illegible] pour que Mil[illegible]